

PRIMARY TWO LITERACY LESSON NOTES

TERM III

THEME 9: PEACE AND SECURITY

SUBTHEME: Roles of people who keep peace and security

Lesson notes

Vocabulary

- peace
- security
- securico guards
- prisons
- defence
- officers
- unit
- army
- political leaders
- local councils

Roles of people who keep peace and security

a. Teachers

- They guide and counsel children and the public
- They educate the public
- They discipline the children

b. Children

- They follow instructions given to them
- They take rightful responsibilities
- They should not play, handle or go with strangers

c. Parents

- They guide and counsel their children
- They discipline their children
- They ensure healthy relations with neighbours
- They ensure love to their children
- They protect their children

d. Police/local Defence Units (LDU)

- They maintain law and order
- They arrest wrong doers
- They put out fires
- They guard important places
- They control traffic flow on busy roads

e. Soldiers (Army)

- They protect people and their property
- They protect the country from attacks

f. Securico guards

- They protect people and their property

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters.
   a. p __ac __
   b. s __c __ r __ty
   c. pr __s __ns
   d. d __f __nc __
   e. ar __y
   f. l __c __ lc __unc __ls
2. State the roles of each of the people below in keeping peace and security
   a. parents
   b. teachers
   c. soldiers
   d. children

SUBTHEME: Roles of people who keep peace and security

Vocabulary

- counsel
- guide
- sensitize
- morals
- protect
- defend
- settle
- behaviour
- care
- enemies

Roles of people

a. Prisons officers

- They guard prisoners

b. Local councils (LCS)

- They settle quarrels in the community
- They ensure security in an area.

c. Religious leaders

- They preach to the public the word of God.
- They promote good morals in the public

d. Local Defence Units (LDUs) help the police in keeping law and order

- Who heads the LC at village level? – chairperson LCI
- Who is responsible for children's affairs? – The vice chairperson

Places people go to help them keep peace and security

- The court
- The church
- The prison
- The police stations

Things used in keeping peace and security

- guns
- batons
- security camera detectors
- security lights
- rules and law
- teargas
- paper sprays
- dogs
- bows and arrows
- sticks

NOTE: Peace

It's a period of time in which there's no war in an area.

Security

These are activities involved in protecting a person against danger

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. How does each of these people keep peace and security in our community?
   a. prisons officers
   b. local councils
   c. religious leaders

SUBTHEME: Ways of promoting Peace and security

Vocabulary

- training
- personnel
- jobs
- welfare
- educate
- drugs
- reduces
- community
- alcohol
- enemies

How to promote peace and security

- We sensitize the people
- We train the personnel
- We create good terms with neighbours
- We create jobs in an area
- We educate the community
- We improve on people's welfare
- We reduce taking of drugs like alcohol

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly
   a. bojs –
   b. farewell
   c. holcoal –
   d. gsdur –
   e. nnelsoper -
2. Identify and state any five ways one can promote peace and security in an area.

SUBTHEME: Importance of keeping peace and security

Vocabulary

- health
- development
- happiness
- employment
- neighbours
- relationship

Importance of keeping peace and security

A. Positive effects

- It promotes good health
- It promotes development
- It promotes happiness
- It promotes good relationship with neighbours
- It promotes employment

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters
   a. h __a __th
   b. n __igh __ __rs
   c. empl __ ym __nt
2. State four importance of keeping peace and security in an area.

SUBTHEME: Insecurity

Vocabulary

- insecurity
- destruction
- bad acts
- safe
- property
- spoil
- loss
- quarrels

Definition of insecurity

- Insecurity means being unsafe or unprotected

Effects are: -

- It leads to loss of life
- It leads to loss of property
- It can lead to accidents
- It can lead to quarrels
- It can lead to low development
- It can lead to little food in an area.

People who cause insecurity

- thieves
- idlers
- murderers
- rapists
- robbers
- kidnappers
- witches
- rebels

Examples of leaders

- class monitors
- teachers
- president
- bishops
- headteacher

Examples of insecurity

- stealing
- fighting
- wars
- killing people
- abusing others
- teasing others

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. (a) What do you understand by the term insecurity?

