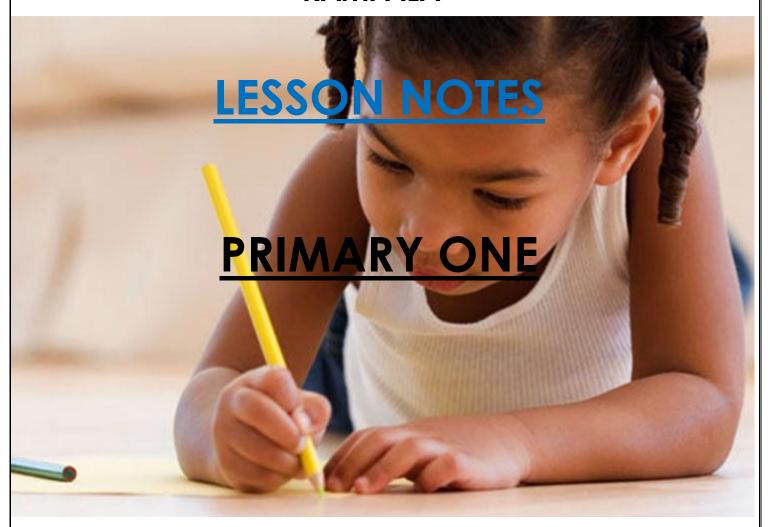
The ELITE EXAMINATIONS BOARD KAMPALA



LITERACY TWO

TERM 1 2024

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STANDARD CURRICULUM

All our content users are requested to use our learning work books and learning frame works, all books are available in both soft copies and hard copies in all our outlets in the country.

LET QUALITY SPEAKS. 2024

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THEME ONE-2024

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

Headmaste cleaners Administrator secretaries

nurses cooks matrons bursar

pupils Guards librarians watchman

Drivers

The name of our class teacher is ______
The name of our headteacher 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 – treat and care for the sick people.

Secretaries – type letters, homework and examinations

Librarian – lend school books to teachers and pupils

Cleaners – clean the class and toilets

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 need to use at school e.g classrooms, toilets, chairs, tables, compound, chalk, plants, pencils, charts, water, food, books ruler, broom, teachers, electricity, dustbins, waster papers 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 use chalkboard to give instructions
- d) Waste bins- water papers , basket are used for putting in rubbish
- e) We need chairs for sitting on
- f) We need food for growth

Activity

Draw yourself using a pencil

Symbols of the school

School symbols make a school different from other schools.

These are

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

Activity

Name and colour these school symbols		

Uses of school symbols

Symbols tell people about our school.
Uniforms make us look smart and different
The school motto guides and encourages learners 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 per

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 Weeding Watching video

Reading Dancing Digging

Sweeping Playing Listening to radio

Singing

Activity

Draw yourself doing any activity done at your school.

Keeping the school clean

How do we keep our school clean?

Sweeping the compound and classroom

Slashing the compound

Weeding flower gardens

Mopping the classroom

Dusting the tables and chairs

Picking rubbish and putting in the waste bins

Burning rubbish

Cleaning the chalkboard.

Arranging the things in our classroom

Proper use of the toilets

Flashing toilets

Removing 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

Family Def. A family is a group o	f people related by blood	or marriage.	
Types of families Nuclear family	extended fam	ily	
Nuclear family It is a family with father, n	nother and their own childr	en.	
Draw and name membe	Draw and name members in a nuclear family		
Extended family It's a family with father, m	nother, children and other r	elatives.	
Members of an extended family Mother, father, children, relatives e.g. uncle, aunt, grandmother, grandfather etc			

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 make us grow and be strong.

Houses – for shelter

Clothes – for keeping our bodies warm and smart

Land- we grow crops in it, we graze animals in it, we build houses on it, we play games on it.

Ways of getting family needs

We grow food 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

Work for the family

Care for the family members i.e. medical care, security and cook food for us

Provide shelter for the family

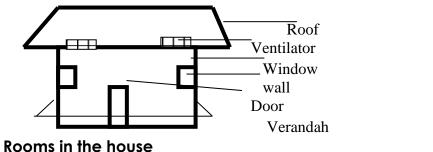
Roles of children

Children help to wash dishes, clothes Mopping the houses Children help in the garden

Children help in caring for young ones

A house

Def. A house is a building where people live. Name parts of the house.



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

Things found in the sitting room

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

Things found in a dinning 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 a	ny 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 temporary houses are unipot, hut, tent, kiosk, mud house

Permanent houses

These are houses built using strong building materials
These are flats, and bungalows

Activity

Draw and name any permanent house Draw and name any two temporary 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 bad animas.

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 swamp Grass bush Timber forest Reeds bush **Bricks** swamp

Iron sheets Cement

Nails from the factory

Iron bars tiles

Activity

Draw and name any four building materials Write the materials got from these sources stones..... Grass Sand timber

Activity Draw and name any permanent house Draw and name any two temporary houses. Write the materials got from these sources Grass _____ stones ____ Sand _____ timber _____

ANIMALS

Types of animals Domestic animals

Wild animals

Domestic animals

Def: Animals that stay/live 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 keeps bad people away

A cat is a pet

We get beef and milk from cows

We get pork from pigs

We sell some domestic animals to get money

Hens duck, turkeys give us eggs

Draw these things got from domestic animals

Eggs	Milk	Meat

Meat

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

A rabid stays in a hutch

A sheep stays in a fold /shede

A horse stays in a stable

A bee stays in a hive

A spider stays in a spider web

Animal young ones

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

lizard

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. Driver 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 features 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 cleanliness of our bodies and things we use.

