TekArt Learning PRIMARY ONE TERM 3 LITERACY 1 WORKBOOK

PREPARED BY:

Tekule Musa

DATE : _____

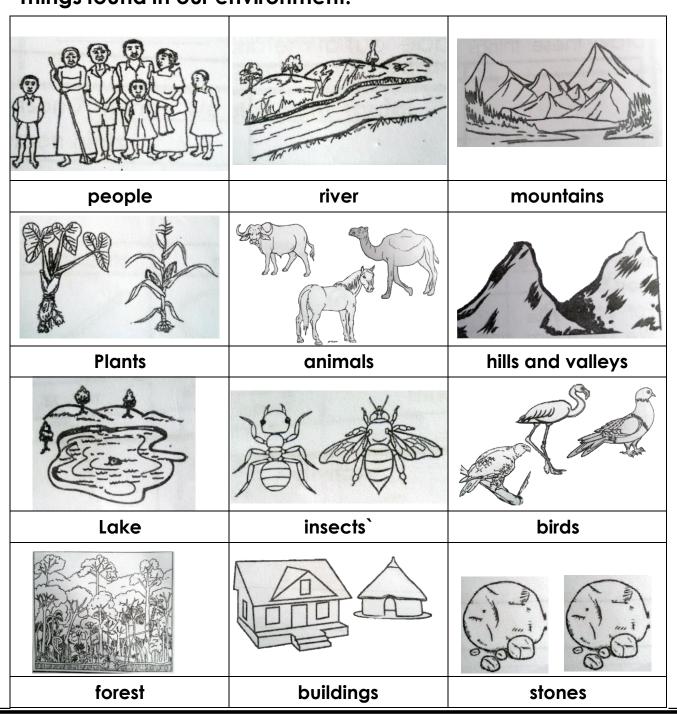
THEME 11: ENVIRONMENT.

Sub-theme: Components and importance of things in our Environment.

Lesson hints:

- Environment means things surrounding us.
- Environment means people and their surroundings
- Components means things found in.

Things found in our environment.



		Activity		
1. Mention five t	hings found	l in our enviror	ment.	
i)				
ii)				
iii)				
iv)				
v)				
2. Draw these th	ings found i	n our environr	nent.	
plants	animo	als b	irds	insects
3. What is enviro	nment?			
Date:				
Lesson 2: Living	things in the	<u>e environment</u>	<u>.</u>	
Lesson hints:				
What are living t	· ·			
Living things are	_			
Plants and anim	ials make up	o living things.		
Examples of livin	<u>ng things.</u>			
				MENAGEN.

girl

cockroach

hen

cat

trees

	Other examples of living things:	enakos worms insoets hanana			
	Other examples of living things; splants, grass.	snakes, worms, insects, bandia			
• I	Living things are made up of also birds (hens, turkeys, eagles, ducks)				
• l	Living things are made up of also	o insects like (ants, flies,			
• (grasshoppers).				
	Activ	rity			
1.\	What are living things?				
2. 1	Mention any three examples of li	iving things.			
	(i)				
	(ii)				
	(iii)				
	Draw these living things.				
		-l l-			
	COW	duck			
Da	ıte:				
Les	sson 3: Characteristics of living th	nings. (What living things do).			
Les	sson hints:				
<u>Ch</u>	naracteristics of living things				
□ 1	They grow				
	They excrete				
_ 1	They respond to changes in the	environment			
	They feed				
	They breathe/respire				
	They reproduce				
	THE Y TEDIOGUEE				

	Act	ivity	
1. Write any three	characteristics	of living things.	
i)			
ii)			
iii)			
,			
2. Mention any th	ree examples of	things which b	reathe
·	•	G	
ii)			
iii)			
,			
Date:			
Lesson 4: Non-livi			
Lesson hints:		<u> </u>	
	a a thin as 2		
What are non livin			_
Non living things of	are things which		∂.
		مرد کرارید. دو رستا	
stones	table	chalk	hill
Examples of non-	living things are	air, water, sun,	mountains, roads
	Act	ivity	
1. What are non-	living things?		

