

P.2 LITERACY I LESSON NOTES
TERM III

WEEK: ONE

THEME 9: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUB-THEME 9: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY.

LESSON 1

What is peace?

- Peace is living in harmony with others.

What is security?

- Security is living under protection and freedom

What is peace and security?

- Peace and security is when people are peaceful.

LESSON 2

Naming people who keep peace and security;

- Teachers
- Children
- Parents
- Police
- Religious Leaders
- Guards
- Police Patrol
- Security Guards

LESSON 3

Describing roles people who keep the peace and security;

1. Teachers:

a) The teach children at school.
b) The help children to behave well at school and at home.

c) The provide counseling to children
d) They guide children on how to grow well.

2. Children:

a) They provide counseling and guidance to one another.
b) They obey rules.
c) They provide care for one another.
provide counseling to their children.
d) They also provide guidance to children at home.

LESSON 4

4. Police:

a) They keep law and order.
b) They guide and counsel people who have done wrong.
c) They teach people to change behaviour from bad to good.
d) They protect people and their property.

5. Religious Readers:

a) They preach the word of God.
b) They provide guidance and counseling.
c) They teach good moral or behaviour to people.

6. Army and Security Guards:

a) They protect people and their property.

LESSON 5

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Story:

Mrs. Opio:

Mrs. Opio is a Police woman. She is very kind and hardworking. She says, she uses the gun to keep peace in the village.

One day, she was called from the Police Station to catch a man who had stolen a child. He wanted to cut her head. Mrs. Opio got her gun and whistle. She looked for the thief and found him hiding in the bush. The thief tried to beat the Police woman. She got her gun ready to shoot. The thief pup up his hands and asked for forgiveness. Mrs. Opio tied his hands and took him to the Police Station. Now, there is security in our village because of Mrs. Opio.

Questions:

1. What is the name of the Police Station?
2. What does she use to keep peace in the village?
3. Whom did she catch?
4. What did he steal?

SUB-THEME 9: Ways of promoting peace and security;

WEEK 2

LESSON 1

We can help promote peace and security by,

a) praying to God/Allah.
b) following rules in a society.
c) obeying the leaders and elders.
d) helping one another.
e) forgiving one another.
f) guiding one another.
g) practicing religious norms.
h) arresting people who commit crimes.

LESSON 2

Things we use to keep peace and security;

- Spear
- Gun
- Dog
- Security camera
- Bow and arrow

- Baton
- Shield

- Bombs
- Teargas
- Security lights
- Knives
- Pangas
- Metal detectors
- Sticks

LESSON 3

SUB-THEME 9: Importance of promoting peace and security.

a) It promotes safety, respect, freedom of speech, unity, love and co-operation.
b) It promotes free movement, settlement, going to school.
c) It promotes free movement of goods and services to people.
d) It promotes proper physical growth and development
e) It promotes love among people

LESSON 4

Insecurity:
What is insecurity?
Insecurity is living without protection and freedom.
People who cause insecurity

- Rapists
- Thieves
- Kidnappers
- Robbers
- Witches/wizards
- Rebels
- Murderers

Insecurity is the opposite of security.

WEEK II

LESSON 5

Use the words given to fill in the gaps correctly.

One day, when I was going to_____I saw a_____holding a _____and a_____. He told the child who was playing on the road to move away. The child moved away and the_____directed the _____to move.

Policeman	school	baton
cars	gun	traffic guide

WEEK 3

LESSON ONE

Causes of insecurity:

- death
- hunger
- wars
- famine
- domestic violence
- child abuse
- poverty
- loss of jobs
- divorce
- riots
- theft
- struggle for leadership

LESSON 2

Effects of insecurity:
These are things which can happen when there is no peace and security.

- Death
- Hunger
- Fear
- Famine
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse

- Poverty

- Disability
- Divorce
- Displacement
- Homelessness
- Loss of jobs
- Dropping out of school

LESSON 3

Exercise:

1. What is security?
2. Living in harmony with others is called ……..
3. Draw and name any three people who keep peace and security at home.

4. Give any three ways of keeping peace and security in your community.

LESSON IV

5. Give any three causes of insecurity.
   a) ……
   b) ……
   c) ……

6. Underline the effects of insecurity
   death
   Fear
   Love

Famine

unity

WEEK 4

LESSON 1
THEME 10: CHILD PROTECTION

SUB-THEME: Responsibilities of children:
Who is a child?
A child is a person below 18 years.

Roles of children at home;
Children help their parents with house work for example:

a) Children fetch water.
b) Children sweep the house and the compound.
c) Children wash clothes.
d) Children wash utensils.
e) Children fetch firewood.
f) Children mop the house.
g) Children help in cooking food
h) Children carry babies.

