TERM THREE – PRIMARY THREE LITERACY IB SCHEME OF WORK

SCHEME OF WORK FOR P.3 LIT IB TERM THREE

WK	DP	THEME	SUB-THEME	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	Activities	Methods	L.SKILLS	L/AIDS	RMKS
1	1	**Culture and gender in our division**	**Customs in our sub – county**	- Culture – is the way people live and behave in a given society. **Aspects of culture** - Belief customs traditions **A belief -** is a feeling that something is true or false. **A custom** is an acceptable behavior in a given society. **A tradition** is a belief / custom practiced by a particular culture. **Types of culture** - Material culture	**Subject** - Defines culture - Gives and describes the aspects of culture. - Names and describes types of culture. - Describes several customs in our division. **<u>Language</u>** - Reads and spells	- Defining culture - Naming types of culture - Describing customs in our division - Reading and spelling new words	- Effective communication - Class discussion - Demonstration - Observation	- Confidence - Self awareness - Belonging - Appreciate	- A chart showing cultural practices	- P.3 curr Pg 43 - Kobtas.bpg 178 - Rs thematic

				- Non – material culture **Examples of customs/ culture practices** - Marriage - Child naming - Dancing / singing - Circumcision - Greeting - Dressing - Burial - Tattooing	the vocabulary correctly. - Reads and answers questions about culture. - Culture - Behave - Circumcision - Language - Belief					pg 148

2	1			- **Marriage -** is a legal union of a man and woman as husband and wife. **Types of marriage** - Religious marriage - Civil marriage - Cultural traditional marriage **Bride price items given today** - Cows - Goats - Cocks - Fruits - Chairs - Sodas **Importance of marriage** - To get respect - To have children - To show maturity - It shows responsibility	**Subject** - Defines marriage - Gives and describes types of marriage - Defines bride price - Gives the importance of marriage **<u>Language</u>** - Reads and spells new words correctly. - Answers questions orally about marriage. - Marriage - Dowry - Bride price - Union - Religious	- Defining marriage - Describing types of marriage and the importance - Reading and spelling vocabulary correctly - Answering questions	- Role play - Observation - Explanation - Guided discovery - Question and answer	- Friendship formation - Copying with emotions - Self awareness	- A marriage certificate - Real life experience	P.3 Currpg 43 Kobta Pg 179

	2		**Customs in our division**	**Steps of marriage** - Courtship - Introduction - Wedding **Qualities of a good marriage partner** - Should be respectful - Should be God fearing - Should be loving and healthy **How marriage was looked at long ago** - A man with many wives was highly respected. - Un married women were not respected. **How marriage is looked at today** - A man with many wives is discouraged. - Bride price is paid at one's will - Children look for their partners	- Gives steps of marriage - Describes the qualities of a good marriage partner - Describes how marriage is considered today. - **Language** - Reads and spells the vocabulary - Reads and answers questions about marriage - Marriage - Union - Dowry - Religious - Bride price	- Giving steps of marriage - Describing qualities of a good marriage partner. - Reading and spelling new words correctly - Answering questions about marriage	- Guided discovery - Explanation - Question and answer		- Real life situation	P.3 currPg 43 Kobta 179

	3			- **Greeting -** is the formal expression of good wishes. **Why we greet one another?** - To show respect - To create unity - To create/ build relationships. **How greetings is practiced?** - Shaking hands - Hugging - Kneeling - Standing straight **Dressing in different cultures.** - E.gBaganda - Kanzugomesi - Karimonjog – beads etc	- Defines greeting - Gives reasons why we greet one another - Demonstrates how greeting is practiced - Talks about dressing - **Language** - Reads and spells the vocabulary - Reads and answers the questions - Greeting - Racing - Concern - Communication	- Defining greeting - Giving reasons why we greet one another - Demonstrating how greeting is practiced. - Reading and spelling the vocabulary	- Demonstration - Observation - Question and answer	- Identifying - Respect - Self awareness	- Beads - Kanzu - Gomesi	P.3 currPg 43 Kobta pg 178 Rs Thematic Pg 153

	4		Customs in our sub – county	- Burial - This is the act of burying the dead. - Death – This is a state of losing life **Causes of death** - Diseases, accidents, skin, witch craft, murder, suicide **Effects of death** - Reduces the population of the country - Increases the number of orphans - Leads to school drop out. - Talking a bout burial practices in different cultures. **How death is looked at today** - People believe in life after death. - People believe that death is God's plan	- Defines death and burial - Gives the causes of …. - Effects of death are described. - Talks about death today and language. **Language** - Reads and spells new words correctly. - Reads and answers questions about burial. - Witch craft, suicide, accident, murder, burial	- Defining burial and death - Giving effects and causes of death. - Reading and spelling new words correctly. - Reading and answering about burial	- Explanation - Guided discovery - Question and answer	- Empathy - Loyalty - Copying with emotions	- Real life situation	P.3 CURR pg 43 Kobtapg 178

