LITERACY II LESSON NOTES FOR P.1 TERM I

Theme: Our school

Def. A school is a place where we go to learn.

How I come to school
Whole class discussion about how (they)
Children come to school. (orally)
I come to school by car
I come to school on foot etc

Activity

Draw your self coming to school

Things on the way to school

Plants e.g. trees, grass, flowers, banana plants etc
Buildings e.g houses, shops, schools, churches, banks etc
Vehicles e.g. cars, buses, motor cycles etc
Animals e.g. birds, cows, goats, cats, hens, dogs etc
Roads

Activity

Draw, name and colour three things on your way to school

Dangers on the way to school

Car knocks, dog bites, thieves, kidnappers, snake bites, drowning, electric shock and insect stings.

Activity

Draw and colour the dangers on the way to school

People in my class

Name and stream of class
Names of the teachers in the class
Children in the class e.g. boys and girls
Number of children the class
Boys girls

1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

Things found in the classroom and their use

Chalkboard	tables	broom	bags
Charts	class rulers	pencils	books
Duster	shelves	wall clock	ruler
Tables	chalk	nature table	

Activity

Draw and name four things in your classroom

Uses of the things in the classroom

Fill in with the correct words.

We use tables for writing from

Chairs are for sitting on

Teachers use chalk to write on the chalkboard

John uses a pencil to write in his book.

We put rubbish in the waste paper basket

We use brooms to sweep our classrooms

Mat, doormat, rags, duster etc

People in our school

Naming the people found in our school.

Headmaster	nurses	pupils	cleaners	cooks
Guards	administrator	matrons	librarians	
Drivers	secretaries	bursar	watchman	

The name of our class teacher is _____

The name of our head teacher is _____

Name and colour these people in our school

Nurse	Teacher	Guard	cooks

Work of people in our school
Teachers – teach children
Cooks – prepare and serve food
Pupils – learn in class
Nurse – care for the sick people.
Secretaries – type letters, homework and examinations
Librarian – lend school books to teachers and pupils/ takes care of school books
Cleaners – clean the school
Guards – protects school property

Work places of people in school

Teachers	classroom
Cooks	kitchen
Librarian	library
Headteacher	office
Nurses	sickbay
Secretaries	office
Bursar	office

Activity
Draw and name three people and their places of work

School needs
School needs are things we use at school e.g classrooms, toilets, chairs, tables, compound, chalk, plants, pencils, charts, water, food, books ruler, broom, teachers, electricity, dustbins, waste paper basket, medical care (nurse) , security.(guard).

Activity
Draw and name three school needs

Uses of school needs

a) Classrooms – to protect us against bad weather and to study from it.
b) Pencils – we need pencils for writing with
c) Teachers – we need teachers to teach children.
d) Waste bins- we need waste bins for putting in rubbish
e) Chairs - We need chairs for sitting on
f) Food - We need food to feed on

Activity
Draw yourself using a pencil

Symbols of the school
School symbols are things which make a school different from others.

These are
School uniform, school motto, school flag, school badge, school sign post, school name,

Activity
Name and colour these school symbols

School uniform	School badge	School flag

Uses of school symbols
Symbols tell people about our school.
Uniforms make us look smart and different
The school motto encourages us to work hard
Sign post helps people to find our school easily.

School rules

Do not fight
Do not shout in class
Do not got out without permission
Do not steal
Keep the school property safe
Keep the compound clean
Do not come to school late

Different school activities

Writing
Reading
Sweeping
Weeding
Dancing
Playing
Singing
Watching games
Digging
Listening to radio
Watering plants

Activity

Draw these activities done at school.

a) dancing b) reading c) sweeping

Keeping the school clean

How do we keep our school clean?
By sweeping the compound and classroom
By slashing the compound
By weeding flower gardens
By mopping the classroom
By dusting the tables and chairs
By picking rubbish and putting in the waste bins
By burning rubbish
By cleaning the chalkboard.

Arranging the things in our classroom
Proper use of the toilets
Flashing toilets
Removing cob webs

Things we use to keep our school clean

Brooms slashers hoe axe water rag
waste bins rake soap basins

Activity

Drawing and naming any three things we use to keep our school clean.

THEME OUR HOME

Def; A home is a place where people or animals live./ A home is a place where we live.

