

# HORMISDALLEN SCHOOLS

## P.2 LITERACY ONE LESSON NOTES FOR TERM ONE

### THEME: OUR SCHOOL & NEIGHBOURHOOD

#### Sub – Theme: Location of our school

#### Our school

A school is a place where we go to learn.

#### A picture of a school



#### **Activity:**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place where we go to learn.
2. Draw our school.
3. Name two things found in our school.
4. Write correctly.

oolsch \_\_\_\_\_

earln \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Where our school is located**

- Our school is located along \_\_\_\_\_ road and off \_\_\_\_\_ road.
- It is found in \_\_\_\_\_ district.
- It is found in \_\_\_\_\_ town council/urban council / division.
- It is found in \_\_\_\_\_ county.
- Our school is found in \_\_\_\_\_ parish.
- It is found in \_\_\_\_\_ village.
- It is found in \_\_\_\_\_ zone.

**Activity:**

1. *In which district is your school found?*
2. *Tick the road along which your school is located.*  
*Bugema road*  
*Mawanda road*  
*Erisa road*
3. *Our school is found in \_\_\_\_\_ village.*

**History of our school**

- Our school was started in 1986.
- It was founded by Mr. Kizito Mukalazi Hormisdask.
- Hormisdallen school has 4 branches ie
  - Hormisdallen School – Kamwokya
  - Hormisdallen School – Kyebando
  - Hormisdallen School – Gayaza
  - Darline Kindergarten & Primary School – Kiteezi
- Hormisdallen schools are mixed day and boarding schools.  
They are private schools.

**Activity:**

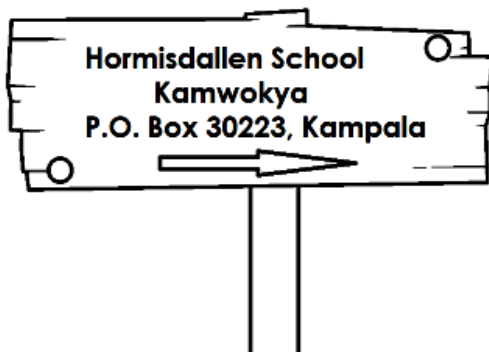
1. *Who is the founder of Hormisdallen schools?*
2. *How many branches does Hormisdallen school have?*
3. *Write the name of your branch.*

**Things that show where our school is**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| - signpost            | - trees (plants) |
| - villages            | - water sources  |
| - zones               | - town           |
| - parish              | - district       |
| - division/sub-county | - road           |

**Signpost**

It directs people to our school

**Picture of a signpost**

## Things found on a signpost

- an arrow
- name of the school
- address

### Activity:

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ directs people to our school.
2. Name two things found on a signpost.
3. Identify four things that show where our school is.
4. Draw a signpost of your school.

## Symbols of the school

School symbols are things that make a school different from others.

### Examples of school symbols

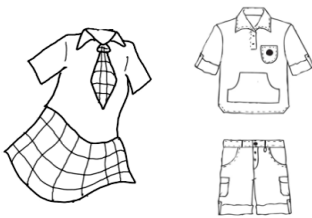
School name

**Hormisdallen School**

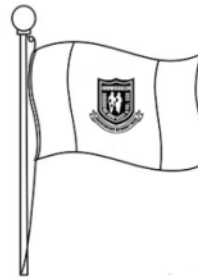
School badge



School uniform



School flag



School motto

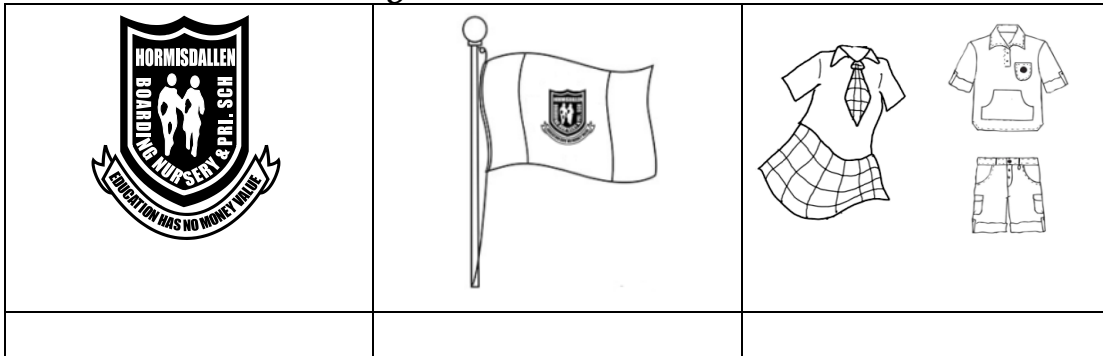
School anthem

School mission

School address

**Activity:**

1. What do we call the things that make a school different from others?
2. Name these school symbols.



3. Write correctly.

ttomo \_\_\_\_\_ dressad \_\_\_\_\_ theman \_\_\_\_\_

**Features/things found on the school symbols**

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| a) School badge   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School name</li> <li>- School motto</li> <li>- Pictures of pupils</li> </ul>  |
| b) School uniform | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- school badge</li> </ul> <p>Colours of our school uniform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• grey</li> <li>• white</li> <li>• red</li> <li>• blue</li> </ul> |
| c) School flag    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- School badge</li> </ul> <p>Colours of our school flag</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• blue</li> <li>• white</li> <li>• red</li> </ul>                    |

**Activity:**

1. Tick the things found on the school badge.  
address, school name, school motto
2. Draw your school flag and name it's colours.
3. Identify any three colours of our school uniform.