LESSON 2

Child Labour:

Child labour is hard work given to children as an adult.

Example of child labour:

a) Carrying heavy things like big jerricans full of water.
b) Over digging
c) Working as maids when they are still young.

d) Cooking for a large family.

Mental work:

Labour, young, scrub, heavy.

LESSON 3
SUB THEME: CHILD ABUSE:

Child abuse is the mistreatment of a child by an adult.

Children can be abused or mistreated in the following ways:-

a) beating them badly
b) burning them
c) denying them food, shelter, education, medical care, clothes etc.
d) starving them
e) defiling them
f) threatening children
g) child labour
h) child sacrifice
i) child abduction
j) neglecting them
k) harassing children

SUB-THEME: EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE:

When a child is mistreated by an adult, he or she will feel;

- anger
- sadness
- pain
- isolation
- blindness
- hatred
- lame
- worry
- shame
- death
- fear
- loneliness

LESSON 5
Rhyme:

Food, food, food

Food, food, food

Food is a right
We all need food
Bananas and potatoes
Fish and millet
Milk and meat
Food is right.

WEEK 5
LESSON 1

Causes of child abuse:
Poverty
Divorce
Alcoholism
Indiscipline
Disobedience
Broken families
Early marriages
Wars
Insecurity

LESSON 2
SUB-THEME: Ways of child protection;

a) Children should be talked to and not beaten.
b) Children need to be loved.
c) Children should be given medical care.
d) Defilers and rapists must be arrested.
e) Parents should keep together in marriage.
f) Children should be taken to school.
g) Children should not be denied food.
h) Children need enough food to grow and be healthy.
i) Reporting incidents

LESSON 3

CHILDREN RIGHTS

Children rights are the freedoms and benefits a child must enjoy.

Children have a right to:

1. right to medical care
2. right to education
3. right to play
4. right to have a name
5. right to good feeding
6. right to know their culture
7. right to know their parents
8. freedom of speech
9. rights to live in a clean environment

LESSON 4:

EXERCISE:

1. Who is a child?

   _____

   _____

2. Mention any four roles of children at home

a. ……
b. ……
c. ……
d. ……

3. Identify any four examples of child abuse

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……
d) ……

4. Draw and name four needs of children:

LESSON 5

1. Give any three causes of child abuse

a) ……

b) ……
c) ……

2. Fill in the missing letters
   F ar
   De___th
   Wo_ry P
   n
   Is__lation
3. How can children be protected? Give one way.
   ……
4. Write down any three examples of children's rights

a) ……
b) ……
c) ……

WEEK 6
SUB THEME: BASIC NEEDS

LESSON 1

Importance of basic needs

a) Clothes
   - For keeping our bodies warm
   - For covering our nakedness
   - To protect us from bad weather

How people get clothes

   - Some are given as gifts
   - We buy them
   - By making them

b) Food
   - Gives us energy
   - Makes us look healthy
   - Helps us grow well

LESSON 2
HOW DO PEOPLE GET FOOD?

   - They buy it from the market
   - They harvest
   - By hunting

- By fishing

Places from where people get food

- Market
- Shops
- Gardens
- Bush
- Water bodies

LESSON 3

Shelter

- Protects us from wild animals
- Protects us from bad weather
- Protects us from bad people/wrong doers

How we get shelter

- By building houses
- By renting
- By buying a house

LESSON 4

Activity:

1. Give three uses of water
2. Write down two sources of water
3. Why do we need shelter?
4. Draw these basic needs

Food	shelter	Water	Clothes

LESSON 5

Water:

- For washing utensils and clothes
- For cleaning our environment
- For cooking food
- For drinking
- For bathing our bodies

Sources of water

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Rain, the rain is the natural source of water
- Seas
- Oasis
- Wells

WEEK 6
THEME II: MEASURES:

SUB-THEME: Time of the day;

1. There are four times of the day and these are;

a) Morning time
b) Afternoon time
c) Evening time
d) Night time

2. A day has twenty four hours.
3. The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.
4. The sun gives light during day and the moon plus the stars give us light during the night.

LESSON 2

SEASONS IN A YEAR:

What is a season?

A season is a long period of time when an area receives the same weather conditions.
Types of seasons:

1. We have two seasons in a year.
   a) The wet season
      In the wet season, there is much rain.
      Farmers plant and weed crops.
   b) The dry season
      In the dry season, there is no rain.
      Farmers harvest their crops and dry their seeds.