(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	
(iv)	
Date:	
Lesson 5: <u>Characteristics of non-living things.</u>	
Lesson hints:	
□ They don't move/locomote	
They don't feed	
□ They don't breathe	
□ They don't excrete	
They don't respond to changes in the environment.	
Activity	
1. Give two examples of non-living things.	
(i)	
(ii)	
2. Write any three characteristics of non-living things.	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	

D	ate:						
Le	esson hints:						
D	omestic animals	s: Dor	nestic anim	nals are anii	mals v	we keep at home	
		Exan	nples of do	mestic anir	nals.		
	rabbit	•	donkey	ох		cat	
	sheep		cow	goat c		camel	
	horse		p	g dog		dog	
1.	Activity 1. What are domestic animals?						
	. Give five exam	-					
	i))						
)						
	·)						
	·)						

3. Draw	these dor	mestic animals i	n our environmer	nt.		
	dog	cow	cat	rabbit		
			1			
Date: _						
Lesson 7	7: <u>Uses of c</u>	<u>domestic animo</u>	ıls.			
Lesson l	nints:					
A cow	-gives us	milk, beef, and	I hides.			
A dog	-guards	our home.				
A sheep	• gives u	s mutton and w	ool.			
	•	fur and meat.				
		meat, hides an	d milk.			
A cat	_	away rats from	the house.			
	-gives us	•				
An ox		the garden/tro				
A horse	, camel, d	-	d for transport/pla ••••••	oughing the land		
1 Mata	h animals	to their uses.	tivity			
	n animais					
COW	cow transport					
dog	dog mutton and wool					
sheep	p beef					
horse	orse guards home					
2. Which	n animal g	gives us wool?				

3. Name	e any two animals that give us meat.
(i)	
(iii)	
4. A	eats rats at home.
5. Write	two domestic animals that give us milk.
a)	
b)	
Date:	

Lesson 8: Wild animals in our environment.

Lesson hints:

Wild animals: Wild animals are animals which stay/live in the bush or zoo.

Examples of wild animals

zebra fish crocodile giraffe

rat lion elephant rhino

tiger buffalo fox snake

N.B Most wild animals are dangerous to us.

Activity	_
I. What are wild animals?	
2. Mention any six examples of wild animals.	
(i)	
(ii)	
(iii)	_
(iv)	
(v)	

3. Name these wild animals.



Date: _____

Lesson 9: Uses of wild animals.

Lesson hints: Some wild animals are useful.

- We get meat from some wild animals like kob, buffalo, rhino etc.
- We get skin from wild animals
- Some wild animals in the zoo and game parks give us money(income).
- We get hides from wild animals.

Animals and their products.

elephant - ivory

rhino -horns

kob -meat

buffalo -meat

leopard -skin

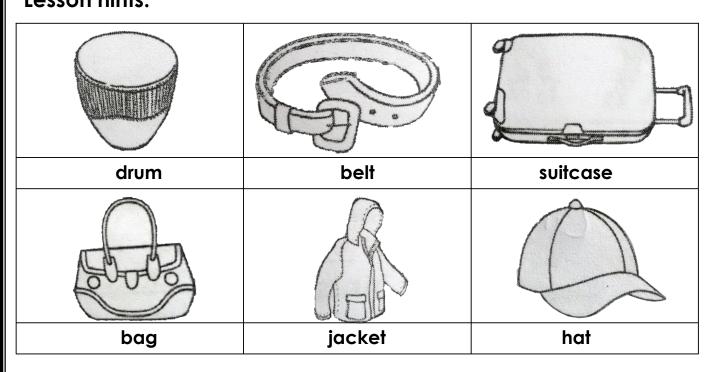
snake -skin

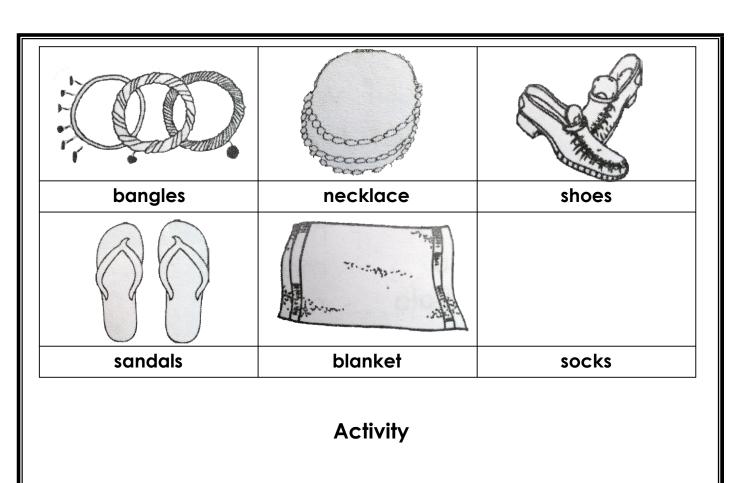
- 1. Write the animals that give us the following;
 - a) skin _____
 - b) meat _____
 - c) ivory _____
 - d) horns _____
- 2. Give any three uses of wild animals.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii)
- 3. Name any **four** animals found in the zoo.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____

