P.3

LITERACY IB

TERM II

P.3 LITERACY 1B LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR SUB – COUNTY

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME 1 **:** Managing Resources in our Sub – county

SUBTHEME :

-

-

COMPETENCES :

-

CONTENT **:** **RESOURCE**

What are resources?

Resources are things that man uses to meet his needs

What are basic resources?

<u>EXAMPLES OF RESOURCES IN OUR ENVIRONMENT</u>

- ***Land***
- ***Water bodies***
- ***Animals***
- ***Plants/ vegetation***
- ***Minerals***
- ***Climate***
- ***Mountains***
- ***Money***

<u>GROUPS OF RESOURCES</u>

<u>Natural resources are of two types</u>

- ***Natural resources***
- ***Man made resources***

Natural resources are things of nature that man uses to meet his needs.

Examples:

- ***Land***
- ***Animals***
- ***Vegetation***
- ***Minerals mountains***

What are man made resources?

Man made resources are things made by man to meet his needs.

Examples

- ***Money***

- ***Buildings***
- ***Machines***
- ***Roads***
- ***Furniture***

Activity

1. ***What is a resource?***
2. ***Give the meaning of the following terms***
   a) ***Natural resource***
   b) ***Man made resource***
   c) ***Basic resource***
3. ***State three examples of natural resources***
4. ***Mention two examples of man – made resources.***
5. ***Give the difference between natural and man made resources.***

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME 1 **:** Managing Resources in our Sub – county

SUBTHEME :

-

-

COMPETENCES :

Basic resources

Basic resources are things man use in his daily life.

Examples of basic resources

Vegetation / plants

Land

Money

Water

CONTENT **: Types of resources**

i) ***Renewable resources***

ii) ***Non Renewable resources***

What are Renewable resources?

Are resources that can be replaced after being used.

Examples

- ***Sun*** ***- people***
- ***Forests***
- ***Wind***
- ***Water bodies etc***

What are Non renewable resources?

Are resources that can not be replaced after being used.

Examples

- ***Mineral e.g. sand, clay, salt, petroleum, oil etc.***

Activity

1. ***Give the difference between renewable and non – renewable resources.***
2. ***Write down two examples of renewable resources.***
3. ***State any two non – renewable resources in our environment.***

Sources of water

There are two types of sources of water

Natural sources of water and man made sources of water

Natural sources of water:

- Rain is the main natural source of water
- Wells
- Springs
- Rivers and lakes
- Swamps
- Streams
- Oceans
- Seas

Why is rain the main natural source of water?

- *It gives water to other resources*

Man made sources of water

- Boreholes
- Valley dams
- Ponds
- Ditches

The uses / values/ importance / advantages/ benefits of water are as follows:-

- Water is used for domestic work like cooking, bathing, washing utensils and building houses.
- *Rivers / lakes* provide fish for people.
- Water acts as home for animals like fish, frogs, snakes, crocodiles and hippopotamus.
- Water helps crops (plants) to grow.

- Water is used as source for energy for generating hydro electric power. (HEP)
- People use water for transport.
- Water provides minerals like sand, salt, and oil which are useful to people.
- It is used in industries for producing goods e.g. soda and beer.
- Water bodies help in the formation of rainfall.

Domestic uses of water

- *Water is used for drinking*
- *Water is used for washing clothes*
- *We use water for mopping houses*
- *We use water for bathing*

Industrial uses of water

- *Water is used to cool engines*
- *Running water is used to produce hydro – electricity*
- *Water is used for making drinks like soda*

Problems people face in getting water

- Pipes of water may burst.
- Water sources may dry up in the dry season
- Lack of money to buy water.
- Contamination of water sources.
- Lack of clean containers to keep water.
- Too much water *in form of rain* may lead to floods *which causes death.*

Saving (conservation) of water as a natural resource / How to save water?

- Building valley dams
- Collecting and storing water *from rain.*
- Avoid polluting water sources
- Fix broken pipes
- Plant trees which help in rain formation

Dangers of not protecting water sources

- *People can get water born diseases e.g. Cholera, Bilihazia*
- *Water sources can dry up*
- *Floods may occur in an area*
- *Acquire animals can die.*

Avoid destroying swamps

Reasons for saving (conserving)water as a natural resource

The reasons for conserving natural resources are as follows:-

- We conserve water in order to meet human needs.
- Natural water sources should be conserved for study purposes.
- Natural water sources work as a tourist attraction
- Natural water sources are conserved for future use.
- They are conserved for beautification
- We conserve natural water sources to prevent natural disasters like drought, floods etc
- We conserve natural water sources to prevent loss of the resources.

Evaluation

1. How useful is water to man?
2. Give the main natural sources of water and human made sources of water?
3. What problems do people face in getting water?
4. ***Name any one industry that uses water to make drinks***
5. ***A part from the above source, name any three sources of water***
6. ***State one use of water at home***
7. ***Name one industry that uses water to make drinks***

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME : Managing Resources in our sub county

SUBTHEME : Saving resources

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Identify sources of food
- Define food

Spelling Test: water,sources, beautification, c

Content: Food as a resource

Food

Food is anything good to eat or drink.

Importance of food

- Food helps us to grow. E.g. fish, meat, eggs , milk etc
- Food helps us to get energy. Examples of food that helps us to get energy are:- cassava, potatoes, rice , posho, margarine, cooking oil etc
- Foods help us to fight diseases. Fruits and vegetables help us to fight diseases.
- We eat food to enjoy ourselves and be happy.

Sources of food

People get food from

- *garden*
- *markets*
- *shops*
- *lakes*
- *rivers*
- *animals*
- *forests*
- *supermarkets*

Uses of food as a resource

We eat food

- ***To get energy e.g cassava, rice, potatoes***
- ***To grow well – fish, meat, eggs, milk***
- ***To fight diseases e.g fruits and vegetables***
- ***To be healthy***
- ***Food is sold for money***

Reasons why people fail to meet their food needs

- Lack of money to buy food.
- Some people do not like digging
- Pests and diseases destroy crops.
- Drought destroys crops.

Ways of conserving food as a resource

- *Preparing enough food to avoid wastage.*
- Preserve the food by sun drying, smoking, freezing or refrigeration
- We should all dig and plant food.
- *Planting more trees and more crops for food.*

Ways of preserving food?

- *By sundrying food*
- *By salting*
- *By tinning/ canning*
- *By smoking*

Evaluation

1. *What is the main natural source of food?*
2. *Give two reasons why we eat food?*
3. *Name two natural sources of food.*
4. *Write two reasons why people fail to get their needs*
5. *Give one way we can conserve our food*.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Saving Resources (Time as a resource)

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Define time
- Importance of time
- Proper utilization of time.

Spelling Test:

Content: Time as a resource

How time is used as a resource.