LESSON 3

Activities done in the wet season

a) Planting
b) Weeding
c) Transplanting
d) Pruning
e) Mulching

Activities people do during dry season:

a) Drying seeds
b) Harvesting
c) Storing seeds
d) Clearing the land
e) Watering plants
f) Winnowing

LESSON 5

RHYME:

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Seven days make a week

WEEK 7

LESSON 1

Rhyme:

Months of the year;

My son Pedro was born in January,
Was baptized in February,
Sat in March,
Started eating in April,
Walked in May,
Ran in June,
Went to school in July,
Finished school in August,
Married in September,
Bought a bicycle in October
Bought a car in November
Was happy driving in December.

LESSON 2

SUB-THEME 11: UNITS OF MEASURES:

Ways people get money

a) By working to get salary.
b) By selling things like fruits, clothes and many others.
c) By getting donations and loans.

Use of money.

a) Money helps us to get food.
b) Money helps us to get medicine.
c) Money helps us to get shelter.
d) Money helps us to go to school.

LESSON 3
Places where people keep money.

a) In the wallet
b) In the moneypass
c) In banks

d) In bags

e) In the safe
f) In metallic and wooden boxes

LESSON 4

Exercise

1. How many days make a week?
2. is the first day of the week.
3. How many months make up a year?
4. How do people get money?
5. Mention two activities done in the dry season.
6. Write **true** or **false**
    a) A granary is used for storing dry seeds……..
    b) In Uganda we have two seasons……
    c) January has 30 days……

LESSON 5

STORY

Mrs. Kaija

Mrs. Kaija owns a shop down the road. She sells many things like soap, bread, brushes, sugar and sweets. We buy the soap at 1,500 shillings, the bread at 1,200 shillings, for one sweet, we pay 100 shillings. My mother sends me money to buy some things. I also take her the change of the things I buy. I don't lose the money.

Questions:

1. Who owns a shop?
2. What does she sell?
3. What is the cost of soap?

WEEK 8

THEME 12: Recreation, Festivals and Holidays.

SUB-THEME: RECREATION ACTIVITIES AT HOME AND AT SCHOOL:

LESSON 1

Recreation activities are the things people do in their free time.

This is the time people get to enjoy and have fun when they are free from work and studies.

Example:

a) Gong for picnics
b) Listening to music.
c) Telling and listening to stories.
d) Swimming
e) Watching Movies
f) Reading story books, novels or Newspapers.
g) Visiting friends or relatives.
h) Playing games
i) Resting
j) Praying
k) Exercising
l) singing and dancing
m) Listening to music

LESSON 2

Places where people go for recreation

- Theatres
- Stadiums
- Bars
- Zoos and game parks
- Restaurants
- Beaches
- Cinema halls
- Markets
- Supermarkets

LESSON 3

Things used by people for recreation

- News papers
- Magazines
- Balls
- Ropes

- Television

- DVD players
- Dolls
- Radios
- Novels
- Guitar
  Piano

Name the things used for recreation.

LESSON 4

Importance of recreation activities;

When we have such activities;

a) We learn
b) For amusement
c) For enjoyment
d) We exercise our bodies
e) We have fun
f) We get entertained
g) We carry out sports
h) For amusement
i) For physical exercise
j) It improves people's talents

WEEK 9
SUB-THEME Cultural festivals:

LESSON 1
What is culture?
This is a way people live in an area
.
What are festivals?
These are organized activities to celebrate something.

Examples of festivals

- Birthday celebrations
- Burial ceremony

- Twin ceremony

- Wedding party
- Introduction ceremony
- Confirmation ceremony
- Music festival

LESSON 2

What are cultural festivals?
These are activities done to celebrate things in one's tribe.

Examples

- Circumcision by Bagisu and Bakonjo
- Detoothing by the karamojong
- Marriage ceremony
- Tatooing by the Karamojong and Acholi
- Burial ceremony
- Initiation ceremony
- Performing last funeral rites

LESSON 3

These are things people do in their cultures;
Examples:

- greeting
- dancing
- singing
- eating
- worshipping
- working
- cooking
- celebrating

Cultural Festivals:

These are the celebrations people do in their homes.

For example:

a) Naming children;

Children are named according to different events e.g. twins, Musisi, Musoke, etc.

b) Initiating people;

This is when someone gets a mark on his or her body to show that he or she belong to certain culture.

LESSON 4

Naming twins

Twins are two children born on the same day by the same mother.

Special names given to twins.

- Babirye
- Nakato
- Wasswa
- Kato
- Adong
- Apio
- Nyakato
- Nyangoma
- Opia
- Odongo
- Kakuru

Special names given to parents of twins

Salongo is the father of twins

Nalongo is the mother of twins

Kigongo is the name given to a child born before twins.