Things which make up a home

Buildings, people, plants, animals, compound, garden, toilet/ latrine, dishrack, bathroom, kitchen, stored/granary, rubbish/dustbin

Uses of things found in a home

Kitchen, toilet, rubbish pit, dish rack
Things which a clean home must have.
Latrine or toilet, dustbin or rubbish pit, kitchen, bathroom, dish rack

Family

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

Types of families

Nuclear family extended family

Nuclear family

It is a family with father, mother and their own children.

Draw and name members in a nuclear family

Extended family

It's a family with father, mother, children and other relatives.

Members of an extended family

Mother, father, children, relatives examples of relatives, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, grandfather, grandmother, cousin.

Needs of a family

Land, houses, education, food, clothes, love and care, shelter, medical, security, land.

Basic needs

Food, shelter, clothes, water,

Draw and name four needs of a family

Uses of family needs

Food – to feed on.
Houses – for shelter
Clothes – for wearing/ covering the body parts.
Land- for growing crops, grazing animals, building houses.

Ways of getting family needs
We grow crops in the garden
We buy food from the market, supermarket and shops.

Houses
We build houses
We buy or rent houses

Clothes
We buy clothes

Education
We get education from school

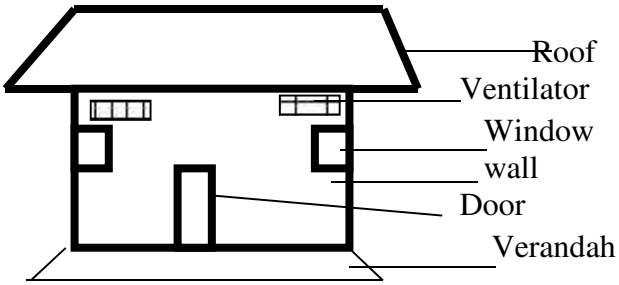
Roles of family members
Parents
Pay school fees
Buy clothes for the family
Pay bills eg water bills, electricity bills.
Care for the family members i.e. medical care, security and cook food for us
Provide shelter for the family

Roles of children
Children help to wash utensils, clothes
Children clean the houses
Children help in the garden
Children clean the compound
Children fetch water.
Children cook food
Children help in caring for young ones

A house

Def. A house is a building where people live.

Name parts of the house.



Rooms in the house

Sitting room
Kitchen
Bed room
Bathroom
Dining room
Toilets
Store
Reading rooms

Things found in the sitting room

Chairs, radio, tables, television, cupboard, carpet, doormats, table, table mats

Things found in a dining room

Tables, chairs, cupboard

Things found in kitchen

Plates, cups, saucepan, dishes, spoons forks, knives, baskets, jerry cans, trays, jugs, leddle, flasks, mugs, kettles, glasses

Things found in the bed room

Bed sheets, mattresses, bed, blankets, pillow, mosquito nets

Things found in the bathroom

Basin brush bucket sponge water towel soap vim etc.

Activity

Draw and name any four things found in a kitchen

Types of houses

There are two types of houses.

These are temporary houses and permanent houses

Temporary houses

These are houses built using weak building materials

Examples of weak building materials

Grass, mud, reeds, sticks, banana fibres

Examples of temporary houses are unipot, hut, tent, kiosk, mud house

Permanent houses

Examples of permanent houses are flats, bungalow

These are houses built using strong building materials

Examples of strong building materials

Cement, iron bars, iron sheets, timber, tiles, sand, bricks, blocks

Activity

Draw and name any three weak building materials.

Draw and name any two permanent houses

Uses of a house

1. We sleep in a house
2. A house protects us from the rain
3. A house protects us from strong wind
4. A house protects us from too much sunshine
5. A house gives us warmth
6. A house protects us from dangerous animals.
7. A house protects our property.

Building materials

Def: These are things we use to build houses.

Examples of building materials

Grass, wood, mud, stones, sticks, reeds, blocks, poles, tiles, banana fibres, timber , bricks, strings, cement, cow dung, nails.

Weak building materials

These are used to build temporary houses

Examples are: cow dung, mud, banana fibres, reeds, grass, sticks, poles

Strong building materials

These are used to build permanent houses

Examples are: sand, bricks, or blocks, iron sheets, iron bars, nails, timber, cement, stones, tiles etc.

