LESSON NOTES PRIMARY TWO – LIT I
TERM I, II & III

THEME 5: OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGBOURHOOD

SUB-THEME: LOCOATION, SYMBOLS AND BENEFITS OF OUR SCHOOL.

A. LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL

Our School

1. Our school is ……
2. A school is a place where people go to learn.
3. Our school is found along ..... road.
4. Our school is built on ..... hill.
5. Our school is found in ..... division / sub county.
6. Our school is found in ..... village / zone.
7. Our school is found in ..... district.

B. Symbols of a school.

School symbols are things which make our school different from other schools

- School name
- School uniform
- School badge
- School motto
- School flag
- School anthem
- School signpost
- School mission
- School prayer.

Learners' activity

1. Write down five symbols of our school
2. Draw these school symbols

School uniform	School flag

IMPORTANCE OF THE SCHOOL SYMBOLS

1. **School name**
   It shows the name of our school.

2. **School uniform**
   It makes us different from other pupils It also makes us (the pupils) look smart.

3. The school flag
   It gives us a feeling of unity.

4. **School prayer**
   It is a special prayer for the school
   It teachers us to be God fearing

5. **School motto**
   It encourages pupils to work hard.

6. **School sign post.**
   It shows where the location of our school

Learners' activity:

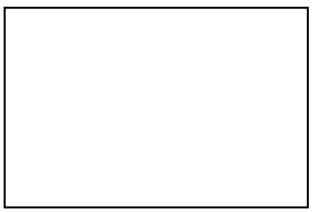
What is the use of a school sign post?

What is the special song of your school called?

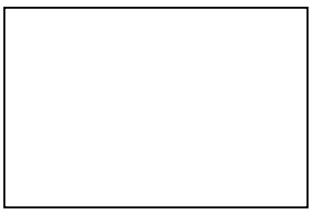
3. What is the use of your school motto?

Write down your school motto.

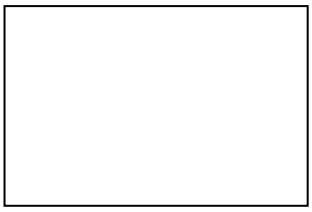
D. Drawing school symbols



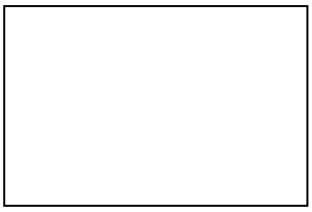
School badge



School sign post



School uniform



School flag

Things found on;

a) **School badge**

i. School name
ii. School motto

b) **School sign post**

i. School badge
ii. School motto
iii. School name
iv. School box number

SCHOOL STRUCTURES

School structures are the buildings found in the school

Examples of school structures;

i. **Classroom**
   Pupils sit and learn from the classroom.
ii. **Toilets/latrines**
   Pupils use toilets to ease themselves
iii. **Kitchen**
   Food at school is prepared from the kitchen
iv. **Offices**
   The headmaster and the secretaries do their work from the offices
v. **Canteen**
   We buy things from the school canteen
vi. **Sickbay**

Sick pupils rest in the sickbay.

vii. **Staffroom**
Teachers meet and rest from the staffroom

viii. **Library**
Library is where the books for the school are kept

ix. **Store**
The school property are kept in the store

Activity

1. **<u>Match the following:</u>**

Library	where we go to ease ourselves
Kitchen	where pupils go for treatment
Toilet/latrines	where food is prepared
Sickbay	where school books are kept
Classroom	where pupils learn from
Store	where school property is kept

2. How important are the following school structures?
   a) Dining hall
   b) Staffroom

Things we use to build our school (Building materials)

- Iron sheets
- Cement
- Iron bars
- Sand
- Nails
- Timber
- Roofing
- Tiles
- Stones
- Bricks



1. Cement



2. stones



3. Bricks

Types of Building Materials and Their Application



4. Sand



5. Glass



6. Wood

Activity

1. Draw these building materials.

Nails	Iron sheets	stones

Where/ sources of strong building materials are got.