## **Importance of school symbols**

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Use/importance</b>
School name	- It tells us the name of the school.
School uniform	- For identifying the school. - It makes us look different from other schools. - It makes pupils to look smart.
School motto	- It tells/encourages us to work hard.
School address	- It helps people to find more about our school.

### ***Activity:***

#### **Match the school symbols to their uses.**

<i>School motto</i>	- <i>For identifying the school.</i>
<i>School name</i>	- <i>It tells us to work hard.</i>
<i>School address</i>	- <i>It tells us the name of the school.</i>
<i>School uniform</i>	- <i>It helps people to find more about our school.</i>

<b>Symbol</b>	<b>Use/importance</b>
School flag	- It represents our school. - It unites us.
School anthem	- It teaches us to show respect. - It unites us/It promotes unity.
School badge	- It shows the name and motto of our school.

### ***Activity:***

- 1. Which school symbol;  
a) Promotes unity?  
b) Shows the name and motto of our school?*
- 2. Why do we need a school anthem?*

## **SUB – THEME: BENEFITS TO THE SCHOOL FROM THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.**

### **Needs of the school and their uses**

These are things a school wants to run well

### **Examples of school needs**



**school van**



**building**



**food**



**money**



**water**



**furniture**



**chalkboard**



**dustbin**



**firewood**



**workers**



**stationery**



**bell**



**chalk**



**duster**

**Activity:**

1. What are school needs?
2. Mention five examples of school needs.
3. Draw these examples of school needs.

dustbin	firewood	desk	kitchen

**Uses of school needs****School needs****Uses/importance**

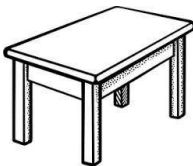
Chalkboard	- for writing on
Table	- for writing from
	- for sitting at
Chair	- for sitting on
Desk	- for sitting at
	- for writing from
Bench	- for sitting on
Food	- for feeding pupils and workers
Electricity	- for light
	- for running machines e.g computers, electric bells.
Vans	- for transport

**Activity:**

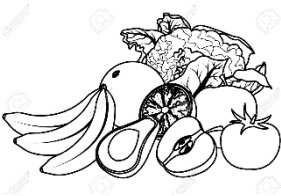
1. Match school needs to their uses.



*For feeding pupils and workers.*



*For sitting on*



*For sitting at*

2. Why does a school need vans?
3. We use \_\_\_\_\_ for light at school.

<b>School needs</b>	<b>Uses/importance</b>
Classrooms	- for learning from.
Kitchen	- for cooking from.
Toilet/latrine	- for disposal of human waste.
Bathroom	- for boarding pupils to bathe from/for bathing from.
Library	- for keeping in school books.
Office	- it is where the headteacher, bursar, secretary and deputy headteacher do their work from.
Store	- it is where school property is kept.
Dormitory	- for boarding pupils to sleep in.
Firewood	- for cooking.

**Activity:**

1. *Why do we need these buildings at school?*
  - a) dormitory
  - b) latrine or toilet
  - c) bathroom
2. *Give the use of this need of a school.*



<b>School needs</b>	<b>Use/importance</b>
books	- for writing in
pens	- for writing with
pencils	- for writing with
duster	- for cleaning dust
chalk	- for writing on the chalkboard
balls, swings, ropes, dolls	- for playing with
bells	- for communication
dustbin	- for putting in rubbish
money	- for buying school material

**Activity:**

1. *Give two school needs we use for writing with in the books.*
2. *Why do we need the following items at school?*



3. *We use \_\_\_\_\_ for buying school materials.*



**School needs****Uses/importance**

teachers	- to teach pupils.
cooks	- to cook food at school.
cleaners	- to clean the school.
matrons	- take care of boarding pupils.
school nurse	- takes care of sick pupils.
security guards	- provide security at school.
librarian	- keep school books in the library.
secretary	- types school work.
bursar	- to collect school money and bankslips.
	- pays workers at school.
water	- for bathing
	- for washing
	- for drinking
	- for cooking
	- for mopping
brooms	- for sweeping

**Activity:**

1. *Why do we need the following people at school?*
  - a) Teachers
  - b) Cooks
  - c) Secretary
2. *Give three uses of water at school.*
3. *How is the item below useful at school?*

**Sources of school needs**

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| - parents     | - donor/friends |
| - garden/farm | - shops         |
| - markets     | - government    |
| - banks       |                 |

## How the school meets its needs

- Parents pay school fees.
- Donors donate things e.g money, furniture, food among others to the school.
- Banks lend schools money.
- Government provide needs to schools like furniture, textbooks, buildings
- Schools organize shows and entertainment to make money e.g music shows.