   (b) Mention any four effects of insecurity

THEME 10: CHILD PROTECTION

SUBTHEME: Responsibilities of children

Vocabulary

- child
- help
- fire wood
- responsibility
- fetch
- utensils

Definition of child

- A child is a person who is below 18 years of age.

Responsibilities of children

- They fetch water
- They obey their parents, elders and other children
- They respect the laws of the country
- They collect firewood
- They wash utensils
- They cook food
- They dig

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly.

   a. woodfire –
   b. silsuten –
   c. hildc –
   d. bilityresponsi -

2. Who is a child?

   b. Mention any six responsibilities of a child in a family.

   c. State three roles of children in a family.

SUBTHEME: Children's rights

Vocabulary

- nationality
- Medical care
- entertainment
- educate
- worship
- protection
- leisure
- rights

Children's rights

These are freedoms that protect children's interests.

- The right to medical care
- The right to equal treatment
- The right to leisure which is not harmful
- The right to protection from any form of harm
- The right to talk freely, but with respect
- The right to a name, nationality and religion
- The right to be loved
- The right to eat food, have clothing and shelter
- The right to have what he or she like
- The right to knowing one's parents

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters
   a. w __rsh __p
   b. pr __t __cti __n
   c. ed __c __t __
   d. ent __rt __inm __nt
   e. n __ti __n__l __ty
2. Children's rights are freedoms that protect children's interests. Mention any six rights of children.
3. Why are children's rights important?

SUBTHEME: Child abuse

Vocabulary

- denying
- eating
- child labour
- corporal
- sacrifice
- harassment
- threatening
- defilement
- kidnap
- punishment

Child labour

- It is making children do work that is hard for them.

Child abuse

- It's denying a child his or her rights or its mistreating a child.

Common child abuse practices

- Giving corporal punishments
- Defilement
- Refusing to give children food, shelter and clothing
- Kidnap and sacrifice of children
- Battering children
- Not taking children to school
- Not taking children to hospital
- Burning children

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. What do you understand by the term child abuse?

   (b) State four ways how children are abused in Uganda.

   (c) What do you think could be the common child abuse practices?

SUBTHEME: Causes of child abuse

Vocabulary

- poverty
- broken
- indiscipline
- alcoholism
- families
- marriage

The major causes of child abuse are: -

1. **Poverty**

   When there is lack of money, it is difficult to provide basic needs.

2. **Alcoholism**

   Some drunken parents abuse children's right by burning, beating and at times killing them.

3. **Broken families**

   When there is separation in marriage, children are at times mistreated.

4. **Death of both parents**

It leaves children as orphans without any one to care for them.

5. **Indiscipline**

   Badly behaved children end up being punished and they run away from home.

6. **Insecurity**

   War causes insecurity and in the process, some children are raped and homes destroyed.

7. **Early child marriage**

   Some cultures force children to marry at an early age.

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly
   a. agemarri –
   b. holismalco –
   c. vertypo –
   d. plineindisci
2. State any four causes of child abuse.

SUBTHEME: Effects of child abuse

Vocabulary

- death
- imprisonment
- marriage
- acquire
- physical
- mental
- injuries
- divorce

Children can be affected in many ways

- They can acquire diseases
- They can get physical injuries
- They can be forced to marry at an early stage
- They can die
- They can get mental injuries
- They can be imprisoned
- There can be an increase in the number of street kids
- Their behaviour can change
- There can be divorce in families

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters
   a. d __ath
   b. inj __ries
   c. m __rr__ag__

d. d__v__rc__ e. m__nt__l f. impr __sonm__nt

2. Child abuse is denying children their rights. How are children affected? (State four ways or effects.

SUBTHEME: Ways of avoiding child abuse

Vocabulary

- strangers
- loved
- elders
- obey
- employed
- healthy

Child abuse can be avoided in the following ways:

- children should be talked to and not beaten
- Children need to be loved
- Children should be given medical care.
- Defilers and rapists must be arrested
- Children should be given enough food to grow and be healthy
- Parents should stay together
- children should listen to their parents

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. Identify and state any four ways of protecting children against child abuse.