Material	**Source**
Cement	**Factory**
Timber / poles	**---**
Nails	**----**
Paint	**-----**
Sand	**------**
Stones	**--------**
Tiles	**----------**

Activity:

Draw places where we get strong building materials e.g (swamp, factory, lake, forest)

Weak building materials

Mud

Banana fibres

Ropes

Cow dung

Papyrus

Sources of weak building materials

Mud	-	soil & water
Banana fibres	-	banana plants
Grass	-	bush
Reeds	-	bush
Sticks	-	bush
Wow dung	-	farm
Papyrus	-	swamp

Activity

Pupils will draw the weak building materials

PEOPLE IN OUR SCHOOL

1. There are many people found in our school. These are
    a) Headteacher
    b) Teachers
    c) Bursar
    d) Secretary
    e) Cooks
    f) Cleaners
    g) Security guards
    h) Gate keeper
    i) Matrons
    j) School nurse
    k) School driver

l) Water man

m) librarian

Activity

1. Name your school headteacher
2. Who is your class teacher?
3. Name your school bursar
4. Draw your friends at school.

Uses of people in our school

1. Headmaster - he heads the school
2. Deputy headteacher - he assists the headteacher
3. Teachers - they teach the children
4. Secretary - types our home work and exams
5. Bursar - keeps the school money
6. Cooks - cook the food

7. Cleaners - cleans the school
8. Nurse - helps the sick children at school
9. Security - guard keeps the school safe
10. Matrons - look after children in the boarding section

Learners' activity

1. **Match the following**

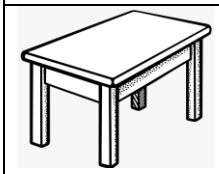
Headteacher	teachers the children
Bursar	types exams
Secretary	heads the school
Cook	keeps the school money Teachers
	cooks food

2. Why does a school need the following people?
   i. Nurse
   ii. Guards
   iii. Cleaners

Things we use at school.

Things we use at school are called facilities

Examples of things we use at school

Table	Chair	Chalk	Duster	Pencils	
					

Learners' activity

Draw things we use at school

Chalk	Broom	Chair	Pencil
Ruler	Table	Water	pen

Pupils' roles / duties / work

- Sweeping the classroom.
- Mopping the classroom
- Dusting tables and chairs
- Watering the flowers
- Arranging books
- Collecting books
- Pupils with special duties at school are called prefects.
- A class monitor is the head of other pupils in the class.
- The monitor makes sure that order is kept in class.

Learners' activity

1. State any two responsibilities of children at school.
2. Who is your class monitor?

Prefects

- There are pupils who have special roles at school.
- Prefects work together with teachers.
- Prefects help pupils to be disciplined at school.

There are **two** very important prefects in our school.

These are;

Head boy and head girl

- They head all other prefects

They are other prefects at schools like;

a. Games prefects
b. Mess prefect
c. Health prefect etc

Learners' activity

1. Pupils who have special roles at school are called ___
2. Name the head girl of your school. _____

3. What is the name of your head boy? ____

4. Name other two prefects in your school.

a. _____

b. _____

CLASS RULES:

These are rules governing a class

1. Do not play in classroom
2. Pay attention to your teachers
3. Put up your hand before you answer
4. Do not step on tables and chairs
5. Do not eat from class.
6. Do not go out of class without permission.

SCHOOL RULES:

These are rules governing a school**.**

1. There are many school rules we must obey
2. School rules help us to be good pupils
3. They guide us to do good things. These are:
4. Pupils should not come to school late
5. Do not fight one another.
6. You should love your schoolmates
7. Do not do any harm to them
8. Never leave your school without permission.
9. Do not climb trees.
10. Never laugh at other people.