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 carry out personal hygiene?

- 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?

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

All diseases are spread by germs

- 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
- Cleaning our fingers/ hands before eating

Childhood disease (immunisable diseases)

What is immunization?

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

Examples of immunisable diseases

Measles tuberculosis
Tetanus diphtheria

Polio whooping cough

Hepatitis influenza

Other immunisable diseases are

- Typhoid
- pnemonia

Signs and symptoms of immunisable diseases

Tetanus

- stiff muscles all over the body
- running nose and cough

Measles

- red eyes
- sore mouth
- running nose

Whooping cough

- running nose
- cough

Tuberculosis

- cough last long
- running nose
- hard to breath

Polio

- lame legs or hands become thin

Diphtheria

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

Other immunisable disease

Typhoid

Pneumonia

Hepatitis B

Importance of immunization

- it reduces on infant mortality rate
- it promotes good health
- it controls childhood diseases

LESSON NOTES FOR LITERACY II P.1 TERM II 2024

THEME: WEATHER

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

Elements of weather (weather makers)

Sunshine Cloud cover

Rainfall 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 goes

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

- clouds give us rain
- 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		
Rainy weather	Windy weather	

Managing different weather changes Things we use on a rainy day

Umbrella gumboots hat Raincoat 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 Watering

Drying seeds 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 Poisoning Electricity Bites – dogs, dog Drowning bites shock snake, pierces

Things that cause accidents at home

razor blades
pin
snakes
safety pin
iron sheets
spear
knife

broken bottles
 hoe
 cars
 electricity
 medicine

causes of accidents at home

climbing trees
 playing with sharp objects

- playing with electric wires - playing with dangerous animals

- playing with fire

common accidents on the way to school

- bites - cuts - drowning

- knocks - kidnappers

- stings - falls

Causes of accidents on the way to school

over speeding cars
 playing on the road
 playing with dangerous objects
 over loading
 bad driving
 mad people

- playing in the bush - 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
 bridge
 parking
 no parking
 danger a head

- school a head/children crossing - no entry

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

fallingcuts and injuriesfracturedrowning

- burns - falling in latrines/septic tank

electric shock - 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 any how
- 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

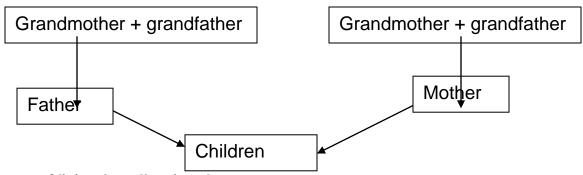
Nuclear family Extended family

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

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

Sources of food

lakes / rivers super markets garden farms market swamps plants shops

Theis 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 strengthfor growthfor 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.

LITERACY II P.1 TERM III 2024

NEWS LESSON NOTES

THEME: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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

Types of transport

road transportrailway transportwater transportair 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 submarine boat yatch ferry canoes

Means of air transport

aeroplane jet rocket helicopter paracute airbaloon

Means of railway transport

- train - tram

Uses of transport

- to carry people - to carry building materials

- to carry food - to carry water

- to carry animals

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 racks Baskets kites Balls tables Drums chairs Stools puppets Hats table cloth Winnowers door mat. Dolls Toys Pots Ropes Bags etc

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 Knitting
Tie and dye Weaving

Materials we use and crafts made.

- clay – pots, flowers pots, vase

- banana fibres - ropes, mats, balls

- sisal - ropes

palm leaves – mats, hats, bagssisal - ropes, door mats

papyrussticksstools

- 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

i) Living ii) 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 feed They do not reproduce

They do not grow They do not breath

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 Cassava plants Bean plants

Maize plans Mango plants

Examples of animals

Cows Goats Sheep Pigs Cats etc

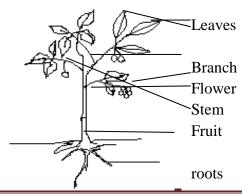
Flowering plants

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 - branches - roots

- fruits - stem

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

- leaves - stem - roots

Uses of plants

- plants provide medicine - plants provide building materials

plants provide food
 plants provide flowers
 plants provide shade.

- plants provide timber

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 bathing - for watering plants

- for drinking - for mopping - 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 - respect

obediencecaring / helpinggood feedingprotection

good healthreporting wrong doers

- good relationships

- Protection i.e.

keeping dogs at homesharing

locking doors and windowsWorking together.

People who promote peace and security at home

parentsguardseldersrelativesmaids

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 - guards - children

prefectsnursesmatrons

People who keep peace and security in our community

- elders
- auards
- 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) - loving and respecting others
- reporting bad people obeying rules
- providing security

Importance of peace and security

(Why do we keep peace and security?)

- to promote love - to live in harmony - to promote safety - to care for others.

People who promote peace and security at school

- teachers children guards

- prefects cooks matrons nurses

Causes of insecurity in our homes

- stealing fighting poor houses - poverty diseases drinking alcohol - violence lack of food **auarrelling**

- defilement child neglect isolation poor relationship

Causes of insecurity in our school

- stealina - not respecting others

- fighting not obeying rules and regulations - teasing

How to prevent insecurity

- helping others - not stealing

- listening to elders - not teasing others

- following school rules not stealing - loving one another

The Elite Examinations Board wishes you a nice term.

Message to teachers!!!

All teachers are requested to make more integration of the content most especially using topical questions per topic outlined in this work for term one 2024