THEME 11: MEASURES

SUBTHEME: Different times of the day

Vocabulary

- time
- mid day
- night
- morning
- dawn
- dusk
- afternoon
- evening
- midnight

a. Morning – midnight to mid day

b. afternoon – midday to 6:00pm

c. evening – early time of the night as from 6:00pm

d. day – a period of 24hours (the time between when it becomes light in the morning and when it becomes dark in the evening)

e. Night – the time of the day when its dark

f. Mid day – 12 o'clock in the middle of the day

g. Mid night – 12 o'clock at night

h. Dawn – the time of the day when light first appears. (day break)

i. Dusk – the time of the day when the light has almost gone but its not yet dark (Twilight)

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters

a. d __sk	c. m __dn __gh __	e. s __t
b. da __n	d. tw __l __ght	f. d __rkn __ss

2. Match the time of the day

midday	between 12:00pm – 6:00pm
night	between 1:00am – 1200pm
morning	between 7:00pm – 6:00am
afternoon	12:00pm

3. When does the sunset?

   (b) When does the sun rise?

SUBTHEME: MEASURES

VOCABULARY

- calendar
- month
- year

Order of the week

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Order of the year

- January	- 31
- February	- 28/29
- March	- 31
- April	- 30
- May	- 31
- June	- 30
- July	- 31
- August	- 31
- September	- 30

- October - 31
- November - 30
- December - 31

Evaluation exercise

1. How many days make up a week?
2. What day comes after Tuesday?
3. When do Christians go for prayers?
4. On which day do Moslems go for Juma prayers?
5. How many weeks are in one month?
6. On which day does your school go for games and sports.
7. How many months make a year?
8. What do we call a set of pages showing days?
9. In which month do we celebrate the New Year's Day?
10. When do we celebrate the Martyrs' and Hero's day?
11. In which month does Uganda celebrate her independence?
12. Name the month in which we celebrate Birth of Jesus
13. In which month of the year do we celebrate the Resurrection of Jesus?
14. Which month has 28 or 29 days?

SUBTHEME: SEASONS

Vocabulary

- harvest
- clear
- thresh
- plough
- sundry

Types of seasons

a. Dry season or sunny

b. Wet season or rainy

Activities done in Dry or sunny season

- clearing the land
- ploughing – (a piece of farm equipment used) to turn over the earth so that seeds can be planted. An ox is used to plough.
- harvesting – removing of ready crops from the garden. A sickle is used
- threshing – To separate the grains of corn, wheel from the rest of the plant by beating it with a special tod or machine.

- winnowing – to get rid of things that you do not need in a group.
- sun drying – putting harvested crops under the sun to dry.
- bricklaying

Activities done in wet or rainy season

- weeding – removal of unwanted plants from the garden
- planting
- transplanting – removal of young plants from the nursery bed to the big or main garden

  Seeds are transplanted in the evening

  Farmers use trowels for transplanting
- pruning – to cut branches or parts of branches off a tree or bush in order to make it a better shape

Tools used to

a) Weed – hoes
b) transplanting – trowels
c) pruning – panga
d) harvesting - sickle

Evaluation exercise

1. Name the two seasons we go through a year.
2. What other name is given to these seasons?
   a. wet season
   b. dry season
3. Mention three activities done in the dry season
4. Write any two activities done in the wet season
5. What term is used to mean the removal of young plants from the nursery bed to the big garden?

   (b) At what time do farmers transplant their seedlings?

   (c) What garden tool do farmers use to?

   i) transplant
   ii) weed
   iii) prune
   iv) harvest

THEME 12: MEASURES

SUBTHEME: Standard units of measure

Vocabulary

- units
- measure
- standard
- long
- four
- kilometers
- length
- distance
- height

- centimeters
- Unit is a fixed quantity of measurements used in the world
- To measure is to find the size, quantity or length of something in standard units

Length

a. Length is the size of something from one end to another
   - the distance from home to school
   - the height of a person
   - the length of the table
   - how long the chalkboard is
   - the size of a room

b. standard units for length
   - centimeters (cm) = 30 cm = 1 foot
   - metres (m) = 100cm = 1m
   - kilometres (km) = 100cm = 1km

c. Equipment used
   - foot ruler
   - metre ruler
   - measuring tape

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
2. Mention the standard units for length
3. Draw and name three equipments used to measure length