Learners' activity;

1. Give any two class rules

a. _____

b. _____

2. Identify one use of school rules.

a. _____

3. Mention any two school rules.

a. _____

b. _____

Our time table

1. The timetable tells us what to do.
2. It shows us the right time to do something.

Things found on the timetable.

These are:

- Time
- Subjects/ learning areas
- Names of teachers
- Days of the weak, name of the class

Drawn timetable



Learners' activity:

1. On which day do you learn art and craft?
2. Which subject has many lessons in a week?
3. What time do lessons start in your school?
4. At what time do pupils go for lunch in your school?
5. How many English lessons do you have in a week?
6. We should always keep our books in (order, dustbin)
7. Draw your class timetable in your books.

OUR NEEDS AT SCHOOL

1. A school has many needs
2. These are:

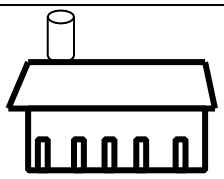
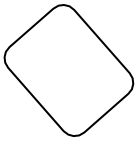
Furniture stationary balls toilets desks

Electricity pens clack boards chalk

Water food

Learners' activity

Name the school needs shown in the pictures below.

a)  	b)	c)
d) 	e)  	f)  

a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____

(d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____

WAYS IN WHICH THE SCHOOL NEEDS ARE MET.

A There are very many ways in which a school meets its needs. These are:

1. Parents pay school fees.
2. Some parents also give gifts to the school e.g. books and pencils
3. Many school use government money to met their needs
4. Some schools have sponsors
5. Some schools have projects e.g. poultry keeping
6. Some schools have farms and gardens where they get food from
7. Some good people give money to the school.

Learners' activity

Mention any five ways in which a school meets its needs.

1. _____ 4. ___ 2. _ 5. ___

3. _____

Problems in meeting school needs.

- Some schools do not have enough money
- Some parents cannot pay school fees.
- Some people steal school property
- Some schools do not have enough classrooms ad seats.
- Sometimes the sun destroys crops in the school farm.
- Animals can also destroy the farm crops
- Sometimes fire spoils things at school.

Ways of solving school problems.

1. Parents should help the school to meet its needs.
2. School properties should be kept safely.
3. Our school crops should be watered during the dry season.
4. Pupils should be taught to make things for the school e.g. bricks.
5. Broken desks chairs should be repaired.

Learners' activity

1. Write down three needs in your school.

Keeping the school clean

Things we use to keep the school clean

Brooms	soap	matchbox
Rags	bucket	rags
Dustbin	Brushes	slasher
Rake	hoe	

1. Our school should be kept clean
2. Clean places are good to live in.
3. Rubbish should be thrown into dust bins or rubbish pits.
4. Remember always to wash your hands after going to the toilet.

Learns activity

1. Draw the following

Children sweeping the compound	Children watering plants	Children burning rubbish

2. Why do we keep our school clean? (Give three reasons).

2. Why do you always wash your hands after visiting the toilet?

Activities done at school

Writing	reading	playing	dancing
Singing	sweeping	drawing	picking rubbish
Shading			

Activity

Name the activities done at school.

SUB THEME: BENEFIITS TO THE SCHOOL FROM NEIGHBOURHOOD

OUR SCHOOL NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. A neighbour is someone who stays near you.
2. Children will name their neighbours in class and at home.
3. Neighbourhood is the areas around our school.
4. Things found in our neighbourhood are mosque, church, plants, market, police station, roads, schools
5. Our school neighbours do different things. They work to meet their needs.

Examples:

People	**work**
A barber	cuts / trims our hair
The police	keeps law and

	order
A herds man	looks after cattle
A fisher man	catch fish
A cobbler	mends our shoes
Plumber	repairs water pipes
Fish monger	sells fish

BENEFITS TO THE SCHOOL FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

1. We get people to work in our school from the neighbourhood. E.g. teachers, cleaners, etc.
2. We get food from the farms in our neighbourhood
3. We get medicine
4. The school buys land from the school neighbourhood
5. The school gets money from people from the neighbourhood e.g. donors
6. We get building materials from the school neighbourhood.