- Time is used to space human activities
- Time is used to set plans for development

What is saving time?

This is when we use time wisely.

Why do we need to save time?

- To have time for future activities.
- To avoid time wastage for time.
- To keep up with different programmes and activities.
- Once time goes, it cannot be redeemed.
- Time waits for no man.
- *To get work done*

Ways of saving time (*How to use time)*

- Do the right thing at the right time.
- Wake up on time.
- Do not sleep too much.
- Do not watch too much television.
- Make a timetable and follow it.

Evaluation

1. Complete this phrases

   Time wastes _____ _____
2. Why is it bad to waste time?
3. *Give one way we can save time*
4. *How is a donkey useful to people?*
5. *What is communication*
6. *Why is English used in schools?*
7. *Who is the current state Minister for Primary Education?*

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Saving Resources (Fuel as a resource)

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Define fuel
- Importance of fuel
- Proper utilization of fuel
- Examples of fuel
- Sources of fuel
- Ways of saving fuel.

Spelling Test: Saving, Time

Content: **Fuel as a resource**

What is fuel?

Fuel is anything *burnt to produce heat.*

Types of fuel

1. Liquid fuel
2. Solid fuel
3. Gaseous fuel

Example of types of fuel

Liquid fuel

- Kerosene (paraffin)
- Diesel
- Petrol

Solid fuel

- Charcoal (made from wood)
- Coal
- Firewood

Gaseous fuel

- Natural gas

Electricity

Types of electricity

- ***Hydro – electricity***
- ***Solar electricity***
- ***Thermal electricity***
- ***Geo thermo***

Uses of electricity

- ***Cooking food and ironing clothes***
- ***Operating machines***
- ***For lighting***

Dangers of electricity

- ***Shocks people***
- ***Kills people***
- ***Destroys electric devices***

Generated of HEP

- ***It is generated from running water. Places where HEP is generated are called dams (power stations)***

Examples of dams

- ***Nalubaale power dam (Owen falls dam)***

- ***Bujjagali dam.***
- ***Kiira power station.***

Importance of fuel

Types of fuel	**Uses**
Kerosene Diesel and Petrol	▪ To light kerosene lamp ▪ To run vehicles, motorcycles. ▪ *Burns in generators to make lightetc.*
Charcoal	▪ Roasting food ▪ Cooking food
Coal	▪ Used in industries to run engines
Firewood	▪ Cooks food ▪ Boils water
Natural gas	▪ For cooking

***Reasons for*saving fuel**

- Saving energy saves money
- Saving energy also protects the environment

Proper utilization of fuel / *ways of saving fuel.*

- Use energy savers
- *Switching off power when not needed.*
- Do not overcook food for a longtime.

Places where fuel is sold are known as fuel stations.

Examples of fuel stations

- ***Shell***
- ***Total***
- ***GAPCO***
- ***Hass***

Evaluation

1. ***What is fuel?***
2. ***Identify the fuel needed for the following uses.***
   a) ***Cooking***
   b) ***Lighting***

c) ***Running vehicles***

3. ***Give one danger of electricity to people***
4. ***Which type of electricity is generated from running water?***

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** Saving Resources **(Money as a resource)**

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Give ways how money is used as a resource.
- Identify how time is used as a resource.

CONTENT **:** **<u>Money as a resource</u>**

Money is the medium of exchange of goods and services.

It is a basic need for man, without it man can not get many things.

Sources of money

How do people get money?

- *By working in hard*
- *By selling goods and services.*
- *Borrowing/ loans*
- *Inheritance*
- *Bagging*

Sources of money at school

- *School fees*
- *Borrowing*
- *Government funding.*

Uses of money

- It is used to buy food
- It is used to buy Medicine
- It is used to buy clothes
- It is used to buy water
- It is used to pay school fees
- It is used to pay workers / servants

Meaning of saving money

Saving is the keeping of something for future use.

Saving money is keeping money for future use.

Ways of saving money

- *Money can be saved and kept in the bank.*
- We can save and keep money in the wooden /metallic box at school
- Repairing things instead of buying new ones.
- Recycling materials for other uses.
- Avoid buying things you do not need
- Avoid preparing too much food.
- Budgeting *to avoid wastage.*

Why do we save money?

- To meet our current and future needs
- To improve on our standards of living.
- To avoid wastage of money.

Disadvantages of money

- *Causes theft*
- *Leads to murder*
- *Leads to prostitution*
- *Turning a way from God*

Exercise

1. *Where do people keep their money safely?*
2. *Give any two examples of banks*
3. *What is saving money?*
4. *Why do people keep money in the banks?*
5. *Mention two sources of money at school*
6. *Give one way we can save money*
7. *State two uses of money*

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME 7 **:** Managing Resources in our Sub – county

SUBTHEME :

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Question and answer
- Guided discovery

COMPETENCES :

- **Explain how land and forests are useful as resources.**
-
-

Content: - **Land as a Resource**

- Forest as a Resource

LAND AS A RESOURCE

What is land

Land is what covers the earth's surface

USES OF LAND AS A RESOURCE

- *People use land for building houses*
- Clay soil is used for making (modeling) cups, plates, pots and statues of animals.
- *Land can be used for construction of roads, railway lines and airports.*
- People use land for growing crops like maize , beans, bananas, cassava etc
- *People use land for framing*
- Land provides farmers with grass for grazing animals like goats, cows, sheep etc
- People use land for building house. (Settlement)
- *Mining is carried out on land.*
- Soil acts as home (habitat) for animals like rats, crickets, termites, earthworms etc
- People also sell land for getting money.
- *We construct roads and railway line on land.*
- *Conservation of land.*

Since land is a very useful resource to us we have to be careful while using it in order to protect it.

WAYS OF ACQUIRING LAND

- ***through inheritance***
- ***By buying***
- ***Got from their parents***

  NB: *Since land is very useful resource to us we have to be very careful while using it and to protect it.*

Ways of conserving land

- *Mulching the soil to control soil erosion.*
- *Avoiding over cultivation.*
- *Practicing afforestration.*

Exercise

1. *Give any two ways how people acquire land in your division*
2. *Write down three uses of land as a resource.*
3. *Name any one basic resource*
4. *Identify one group of who help in traffic*

Forests as a resource

A forest is a collection of trees growing together of the same kind or different kinds

Types of forests

These are two types of forests and these are

i) Natural forests

ii) Artificial forests

Natural forests

Natural forests are forests where the trees are made by God.

This means that the trees are naturally planted.

Planted **forests**

Artificial forests are forests where the trees are planted by man.

Examples of trees that can be found in a forest

The examples of trees that can be found in a forest are:-

Muvule trees, mango trees, palm trees, orange trees, eucalyptus trees, Mahagony trees, Neem trees, and umbrella trees

Uses of forests

There are many uses of forests and some of the uses are as follows:

- Forests provide people and wild animals with fruits, leaves, roots and stems for food.