Sources of building materials

Stones		quarry
Sand		lake side/swamp
Grass		bush
Timber		forest
Reeds		bush
Bricks		swamp
Iron sheets	-	factory
Cement	-	cement factory
Nails	-	from the factory
Iron bars	-	factory
Tiles	-	factory

Activity

1. Draw and name any four building materials
2. Write the materials got from these sources

Bush …… factory ……

swamp …… forest ……

Activity

3. Draw and name any permanent house
4. Draw and name any two temporary houses.

ANIMALS

Types of animals

a) Domestic animals
b) Wild animals

Domestic animals

Def: Domestic animals are the animals we keep at home.

Examples of domestic animals

Cats, cow, rabbits, horses, pigs, goats, hens, donkey, ducks, turkeys etc

Wild animals

These are animals that stay in the bush, rivers, lakes, oceans and forests.

Examples of wild animals

Leopard tiger lion zebra elephant frogs snakes donkey etc

Places where wild animals live

Forests, bush, grass, game parks, zoo, jungles, water

Uses of domestic animals

We use donkeys to carry things
A dog guards our homes
A cat chases rats away from our homes.
We get beef and milk, horns, cow dung and skins from cows
We get pork from pigs
We get mutton and wool from sheep.
We sell some domestic animals to get money
We get eggs from hens, ducks and turkeys.

Draw these things got from domestic animals

Eggs	Milk	Meat

Meat got from different animals.

Pork is got from pigs
Mutton is got from sheep
Fillet is got from fish
Chicken is got from a hen
Beef is got from cows

Animals homes

A dog stays in kennel
A pig stays in a sty
A lion stays in a den
A man stays in a house
A fish stays in water
Ants and termites stay in an ant hill
A bird stays in a nest
A cow stays in a kraal/ byre
A rabid stays in a hutch
A sheep stays in a fold.
A horse stays in a stable
A bee stays in a hive
A spider stays in a spider web
A goat stays in a shed

Animal young ones

Dog	puppy
Pig	piglet
Duck	duckling
Cow	calf
Cat	kitten
Lion	cub
Elephant	calf

Sheep	lamb
Bird	nestling
Fish	fry
Rabbit	bunny
People	baby
Butterfly	caterpillars
Hen	chick
Frog	tadpole
Horse	foal

Animal sounds

A dog	barks
A duck	quacks
A sheep/goat	bleats
A snake	hisses
A cat	mews
A bird	whistles/sings
A bull	bellows
An elephant	trumpets
A lion	roars
A frog	crocks
A donkey	brays
People	cry / talk
A hen	clucks
A horse	neighs
A baby	cries

Animal movement

People	walk
Cows	walk
Hens	walk
Elephants	walk
Birds	fly
Fish	swim
A frog	hops / jumps
A baby	crawls

A snake/snail	glides / slithers
A caterpillar	wriggles
A dog	runs / walks
A crocodile/ baby/ lizard	crawls

COMMUNITY

Def; Community

Different people in our community

A community is a group of people living and working together.

Examples of people in our community

Teachers, doctors, nurse, builder, farmer, tailor, cooks, carpenter, vendors, driver, cobbler, pilots, police, secretary, police, cyclists, guards, banker

Activity

Draw, name and colour these people in our community

Activities done by people in the community

Teaching, treating, building, growing crops, and keeping animals, making furniture, buying and selling things. Driving cars, lorries, buses, taxis, making shoes, cutting hair, sawing clothes, tying, keeping law and order

People in our community and their places of work

Teachers	school
Doctors	hospital , clinics
Builder	workshop, work site
Traders	shop
Police	police station
Vendors	market
Carpenter	workshop
Farmer	garden
Pilot	airport

Needs of people in our community

Food shelter water shelter roads
Security medical care land

Important places in our community

Schools, hospitals, market, shops, religious places, roads, hills

Draw and name these things found in our community

Church	Mosque	Roads	Hospitals

THEME IV: THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Sub theme: Parts of the body

Head neck hands finger ears
chest navel toes eyes arms skin
mouth stomach knee

Senses and sense organs

We use eyes to see
We use ears to hear
We use nose to smell
We use the skin to feel
We use the tongue to taste

Activity

Match the sense organs with their senses

Nose	hearing
Tongue	smelling
Skin	seeing
Ears	tasting
Eyes	feeling

Personal hygiene

Personal hygiene is the keeping of the body clean.