### Activity:

1. Name these sources of school needs.



2. Where can the school get money from? Give two.
3. The school gets food from the \_\_\_\_\_

## Problems faced by the school in meeting its needs

- Lack of enough money (poverty).
- Thieves steal school property (theft).
- Some parents fail to pay school fees.
- Fire outbreaks spoil school property.
- Lack of enough classrooms, furniture and teachers.
- Too many pupils in the classrooms.
- School gardens get spoilt by animals, storms and too much sunshine (drought/famine)

**Activity:**

1. Write two problems faced by the school in meeting its needs.
2. Name two things that spoil the school garden.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ fail to pay school fees in time.

**Solution to the problems faced by the school in meeting its needs**

- Parents should pay school fees in time.
- School property should be kept well.
- Repairing broken furniture in time.
- Training pupils skills like making brooms.

**Activity:**

1. Write correctly;  
turenifur \_\_\_\_\_ typerpro \_\_\_\_\_  
kenbro \_\_\_\_\_
2. How can school problems be solved? Give three ways.

**School property and their uses**

School property are things that belong to a school.

**Examples of school property**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| - land       | - buildings   |
| - furniture  | - school vans |
| - stationery | - bell        |
| - wall clock |               |

**Uses of school property**

- |            |                                    |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| Land       | - for farming                      |
|            | - for building on                  |
| Buildings  | - classrooms are for learning from |
| Wall clock | - for telling time                 |

**Activity:**

1. What is school property?
2. List down four examples of school property.
3. A school uses land for?

## **Ways the school benefits from the neighbourhood**

### **Our school neighbourhood**

A neighbour is a person near you/me.

Neighbourhood is a place around us.



### **Neighbouring schools**

#### **Examples of our neighbouring schools**

## Groups of people found in our neighbourhood

- Religious leaders e.g Imam, Pastor, Priest, Muazzin
- farmers
- teachers
- doctors
- security guards
- cobblers
- police officers
- drivers
- builders
- nurses
- butchers
- lawyers

### Activity:

1. Who is a neighbour?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a place around us.
3. Give any three examples of schools near ours.
4. Draw these groups of people found in our neighbourhood.

<i>Farmers</i>	<i>Teachers</i>	<i>Police officers</i>

## Benefits the school gets from the neighbourhood

- The school gets labour/workers.
- The school gets security.
- The school gets food.
- The school gets medicine.
- The school gets land.
- The school gets water.
- The school gets pupils.
- The school gets money.
- The school gets materials like textbooks, building materials.
- The school gets firewood from the neighbourhood.

### Activity:

1. Listen and write.
2. Draw and name four things a school gets from the neighbourhood.
3. Give two benefits to the school from the neighbourhood.

## **SUB – THEME: BENEFITS TO THE NEIGHBOURHOOD FROM THE SCHOOL**

### **Ways the neighbourhood benefits from the school**

- The school provides jobs.
- The school provides education.
- The school provides space for parties.
- The school acts as a voting centre.
- The school lends furniture, school vans, to the people in the neighbourhood.

### **Activity:**

1. *What is neighbourhood?*
2. *Identify four things the neighbourhood gets from the school.*
3. *Give two benefits to the neighbourhood from the school.*

## **SUB – THEME: CAUSES OF PROBLEMS BETWEEN THE SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD**

### **Problems within the school**

- Lack of money
- Fire outbreaks
- Misunderstandings
- Theft
- Lack of labour / workers
- Lack of classrooms (buildings)
- Lack of furniture
- Lack of scholastic materials
- Disease outbreaks
- Too many pupils in the classrooms
- Poor housing
- Lack of safe water

### **Activity:**

1. *Spelling exercise.*
2. *List any four problems within the school.*

### **Problems between a school and the neighbourhood**

- Quarreling
- Burning schools
- Kidnapping pupils
- Stealing of school property
- Defilement
- Trespassing

## **Causes of problems between a school and the neighbourhood**

- Poor security
- Misunderstandings
- Disposal of wastes
- Noise making
- Land issues
- Poverty
- Unemployment

### **Activity:**

1. *Underline the problems between the school and its neighbourhood  
greeting , kidnapping pupils , obeying , stealing , sharing , trespassing*
2. *Write three causes of problems between the school and its neighbourhood.*

## **Ways of controlling problems**

- By fencing the school
- Proper disposal of wastes
- By employing security guards
- By creating good relationship with neighbours
- By avoiding drunkenness
- By stopping rumour mongering
- By using security cameras

### **Activity:**

1. *Give two ways of controlling problems between the school and neighbourhood.*
2. *Why should a school have a fence?*

## **THEME 2: OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY**

### **SUB – THEME: People in our home and what they do**

#### **Family relations**

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

#### **Types of families**

- Nuclear family
- Extended family

## **Nuclear family**

Nuclear family is a family where we can find father, mother and their own/biological children.

### **Members in a nuclear family**

Father



Mother



Brother



Sister



### **Note:**

- A man and a woman start up a family (husband and wife).
- A family head heads a family.