- Forests provide us with wood, used as firewood for cooking.
- Forests provide us with wood, for making timber used for making furniture.
- Forests help in rain formation .
- Forests act as home (habitat) for wild animals, like lions, zebras, giraffes, leopards, snakes etc
- Forests provide place for hunting animals
- Forests act as catchment areas for water.
- Forests provide us with local medicine (herbs) for curing diseases.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME **:** Managing Resources in our sub county.

SUBTHEME : Saving resources

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- State how minerals are used as a resource
- Point out ways how the sun is used as a resource
- Identify ways how people areused as a resource

Content **:** **Minerals as a Resource**

People as a resource

Mineral as a resource

A mineral is a substance that is naturally formed in the earth.

Minerals are examples of non – renewable resources

This means that once they are used, they cannot be renewed naturally.

Examples of minerals

- *diamond*
- *gold*
- *sand*
- *limestone*
- *salt*
- *copper*
- *clay*
- *iron*
- *oil*

Products from minerals

Clay – pots

Crude oil – petrol

- ***Diesel***
- ***Kerosene***

Lime stone - Cement

Copper - Electricity

- ***Coin money***
- ***Bullets***
- ***Electric devices***

Gold – Earrings

- ***Neck races***
- ***Watches***
- ***Tropnes***
- ***Iron***
- ***Iron sheets***
- ***nails***

Uses of minerals as a resource

The uses of minerals are as follows:-

Minerals are mostly used as materials in industries to produce goods for people.

- Minerals like coal and oil are used as fuel.
- Salt is also used for cooking and preserving food.
- Clay soil is used for modeling pots, plats cups etc
- Sand is sued for building house.
- Gold is sued for making ornamental materials.
- Copper is sued for making electric wires.

Exercise

1. *What is a mineral?*
2. *Mention any three examples of minerals*
3. *Which mineral is used to make cement?*
4. *Minerals like _____ and ____ are used as fuel*
5. *_____ is used for making wedding rings*
6. *What mineral is used to make electric wires?*

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Basic needs (shelter)

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : **SAVING**

1. ***What is saving?*** *It is a way of keeping resources for future use*

- *We keep resources e.g. food, money, fuel etc for future use.*

2. Ways of saving resources

- *Keeping money in banks.*
- *Preserving food.*
- *Repairing vehicles and furniture*
- *Recycling plastic and minerals*
- *Planting crops and trees.*
- *Switching off lights when not in use.*
- *Using energy saving lights and stoves*
- *Proper use of materials.*
- *Budgeting for our money.*

3. Reasons why we save

- *We save to avoid wastage*
- *We save to meet our needs*
- *We save to improve our standards of living.*
- *We save for future use.*

(CURRICULUM CONTENT CONTINUES)

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** **Spending Resources**

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery

- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Explains the meaning of spending resources
- Give examples of things that we use and spend on.
- Give good ways of spending resources.
- Give events when we can spend resources.

Content: Spending Resources

Spending of resources is using or giving out of resources

This is the way of using resources to meet our needs.

Examples of things that we use and spend on

The examples of things that we use and spend on are:-

Water, food, land, furniture, medicine, machines, fuel e.g. petrol, paraffin, firewood etc

Good ways of spending resources (ways of spending wisely)

The good ways of spending resources are:

- By budgeting
- By negotiating
- By prioritizing
- By comparing quality
- By comparing prices.

Why do we need to spend wisely

- *To avoid wastage*
- *To save for future use*

Evaluation

1. Give examples of things we spend on during

   Wedding _____ _____

   Building _____ _____

2. *Mention any two good ways* of spending resources.
3. Draw these things we spend on

Food	Firewood	Medicine

4. ***Why need to spend resources wisely***

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** **Spending** Resources

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery

- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Define budgeting
- Define a budget
- Give the events that need budgeting.
- Give the advantages of budgeting
- Define prioritizing
- Give the events that need budgeting

Content: Budgeting as a good way of spending resources

Definition

What is budgeting?

- Budgeting is making plans for the careful use of resources.

What is a budget?

- A budget is a plan made for the careful use of resources.

Events that need budgeting

The events that need budgeting are:

- When travelling
- When buying things like clothes, food, water, shoes etc
- When getting medical care.
- When maintain sanitation
- *During occasions*

Advantages of budgeting

The advantages of budgeting are as follows.

- Budgeting helps to prevent loss of resources.
- Budgeting helps to prevent wastage of resources like money, food etc
- Budgeting helps in accounting for resources.
- Budgeting helps us to use resources at the right time and for the right purpose.
- Budgeting helps us in future reference.

Prioritizing as a good way of spending resources

***What is* Prioritizing?**

Prioritizing is deciding to do something before doing others.

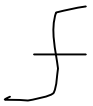
Events that need prioritizing

The events that need prioritizing include:

- When travelling.
- When buying things like food, clothes , books, pens etc
- When maintaining sanitation
- When maintain personal hygiene
- When getting medical care
- When farming (when keeping animals and growing crops)
- During occasions like weddings, sports, graduation etc

Evaluation

1. ***Give two ways of spending wisely***
2. ***Why do we budget for weddings?***
3. ***In which direction does the run rise?***
4. ***Why do school children put on uniforms?***
5. ***What name is given to the four points of a compass?***
6. ***Name the following symbols***





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THEME : Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME :

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Give the advantages of prioritizing
- Define negotiation
- Give the events that need negotiation
- Give the advantages of negotiation
- Define comparing prices
- Give examples of goods that are compared

Spelling Test: budgeting, prioritizing, resources, events,

Content: Advantages of prioritizing

- Prioritizing helps us to meet our basic needs like food, medical care, shelter, clothing, water etc
- Prioritizing prevents loss of resources.
- Prioritizing prevents wastage of resources

NEGOTIATION AS A GOOD WAY OF SPENDING RESOURCES

Negotiation is an agreement between two or more people.

Events that need negotiation

The events that need negotiation include:-

- When maintaining sanitation.
- When maintaining personal hygiene.
- When getting medical care
- When farming (when keeping animals and growing crops)
- During occasions like weddings, sports , graduations etc

Advantages of negotiation

- Negotiation creates good relationships among people.

- Negotiation yields satisfaction among people.

Activity

1. What is a resource?
2. Mention any two ways of spending wisely
3. Give one difference between a map and a picture.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
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THEME : Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME : **Record keeping**

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Define Record keeping
- Give examples of things which we keep record.
- Give reasons for keeping records

Spelling Test: prioritizing , negotiation, comparing , spending, maintaining

Content: **Record keeping**

What is record keeping?

Record keeping is writing statements of facts and events

Keeping records *is the way of keeping information on how resources are used*.

