**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**

1. Classrooms – to protect us against bad weather and to study from it.
2. Pencils – we need pencils for writing with
3. Teachers – we need teachers to teach children.
4. Waste bins- we need waste bins for putting in rubbish
5. Chairs - We need chairs for sitting on
6. 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.

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**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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
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**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.

Roof

Ventilator

Window

wall

Door

Verandah

**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

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|  |  |  |  |

**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/ 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. 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 Measles

* stiff muscles all over the body - red eyes

influenza measles

* runny nose - 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 |
| 010%20weather%20puzzle(rainy%20small)r | [very_windy-clipart](http://images.google.co.ug/imgres?imgurl=http://www.dumbaaldum.org/images/pic-sounds/letter-v/very_windy-clipart.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.dumbaaldum.org/html/work-in-progress.htm&start=3&h=294&w=350&sz=46&tbnid=ezD0lp8ggBOTlM:&tbnh=101&tbnw=120&hl=en&prev=/images?q=windy&gbv=1&svnum=10&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&oe=I) |
| 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 pin thorn
* broken bottles hoe coin
* snakes safety pin spear
* cars iron sheets spear
* knife sharp stones
* electricity
* medicine

**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**

**G.M + G.F G.M + G.F**

Grandmother + grandfather

Grandmother + grandfather

Mother

Father

Children

**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 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 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 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

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

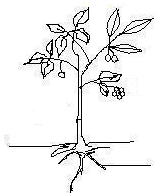
Cotton plants

Pumpkin plants

Soya bean plants

Tomato plants

**Parts of a flowering plant**



Leaves

Branch

Flower

Stem

Fruit

roots

**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