### **Activity:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people related by blood marriage or adoption.
2. What do we call a family with father, mother and their own children?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ start up a family.
4. Draw these members of a nuclear family.

Father

Mother

Sister



## Extended family

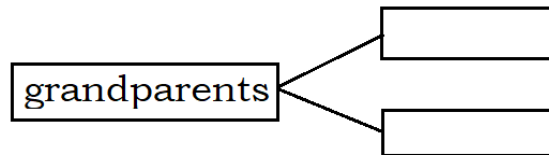
An extended family is the type of family with father, mother, children and other relatives.

### Members of an extended family

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| - grand father | - grand mother |
| - nephew       | - niece        |
| - cousin       | - uncle        |
| - aunt         | - father       |
| - mother       | - sister       |
| - brother      |                |

### Activity:

1. What do we call a family where we find grandparents, father, mother and children?
2. Complete correctly.



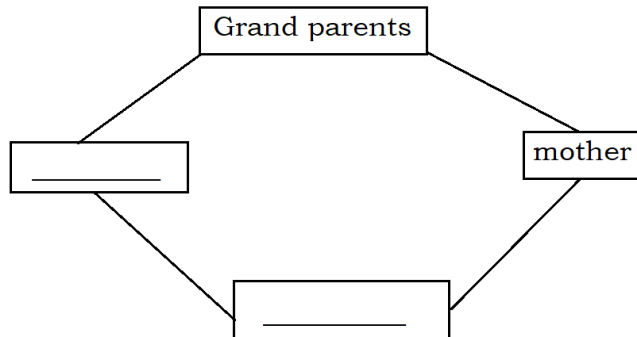
3. Write these words correctly.  
herfat \_\_\_\_\_ cleun \_\_\_\_\_ hewpne \_\_\_\_\_
4. Draw these members of an extended family.  
grandfather grandmother

## Family relationship

- Father and mother are parents.
- The son to my parents is my brother.
- The daughter to my parents is my sister.
- The brother to my parents is my uncle.
- The sister to my parents is my aunt.
- The son of my brother or sister is my nephew.
- The daughter to my brother or sister is my niece.
- The children of my uncle or aunt are my cousins.
- The father to my parents is my grandfather.
- The mother to my parents is my grandmother.

**Activity:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are my parents.
2. Complete correctly.
  - a) The sister to my mother or father is my \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) The daughter to my father and mother is my \_\_\_\_\_
3. Complete the family relationship.

**COMMUNITY**

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

**Examples of communities**

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| - School community | - Church community   |
| - Mosque community | - Hospital community |
| - Bank community   | - Market community   |
| - Hotel community  | - Home community     |
| - Garage community |                      |

**Note: The smallest community is home community.**

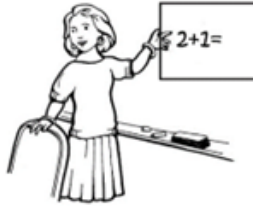
**Activity:**

1. What is a community?
2. What do we call a community where pupils are found?
3. Mention four examples of communities.

## Important people in the community



**farmer**



**teacher**



**priest**



**nurse**



**mechanic**



**barber**



**pilot**



**builder**



**vendor**



**doctor**



**fisherman**



**carpenter**



**butcher**

## Tools used by important people in the community

People	Tools
Doctor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- stethoscope</li> <li>- syringe</li> <li>- injection</li> <li>- medicine</li> </ul>
Police officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gun</li> <li>- baton</li> <li>- handcuffs</li> </ul>
Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- hoe</li> <li>- axe</li> <li>- panga</li> <li>- basket</li> </ul>
Teacher	- chalk
Carpenter	- hammer
Tailor	- sewing machine
Fisherman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fishing net</li> <li>- hooks</li> <li>- basket</li> </ul>
Mechanic	- spanner
Barber	- hair clipper
Cobbler	- needle
Bishop Pastor Reverend	- Bible
Imam Muazzin Sheikh	- Quran , Koran
Butcher	- panga
Builder	- trowel

### Activity:

1. Name four important people found in the community.
2. Draw these tools used by important people in our community.

<i>Hammer</i>	<i>Panga</i>	<i>Gun</i>

3. Match people to their tools they use.

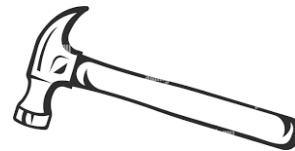
*Gabage collector*



*Carpenter*



*Builder*



*Doctor*



*Teacher*

### **Roles of important people in the community**

#### **People**

#### **Roles**

Doctor	- treats sick people
Teacher	- teaches pupils
Farmer	- grows crops and keeps animals
Fisherman	- catches fish from water bodies
Fishmonger	- sells fish
Vendor	- sells things in the market
Cobbler	- mends shoes
Butcher	- sells meat
Pilot	- flies aeroplane
Driver	- drives vehicles
Carpenter	- makes furniture
Mechanic	- repairs vehicles
Religious leaders	- preach the word of God/Allah
Nurse	- cares for sick people
Chef	- prepares food in the hotel

Garbage collector	- cleans the community/collects rubbish in the community
Builder	- builds houses
Shopkeeper	- sells things in the shop
Police officer	- enforces law and order
Barber	- trims hair
Tailor	- sews clothes
Hair dresser	- treats/plaits hair
Dentist	- treats sick teeth

### **Activity:**

1. Listen and write.
2. How is a teacher important in the community?
3. Give the roles of these people in the community.
  - a) Farmer
  - b) Cobbler
  - c) nurse
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ sells fish in the community.