Examples of things on which we keep record

The examples of things for which we keep records are:- food, money, furniture, buildings, animals, land, utensils, books, pens, pencils , vehicles, plants etc

Reasons for keeping records

The reasons for keeping records are as follows:-

- For future reference.
- To prevent loss of things that we use.
- To prevent wastage of things that we use
- For easy accountability on things that we use.

Examples of records kept

- *Income records*
- *Bank slips*
- *Water & electricity bills*

- *Class register & mark sheets*

Reasons for keeping records

- *To tell how much is spent and saved*
- *To know the income*
- *To know how much is needed in a school or family*
- *To compare the previous expenditure with present*
- *For future reference*

Evaluation / Exercise

1. *Name any two records that can be kept at home.*
2. *Give two reasons why record keeping is important in any business*
3. *Draw these things for which we keep records*

utensils	furniture	books

.

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** **Projects**

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery

- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Define projects
- Define a skill
- Give examples of projects
- Give the events of comparing quantity and quality of things we use.

Spelling Test: record keeping, accountability, resources, facts, reference, wastage

Content: Projects

What is a project?

A project is an activity done in order to get skills, knowledge, and money.

A skill is a technique or trick or way of doing something

A project can also be defined as an activity that needs skills, effort and careful planning

Examples of projects

The examples of projects include:-

- Animal keeping
- Brick making
- Bee keeping
- Poultry keeping
- Selling things like shoes, clothes , food etc

Importance of projects

- ***Employment***
- ***Source of income***
- ***Development of skills and knowledge***
- ***To keep us busy***

How to prepare for a project

Requirements for a project

Things you need to start a project are;

- *Capital – money- security*
- *Power source – water*
- *Plan your time.*
- *Market – where to sell products.*
- *Land – to establish the project.*
- *Labour*
- *Adequate knowledge and skills to carry out the project.*

Managing a project

Managing a project is the act (way) of controlling the activities done in the project

Ways of managing a project / *Things to do when handling a project*

- By paying the workers
- By monitoring the different activities done in a project
- By record keeping
- By budgeting
- By setting rules and regulation to guide the workers.
- By prioritizing
- By negotiation
- By showing commitments (doing something with willingness)

- By comparing quantity and quality.
- By providing the basic needs like water, furniture, shelter, medicine, food, clothes, land, money.
- By providing means of transport like vehicles.
- By caring for the tools used in the project.

Evaluation / exercise

1. A project is an ____done to get skills , knowledge and money.
2. Give two reasons why people have projects.
3. Draw these projects.

Animals keeping	Poultry keeping

4. ***State any two requirements for starting a project.***
5. ***How can one manage his/ her project well?***
6. ***Mention ant three examples of projects one can do.***

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** **Projects**

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery

- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Give examples of trees
- Give the requirements for tree planting project
- Give the advantages of tree planting.

Spelling test: brick making, project, poultry, record , skill

Content: **<u>Tree planting as a project</u>**

The examples of trees that can be planted for a project are:

Mango trees, mahogany trees, orange trees, pawpaw trees, neem trees, umbrella trees, eucalyptus trees etc

Requirements for tree planting project

The things that we need for tree planting project include:-

- Land - Money - Water - Means of transport - Labour - Seeds - Seedlings
- Building materials e.g. poles, bricks, cement, iron sheets and nails
- Tools like hoe, panga etc

Examples of trees that can be planted

- *Mahogany*
- *Pine*
- *Mango*
- *Palm*
- *Orange*
- *Mvule*
- *Umbrealla*
- *Neem*

Advantages of tree planting

The advantages of tree planting are as follows:

- The trees provide us local medicine for curing diseases.
- The trees provide us with wood for making timber.
- The trees provide us with shade.
- The trees act as windbreakers
- The trees help in rain formation
- The trees can e sold to get money.
- The trees provide us with firewood for cooking food.
- The trees provide us with poles for building house.

Evaluation / Exercise

1. Name 2 tools for a tree planting project.
2. Trees provide us with _____for making timber.
3. Tree help in ___formation
4. Why do some people have tree planting projects?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME : Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME : **Projects**

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Define poultry keeping
- Give examples of birds that can be kept
- Give the different ways of keeping poultry and their definitions

Content: Poultry keeping

Poultry keeping is the rearing of birds at home.

Examples of birds

Hens, ducks, turkeys, pigeon, guinea fowls , cocks

Reasons why we rear birds (importance of poultry)

- *Birds provide us with meat and eggs for food.*
- *Birds droppings are used as manure for growing crops*
- *Feathers got from birds are used as decoration and making clothes like jackets.*
- *Birds can be sold for getting money*
- *Birds can be used for study purpose*
- *They attract tourists.*
- *Birds can be used for paying bride price and other cultural practices*

Requirements for poultry keeping

Land (space)

Capital

Water source

Food

Labour

Activity

1. Give one importance of Uganda money in banks
2. Why is it bad to waste money?
3. Why do people rear birds?

4. Why do people keep records?
5. Mention two examples of fuel station
6. Name the projects below

   fish farming

   tree planting

   bee keeping
7. What is saving?
8. Why do people save resource
9. Give any two requirements needed to start up a project.
10. Why do people budget for weddings?
11. Mention any two examples of minerals
12. Mention two ways of saving resources
13. Name the main bank in Uganda
14. What is a resource?

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Managing Resources in our Sub County

SUBTHEME **:** **Projects**

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES : Learner should be able to:-

- Give examples of animals
- Give requirements for animal keeping projects
- Give the advantages/ importance / benefits of animal keeping project

Spelling test: dual purpose , broiler, layers, tourist attraction

Content: Animal keeping as a project

The examples of the animals that can be kept

- Cows
- Goats
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Hens
- Rabbits
- Dogs
- Camels
- Horses
- Cats
- Donkeys
- Oxen

Requirements for animals keeping projects

The requirements (things needed) for animal keeping projects are:

- Money - Food - Water - Land
- The animal feeds
- Buildings like kraals, hutches, kennels etc
- Means of transport like bicycles, cars, motorcycles, trains, aeroplanes, boats, ships etc
- Building materials like stones (gravels) , bricks, nails, cement, sand, iron sheets, grass iron bars, timber etc

Advantages / benefits/ importance of animal keeping project

- The animal can be sued for paying bride price.
- The animals can be sold for getting money.
- Some of the animals like horses, donkeys and camels can be sued as means of transport.
- The animal droppings can be used as manure for growing crops.
- Some of the animals act as tourist attractions
- The animals can be sued for study purposes.
- Some of the animals like goats, sheep, cows, give us skins for making belts, shoes, drums, watch straps and glue.
- Animals like goats, sheep and cows give us meat and milk for food.
- The dogs provide us security at homes.