Activity:

1. Name any three beneficiaries (things) the school gets from the neighbourhood.

   a) _____ (b) _____

2. **Read and draw.**

   a. Crops

   b. Animals

Benefits to the neighbourhood from school

1. The school teach children from the neighbourhood
2. The school gives jobs to the people
3. The school is a meeting place for the people from the neighbourhood
4. The school teaches good behaviour e.g., cleanliness
5. The school lends furniture to the people in the neighbourhood
6. The school entertains people in the neighbourhood

Activity

1. **Read and draw**
   a. Children dancing

   b. Teacher teaching

   c. A man sweeping

   d. Two cooks

2. **Causes of problems between school and neighbourhood**.

(a) **Causes**

1. some people are thieves
2. Some people use bad language
3. Some people quarrel
4. Some people break and damage property
5. Some people burn schools
6. Some people kidnap children
7. Some people fight others.
8. Some people trespass.

(b) **Ways of preventing these problems**

1. People should respect one another
2. People should follow rules and regulations.
3. People should keep law and order.

School and neighbourhood

Important places near our school

- Churches - Hospitals

- Mosque - Markets
- Police stations - Shops etc.

THEME 2: OUR HOE AND COMMUNITY

SUB THEME: Relations among family members.

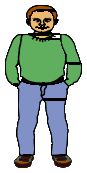
A family

A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

Types of families

a) Nuclear family
b) Extended family

Members in a nuclear family

a) Father  (c) mother 

b) Children 

<u>Activity</u>

1. Children draw members of a nuclear family in their books.

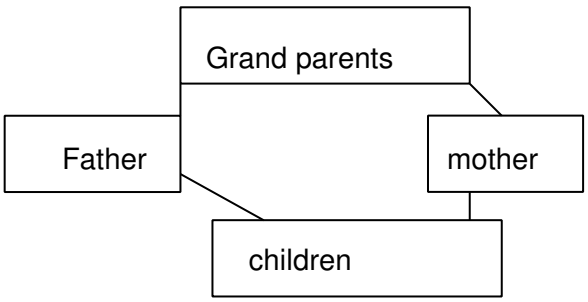
Extended family

An extended family is a family with father, mother children and relatives. Members of an extended family

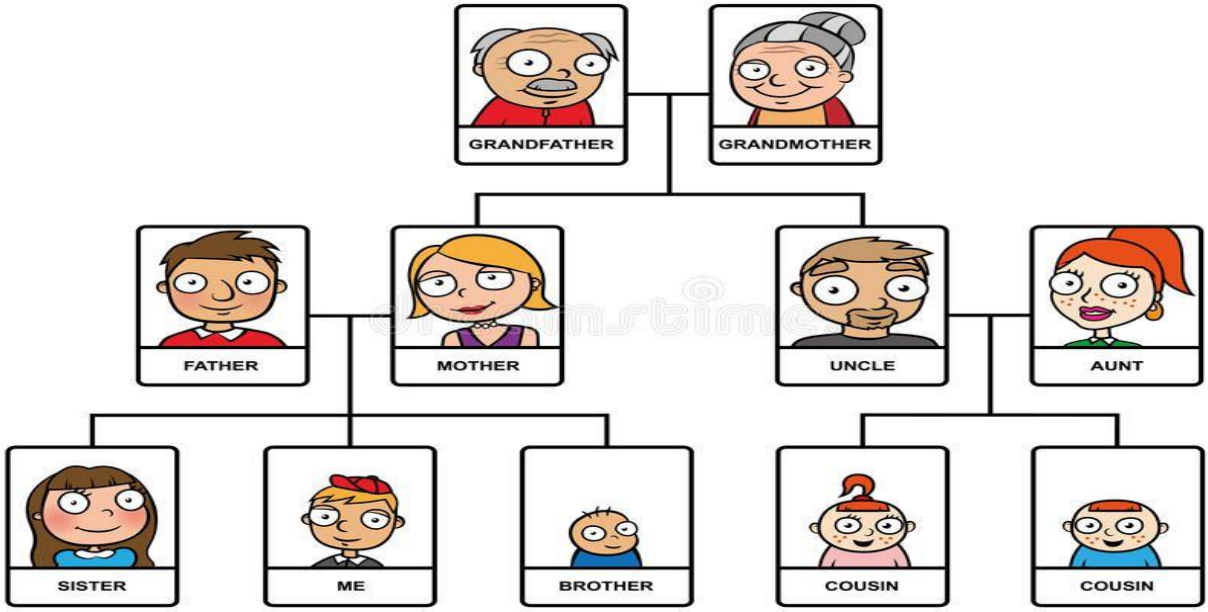
Father mother brother sister uncle aunt grandfather grandmother cousins