 - (iv) _____

Date:

Lesson 10: Things made from animal products Lesson hints:





1. Draw these things made from animal hides.

drum	belt	bag	hat

2.	Name any	/ three	things	made	from	other	animal	prod	ucts
	,								

(i)		
(1)		

(ii)			

(iii) _____

Date:						
Lesson 11: <u>Thi</u>	ngs we make	from horns, h	ooves, bones	and milk.		
Lesson hints:						
Ice cream	buttons	necklaces	bangles	cheese		
	butter		ghee			
yoghurt	butter	ear rings	ghee			
Activity 1. Name any three things made from horns. (i)						
3. Draw the following things got from horns.						
	button		ear rings			

Date:						
Lesson 12	2: <u>Ar</u>	nimals and their young ones.				
Lesson hi	nts:					
Animal		Young one				
COW	-	calf				
pig	-	piglet				
cat	-	kitten				
goat	-	kid				
bird	-	nestling				
dog	-	puppy				
elephar	1†-	calf				
lion	-	cub				
duck	_	duckling				
rabbit	-	kit/kitten				
frog	-	tadpole				
fish	-	fry				
sheep	_	lamb				
man	-	baby				
monkey	-	baby				
owl	-	owlet				
snake	-	snakelet/snakeling				
hen	-	chick				
leopard	-	cub				
eagle	-	eaglet				
Activity						
1. Write t	1. Write the mother animals of these young ones.					
		calf				
		baby				
kid		puppy				

2. Match mother animals to their young ones.							
elepl	elephant baby						
frog		kit	ten				
shee	р	Са	lf				
fish		tac	dpole	Э			
rabb	it	lan	nb				
monl	key	fry					
Date	:						
Lesso	on hints:						
Anim	nal homes: T	hese are place	es wh	nere animo	als live or stay.		
	Animal	Homes	1	Animal	Homes		
1.	pig	sty	9.	fish	water/aquarium		
2.	COW	kraal/byre	10.	man	house		
3.	goat	shed	11.	rabbit	hutch/burrow		
4.	sheep	fold/byre	12.	dog	kennel		
5.	lion	den	13.	snake	bush/water		
6.	spider	web	14.	horse	stable		
7.	snail	shell	15.	birds	nest		
8.	monkey	trees/forests	16.	hen	coop/pen		
			Activi	· ·			
1. Gi	ve the home	م es of these aniı		•			
	pig lion						
	fish dog						

Date:
Lesson 14: Reasons why animals make sounds.
Lesson hints:
Why animals make sound:
 When they are hungry or thirsty.
 When they are in danger.
 When they are sick.
 When they are looking for their young ones.
 When they are angry or annoyed.
 When they need security.
Activity
1. Mention three reasons why animals make sounds.
(i)
(ii)
(iii)
Date:

Lesson 15: Animals and their sounds.

Lesson hints:

NB: These are ways how animals communicate

Animal Sound A		Animal	Sound		
1.	cow	moos	10.	elephant	trumpets
2.	goat	bleats	11.	monkey	chatters
3.	dog	barks	12.	horse	neighs
4.	lion	roars	13.	cock	crows
5.	cat	purr/mews	14.	hen	cackles/clucks
6.	rat/mouse	squeals	15.	man	speaks/talks
7.	bird	sings/whistles	16.	snake	hisses
8.	pig	grunts	17.	baby	cries
9.	sheep	bleats	18.	donkey	brays

Activity 1. Give the sounds of these animals. snake _____ COW elephant _____ cat ____ cock donkey _____ bird _____ horse 2. Match animals to their sounds. chatters goat dog speaks/talks lion grunts **bleats** rat pig barks man roars monkey squeals Date: Lesson 16: Reasons why animals move. **Lesson hints:** These are reasons why animals move from one place to another. Why do animals move?

- To look for food
- To look for water
- To look for shelter.
- To look for protection.
- To look for their young ones.
- To hide from danger.
- To run away from their enemies.
- To change homes.