SUBTHEME: Capacity

Vocabulary

- liquids
- litres
- milliliters
- half litres

a. Standard units of capacity
   - Capacity is the amount of liquid that a container can hold or take

   For example
   - jerry can
   - bottles
   - mugs/cups
   - bucket
   - tank
   - tins

b. Units for capacity
   milli litres (ml)
   litres (l) = 100ml = 11

c. Examples of liquids measured in milliliters and litres

- milk
- soda
- juice
- water
- oil
- petrol
- diesel
- paraffin
- water colour

Evaluation exercise

1. Fill in the missing letters
   a. l __qu __ds
   b. l __tr __s
   c. w __t __r
   d. P __tr __l
2. Mention the units used in measuring capacity
3. Name five examples of liquids
4. Give two things measured in litres or millilitres.

SUBTHEME: Weight

Vocabulary

- weight
- grams
- kilograms
- weighing scale/balance
- heavy
- weighing
- weighing stones

a. Weight

This is how heavy something is.

Examples of things weighed

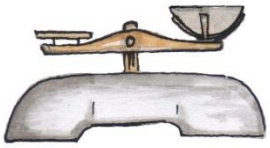
- sugar
- salt
- maize flour
- wheat four
- beans
- coffee
- rice
- millet

b. Things used to measure weight

Weighing balance



Weighing scale



c. standard units for weight

- grams (g)
- kilograms (kg) = 1000g = 1kg

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly
   a. ghtwei –
   b. vyhea –
   c. amsgra –
   d. gramskilo -
2. Weight is how heavy something is. Mention three examples of things that are weighed.
3. Mention the two standard units for measuring weight.

SUBTHEME: Money

Vocabulary

- dollar
- thousand
- note
- shillings
- pound
- coins
- currency
- hundred

Definition of money

Money is a medium of exchange.

Money currencies

a. shillings in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania
b. Dollar in America
c. Pounds in Britain
d. Amafarang in Rwanda

standard units of money in shillings

a. coins = 50/=, 100/=, 200/=, 500/=
b. paper notes = sh one thousand
   sh ten thousand
   sh twenty thousand
   shs fifty thousand

Importance of money

- for buying things
- for transport
- for paying school fees
- for paying salaries
- for paying taxes

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write.
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. (a) What do people earn by working or selling things?
   (b) Which money currency is used in Uganda?
3. Mention the two types of money currencies.
4. State any four importance of money to people
5. Our school needs money, how does it get the money?
   (b) What does it use the money for?

SUBTHEME: Recreation

Vocabulary

- recreation
- enjoyment
- cards
- computer
- leisure
- clubs

Things used in recreation

- radios
- books
- televisions
- DVD players
- newspapers
- books

Places where people go for recreation

- threats
- hotels
- lakes
- playgrounds
- beaches
- rivers
- forests
- game parks

People who help us to have recreation and good time

- singers
- drama artists
- film actors

Importance of recreation

- Recreation makes people rest form work
- Recreation makes people have fun
- Recreation makes people happy
- Recreation makes people to enjoy life

Bad recreation activities

- drinking alcohol
- playing bad games
- smoking
- watching bad films

Recreation

- it's the fact of people doing things for enjoyment when they are not working

Recreation activities at home

- swimming
- indoor games
- singing
- watching movies
- dancing
- reading
- drawing

Recreation activities at school

- playing football
- playing netball
- colouring
- joining clubs

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly
   a. r __cr__at __on b. le __s __ r__ c. enj __ym__nt
2. Draw these recreation activities
   a. swimming b. dancing c. reading
3. Mention any other recreation activities at home and school

SUBTHEME: Recreation

Vocabulary

- relax
- body
- creativity
- mind
- health
- friendship
- refresh

Importance of recreation

- It relaxes the mind
- It promotes creativity
- It creates friendship
- It maintains body health

Evaluation exercise

1. Write these words correctly
   a. laxer –
   b. ship friend -
   c. althhe -
   d. dybo -
2. State three importance of recreation exercises.