Activity

<u>Family tree</u> (Nuclear family)



Extended family



Activity:

Children will draw the family tree.

Family relations

1. The son of my father and other is my brother
2. The daughter of my father and mother is my sister
3. The sister of my father and mother is my aunt
4. The brother of my father and mother is my uncle
5. The father of my father and mother is my grandfather
6. The mother of my mother and father is my grandmother.
7. The son of my brother or sister is my nephew
8. The daughter of my brother or sister is my niece
9. The children of my aunt and uncle are my cousins.

People who start / begin a family are husband and wife.

Roles of the family members

Duties of a father:

1. A father heads a family
2. A father pays school fees
3. A father buys food and other things for the family
4. A father takes and picks children from school
5. A father pays house rent.

Duties of a mother

1. A mother cares for the home
2. A mother cooks food
3. A mother looks after children
4. A mother washes clothes
5. A mother takes ad picks children from school.
6. A mother pays school fees
7. A mother heads a home when the father is not around.
8. A mother pays house rent.

Duties of children

1. Children clean the home
2. Children fetch water
3. Children collect firewood
4. Children help their parents
5. Children wash utensils
6. Children carry babies

Learner's activity

Read and draw

1. A mother cooking food



2. A boy sweeping

(3) a father digging



(4) a girl carrying firewood

Our community

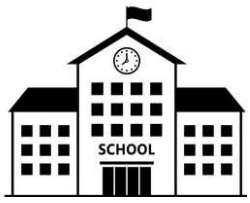
1. What is a community?
2. A community is a group of people living or working together.

Examples of communities are:

Church mosque school police station hospital home mark

Learners' activity

Draw a church, hospital

			
School	Church	Police station	Home
			
Mosque	Hospital	Market	

People found in our community

Doctors	barbers	nurse
Teachers	security guards	pastors
Fisherman	priests	carpenters

Mechanics	Shopkeepers	venders
Herdsman	police officers	

Roles of different people in the community

1. Doctors treat sick people
2. Nurse cares for the sick people
3. Teachers teach children
4. Carpenters makes furniture
5. Plumber repairs broken pipes
6. Farmers grows crops and keeps (rear) animals
7. Herds man looks after cattle
8. Cobbler mends our shoes.
9. Shopkeepers sell things in a shop.
10. Fishmonger sells fish
11. Veterinary doctor treats sick animals
12. Barber cuts our hair
13. Police officers keeps law and order
14. Shepherd looks (care) after sheep
15. Oculist examines and treats eyes
16. Optician sells eye glasses
17. Tailor sews clothes

Activity

Match

a) Carpenter- grows crops
b) Doctor - looks after cattle
c) Farmer - makes furniture
d) Cobbler - treats sick people
e) Herdsman - mends shoes

Places of work of the people in the community

People		Places of work
1. Teacher	-	school
2. Doctor	-	hospital
3. Carpenter	-	workshop

4. Farmer - farm
5. Shopkeeper - shop
6. Fisherman - lake
7. Barber - saloon
8. Mechanic - garage

Draw these places of work

Market	Shop

2. Draw these people

Doctor	**Teacher**	**farmer**

Cultural practices and values in the community

Acceptable behaviour in different cultures in our community.