	Activity	/
1.	Write three reasons why animals m	ove.

(i)			
/ii\	1		

$(II)_{-}$			
/:::\			

2 Which animal protects our home?

۷.	WITHCH GITHING	profects our r	IOI II C ?	
-				

Lesson 17: Movements of animals

Lesson hints:

Animal	Movements
bird	flies
monkey	jumps
cow	walks or runs
snake	glides/meanders/slithers
fish	swims
caterpillar	wriggles
man	walks/runs
grasshopper	hops
baby	crawls
frog	hops
pig	walks/runs

•			• •	
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1. Match animals to their movements.

Animal movement

snake walking

fish gliding

man wriggling

caterpillar swimming

2. Which animal moves by wriggling?

D	≈ŧ	_	•
$\boldsymbol{\nu}$	чι	◡	•

Lesson 18: Animals and their weapons.

A weapon is something an animal uses to defend itself from danger or enemy.

Animal	weapons
snake	fangs/poison
crocodile	tail
bedbug	bad smell
Cat/dog	claws/teeth
elephant	trunk
cow	horns
rat/pig	teeth
chameleon	changes colour
bird	beak
bee	sting
snail/tortoise	hard shell
man/monkey	hands
caterpillar	prickly hair

•		• •
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\sim	· 1	/II y

1. A ______ is something an animal uses to defend itself from danger.

2. Give the weapons of these animals:

a)	elephant	

- b) bee _____
- c) chameleon _____
- d) snake _____

Date:		
Dale.		

Lesson hints:

Domestic birds: Domestic birds are birds we keep at home.

Examples of domestic birds.

hen	parrot	turkey
duck	pigeon	

Uses of birds.

- We get eggs from birds.
- We get meat from birds.
- We get feathers from birds.
- We get manure from their droppings.

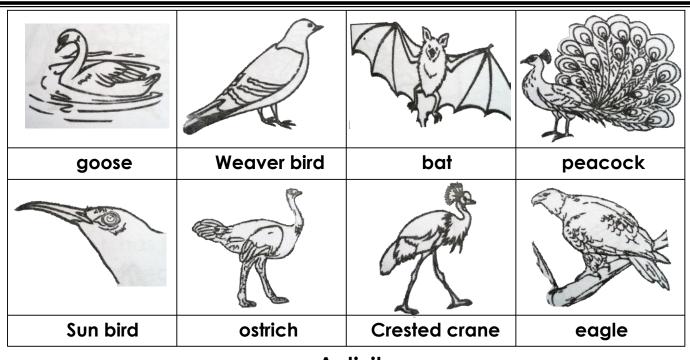
Activity.			
1. Name any three do	omestic bird:	S.	
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
2. Draw these birds.			
duck	ne	en	turkey
3. Write any three use	es of birds.		
(i)			
(ii)			
(iii)			
Date:			
Lesson 20 : Wild birds in our environment.			
Lesson hints:			
Wild birds are birds which live in the bush.			
Examples of wild birds.			
Simo Si			Kung

vulture

owl

puffin

flamingo



- 1. _____are animals which live in the bush.
- 2. Give any four examples of wild birds.