SUBTHEME: Festival

Vocabulary

- celebrate
- special
- dowry

- circumcision
- initiation
- event
- moral
- funeral rites

Festival

- It is a period of the year when people stop working to celebrate a special event

Examples of cultural festival

- marriage – man and woman tie a knot
- dowry – when a woman given money to her husband after they have married
- naming children
- initiation – introducing someone to a club or society
- circumcision – cutting off the outer part of a man's penis
- funeral rites
- Introduction – a woman introduces a man to her parents

Importance of festivals

- It brings togetherness
- It promotes morals
- People get to know each other
- It promotes happiness

Cultural festivals are things people do in their tribes to celebrate something.

Ceremonies and occasions

- A ceremony is an occasion where people come together to celebrate something

Examples

- Wedding party
- birthday party
- graduation party
- introduction ceremony
- music show
- baptism ceremony

Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. A festival is a period of the year when people stop working to celebrate a special event.
   a. Mention four examples of cultural festivals
   b. Of what importance are festivals to us? (Give three reasons)

c. What do we call children born at the same time by the same parent?

d. Name the father and mother to twins.

SUBTHEME: Holiday

Vocabulary

- period
- public
- recognize
- vacation
- refresh
- promote

Holidays

- It's a period of time when you are not at work or school.

Types of holidays

- public holidays
- school holidays
- weekend holidays
- summer holidays
- Christmas holidays
- Easter holidays

} Religious holidays

Examples of public holidays in Uganda

- Independence
- Hero's
- Women's day
- Martyr's day
- liberation day

Importance of Holiday

- They promote recreation
- people refresh their minds
- You get friends
- you recognize work of different people

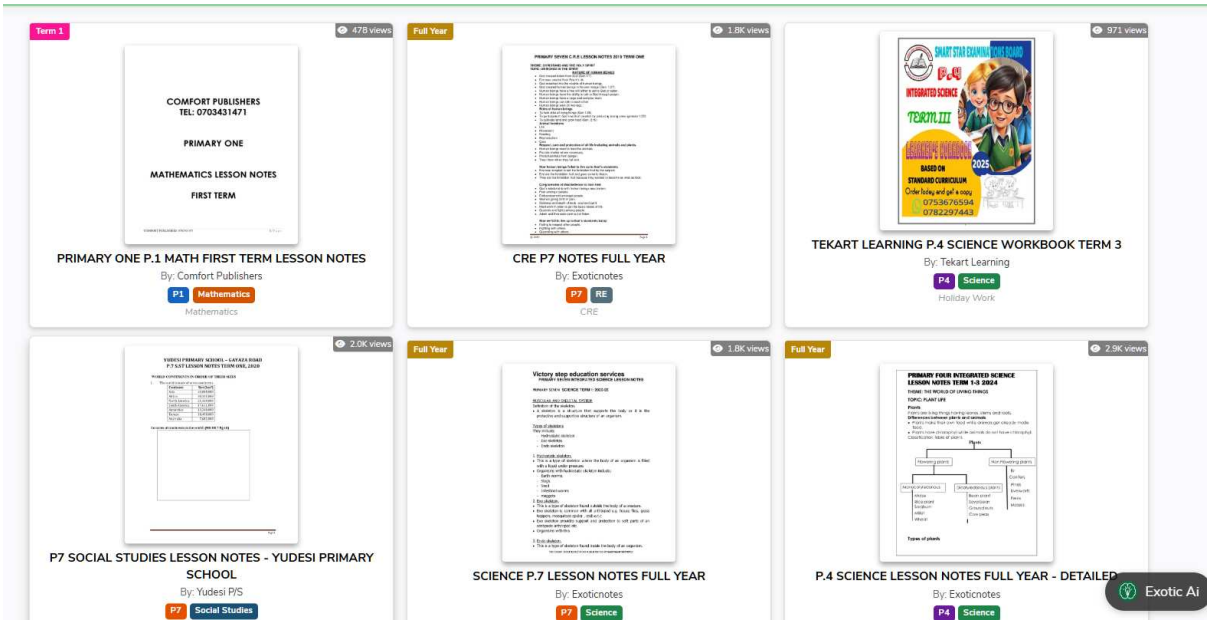
Evaluation exercise

1. Listen and write.

   (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. Mention three types of holidays
3. Give two examples of holidays (public) in Uganda.
4. State two importance of holiday to people.

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