Evaluation

1. What is the importance of building for animal keeping projects?
2. Give the importance (two) of animal keeping projects.
3. Why do we need building materials for keeping projects.

THEME ONE: MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION

resource	*kerosene*	*government*
time	*solid*	*metallic*
man made	*factories*	*managing*
vehicle	*total*	*money*
floods	*operating*	*satisfy*
dams	*garden*	*machines*
fuel	*preparing*	*pollute*
outbreak	*freezing*	*ponds*
time table	*banks*	*hydrol*

liquid
features
paraffin
produce
saving
shell
shocks
market
conserving
salting
borrowing
funding
pig bank
vegetation
renewable
meets
shelters
construction
domestic
gaseous
aquatic
future
lighting
charcoal
bio – gas\mogas
destroy
healthy
preserving
drought
begging
bills
repairing
mineral
animals
features
food
water
streams
industrial
season
Rwezori
wastage
Diesel
firewood
switching
delta
thermal
power
energy
enough
medium
begging
inheritance
workers
cookers
recycling
school fees
budgeting
wodden
through
exchange
services
enough
sun drying
smoking
vegetation
fight
forests
HEP
solar
ironing
energy
environment
coal
generator
petrol
natural gas
human
redeemed
wisely
television
pipes
broken
engines
electricity
vallesy
bore holes
replaced
furniture
computers
renewable
basic
natural
land

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		Social studies

THEME : Keeping peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME : Living in peace with others

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Defining peace
- State ways of living in peace
- Give examples of class rules and regulations

CONTENT : **What is Peace**

Ways of living in peace with others

Peace is a situation in which there is no war or violence in an area / Country.

Ways of living in peace with others

- Loving one another
- Respecting elders
- Cooperating with one another
- Asking for forgiveness or reconciliation
- Being faithful
- Showing kindness
- Showing trust worthy
- Showing tolerance
- Obeying class, and school rules and regulations
- Happiness and joy among the people.
- People working together.
- ***Having no quarrels***
- ***Having no fight***
- ***Observing the laws***
- ***Respect of human rights***

Things that show that there is no peace in a place (indicators / signs of insecurity

Insecurity is a state of not being protected or safe.

- Misunderstandings.
- Un happiness.
- quarrels among people
- disunity among people
- violence
- Less development in an area.
- Many diseases.

Things that show peace in an area

- *Unity amongst people*
- *Happiness amongst people*
- *Development in an area*
- *When there are no diseases.*
- *Understanding one another*

People who cause insecurity in an area

- *Robbers*
- *Rebels*
- *Rapist*
- *Defilers*
- *Terrorists*
- *Dictators*
- *Corrupt leaders*
- *Kidnappers*

Causes of insecurity in an are

- ***Poverty***
- ***Disrespect***
- ***Moral decay***
- ***Lack of trust for each other***
- ***Lack of strict laws***
- ***Poor leadership***
- ***Over population***
- ***Poor service delivery***

Effects of insecurity

- *Poverty*
- *Death*

- *Displacement of people*
- *Destruction of property*
- *Famine*

Importance of peace and insecurity

- *They promote trade*
- *They promote unity*
- *They promote co – operation*
- *They promote infrastructural development e.g roads, schools and hospitals*
- *They promote industrialization*
- *They promote farming*
- *They promote tourism*

Evaluation

Word bank

materials	*current*	*standards*
earth surface	*attract*	*mining*
budongo	*soil erosion*	*practicing*
authority	*mabira*	*purpose*
euclyplus	*management*	*national*
crude oil	*substance*	*diamond*
iron bars	*clay*	*coin*
modeling	*necklaces*	*bricks*
prioritizing	*ornaments*	*earings*
medicine	*preserving*	*building*
plans	*comparing*	*wastage*
traveling	*accounting*	*quatity*
facts	*farming*	*loss*
mark sheets	*events*	*deciding*
capital	*skills*	*prevent*
poultry	*land*	*record*
adequate	*knowledge*	*projects*
committed	*monitoring*	*previous*
domestic	*turkey*	*tree planting*
droppings	*feature*	*power source*

requirements	*class registers*	*negotiating*
busy	*present*	*education*
duck	*labour*	*quality*
decoration	*rules*	*bargaining*
theft	*poles*	*statements*
grazing	*guinea fowls*	*bargaining*
afforestation	*bride price*	*statements*
rain information	*murder*	*register*
forest	*prostitution*	*bank slips*
copier	*cultivation*	*future*
money	*collection*	*reference*
bullets	*neem*	*fish farming*
trophies	*muvule*	*security*
spending	*iron*	*regulations*
wedding	*limestone*	*tools*
quality	*bullets*	*manure*
occasions	*iron sheets*	*feeds*
record keeping	*watches*	

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in peace with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Ways of living in peace
- Give class rules and regulations
- Give examples of class rules and regulations

CONTENT **:** **Ways of living in peace**

We live in peace when observe rule and regulations

1. A rule is an official order which tells us how things are to be done.
2. A regulation is a guide line that brings something to order.

Class rules and regulations

These tell us how things are supposed to be done in class. They help to bring order in classes.

Examples of class rules and regulations

- No going out during lessons.
- No playing in class.
- No dodging in lessons.
- No making noise in class.
- You must finish the work given in time.
- Sit upright in class.
- Be active in class.
- No stealing other people's property.
- You should be neat in your books.
- No quarreling and fighting
- Pay attention during lessons.
- Respect teachers, class monitors and others.
- Always keep the classroom clean
- Ask for permission before entering and leaving the classroom
- Write in good handwriting.

Evaluation

1. Define a rule
2. Give three examples of class rules and regulations
3. Why should a class has rules and regulations
4. Who makes class rules and regulations?

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		Social studies

THEME : Keeping peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME : Living in peace with others

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Give the school rules and regulations
- Appreciate and respect school rules and regulations
- State the importance of respecting school rules and regulations
- Identify results of respecting school rules and regulations e.g. people who enforce school and class rules and regulations.

CONTENT : A SCHOOL

A school : Is a place where we go to learn

School rules and regulations

These tell us how things are supposed to be done in school. They help to bring order in schools.

Examples of school rules and regulations

- You should attended lesson daily.
- Always put on the proper school uniform.
- Dodging meals is not allowed
- Always attend assembles
- Participate in club activities
- Staff room is out of bounds to pupils

People who enforce school and class rules and regulations

- Teachers
- Administrators
- Matrons
- Head teacher
- Askaris
- Dorm master

Importance of respecting school rules and regulations

- The school rules and regulations guide us how things are done at school.