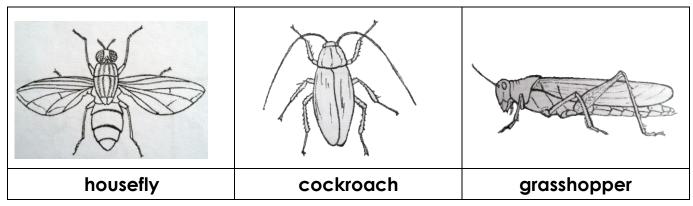
 - (i) _____

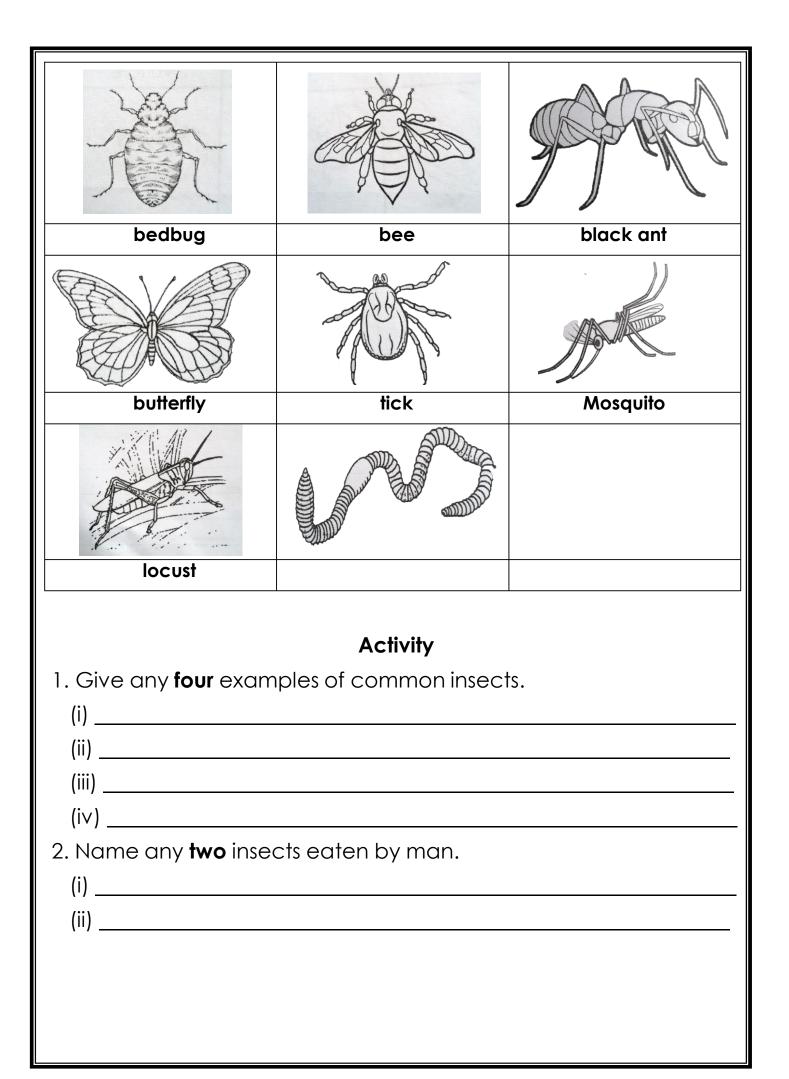
Date:

Lesson 21: Common insects.

Lesson hints:

Examples of common insects in our environment.





Date:		
Lesson 22: <u>Parts of an insect.</u>		
Lesson hints:		
antenna—compound eye thorax		
spiracles abdomen		
Characteristics of an insect.		
An insect has three main body parts head, thorax, abdomen.		
□ An insect has <u>six</u> legs.		
 An insect breathes through <u>spiracles</u>. 		
Activity		
How many parts has an insect?		
2. Draw an insect and name the following parts: head, thorax, abdomen		
3. What does an insect use for breathing?		

Date:		
Lesson 23: <u>Uses of parts of</u>	<u>an insect.</u>	
Lesson hints:		
eyes for seeing		
wings for flying		
spiracles for breathing.		
feelers for feeling.		
legs for walking.		
	Activity	
1. An insect breathes throu	ugh	
2are u	sed for feeling.	
3. Which part of an insect	is used for flying?	
4. Match parts with their us	ses	
feelers	flying	
spiracles	walking	
eyes	seeing	
legs	breathing	
wings	feeling	
Date:		
Lesson 23: <u>Uses of parts of</u>	an insect.	
Lesson hints:		
<pre>eyes for seeing.</pre>		
uings for flying.		
spiracles for breathing.		
□ feelers for feeling.		
legs for walking.		

- 1. An insect breathes through ______.
- 2. _____are used for feeling.
- 3. Which part of an insect is used for flying?

4. Match parts with their uses.

feelers flying

spiracles walking

eyes seeing

legs breathing

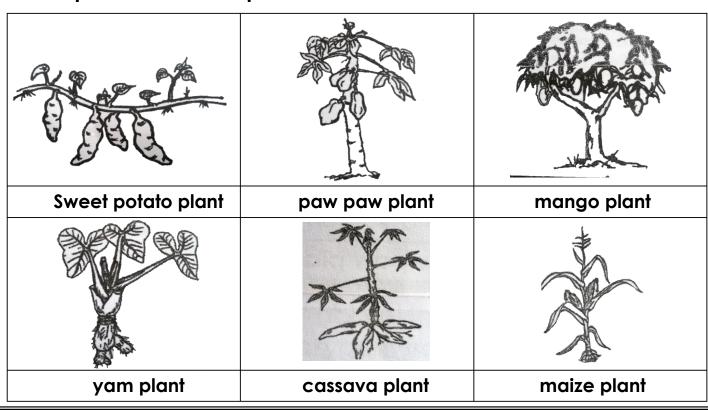
wings feeling

Date: _____

Lesson 24: Common plants

Lesson hints:

Examples of common plants.