Things we use to carry out personal hygiene

Sponge sandals razorblade water
toothbrush toothpaste tooth pick scissors
Ears buds nail cutter comb towel basin

Importance and ways of keeping the body clean

Why do we keep the body clean?

- To avoid or prevent diseases
- To avoid bad body smell
- To avoid bad breathe
- To be clean or smart
- To remove dirt

Activity

1. Why do we brush our teeth?
2. How do we keep our hair clean?
3. Why do we iron clothes?

Ways of keeping our bodies clean

- we wash our face
- we comb our hair
- we cut our finger nails short
- we bathe our body
- we cut our toe nails short

Common diseases at school and at home

malaria chicken pox cough
dysentery flu diarhoea
mumps

Causes of common diseases and spread

Germs causes diseases

- eating bad/ dirty food
- failure to use toilets well

Prevention of common diseases

- keeping our homes clean and free from disease vectors
- covering our food.
- Proper waste rubbish dispersal
- Washing our fingers/ hands before eating
- Ironing clothes
- Using toilets/latrines

Childhood disease (immunisable diseases)

What is immunization?

Immunization is the giving of vaccine to a person to protect or prevent certain disease

Examples of immunisable diseases

Measles	tuberculosis
Tetanus	diphtheria
Polio	whooping cough
Hepatitis B	influenza

Other immunisable diseases are

- Typhoid
- pnemonia

Signs and symptoms of immunisable diseases

Tetanus

- stiff muscles all over the body

influenza

- runny nose

Measles

- red eyes

measles

- sore mouth
- runny nose

Whooping cough

- runny nose
- cough

Tuberculosis

- coughing for a long time
- loss of weight
- hard to breath

Polio

- lame legs or hands become thin
- weak and thin legs or hands.

Diphtheria

- swollen neck
- sore throat
- Finds it hard to breath

Other immunisable disease

Typhoid
Pneumonia
Hepatitis B

Importance of immunization

- it reduces on infant deaths
- it promotes good health
- it controls childhood diseases

LESSON NOTES FOR LITERACY II P.1 TERM II

THEME: WEATHER

Weather is the change in the atmosphere of a given place at a particular time.

Elements of weather (weather makers)

Sunshine
Rainfall
Cloud cover
Wind

Uses of elements of weather

Sunshine

The sun is the main natural source of heat, light and energy

Uses of the sun

- the sun gives light
- the sun helps our clothes to dry
- the sun gives us heat
- the sun gives us vitamin D
- the sun helps our seeds to dry
- the sun helps our seeds to grow

Dangers of too much sunshine

- Too much sun shine dries our plants
- Too much sunshine dries water sources
- Too much sunshine causes too much heat
- Too much sunshine kills animals
- Too much sunshine causes drought

Rainfall

Rain is the main natural source of water

Uses of rain

- rain give us water
- it makes the soil soft for digging
- it helps plants to grow well
- if fills wells, streams, lakes, swamps, and rivers

Uses of rain water

- we use water for cooking
- we use water for bathing

- we use water for watering plants
- we use water for washing clothes
- we use water for mopping
- we use water for drinking
- we use water for washing utensils.

Places where rain water collects

Ponds, rivers, lakes, soil, rivers, wells, sea, pools etc.

Dangers of rain

- too much rain causes floods
- too much rain kills animals
- too much rain spoils roads
- too much rain destroys plants
- too much rain kills people
- too much rain destroy houses

Wind

Wind is the moving air.

Uses of wind

- wind dries our clothes
- wind helps kites to fly and aeroplanes
- wind helps boats to sail
- winds helps in winnowing seeds

Dangers of wind

- strong wind causes storm
- strong wind destroys our houses
- strong wind destroys crops
- strong wind carries away top soil
- wind spread diseases for example flu, measles.