1. Greeting
2. Praying
3. Cooking
4. Serving
5. Worshiping
6. Eating
7. Singing and dancing
8. Dressing
9. Celebrating
10. Cultivating
11. Addressing different people

Culture is the way of living in an area / society.

Cultural practices in our community

1. Introduction
2. Singing and dancing

3. Marriage
4. Burial
5. Circumcision
6. Naming
7. Twins

Cultural foods

Baganda	-	banana / matooke
Basoga	-	sweet potatoes
Acholi	-	millet
Bagwere	-	cassava
Karamajong	-	sorghum
Bakiga	-	Irish potatoes
Bagisu	-	millet

Cultural ways of greeting

Baganda women	-	kneeling
Basoga	-	kneeling
Banyankole	-	by hugging

Twins

1. Twins are children born on the same day by the same mother
2. The mother of twins is called Nalongo
3. The father of twins is called Ssalongo
4. A child born before the twins is called Kigongo
5. The child born after twins is called Kizza / Kiiza.

Names of twins

Boys	Girls
Wasswa	Babirye
Kato	Nakato

Learners' activity

Read and draw

1. Two girls dancing
2. People praying
3. A bride groom

4. Your traditional dress e.g. Kanzu and Gomesi

THEME: 6 THINGS WE MAKE.

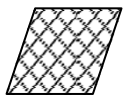
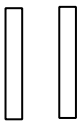
SUB-THEME

Things we make in the community.

Crafts: Are things made from local materials.

(a) Play materials.

- Ropes
- Dolls
- Balls
- Sticks
- Strings
- Metre sticks
- Mats
- Baskets
- Hats

					
mat	balls	dolls	ropes	sticks	hats

2. Things we use in the home.

Kitchen; stove, plate, mortar/pestle, basket,ladle, pot, spoon, mingling stick, saucepan.

Bedroom: bed, bedsheets.

Sitting room: mat, cushion, chair, table

Wearing: ornaments, jewelry, footwear, clothes

3. Materials used and their sources.

Material	Source
Banana fibres	Banana plants
Sisal	Sisal plants
Clay soil	swamps
Palm leaves	Swamps and valleys
straws	factory
sticks	Bush/forest
grass	Bush
raffia	Swamps
thread	Factory
needle	Factory
bricks	Swamps/valleys
mud	Soil
sand	Lakeside
Iron sheets	Factory
tiles	factory
Timber/poles	forest

4. Importance of the things we make.

1. We use pots for keeping water.
2. We use balls, ropes, sticks, strings and dolls for playing.
3. We sit on mats in our homes. 4. We sell them and get money.
5. We use raffias for dancing.
6. Use threads and needles for sewing clothes.
7. We use bricks, blocks, tiles, grass, timber, poles for building.
8. We use sticks and straws for decoration.
9. They help us to know our culture.

Activity;

1. Pupils will write the uses of the things we make.

Learner's activity

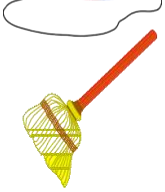
Name the materials used to make these things.



_____



_____



_____



_____

Theme 7: TRANSPORT IN OUR COMMUNITY

Sub theme: Means and uses of transport in our community.

1. What is transport?

   Transport is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

Types of transport

(a) road transport

(b) air transport

(c) railway transport

(d) water transport

Learner's activity;

1. _____ is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
2. Name four types of transport.
3. Road transport;

Means of transport used on the road.

1. cars, buses, lorries, bicycles, animals e.g. horse, camel, donkey, motorcycles, pedestrians, taxis.

Learner's activity;

Draw the following means of transport.