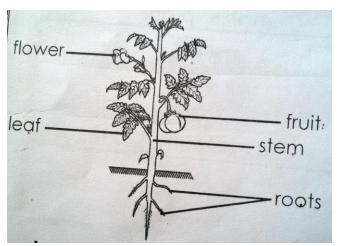


avocado plant	sugarcane plant	Jack fruit plant	
1. Give any four exam	Activity 1. Give any four examples of common plants in our environment.		
(ii)			
(iii)			
(iv)			
2. Draw these commo	2. Draw these common plants.		
cassava pla	ınt	maize plant	
sugarcane pl	ant p	pawpaw plant	

Date: ____

Lesson 25 : Parts of a plant.

Lesson hints:



A plant has three main parts.

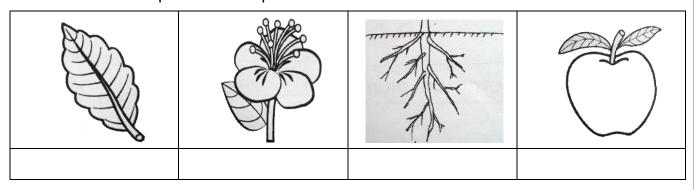
- roots
- stem
- leaves

Other parts of a plant

- flowers
- fruits
- branches

Activity

1. Name these parts of a plant.



Date:			
Lesson 26: <u>Uses c</u>	Lesson 26: <u>Uses of plants</u>		
Lesson hints:			
We get food fr	om plants.		
□ Plants give us s	shade.		
□ We get flowers	s from plants.		
We get medic	ine from plants.		
We get firewood	od.		
We get fruits from the second of the seco	om plants.		
We learn about	ut them.		
We get oxyge	n from plants.		
We sell plants of the sell pl	and get money.		
We get building	g materials from	plants.	
Places where pla	ants grow		
garden			
swamp			
desert			
water			
1. Draw these plants that give us medicine .			
guava plant	mango plant	avocado plant	pawpaw plant
2. Give any three	uses of plants.		
(i)			
· , —			

3. Name these fruits that we get from plants.

(maize, sugarcane, mango, pawpaw)

Date:

Lesson 27: Parts we eat on different plants.

Lesson hints:

Plants

Parts

cassaya plant

roots

Plants	Parts
cassava plant	roots
sugarcane plant	stem
maize plant	fruit
mango plant	fruit
yam plant	stem
sweet potato plant	roots
banana plant	fruit
onion plant	leaves
cabbage plant	leaves
irish potato plant	stem
nakati	leaves

Activity

1.	Which	part do v	we eat on	the	following	plants	?
----	-------	-----------	-----------	-----	-----------	--------	---

maize
cassava
onion
sweet potato

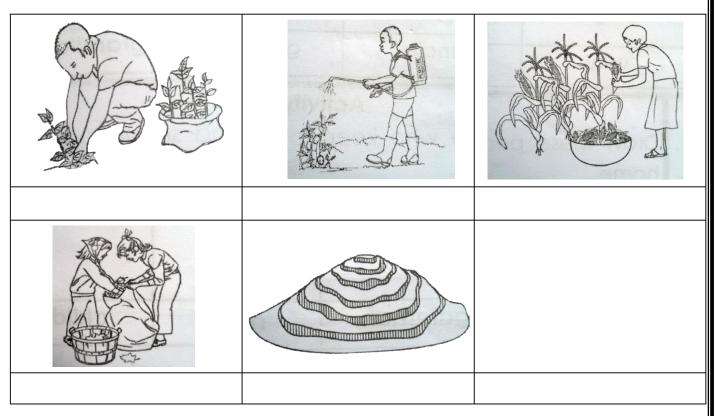
Date:				
Lesson 28 : Things plants need to grow well.				
Lesson hints:				
sunlight				
air air				
water				
good soil				
Activity				
 Write three things that plants need to grow well. 				
(i)				
(ii)				
(iii)				
Date:				
Lesson 29: Ways of caring for plants				
Lesson hints:				
Ways of caring for plants.				
By watering them.				
By weeding them.				
By harvesting them.				
By manuring them.				
By spraying them.				
 By thinning and pruning them. 				
Activity				
 Write any two ways of caring for a plant. 				
(i)				
(ii)				