### **People and their places of work**

<b>People</b>	<b>Places</b>
Doctor Nurse Dentist Midwife Optician	hospital
Teacher	school
Shopkeeper	shop
Carpenter	workshop
Pilot	airport
Farmer	farm/garden
Mechanic	garage
Barber	salon
Fisherman	lake/river
Pastors Bishops Priests Reverend Nuns	church
Imam Muazzin	mosque

Sheikh	
Chef	hotel/restaurant
Butcher	butchers'
Vendor	market
Banker	bank
Police officer	police station

**Activity:**

1. Identify any two people who work in the hospital
2. Draw these important places in our community.

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Farm</i>	<i>Church</i>

3. Match people to their places of work.

*Police officer*

*workshop*

*Barber*

*garage*

*Carpenter*

*police station*

*Mechanic*

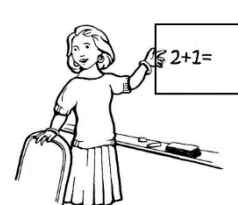
*salon*

**Activities people do in the community to get money**

- teaching
- trading
- farming
- fishing
- treating sick people
- typing
- weaving
- building
- carpentry
- nursing
- brick making
- driving
- pottery

**Activity:**

1. Name these activities people do in our community to get money.



2. Write correctly.

eattring \_\_\_\_\_

pingtyp \_\_\_\_\_

rivding \_\_\_\_\_

3. What does a farmer do to get money?

### **Bad people in the community**

- rapists
- thieves
- witches and wizards
- smokers
- kidnappers
- murderers
- defilers
- drunkards
- rebels

### **Bad behaviours in the community**

- stealing
- raping
- smoking
- quarreling
- terrorism
- killing
- defiling
- abusing
- alcoholism

### **Activity:**

1. Identify any two bad people in a community.
2. Write the bad behaviours done in the community from the list below.

Praying, stealing,  
raping, eating, killing,  
dancing, sleeping,

3. Name these bad behaviours in the community.





### **Problems faced by people in the community**

- poor roads
- diseases
- alcoholism
- quarrels
- poor houses
- famine
- hunger
- insecurity
- fights
- lack of safe water
- drought

### **Solution to problems faced by people in the community**

- By farming
- Borrowing money from banks.
- Bad roads should be repaired.
- By carrying out projects.
- By constructing water sources e.g boreholes

### **Activity:**

1. *List four problems faced by people in the community.*
2. *Write correctly.*  
*nksba* \_\_\_\_\_ *nemifa* \_\_\_\_\_  
*ngerhu* \_\_\_\_\_
3. *Give two solutions to problems faced by people in the community.*

### **SUB – THEME: Cultural practices and values in the community**

#### **Culture**

Culture is the way people behave in the society/community.

#### **Things that make up culture**

- songs
- clothings
- language
- tribe
- totem
- food
- taboo
- marriage
- clan
- dances

### Examples of cultural practices

- dressing
- welcoming visitors
- kneeling
- praying
- circumcision
- introduction
- burial ceremony
- serving and eating
- dancing
- greeting
- naming
- tattooing
- singing
- wedding
- funeral rites

### Activity:

1. What do we call the way people behave in the society?
2. Draw these examples of cultural practices.

<i>dancing</i>	<i>kneeling</i>	<i>greeting</i>

3. Circle the things that make up culture.  
*Dressing , dancing , songs , language*

### Tribe

A tribe is a group of people speaking the same language and having the same origin.

### Examples of tribes and their language

Tribe	Language
Baganda	Luganda
Basoga	Lusoga
Banyankole	Runyankole
Iteso	Ateso
Batooro	Rutooro
Langi	Langi
Karamojong	Ng'akirimajong
Japadhola	Dhopadhola

**Activity:**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of people speaking the same language and having the same origin.
2. Complete correctly.

**Tribe**

Baganda

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Japadhola

**Language**

Ateso

Acholi

\_\_\_\_\_

**Twins**

Twins are two children born on the same day at the same time, by the same mother.

**In Buganda**

- Ssalongo is the father of twins.
- Nalongo is the mother of twins.
- Kigongo is the child born before twins.
- Kizza is the child born after twins.

**Names of twins****Twins**

Boy and boy

Boy and girl

Girl and boy

Girl and girl

**Elder twin**

Wasswa

Wasswa

Babirye

Babirye

**Younger twin**

Kato

Nakato

Kato

Nakato

**Activity:**

1. Who are twins?
2. What name is given to;
  - a) Mother of twins in Buganda?
  - b) Father of twins in Buganda?
3. The child born before twins is called \_\_\_\_\_

**Values**

Values are acceptable behaviours in the community.