3	1			**Importance of death** - It makes one live a new life. - It makes one have a complete rest. - It enables one to be exposed to judgment. - **Food -** is anything eaten or drunk What is a staple food? This is a basic type of food eaten by most people in an area or region.	- Describes the importance of death. - Defines food. - Defines what a staple food is Judgment, staple, basic, complete, eternal life	- Describing the importance of death. - Defining food and a staple food	- Observation - Guided discovery - Question and answer - Inquiry	- Effective communication - Sharing - Appreciation	- Matooke - G. nuts - Millet - Cassava flour	

				Tribes have different food dishes Staple foods **Tribe** **food dish** - Bagandamatooke - Banyankole millet (kalo) - Samia mixed with maize / cassava flour - Basoga sweet potatoes - Acholi millet/ sorghum with cassava flour - Bagisumalewa	- Talks and describes staple foods in different cultures. **Language** - Discusses with teacher - Reads and spells the vocabulary - Reads and answers questions. - Garden - Taboo - Totem - Culture - Circumcision	- Discussing and describing staple foods in different cultures - Reading and spelling new words correctly.	- Discussion - Question and answer - Recitation	- Sharing - Identifying - Self awareness - Appreciate	- Potatoes - Millet - Flour - G. nuts	P.3 currpg 43 RS thematic pg 154

	2			**Taboos** **What is a food taboo?** This is a type of food which is forbidden in one's culture or religion e.g Pork for Moslems Totem for clans **What is a totem?** Is an animal / object that is respected by people in a given clan. **Examples of food beliefs** - Women and girls are not allowed to eat chicken and eggs. - Men are not allowed to eat oil nuts. **Other taboos** - Do not sweep at night. - Sisters and brothers are not allowed to marry each other	- Defines a food taboo. - Defines a totem - Gives some examples of food beliefs and taboos **Language** - Reads and spells new words, beliefs correctly. - Totem, religion, taboo, chicken - Reads and answers questions about taboos.	- Defining a food taboo. - Defining a totem - Giving examples of food and beliefs. - Reading and spelling the vocabulary correctly.	- Explanation - Question and answer - Guided discovery	- Effective communication - Self awareness - Belonging	- Real life situation	P.3 currpg 43 Kobta pg 180

	3		Customs in our division	- Child naming: children are names according to their tribes and clans. - Different names carry different meanings **Name** / **meaning** / **tribe** Kasozi – hill – Baganda Lutalo – war Kiwanuka – thunder Walumbe – death Musisi – earth quake Nambwire – night – Samia Wabwire – night Wanjala – famine – Samia/ Bagisu - **Twin naming** -Children born at the some time by the some mother. **Names of twins** **sex** **tribe** - Babirye F Baganda - Nakato F - Wasswa M - Kato M - Isingoma M Banyankole - Kato M Banyoro - Nyangoma F Bakiga - Nyakato F Batooro **Names of parents for twins** - Isabirye – father - Nabirye – Mother - Basoga - Salongo – father - Nalongo – mother - Baganda	**Subject** - Gives names in different tribes with their meanings. - Gives names of twins in different tribes and their parents - Gives the importance of child naming. - **Language** - Reads and spells new words correctly. - Reads and answers questions about child naming. - Culture, death - Identification, famine, tribe, thunder, earth quake.	- Giving names and their meaning of different tribes. - Giving names of twins and their parents. - Reading and spelling the vocabulary correctly. - Reading and answering about child naming.	- Recitation - Question and answer - Observation	- Belonging - Creative thinking - Appreciate - Effective communication - Sharing	- Twins - Kato - Babirye - Children bearing the identified names	P.3 currp g 43 Rs them atic 153

	4			**Importance of child naming** - To promote culture - For easy identification	-	-	-			
4	1			**What is a clan?** A clan is group of people under one fore father or founder. **Symbols of a clan** - Names - Drum sound - Totem - Fore father **Forms of clans in Buganda** - Animal form - Bird form - Plants - Insects **Examples in each form** **a) Animal form** Mpologoma (lion) Ngo (leopard) Nkima (Monkey) **b) Plant form** Kobe Butiko **c) Bird form** Nyange (lark) Nakinsige	- Defines a clan. - Gives symbols of a clan. - Gives forms of clans in Buganda and examples in each. - Describes duties of a clan head. - Gives the importance customs in our division. **Language** - Reads and spells the new words correctly. - Reads and answers questions about customs. - Clan - Tribe - Language - Origin - disputes	- Defining a clan - Giving symbols of a clan - Giving forms of clans in Buganda and examples in each - Describing duties of a clan leader and the importance of customs - Reading and spelling new words correctly	- Guided discovery - Discussion - Question and answer - Inquiry	- Sharing - Belonging - Appreciate self awareness - Friendship formation	- Relating to the animals and birds which they saw at UWEC	P.3 curr page 43