- They remind us about the dos and don'ts.
- They help us to work together and live in peace.
- They teach us to be obedient.
- The tell parents roles they are supposed to play.
- It promotes discipline among pupils
- It controls school drop outs
- It promotes academic performance
- It instills good morals in pupils

Results of not respecting the school rules and regulations

- It leads to school drop outs
- It leads to poor academic performance
- It leads to indiscipline cases
- It leads to immoral behavior

Evaluation

1. Write down five examples of school rules and regulations
2. In which four ways is observing school rules and regulations important to pupils.
3. Give four results of not respecting school rules and regulations
4. Give two people who enforce school, and class regulations.

Date	**Time**	**Class**	**No. of pupils**	**Learning Area**
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping Peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in Peace with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Define respect
- State ways of respecting each other
- Identify bad habits in our society

Content **:** **Respect**

Respect : Is the paying of attention to somebody or something.

Ways of respecting each other

- By being obedient
- Showing kindness
- By greeting
- By observing people's rights and freedoms
- Avoid practicing bad habits
- Listening to others

Note: Why is greeting important in society.

- Promotes co-operation
- Promotes unity
- Promotes friendship

Examples of bad habits

• Quarreling • Abusing • Back biting • Fighting • Poor dressing code	• Rumour mongering • Arson (setting fire on others / their houses) • Prostitution • Adultery	• Smoking/ drug addiction • Being jealousy • Worship idols/ witch craft. • Alcoholism / drunkenness

Importance of respecting each other

- It promotes cooperation
- It earns one respect in the society
- It promotes good morals among pupils
- It promotes development
- It controls crime roles in the society
- It promotes rights and freedoms of people in the society

Disadvantages of not respecting each other

- It leads to under development.
- It leads to bad morals in the society.
- It leads to abuse of human rights.
- It leads to disunity
- It leads to hatred among people

Evaluation

1. What is Respect?
2. State four ways of respecting each other
3. Give four examples of bad habits
4. Write down your importance of respecting each other

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME : Keeping peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME : Living in peace with others

METHODS : Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Giving examples of people with disabilities
- Stating ways of helping needy people
- Mention the individual differences

Content : Recognizing and respect difference between people

1. There are many different types of people who live with us. These are:-
   a) Kind people
   b) Selfish people
   c) Lazy people
   d) Rude people
   e) timid people
   f) Social people
   g) Bright and dull people
   h) Fast learners and slow learner's
   i) Rich people and poor people.
   j) Disabled people
   k) Tall people and short people
2. **Helping people with disabilities:-**
   - Caring for them
   - Giving them basic needs

- Sharing with them.
- Protecting them

a) the lame – provide them with walking sticks
b) the blind – help them to cross the road
c) the deaf – using sign language
d) the dumb – using sign language
e) the crippled - provide them with wheel chairs
   - help them to carry their luggage

3. **How to live with different people**
   a) Understand the people you live with.
   b) Accept people as they are and advise where you can.
   c) Show respect to your self and respect others.
   d) Share the little you have with others.
   e) Help those who are disabled to do some to work.
   f) Pray for the crippled. Don't laugh at them

Importance of living in peace

- Peace brings development
- Peace brings unity among people
- Peace promotes good health

Evaluation

1. Mention four examples of people with disabilities
2. How do we call people with disabilities
3. Point our four ways of helping the needy people
4. Write down three examples of individual differences.

1. State three examples of manual work
2. Identify three examples of office work
3. Point out four reasons why people work

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping Peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in piece with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussio**n**

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Define a child in Uganda
- Define a right
- State examples of children's needs
- Mention the importance of children's rights

CONTENT **:** **Child rights and their importance**

Child needs and their importance

Who is a child in Uganda?

A child in Uganda is anyone under 18 years.

What is a right?

1. A right is a natural freedom one has to enjoy as a human being.
2. A right is anything one ought (needs) to have and enjoy according to the constitution of particular country.
3. A child right is a right that protects the child's interest.
4. A child right is the most suitable treatment a child deserves.

Child needs

1. A child need is something a child must have.
2. A child need is something a child cannot live without.

Examples of children's needs

- food
- Clothes
- Medical care
- shelter

FORMS OF CHILDREN'S RIGHT

- *Survival rights*
- *Protection rights*
- *Participation rights*

Children's rights

Children is rights are natural freedoms enjoyed by children

Examples of children's rights:-

- A right to live a good life.
- A right to be protected from dangers.
- A right to Education
- A right to medical care
- A right to food / eat / good feeding
- A right to play
- A right to be loved
- A right to a name, religion and nationality.
- A right to belong to a family / clan.
- A right to know one's parents.
- A right to grow in a loving and peaceful environment.
- A right to express one's feelings and be listened to.

Importance of children's rights

- Child rights promote children to get their needs.
- Children learn to live with others.
- Children learn to be obedient.
- Children grow up healthy.
- Makes children to grow responsible.
- It leads to freedom of expression among pupils.
- It supports skill development among children proper.
- It helps children to grow up in an acceptable / favourable way.

People who protect children's rights

- the parents
- the teachers

- the police
- the local council members (vice chairperson)
- judges

The role of the National Council for Children (N.C.C)

The National Council for Children oversees the way children's rights are observed.

Evaluation

1. Who is a child in Uganda?
2. What is a children's right?
3. Point out six examples of children's needs
4. Write down eight examples of children's rights
5. Give four importance of children's rights

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping Peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in peace with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Give way of controlling child abuse
- State examples of child responsibilities
- Mention the importance of child responsibilities

CONTENT **:** **Child responsibilities / duties**

Child responsibilities

These are things / practices children must practice as they grow up.

- Children should respect their parents, elders and other children.
- Children should grow up as good citizens who respect the law of the country.
- *Keep law and order.*
- Children should live peacefully with their family members and community at large.
- Children should help their parents with domestic work like fetching water.

- *Promote good behavior.*
- *Develop talents for personal benefit and others.*
- *Work for the goodness and unity of his family and society.*
- *Support parents' effort in promoting children's welfare.*
- *Avoiding misusing their rights and respect the rights of others.*
- *Supporting children with basic needs.*

Important of child's responsibilities

- The child will develop good morals.
- It helps the child to be obedient
- It helps top promote good health and development of a child.
- A child will freely live with others.
- The child will be able to learn peacefully.
- It helps the child to be punctual in all activities.
- It makes them learn new skills
- It makes them to be loved by parents
- It makes them to be responsible people in the society
- *It promotes peaceful leaving.*
- Resects parents, teachers, elders and other children.
- Keep law and order.
- Promote good behavior.
- Promote interests of his country.
- Develop talents for personal benefit and others.
- Work for the goodness and unity of hiss family and society.
- Support parents' efforts in promoting children's welfare.
- Avoid misusing their rights. Also respect the rights of others.
- Supporting children with special needs being able to support others.

How parents help their children to be responsible.

- Parents should teach the children how to work.
- Parents should teach the child good morals
- Parents should give a child a task to do.
- Parents should introduce the children to their relatives
- Parents to teach children cultural practices.