Clouds

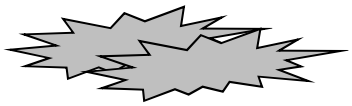
Uses of clouds

- we get rain from clouds
- clouds cool the earth when they cover the sun
- clouds create shade

Nimbus clouds give us rain

Types of weather

There are four types of weather

	
Sunny weather	Cloudy weather
	
Rainy weather	Windy weather

Managing different weather changes

Things we use on a rainy day

Umbrella gumboots hat

Rain coat banana leaves

Things we use on a sunny day

Umbrella sandals hat

Things we use on a cloudy day

Sweater jacket

Activities done in different types of weather

Sunny weather

- harvesting crops
- watering crops
- preparing plants
- preparing the garden
- drying seeds

Windy weather

- winnowing

Rainy weather

- planting seeds
- weeding (moving unwanted plants from the garden)
- pruning (removing excess branches from the garden)
- thinning (removing excess plants from the garden
- water harvesting

Garden tools

These are tools things used in the garden.

Basket	hoe	rake
Watering can	trowel	Slasher
axe	panga	wheelbarrow

Uses of garden tools

- watering can for watering plants
- an axe for chopping
- a rake collecting rubbish
- a hoe digging
- a basket carrying food
- a slasher for slashing
- a panga for cutting small trees
- a wheelbarrow for carrying manure and rubbish.
- A trowel for transplanting.

Seasons

These are periods when farmers carry out different activities

Types of seasons

Dry /sunny seasons
Wet/ rainy season

Dry season

Harvesting
Drying seeds
Watering
Preparing gardens

Wet season

Weeding
Pruning
Thinning

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY AT HOME

An accident is a sudden danger that hurts our bodies

Common accidents

Burns fire

Stings Falls
scalds
Cuts
Drowning
Poisoning bites
Electricity shock
Bites – dogs, snake , dog
pierces

Things that cause accidents at home

- razor blades
- broken bottles
- snakes
- cars
- knife
- electricity
- medicine

pin
hoe
safety pin
iron sheets
sharp stones

thorn
coin
spear
spear

causes of accidents at home

- climbing trees
- playing with electric wires
- playing with fire
- playing with sharp objects
- playing with dangerous animals

common accidents on the way to school

- bites
- knocks
- stings
- cuts
- kidnappers
- falls
- drowning

Causes of accidents on the way to school

- over speeding cars
- playing on the road

- playing with dangerous objects
- playing in the bush
- over loading
- bad driving
- mad people
- playing with dangerous animals

Safety on the road

- road signs : These are things which guide us on the road.

Examples of road signs

- zebra crossing
- traffic lights
- humps a head
- round about
- school a head/ children crossing
- bridge
- parking
- no parking
- danger a head
- no entry
- the teacher will draw the road signs

How to prevent accidents on the road

- avoid playing on the road
- don't stand near or behind a parked car.
- Use a zebra crossing on a busy road.
- Look at the traffic lights
- Wait for the traffic officer to help you

People who walk along the road are called pedestrians.

How to cross a busy road

When crossing the road look right, look left, right again if the road is clear then you cross.

Accidents at school

- falling
- cuts and injuries
- burns
- electric shock
- fracture
- drowning
- falling in latrines/septic tank
- nose bleeding
- climbing trees and walls
- playing with sharp objects
- playing with electricity
- playing in un safe places

Ways of preventing accidents at school

- don't run carelessly
- avoid bad plays
- don't push your friends
- avoid climbing trees and walls
- playing in safe places
- don't run with hot food
- don't touch or step on open electric wires
- don't play with sharp objects

Effects of accidents

- lameness
- blindness
- sickness
- death

Theme III: Living together at home, school and community

Family

Def; A family is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Types of families