**Examples of values (Good behaviours)**

- Respecting others.
- Loving one another.
- Caring for others.
- Greeting others

- Sharing with others
- Helping others
- Being a responsible person
- Obeying others

**Importance of culture**

- Culture makes people gentle
- Culture promotes good morals
- It creates friendship
- It promotes peace
- Culture develops talents
- It promotes respect
- Culture promotes unity

**Activity:**

1. *What name is given to the acceptable behavior in the community?*
2. *Identify three examples of values.*
3. *Give two importance of culture.*

## TERM TWO

### THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

#### SUB – THEME: Things we make

Things we make out of local materials using hands are called crafts.

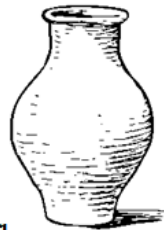
#### Examples of crafts



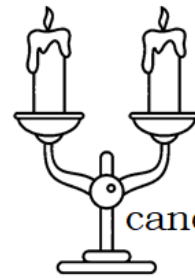
bag



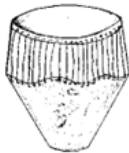
mingling stick



flower vase



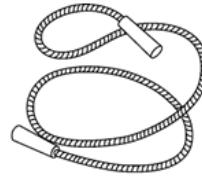
candle stand



drum



broom



rope



doll



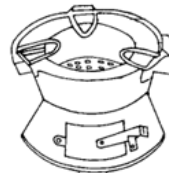
ball



basket



mat



charcoal stove



mortar



door mat



necklace



earrings



hat

## Things we make at home, at school and community

- mat
- broom
- drum
- basket
- sweaters
- table mats
- earrings, necklace
- hat
- bag
- mortar and pestle
- dolls
- chairs, tables, benches, beds
- door mats
- belts

### Activity:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are things we make out of local materials using hands.
2. Draw these things we make.

<i>broom</i>	<i>drum</i>	<i>basket</i>	<i>mortar and pestle</i>

3. Write three things we make;
  - a) At school
  - b) At home
  - c) In the community

## SUB – THEME: Materials we use and their sources

### Materials and their products

#### Examples of materials used to make crafts

- sisal
- palm leaves
- banana fibres
- wires
- threads
- papyrus
- plastic
- sticks
- seeds
- reeds
- raffia
- wood
- clay
- animal skins
- straws
- bark cloth
- metal
- bottle tops
- grass
- papers

**Activity:**

1. Listen and write.
2. Tick the materials we use to make things.  
*basket , wood , rope , clay , raffia*
3. Give three materials we use to make things

**Products from different materials****Material****Products**

sisal

- ropes
- door mats
- bags
- sacks

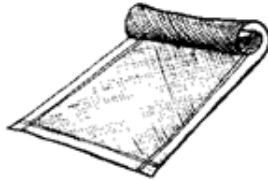
palm leaves

- mats
- bags
- baskets
- hats
- brooms

**Activity:**

1. from which material are the following things made?  
a) broom  
b) doormats  
c) sacks

2. Name these things we make from palm leaves.



3. Draw these things we make from sisal.

<i>ropes</i>	<i>bag</i>

**Material**

raffia

**Products**

- baskets
- raffia skirts
- mats
- hats

wood

- mortar
- bench
- stool
- bed
- cupboards
- desk
- table
- shelves
- chairs
- doors
- windows

**Activity:**

1. Fill in the missing letters.

a) mort \_\_\_\_

b) h\_\_\_\_ts

2. Name these things made from wood.




**Material****products**

banana fibre

- bag
- doll
- rope
- hat
- ball
- basket
- mat
- table mat

clay

- pot
- flower vase
- cup
- plate
- charcoal stove
- bowl
- candle stands
- teapot

beads

- rosary, bags, earrings, necklace, bangles

**Activity:**

1. Circle two products from banana fibre.

*balls , brooms , dolls , dress*

2. Draw these products we make from clay.

*pot*

*cup*

*charcoal stove*

3. Write the following words correctly.

a) mactable \_\_\_\_\_

b) ketbas \_\_\_\_\_

c) pero \_\_\_\_\_

**Material**

wires

**Products**

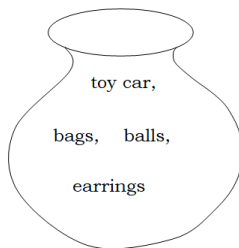
- toys
- earrings
- necklace
- hangers
- bangles
- anklets

animal skins and hides

- bags
- shoes
- belts
- drums
- wallets
- watch
- jackets
- balls

**Activity:**

1. Draw and name three products from animal skins and hides.
2. Sort out three items made out of wires from the list below.



i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

**Material**

threads

**Products**

- sweaters
- table cloth
- bags
- hat
- stockings
- scarf
- door mat

straws

- mats
- hats
- bags
- belts
- earrings
- table mats

**Activity:**

1. Mention two things we make from straws.
2. Name four things we wear that are made from threads.
3. Name the materials we use to make these products.