A car	bus	train
lorry	bicycle	taxi

3. **Water transport;**

<u>Means of water transport</u>.

1. Canoe
2. Boat
3. Ship
4. Ferry
5. Yatch

Air transport

Means of air transport;

1. Aeroplane
2. Helicopter
3. Parachute
4. Kite
5. Rocket
6. Tram

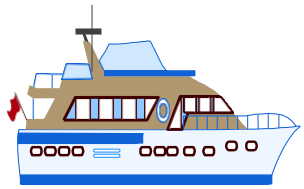
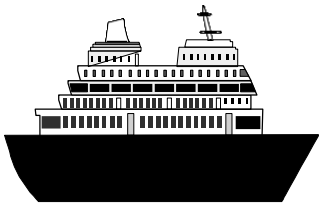
RAILWAY TRANSPORT (MEANS)

Train

Tram

Learners' activity.

Name these means of transport.

4. People who operate the means of transport.

Means	**People**
Aeroplane	pilot
Ship	ship captain
Train	captain
Boat	sailor
Bicycle	cyclist
Motorcycle	cyclist
Bus	driver
Tax	driver

Activity

Match

Train	pilot
Boat	cyclist
Aeroplane	captain
Bicycle	sailor

Uses of transport

1. We use transport for carrying people.

2. We use transport for carrying food.
3. We use transport for carrying water.
4. We use transport for carrying charcoal.
5. We use transport for carrying cement.
6. We use transport for carrying animals.

Learner's activity;

1. Give four uses of transport to man.

6. Road Safety

(a) Safe ways of

using the road.

1. Do not play on the road.
2. Following traffic signs.
3. Walking in single line.
4. Stop, look right, left and right again and cross.
5. Cross the road from the zebra crossing.
6. Use footpath.

Un-safe ways of using the road.

1. Playing on the road.
2. Not crossing from zebra crossing.
3. Crossing where roads meet/near a bend.
4. Crossing at junctions/near the top of a hill/between parked cars.
5. Throwing objects at moving vehicles.

Learner's activities

(a) Give any two ways of using the road safely;

1. _____,_____

(b) Give any two un safe ways of using the road.

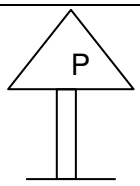
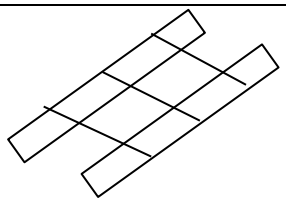
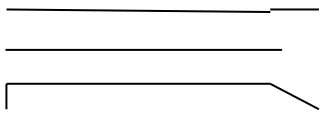
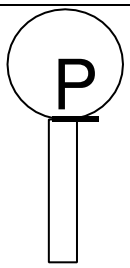
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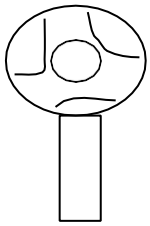
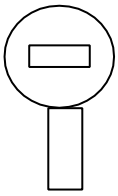
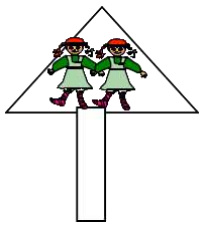
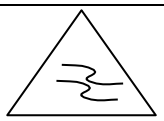
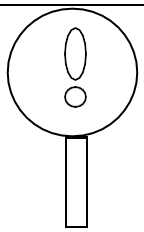
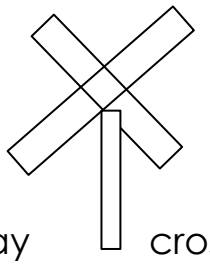
7. Road signs.