				Namungoona Mufima Nkebuka Amazzi G'ekisasi **d) Duties of a clan head** - Settles disputes among clan leaders. - Keeps clan records. - Organizes clan meetings **e) Importance of customs** - They attract tourists. - They show gender roles. - For cultural heritage / belonging - They are for learning purposes		- Reading and answering questions about customs				

	2	Culture and gender in our division	**Culture in our division**	**Singing and dancing** Different tribes in Uganda have different work and dances. These include; **BagandalugandaBakisimba** **Nankasa** **Muwogola** **BasogalusogaNalukuka** **Temenaibugha** **BagisulugisuImbalu** **Kadodi** **Reasons why people from different tribes sing** - To entertain others - To worship God/ Allah - To promote culture **Examples of cultural instruments** - Xylophone - Guitar - Tube fiddle - Long drum - Piano - Flute **Examples of dancing costumes** - Beads - Skins - Back cloth - Sisal strings	- Talks about dances in different cultures. - Gives reasons why people from different tribes sing. - Names some cultural instruments used - Gives examples of dancing costumes **Language** - Reads and spells new words correctly - Recites the tribes and their different dances - Culture, promote guitar, back cloth and entertainment - Whistles - Costumes - Console - Singing - worship	- Talking about dances in different cultures. - Giving reasons why people from different tribes sing. - Naming cultural instruments during the dances - Reading and spelling new words correctly. - Reciting tribes and their different dances	- Recitation - Demonstration - Observation - Question and answer	- Appreciate - Belonging - Confidence - Friendship formation	- Dancing costumes used when demonstrating the dances. - Performing different dances and songs by children from different tribes. - A chart showing different dances in different cultures	P.3 currpg 43 Rs thematic pg 153

	3			**Gender** is a state of being male or female **Types of gender** - Masculine gender - Feminine gender **Characteristics of boys and girls** **Boys** - Deep voices - Do not have breasts - Strong **Girls** - Soft voices - Have breasts - Weak **Gender roles in traditional society** **Men/ boys (males)** - Carrying out fishing - Hunting - Providing family security **Women / girls (females)** - Producing children - Cleaning the house - Cooking food	- Defines gender - Gives the types of gender. - Describes the characteristics of boys and girls. - Talks about gender roles in the traditional society. **Language** - Reads and spells new words correctly. - Gender, state, hunting, fishing, security - Exhibits - Language - Communication - considered	- Defining gender - Giving types of gender - Describing characteristics of boys and girls. - Reading and spelling the vocabulary -	- Illustration - Narration - Question and answer - Observation -	- Appreciate - Effective communication - Self awareness -	- Children in class. - Male and female teachers -	P.3 currp g 44 Rs thematic pg 155

5	1			**Gender roles in our modern society** Activities done by both boys and girls - Fetching water - Cooking food - Washing clothes - Mopping the house - Sweeping **Un fair gender relations in the traditional society** - Boys are considered to brighter than girls. - Women are not allowed to talk in public.	- Talks about gender roles in our modern society. - Describes un fair relations of gender in the society. **Language** - Reads and spells the vocabulary - Equal - Gender - Rights - Fairly - distribution	- Carrying out some activities in class like sweeping, picking, rubbish - Describes unfair relations of gender - Reading new words	- Role play - Observation - Demonstration - Question and answer	- Self esteem - Self esteem - Friendship formation - Sharing	- Brooms - Rag - Dirty clothes - Basin - Matooke - Knife	P.3 currp g 44 Rs them atic pg 156
	2			- **Gender equity.** This is the fair treatment of both males and females. **Ways of promoting gender** - Fair distribution of work. - Providing needs to both boys and girls. - Giving fair punishments. - Allowing both to express their feeling.	- Defines gender equity. - Describes the ways of promoting gender. - Describes the ways of promoting culture **Language** - Reads and spells new words	- Defining gender equity - Describing the ways of promoting gender and culture. - Reading and	- Explanation - Question and answer - Class discussion	- Appreciation - Sharing - Self esteem	- Real life situation	P.3 CUR R pg 44 Rs them atic PG 156