How children can please their parents

- By helping our parents to do domestic work
- By serving our parents and other visitors
- By working very hard and get good marks.
- Be welcoming parents back from duty.

Evaluation

1. Give three importances of child's responsibilities.
2. Mention eight responsibilities of children

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in peace with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- Define child abuse
- Give examples of child abuse practices
- State the causes of child abuse
- Mention ways of controlling child abuse practices
- Give the examples of child responsibilities
- State the importance of child responsibilities

Content **:** **Child Abuse**

1. **Child abuse i**s violation of children's rights.
2. Children's rights are violated. When a child is treated badly. This is what is called child abuse.
3. Child abuse is denying a child his or her rights.

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

Common forms/ types of child abuse

- ***Physical abuse – child battering***
- ***Sexual abuse – defilement***
- ***Mental abuse – intimidating, bulling.***
- ***Child neglect – denial of clothes, shelter, education, food***

People who abuse children's rights

- ***Some teachers***
- ***Some maids***
- ***Some parents***
- ***Peers and siblings***
- ***Witch doctors***
- ***Some relatives***

Common child abuse practices

- Denying children food, clothing and shelter.
- Child sacrifice.
- Kidnapping children.
- Child battering
- Failure to take children to school
- Defilement and rape
- Child labour.
- Intimidating children
- Battering of children
- Denying children medical care

a) **Defilement**:- This is when an adult forces a child into sex.

Problems caused by defilement

- Body injuries
- Sexually transmitted diseases like AIDs, syphilis, and Gonoriah
- It causes early child pregnancies.
- It causes fear among children.

Sexual abuse of children

Ways how children are sexually abused

- By touching private parts of a child
- Forcing a child to touch private parts of another person.
- Saying sexy words to a child
- Adults having sex in an open space.
- Displaying picture of naked people
- Using sexually abusive words towards a child.

b) **Child labour**: - this is when a child is given heavy work to do for example carrying heavy things, digging a lot etc

c) **Child battering**:- this is when a child is given harsh punishments like burning, cutting and

beating.

d) **Child sacrifice**:- this is when a child is killed to offer to evil spirits by the witch doctors.

Evaluation

1. What is child abuse?
2. Give six examples of child abuse

Date	Time	Class	No. of pupils	Learning Area
		P.3		**Social studies**

THEME **:** Keeping Peace in our sub county

SUBTHEME **:** Living in peace with others

METHODS **:** Guided discussion

- Guided discovery
- Question and answer

COMPETENCES :

- State the causes of child abuse
- Mention ways of controlling child abuse practices

Content: **Causes of child abuse**

- Poverty
- Alcoholism
- Broken families
- Ignorance about children's rights
- Death of parents
- Wars
- Indiscipline among children

Poverty

- When there is no money in the family children are not provided with basic needs.

Broken families:

- When parents separate children are at times mistreated by step – parents.

Alcoholism

- Some drunken parents abuse children's rights through burning, battering and locking them out.

Death of parents

- When parents die, children are left as orphans without any one to care for them.

Wars

- Parents die in wars and some children end on the streets.

Indisciplined children

- Some children misbehave and end up being punished.

Evaluation

1. What is child abuse?
2. Give six examples of child abuse.
3. State four causes of child abuse.

Revision exercises

Exercise I

1. Name the highest level of education in our country.

   University is the highest level of education
2. Which animal protects our homes at night?

   A dog protects our homes at night.
3. Give one example of a medical service given to children.

   Immunization
4. State one use of water to people.

   People drink water
5. List any four uses of trees to people
   - **Trees give us local medicine**
   - **Trees give us frits**
   - **Trees give us firewood**

Exercise II

1. What is peace?

   Peace is living in harmony with one another.
2. Write any two indicators of peace in an area.

- **Love among people**
- **Parties** of joy

3. Give examples of things which can show no peace in an area?

- **Violence , Many diseases**

4. Name three examples of peacekeepers in an area.

- **Parents , Army , The local defence units**

Exercise III

1. Why is it good for people to live in peace with one another?

   Peace brings unity among people

2. Name any two categories of people who need your help.

- **The lame , The dumb**

3. State any two ways you can live in peace with others

- **By working together.**
- **By making parties of joy**

Exercise IV

1. Give two examples of child responsibilities at home

   a) Children should do domestic work

2. Why are children's rights importance?

   a) **Children learn to live with others.**

   b) **Children learn to be obedient**

3. What is child abuse?

   Child abuse is denying a child his or her rights

4. State any two causes of child abuse.

- **Witch craft , Pove**rty

Exercise V

1. Write down two types of families

   a) **Nuclear family**

   b) **An extended family**

2. What are duties of a child in a home?

   a) **A child must wash utensils.**

   b) **A child must collect firewood**

3. How can a child avoid child abuse practices?

   a) **Adults should be taught children's rights.**

   b) **Child should be taught children's rights.**

   c) **Staying away from bad people.**

Exercise VI

1. What do you understand by the following terms ?

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

   Communication: is the sending and receiving of messages.

2. List two problems faced by the government when providing social services.

- **Many accidents on roads**
- **Poor roads with potholes**

3. List down different types f transport

- **Road transport , Railway transport**
- **Water transport , Air transport**

4. How do the following protect themselves against danger?

- **Wasp** – It protects by stinging.
- **Chameleon** – it protects its self by changing colours.
- **Dog** – It protects its self by biting/ it bites
- **Snake**. – It protects itself by biting.

Exercise VII

1. Name the commonest form of child abuse

   Child battering

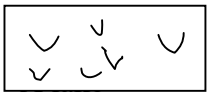
2. Name two types of forests

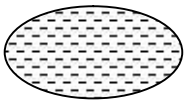
- **Planted forests**
- **Natural forests**

3. Draw the following physical features

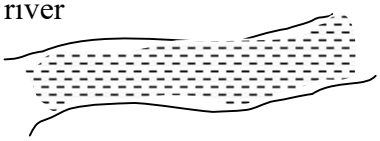
   a) A swamp

   b)





   c) A river



Exercise VIII

1. What do we call the practical way of doing things using scientific knowledge?

- **Technology**

2. List three examples of natural materials

- **Soil , Reeds , Grass**

3. What artificial thins are made out of :-

   a) Staws – mats

   b) Plastic - bucket

   c) Bottle tops – tyres f cars

4. Name a machine that does work like a human being.

   a) A robot does work like in human being

Exercise IX

1. Draw and name means used on road transport

Car	Lorry
	

2. Why is technology useful to people?

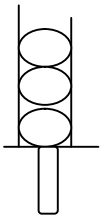
   Technology is useful to people because it helps them to learn things.