Nuclear family

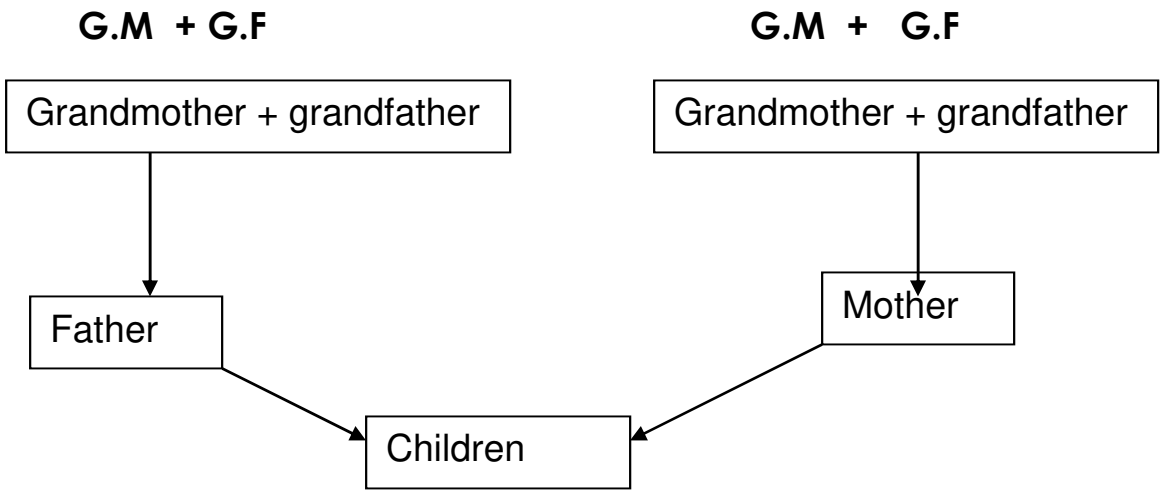
Extended family

Examples of relatives

- uncle
- aunt
- grandmother
- grandfather
- cousins
- nephew
- niece

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

Family tree



Ways of living together in a home

- by helping each other
- by playing together
- by sharing
- by eating together

- by working together

Ways of living together in a school

- by praying together
- by sharing
- by working together
- by helping one another
- by obeying rules
- by listening to the trees

Living together in the community

Ways of living together in a community

- by cleaning roads
- by cleaning wells
- by helping each other
- by obeying rules
- by sharing

Ceremonies we do together in the community

- Weddings
- Introduction ceremonies
- Confirmation
- Burial ceremonies
- Funeral rites
- Birthday
- Baptism
- Initiation
- Circumcision
- Twins- Kato, Wasswa, Babirye, Nakato

Theme IV: Food and nutrition

Food is something good we eat or drink

Examples of food

Rice	sugarcane
Millet	irish potatoes
sweet potatoes	cow peas
mangoes	beans
fish	oranges
pineapple	cabbage
pumpkin	

the teacher will enable the pupils see, touch and feel the different types of food.

Sources of food

lakes / rivers	super markets
garden	farms
market	swamps
plants	shops

The ……is the main source of food.

Food got from animals

Milk eggs pork beef chicken mutton

Food got from plants

Beans potatoes pineapples
Cassava cow peas rice
Pumpkins sugarcane mangoes oranges

Uses of food

- for strength
- for growth
- for health
- for energy

Ways of keeping of food safe

- By covering food
- By washing

- By salting
- By smoking
- By cooking
- By sun drying
- By refrigerating
- By tinning

Why do we keep food safe?

- To prevent rotting
- To avoid diseases
- To avoid germs
- To keep it for future use.

P.1 TERM III

NEWS LESSON NOTES
THEME: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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

Types of transport

- road transport
- railway transport
- water transport
- air transport

Defn: Things which move us from one place to another**.**

means of transport
means of road transport

- cars
- bicycles
- lorries
- motorcycles
- donkeys
- camels
- carts
- horses

means of water transport

- ship
- boat
- ferry
- canoes

submarine
yatch

means of air transport

- aeroplane
- rocket
- paracute

jet
helicopter

- airbaloon

Means of railway transport

- train
- tram

Uses of transport

- to carry people
- to carry food
- to carry animals
- to carry building materials
- to carry water

Places where we find different means of transport

Aero plane – airport
Taxi - Taxi Park
Motorcycles – stage
Ship - port / harbour
Bus – Bus Park
Train - railway station

People who move different means of transport

Pilots – aeroplane, helicopter
Captain – ship,
Driver – car, lorries, buses
Cyclist – bicycles, motor cycles
Riders – camels, donkeys, horses,

The commonest type of transport is road transport
The quickest type of transport is air transport
An aeroplane is the quickest mean of transport

Examples of road users

Pedestrians, passangers, drivers, cyclists, riders

Pedestrians:
Are the people who walk on foot along the side of the road.

Cyclists:
Are the people who ride bicycles and motor cycles

Passengers:
Are people who travel by bus, taxi, car, train or aeroplane.

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

Things we make at home and at school using local materials are called crafts

Examples of things we make /crafts

- Mats
- Baskets
Balls
Drums
Stools
Hats
Winnowers
Dolls
Toys
Pots
Ropes
Bags etc

racks
kites
tables
chairs
puppets
table cloth
door mat.