				Ways of promoting culture - Sharing roles and responsibility. - Writing books. - Through music dance and drama - Respecting cultural norms.	correctly. - Equity, gender, norms, treatment, punishment	spelling new words correctly				
	3			**Importance of cultural practices** - They teach good morals. - They help us to preserve culture. - They help people to know more about their tribes. **Dangers of cultural practices** - Spread of diseases like HIV/ AIDS - Some names given to children have bad effects. - Some cause public shame e.g open circumcision - Some obscene words and songs are used during twin initiation	- Describes the importance of culture - Gives the dangers of cultural practices **Language** - Reads and answers questions about cultural practices.	- Describing the importance of culture and the dangers of cultural practices - Reading and spelling new words correctly	- Guided discovery - Explanation - Question and answer	Copying with emotions Empathy Self esteems	- Real life situation	Rs thematic pg 158
6				**Mid – term**	-	-	-		-	

7	1			**Special needs children:** are children who unable to use part of their bodies or brains properly because of a disease/ injury. **Examples of special needs Children** - Lameness - Blind - Deaf - Dumb **Ways of helping the needy people** - Giving them basic needs. - Being kind to them - Loving them - Working and playing with them. **Things they need** - Medical care - Protection - Food - Love - Clothes - Shelter	**Subject** - Defines special needs children. - Gives examples of special needs children. - Describes ways of helping the needy. **Language** - Reads and spells new words - Pronounces correctly Injury, disease, deaf, dumb, protection, shelter, medical care. -	- Defining special needs children - Giving examples and describing ways of helping the needy. - Reading and pronouncing words correctly	- Question and answer - Class discussion - Inquiry	- Acceptance - Concern - Self esteem - Love - Care	-	Pg 44

	2			**What are legends?** Are stories of long ago **Examples of legends.** - The first Muganda / Kintu and Nambi - The spear and the beads. - Mundu and seera - The first Bachwezi - Talks about the lessons we learn from the legends in Uganda.	**Subject** - Reads and spells new words. - Defines legends - Gives examples of legends. - Revise through the legends. - Revise through the legends **Language** - Pronounces the vocabulary correctly Legend, story, mundu	- Defining legends - Giving examples of legends - Pronounce the new words correctly	- Inquiry - Narration - Guided discovery	- Effective communication - Identifying - Self awareness	- Documentary about legends	Pg 44
			Customs in our sub – county	- A topical test will be given	-	-		-	-	
		Basic technology in our division	Technology	- **Technology -** The way of doing work or making things using knowledge skills/ machines. This is done to make work easier. - The child applies basic scientific knowledge and skills in processing and making materials for self –	**Subject** - Defines technology - Gives types of technology. - Talks about natural materials and their examples	- Defining technology - Giving types of technology	- Explanation - Guided discovery - Question and answer	- Self reliance - Effective communication - Care - Responsi	- Real materials - Sisal - Banana fibres - Excursion to a	The matic curr P.3 pg 51

				reliance. **Types of materials used in technology** - Traditional technology - Modern advanced technology **Natural and artificial materials** - Natural – Got from nature **Examples of natural materials** - Banana fibres - Palm leaves - Sisal - Clay - Minerals - Papyrus - Grass - Wood **Sources of natural materials** - Banana fibres - Clay, papyrus - Banana plantations - Swamps	- **Language** - Reads and pronounces new words correctly Technology, practical, solving, problems, natural, palm leaves, banana fibres, swamp, papyrus -	- Describes natural materials - Reading and pronouncing new words	- Discussion - Observation	bility - Creativity	swamp wetland banana plantation	Kobt apg 186, 185