**Material**

papyrus

**Products**

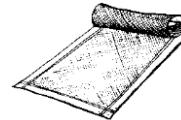
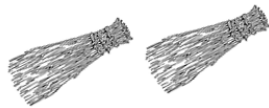
- mats
- baskets
- brooms

plastic

- cups
- plates
- chairs
- tables
- balls
- tins
- baskets
- bottles
- buckets
- basin
- dishes
- jerrycan
- stools
- rulers dustbin e.t.c

**Activity:**

1. Name these products we make from papyrus.



2. Fill in the missing letters.

b\_\_cket

jerr\_\_can

d\_\_stb\_\_n

pl\_\_te

**Material**

bark cloth

**Products**

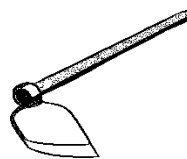
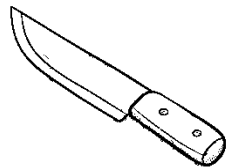
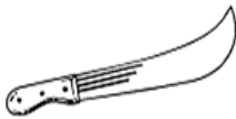
- hat
- bags
- clothes

metal

- panga
- knife
- saucepan
- spear
- bed
- door
- window
- metallic bottles
- slasher
- axe
- desk
- spoons
- fork
- chairs
- tables
- hoe
- metallic plate
- stool
- wheelbarrow
- kettle e.t.c

**Activity:**

1. Name the following things we make from metal.



2. Circle two products got from bark cloth.  
fish , hat , shoes , bags , chairs , clothes

**Material****Product**

sticks

- brooms
- stool
- mingling stick
- rack
- basket
- winnower
- pencil e.t.c

grass

- brooms

papers

- earrings
- paper bags
- bangles
- toilet paper
- bags
- kite
- necklace
- flowers
- hat
- books

polythene

- polythene bags
- balls
- kites

**Activity:**

1. Match materials to their products.

*grass*

*pencil*

*papers*

*balls*

*sticks*

*broom*

*polythene*

*books*

2. List down four examples of local materials used to make crafts.

## Sources of materials

### Material

clay  
papyrus  
palm leaves  
banana fibre  
raffia  
wood  
straws  
threads  
plastic  
wires  
metal  
bark cloth  
skins and hides  
sisal  
bottle tops  
grass  
sticks  
papers  
beads  
polythene

### Source

swamp  
swamp  
palm tree/raffia palm  
banana plants  
palm tree  
forest  
factory  
factory  
factory  
factory  
factory  
figus tree (mutuba tree)  
animals  
sisal plants  
factory  
bush  
bush / forest  
factory  
factory  
factory

### Activity:

1. Match materials to their sources.

clay	banana plants
raffia	factory
banana fibre	swamp
polythene	bush
wood	sisal plant
grass	forest
sisal	palm tree

2. Write these words correctly.

a) tree ficus	b) malsani
c) estfor	d) ampsw

## SUB – THEME: IMPORTANCE OF THINGS WE MAKE

### Use of each of the things we make

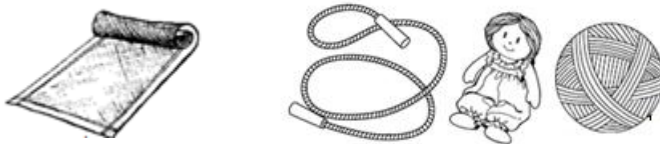
#### Things

#### Uses

broom	- for sweeping
mat	- for sitting on
basket	- for carrying things
hat, sweater, jacket	- for wearing
bags, sacks	- for carrying things
door mats	- for cleaning feet / footwear
ropes, balls, dolls, toys	- for playing with
raffia skirts	- for dancing
mortar and pestle	- for pounding
bench, stool, chair	- for sitting on

### Activity:

1. How useful are the following items?



2. Write True or False.

- a) A broom is used for mopping \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A hat is used for wearing \_\_\_\_\_
- c) A basket is used for sitting on \_\_\_\_\_
- d) A raffia skirt is used for dancing \_\_\_\_\_

### Uses of each of the things we make

#### Things

#### Uses

bed	- For sleeping on
table, desk	- For sitting at / for writing from
cupboards	- For keeping utensils
shelves	- For keeping books
table mat	- For protecting the dinner table from dirt (stains)
pot	- For cooking
	- For keeping water
	- For harvesting water
flower vase	- For decoration
cups	- For drinking from
plates	- For eating from
charcoal stove	- For cooking

**Activity:**

1. *Why do we need a bed at home?*
2. *How useful is a desk at school?*
3. *Match pictures to their uses.*



*for writing from.*



*for drinking from.*



*for cooking.*

**Uses of each of the things we make****Things****uses**

bowl	- for keeping sugar
candle stand	- for holding the candle
teapot	- for carrying tea
earrings, necklaces, bangles, anklets, shoes, stockings, belt, watch	- for wearing
drum	- for communication
wallet	- for keeping money
table cloth	- for decoration
scarf	- for wearing
tins	- for keeping food
bottles	- for carrying drinks

**Activity:**

1. *Write the uses of the following things.*
  - a) *Earrings*
  - b) *Wallet*
  - c) *Candle stand*
2. *How useful is the item below?*