2. Draw these ways of	caring for plants.						
harvesting	watering	spraying					
3. Give two ways of co	aring for plants.						
(i)							
(ii)							
4. Draw a person wate	ering a plant.						
Date:							
	at damage our enviror	nment.					
Lesson 30 : <u>Factors tha</u>	at damage our environ	ment.					
Lesson hints:							
Activities that spoil ou	r environment						
cutting down trees.							
 bush burning. 							
 leaving uncovered holes. 							
 over grazing. 	over grazing.						
 poor waste disposal e.g. polythene bags. 							
 building and farming in wet land(swamps). 							

 Over harvesting of sand, brick r 	naking.					
 Pollution. (air pollution and water 	er pollution)					
 Poor fishing methods e.g catch 	ing fish with poison					
 Hunting wild animals in game p 	arks.					
 Poor farming methods e.g over 	cultivation.					
Act	ivity					
1. Underline the activities that spo	il our environment.					
burning bush, over grazing,	sweeping, digging,					
dancing, pollution,	cutting down trees,					
building in wetland,						
2. Name any three activities that of	damage our environment.					
(i)						
(ii)						
(iii)						
3. Draw a man cutting down trees	•					
Date:						
Sub-theme: Conservation of our e	nvironment					
Lesson 31: Ways of conserving the	environment.					
Lesson hints:						
Ways of conserving the environment.						
□ By planting trees.						
 By watering plants. 						
 By harvesting crops. 						

- avoid bush burning
- avoid cutting trees.
- proper disposal of waste products.
- by harvesting water to avoid floods.
- not building in swamps.
- not hunting wild animals.
- Practicing agro forestry (planting crops together with trees)
- keeping water sources clean.
- grazing animals well.
- terracing the hilly land to avoid soil erosion.

Name these ways of conserving the environment.



Date: _____

Lesson 32:

Importance /uses of non living things.

air: Living things (plants and animals) breathe in air to support life and other things.

houses: We use houses for shelter.

water: We use water for drinking, washing, bathing, cooking

(domestic use).

chairs: We use chairs for sitting

on.

pencils: We use pencils for writing.

Natural things are things created by God.

Non living things that are natural are air, water, clouds, sun, lakes, river, hills, gardens, soil, forests, roads etc.

Nimbus clouds: give us rain.

Lakes and rivers: are sources of water and homes of some ani-

mals.

hills and mountains: are sources of money from tourists.

gardens: are sources of food.

roads: are used for transport.

Soil/land: is used for farming.

forests: are sources of building materials.

Activity

1. Match the importance of the non-living things.

water bodies writing

soil shelter

houses sources of water

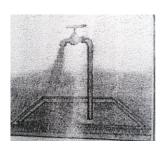
pencils farming

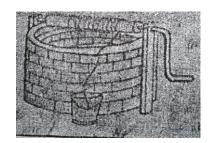
2. How are schools important in our environment?
Date:
Lesson 33: Sources of water
We can get water from the
wells
oceans
swamps
streams
springs
↓ lakes
⋄ rivers
boreholes
rainfall
↓ taps
The main source of water is rainfall.
Artificial (manmade source)
boreholes
taps
wells.
Natural (God created sources)
rainfall
oceans
seas
swamps
springs
lakes
rivers

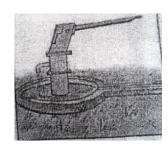
Activity	
1. What is the main source of water?	
2. Identify two natural sources of water (i)	
(ii)	
3. Mention two artificial sources of water.	

4. Name the sources of water below.

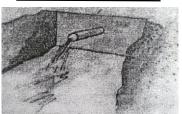
(ii) _____











Date:

Lesson 34: Uses of water

We use water for the following activities

- Water is used for cooking
- * Water is used for bathing
- * Water is used for drinking
- Water is used for watering plants
- * Water is used for mopping
- * Water is used for swimming
- * Water is used for building.
- * Water is used for transport.
- * Water is used in factories and cars to cool down machines.

1. Name the uses of water below.