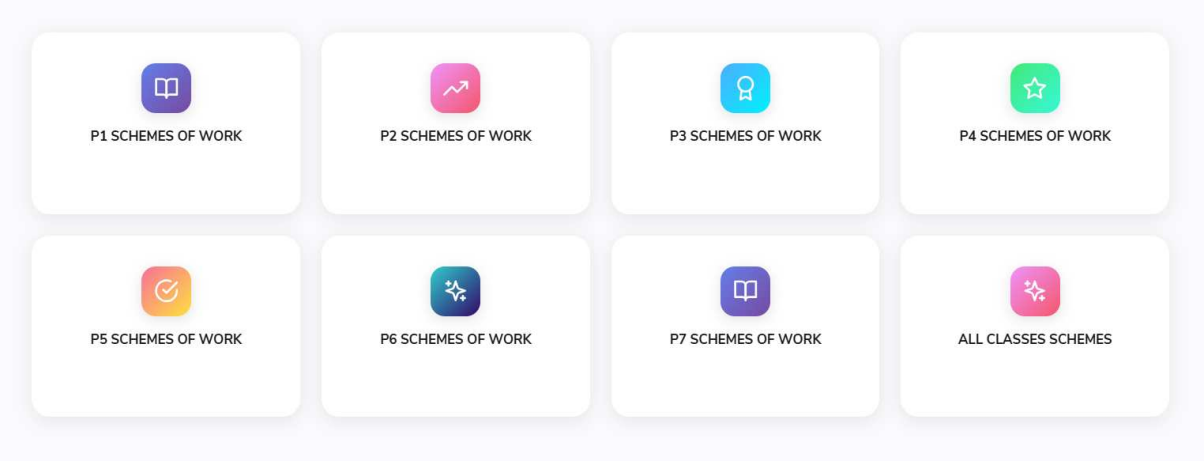
	3			- **Artificial materials -** are materials re – cycled materials that can be used to make other things. **Examples of artificial materials** - Wires, plastics, paper, polythene, bags, metal, bottle tops, straws. **Characteristics of both natural and artificial materials according to texture, size, colour and weight** -	**Subject** - Defines artificial materials and examples - Talks about features of materials **Language** - Reads and spells new words Plastic, polythene straws, metal	- Defining artificial materials. - Describing materials - Reading - Spelling	- Question and answer - Observation - Discussion	- Creativity - Orientation - Sharing	- Polythene bags - Straws - Plastics	The matic curr P.3 pg 51 Kobta 186
8	1	Basic technology in our division	Technology	**Processing and making things from natural materials** - Processing is the using of raw – materials to make products - **Natural products** **Raw materials** | **products** Clay | pots, plates, cups, stoves Palm leaves | mats, hats, bags Wood | furniture Sculptures **Ways of making products from natural and artificial materials** - Weaving - Recycling	**Subject** - Defining processing - Describing ways of making products - Giving products made out of natural materials - **Language** - Reading and spelling new words correctly - Materials, palm leaves, furniture, sculpture	- Defining the term processing. - Giving products made out of natural materials - Reading and pronouncing - creativity - Sharing	- observation - question and answer - guided discovery - inquiry	- Creativity - Sharing - Responsibility	- Palm leaves - Grass for brooms - Beads	P.3 curr PG 52 Rs The matic pg 188, 189

				- Welding - Modeling		- Responsibility - new words correctly				
	2			- **Artificial materials** **Raw materials** | **products** Plastics | mugs, plates Jerrycans Straws | bags, mats Paper | envelops, bags **Importance of products made** - For employment - Source of income - Learning purpose - For decoration - Promote - Culture	**Subject** - Gives products got out of artificial materials - Describes the importance of products **Language** - Reads and spells the vocabulary correctly - Plastic, straws, income, purpose	- Giving products made out of artificial materials - Describing the importance of products	- Observation - Guided discovery - Question and answer	- Creativity - Sharing - Responsibility	- Polythene bags - Bottle tops - Wires	P.3 currP g 51 188, 188 Rs. The matic
	3			**Crafts** Are things made from local materials **Examples of crafts** - Dolls - mats - ropes - stoves - carpets	**Subject** - defines crafts - gives examples of crafts. - Names examples of local materials - Talks about a black smith.	- Defining crafts and giving examples - Defining a black smith and products	- Question and answer - Observation - Explanation - Inquiry	- Effective communication - Creativity - Sharing - Creative thinking	- Real objects - Pan stove - Axe - Ropes	P.3 currp g 51 hoe stove pan stove dolls

				Examples of local materials - palm leaves - sisal - clay - grass - banana fibres **A black smith**. Is a person who makes things out of iron. **Things made by a black smith** - spears - arrows - hooks - stoves - pans - axe	**Language** - Reads, spells and pronounces new words correctly - Local, carpents, sisal, palm leaves, balck smith, arrows, spears, axe, hooks	made. - Reading - Pronounce - Spelling				ropes
	4			**Importance of technology** - Technology simplifies work - It helps in production of goods - It helps to develop the country. - It helps in construction of roads. **Disadvantages of technology** - Pollution of the environment - Un employment - Causes death through accidents - It has interfered with culture	**Subject** - Describes the importance of technology - Gives disadvanteges of technology **Language** - Reads, spells and pronounces vocabulary	- Describing the importance of technology - Reading - Spelling - Pronounce	Explanation Guided discovery	- Effective communication - Self awareness -	- Real life situation	P.3 currpg 51

					Technology, accident, production, construction, enviroment, culture, employment					

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