Materials we use and their sources

Materials	sources
Reeds	forest, bush, garden
Banana fibres	garden
Sisal	sisal plant
Payrus	swamp
Clay	swamp

Raffia	palm trees
Palm leaves	palm trees
Banana stalk	banana plant
Sticks	forest / bush
Wood	forest / bush

Importance of things we make. Why we make crafts?

- for domestic use i.e. sitting on, cooking, carrying things, keeping water etc
- for playing with
- for selling and getting money
- for decoration
- for wearing
- for teaching and leaning

Ways of making crafts:

By modeling
Tie and dye
Knitting
Weaving

Materials we use and crafts made.

- clay – pots, flowers pots, vase
- banana fibres – ropes, mats, balls
- sisal – ropes
- palm leaves – mats, hats, bags
- sisal - ropes, door mats
- papyrus - winnowers
- sticks - stools
- timber / wood - tables, chairs, desks, bench
- banana stalks - baskets

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

sub Theme: Components of the environment
what is environment

environment are things around us.

Components of the environment / things which make up the environment

- people
- plants
- rivers
- stones
- lakes
- soil
- animals
- roads
- land
- air
- insects
- birds

Groups

Living
Non living

non living things in the environment

non living things are things which do not have life

examples of non living things
tables
chairs
beds
blackboards
stones
pencil
pens
boxes
books
Cars
Desks

Water
Hats
Baskets etc

Things which non living things do not do

They do not move
They do not grow
They do not feed
They do not breath
They do not reproduce

Living things

Living things are things which have life

Examples of living things

People
Plants
Insects
Animals
Birds

Main groups of living things

Plants
Animals

Examples of plants

Banana plants
Maize plans
Cassava plants
Mango plants
Bean plants

Examples of animals

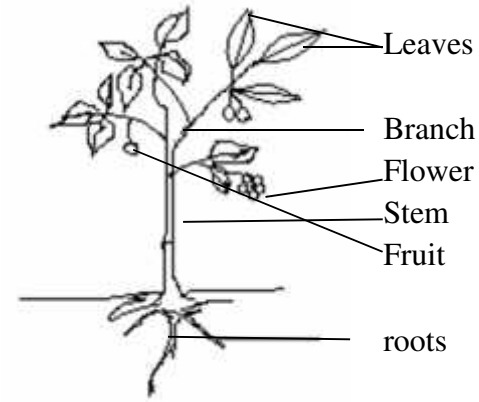
Cows
Goats
Sheep

Pigs
Cats etc

Flowering plants
Flowering plants are plants which bear flowers

Examples of flowering plants
Banana plants
Orange plants
Bean plants
Apple plant
Sweet potato plants
Sun flower plant
Maize plants
Coffee plants
Cotton plants
Pumpkin plants
Soya bean plants
Tomato plants

Parts of a flowering plant



Parts of flowering plants

- flower
- fruits
- branches
- stem
- roots

NB: There are three main parts of a plant namely;

- leaves
- stem
- roots

uses of plants

- plants provide medicine
- plants provide food
- plants provide firewood
- plants provide timber
- plants provide building materials
- plants provide flowers
- plants provide shade.

How to care for plants

- by weeding – removal of unwanted plants from the garden
- by watering
- pruning – removal of excess branches from a plant.
- by mulching – covering of the garden with dry materials
- by thinning – removal of excess plants.

A young plant is called a seedling.

SUB THEME: WATER

Sources of water

The main source of water is rainfall

Other sources of water

- lakes
- springs
- rivers
- swamps
- streams
- oceans
- seas
- wells
- boreholes

uses of water

- for washing
- for drinking
- for bathing
- for mopping
- for watering plants
- for cooking

uses of things in our environment

- plants gives us food, buildings materials, medicine etc
- animals provide transport, food , protection etc
- houses and trees provide shelter

activities that spoil our environment

- cutting down trees
- building in swamps
- brick making
- poor methods of farming
- hunting
- releasing bad smoke to the environment
- burning bushes
- poor rubbish disposal
- overgrazing of animals
- over harvesting of sand
- leaving uncovered holes

How we protect the environment

- mulching
- by watering plants
- by planting trees
- proper rubbish disposal
- water harvesting
- proper use of available resources
- covering holes.

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

Peace is living in harmony without fighting and quarrelling with one another.