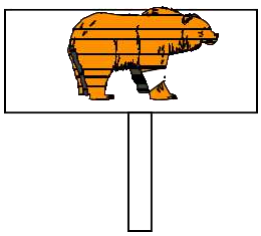
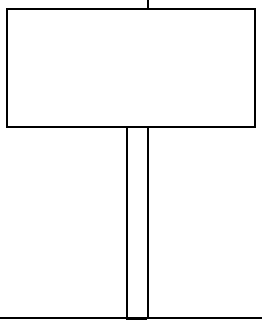
1. Road safety signs are signs used on the road.

2. Road safety signs help us to use the road well.

Examples of road signs;

 Parking	 Zebra crossing
 Bridge a head	 No parking

	
Round about	No way through
 School ahead	 Humps a head
 Accident ahead	 Railway crossing

 Animals crossing	  Church a head

Dangerous things found on the road.

1. Land slides/falling rocks.
2. Pot holes
3. Water passengers
4. Broken bottles
5. Broken electric wires and poles
6. Land mines
7. Waste disposals.
8. Nails
9. Water

Causes of road accidents

- Over speeding
- Over loading
- Drunkardness
- Pot holes
- Bad roads
- Bad vehicles
- Not following the road signs
- Over taking

People who help in traffic

1. Policeman/police woman.
2. Parents
3. Teachers
4. Older children
5. Wardens

6. Lollipop men/women

Activity

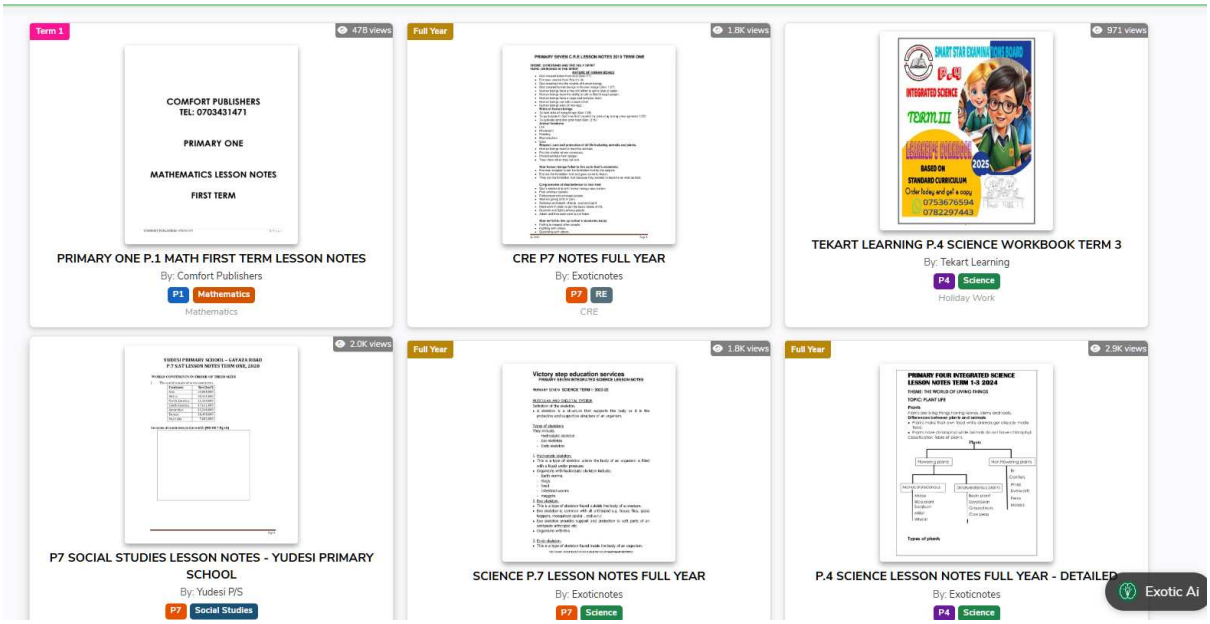
1. Name these dangerous things on the road.

Learners' activity

Draw these people who help us to cross the road.

- Traffic police
- Teachers
- Older children
- Wardens.
- Parents.
-

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