Kizza is the name given to a child born after twins.

LESSON 5

Types of initiation

a) Cultural initiation
b) Religious initiation

Examples of religious initiation ceremony

- Circumcision by muslims
- Confirmation
- Holy matrimony
- Baptism

Examples of cultural initiation ceremony

- Introduction ceremony
- Circumcision
- Detoothing
- Tatooing
- Naming children

WEEK10

LESSON 1

Importance of imitation;

a) For easy identification
b) For easy recognition
c) For repect
d) It helps the person to fit in the society.

Sub-Theme: Holidays

Mental work

- Holidays
- Rest
- Celebrate

TYPES OF HOLIDAYS:

1. What is a holiday?

A holiday is a time for resting from official work.

2. We have the following types of holidays;

a) School holidays (School break offs).
b) Religious holiday
c) National and Public Holidays; these concern the country.

LESSON 2

Examples of national or public holidays

1st January Every year

26th January Liberation day

1st May Labour Day
9th October Independence
3rd March Women's Day
9th June Heroes Day

c) RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS:

These concern religious;

Examples of religious holidays

- Easter Sunday
  Easter Monday
- Good Friday
- 25th December Christmas Day
- 26th December Boxing day
- 3rd June Martyrs Day
- Iddi Day

LESSON 3

School holidays

Examples of school holidays

a) First term holiday
b) Second term holiday
c) Third term holiday
d) Half term holiday

Importance of holidays;

a) We rest during holidays.
b) We have celebrations
c) We help parents at home during holidays.
d) We visit friends and relatives.
e) We pray and worship God.

LESSON 5

Read the announcement and answer the questions

It is a pleasure to inform all parents of kasokoso village that there will be a children's Christmas party at Musoke Plaza. There will be plenty of drinks and eats. Every child should come with a plate.

"Let all the children play"

FROM: The management of Platinum Plays.

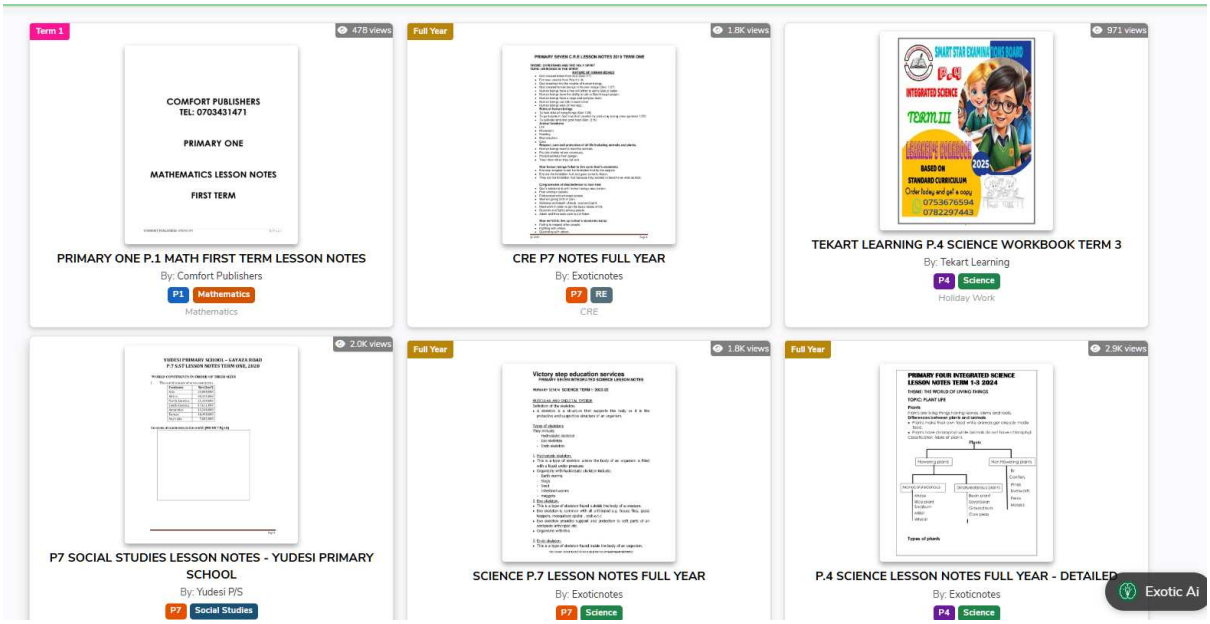
Questions

1) Who wrote the announcement?
2) Which parents are being informed?

3) Where will the party take place?

4) What should every child come with?

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