Security is living with protection and freedom

Factors that promote peace and security at home

- love
- obedience
- caring / helping
- good health
- good relationships
- respect
- good feeding
- protection
- reporting wrong doers
- protection i.e.
    - keeping dogs at home
    - locking doors and windows
    - sharing
    - working together.

People who promote peace and security at home

- parents
- guards
- elders
- relatives
- children
- maids

Factors that promote peace and security at school

- follow the school rules
- loving one another
- obedience
- helping others

- sharing with others
- protection
- listening to teachers and friends
- observing children's rights and responsibilities

People who promote peace and security at school

- teachers
- prefects
- nurses
- guards
- cooks
- matrons
- children

People who keep peace and security in our community

- elders
- guards
- parents
- teachers
- army
- police
- LC - local council
- LDU - Local Defense Unit
- Religious leaders - like pastors, Imam, Sheikhs etc.

How to promote peace and security in our community

- by solving problems (conflicts)
- reporting bad people
- providing security
- loving and respecting others
- obeying rules

Importance of peace and security

(Why do we keep peace and security?)

- to promote love
- to promote safety

- to live in harmony
- to care for others.
-

People who promote peace and security at school

- teachers
- prefects
- nurses
- guards
- cooks
- matrons
- children

Causes of insecurity in our homes

- stealing
- poverty
- violence
- defilement
- poor relationship
- fighting
- diseases
- lack of food
- child neglect
- isolation
- poor houses
- drinking alcohol
- quarrelling

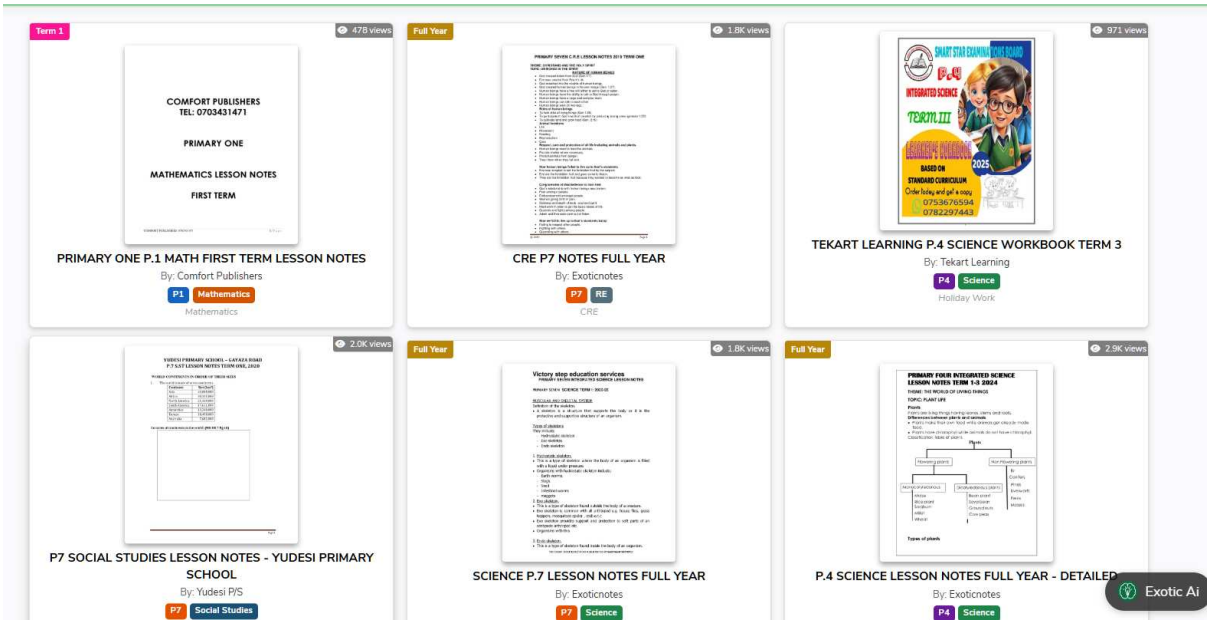
Causes of insecurity in our school

- stealing
- fighting
- teasing
- not respecting others
- not obeying rules and regulations

How to prevent insecurity

- helping others
- listening to elders
- following school rules
- loving one another
- not stealing
- not teasing others
- not stealing

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