3. Name these road signs

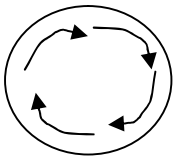
Zebra – crossing



Traffic light



Round about



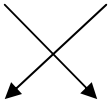
Exercise X

1. State one way people can guard against natural disaster

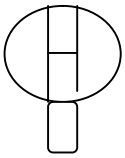
   Planting trees

2. Draw roads signs to show the following.

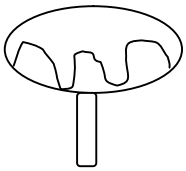
   a) A quarry



b) A hospital



c) Humps ahead



d) No parking



3. List four economic activities done by people in our sub – country

a) Farming **c) Poultry keeping**

b) Brick making **d) Carpentry**

4. Name four main ethnic groups of people

a) Bantu **c) Hamates**

b) Nilotes **d) Nilo – hamates**

Exercise XI

1. What is a raw material?

   A raw material is something used to make other things

2. Mention any three ways materials can be sued

   a) Materials can be used to make tyres of toy cars using bottle tops.

   b) Material can be used to make dolls using banana fibre

3. Name any two natural sources of energy.

   - **Sun , Rain**

4. Give four examples of social services

a) Water services **c) Security services**

b) Education services **d) Medical services**

5. Why is it important for people to do different economic activities?

   a) Economic activities help people to learn something

   b) Economic activities help people to earn money

c) **Economic activities help people to get something to eat like farming.**

d) **Economic activities help people to get what they want.**

6. What is weather?

   Weather is the daily condition of atmosphere at any given time

7. Mention four uses of forests

   a) Forests help in rain formation

   b) Forests are homes of some wild animals

   c) Forests act as wind breaks

   d) We get firewood from forests

8. Name three types of soil you have learnt

   a) Loam soil

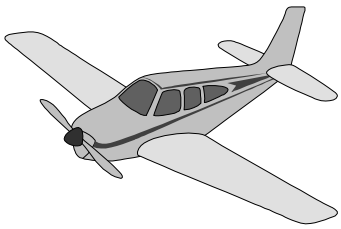
   b) Sand soil

   c) **Clay soil**

9. What is energy?

   Energy is the ability to do work.

10. Draw two means used on air transport.

Exercise XII

1. What element of a map tells us what the map is all about?

   A title tells us all about the map.

2. How is a donkey useful to people?

   A donkey is used for transport.

3. Why are schools important in our sub county?

   Schools give us education

4. Why is Luganda spoken by most people in our sub –county?

   Most people are Baganda.

5. What helps pedestrians to cross busy roads?

   A zebra crossing.

6. Write another word to mean “environment”

   Surrounding

7. Name the domestic animal which provide us with mutton

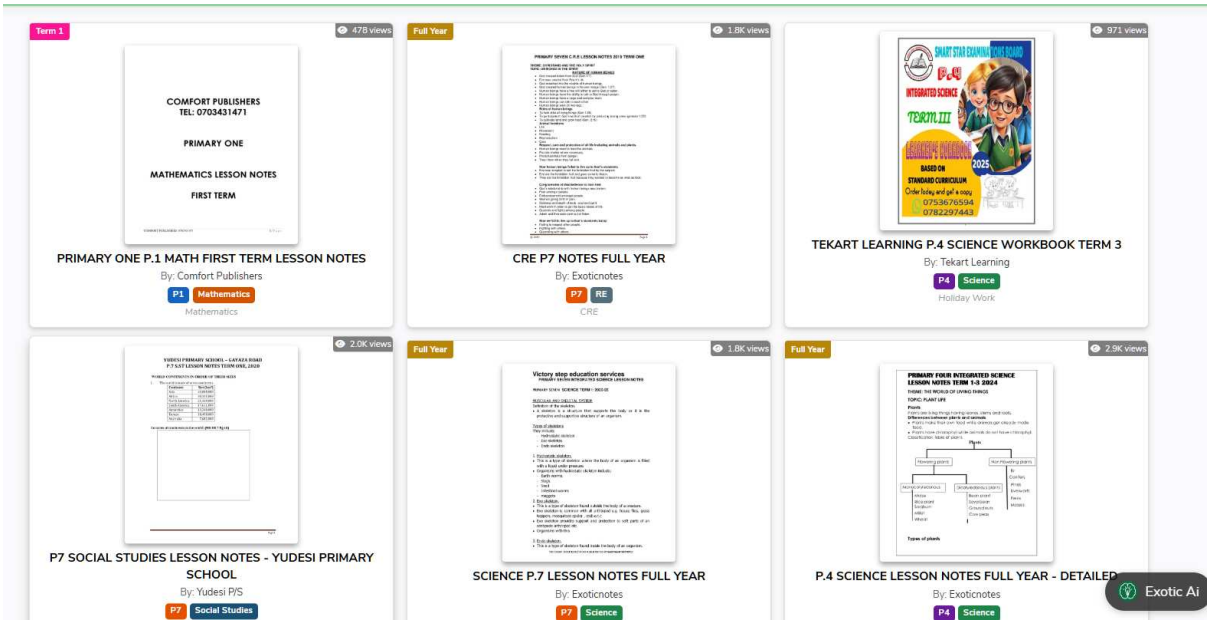
   A sheep

Theme two: keeping peace in our division

peace	corrupt	attend
division	leaders	matrons
situation	indiscipline	administrators
violence	terrorists	enforce
poverty	poor	school drop out
unity	leadership	discipline
happiness	strict	promote
respect	moral decay	academic
fighting	quarrels	performance
kidnapping	un happiness	obedient
insecurity	disunity	immoral
development	effects	behaviour
understanding	death	poor
diseases	famine	respect
faithful	disappointment	attention
elders	displacement	honest
observing	destruction	listening
human rights	property	kindness
laws	conflicts	practicing
forgiveness	tribal	bad habits
insecure	lessons	unity
state	complete	cooperation
theft	active	friendship
defilement	dodging	alcoholism
rape	meals	witch craft
robbers	batons	quarreling
rebels	assemblies	smoking
rapists	participates	arson
dictators	school uniform	adultery

jealousy
society
crimes
hatred
guns
fear
gas
security
cameras
freedom
eighteen
uganda
education
medical care
freely
speech
equal
treatment
police
judges
lawyers
parents
local council
members
dangers
judgment
confident
interest
abuse
child
violation
physical
sexual
mental
neglect
physiological
injuries
pain
burning
labour
bothering
sacrifice
early marriage
bad touches
oral kisses
obscene
emotional
torturing
bulling
harassing
intimidation
denial
peers
siblings
maids
relatives
drug addicts
wars
polygamist
ignorance
orphans
separate
divorce
survival
streets
poverty
alcoholism
drunkard
discouraging
resettling
imprison
commit
offences
juvenile
courts
advice
reformation
broken
families
patriotism
country
prefects
electing
monitors
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roles
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