3. *Why do we need the following crafts at home.*
  - a) *teapot*
  - b) *bowl*
  - c) *table cloth*



## Uses of each of the things we make

### Things

### Uses

Bucket	- For carrying water
	- For keeping water
Basin	- For bathing from
Dishes	- For carrying food
Jerrycan	- For fetching water
	- For keeping water
Rulers	- For drawing lines
Dustbins	- For putting in rubbish
Panga	- For cutting small trees
Saucepan	- For cooking food
Knife	- For cutting food/for peeling
Spear	- For hunting
Axe	- For cutting big trees

### Activity:

1. Match correctly.

<i>panga</i>	<i>for cutting big trees</i>
<i>axe</i>	<i>for hunting</i>
<i>bucket</i>	<i>for cutting small trees</i>
<i>spear</i>	<i>for keeping water</i>

2. How useful is a dustbin to a P.2 pupil?

3. Write True or False

- a) A basin is used for bathing from \_\_\_\_\_
- b) A jerrycan is used for digging \_\_\_\_\_
- c) A knife is used for cutting food \_\_\_\_\_

## Uses of each of the things we make

### Things

### Uses

Spoons, fork	- For eating food
Hoe	- For digging
Wheel barrow	- For carrying things
	- For transporting manure
Kettle	- For boiling water
Mingling stick	- For mingling food
Rack	- For putting on utensils
Winnower	- For winnowing
Pencil	- For writing
Kite	- For playing with
Flowers	- For decorating
Books	- For writing in

**Activity:**

1. What is the use of these crafts?



2. Write these words correctly.

a) barrow wheel

b) eoh

c) owerwinn

d) ttleke

e) ckra

f) stick mingling

**Importance of crafts**

- Some things are used for domestic use.
- Some things are used for entertainment.
- Some things are used to promote culture.
- We sell them and get money.
- Some things are used for playing with.
- Some things are used for decoration.
- Some things are used for wearing.

**Activity:**

1. Identify any two importance of things we make.

2. Fill in the missing letters.

a) m\_\_ney

c) entert\_\_inment

e) c\_\_lture

b) d\_\_c\_\_ration

d) pl\_\_ying

d) d\_\_mestic use

## **THEME: TRANSPORT IN OUR COMMUNITY**

### **SUB – THEME: Types and means of transport**

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

#### **Types of transport**

1. Road transport
2. Air transport
3. Water transport
4. Railway transport

#### **Note:**

- **Road transport** is the commonest type of transport.
- **Air transport** is the most expensive and fastest (quickest) type of transport.
- **Water transport** is the slowest and cheapest type of transport.

**Air transport** is the best for transporting perishable goods.

**Perishable goods** are goods which rot easily.

#### **Examples of perishable goods**

- Tomatoes
- Apples
- Oranges
- Bread
- Bananas

#### **Activity:**

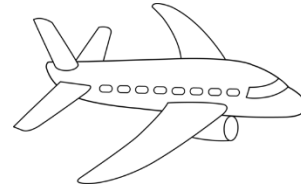
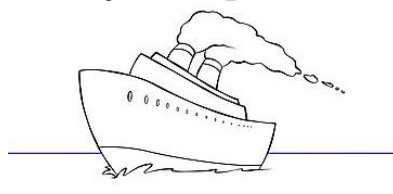
1. *What do we call the movement of people and goods from one place to another?*
2. *Mention four types of transport.*
3. *What is the most expensive type of transport?*
4. *\_\_\_\_\_ is the commonest type of transport.*
5. *Draw and name two examples of perishable goods.*

#### **Means of transport**

- Helicopter
- Aeroplane
- Jet
- Parachute
- Air balloon
- Rocket

**Activity:**

1. Name these means of transport.



2. Give one quickest means of transport.
3. Identify one cheapest means of transport.
4. Write down three means of water transport.
5. Hormisdallen pupils went to Dubai by air transport. Name the means of transport did they use?

**Means of road transport**

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| - car     | - bicycle    |
| - lorry   | - motorcycle |
| - bus     | - horse      |
| - camel   | - donkey     |
| - cart    | - taxi       |
| - van     | - truck      |
| - tractor |              |

**Railway transport** is the movement of people and goods from one place to another on rail lines.

**Means of railway transport**

- Train
- Tram

**Activity:**

1. What do we call the type of transport where people move along the road.
2. State three animals used for transport.
3. Sort out the means of railway transport from the box below.

bus , train , horse , tram ,  
lorry , aeroplane

4. Name this means of road transport.



## **Places where means of transport are found**

### **Means**

ship  
boat  
train  
aeroplane  
helicopter  
motorcycle  
taxi  
bus

### **Places**

port  
landing site / harbour  
railway station  
airport  
air strip, air field, airport  
stage  
taxi park  
bus park

## **People who operate different means of transport**

### **Means**

Cars  
Aeroplane  
Ship  
Train  
Boat  
Bicycle  
Horse, donkey, camel  
Motorcycle

### **People**

Drivers  
pilots  
Captains  
Captains  
Sailors  
Cyclists  
Rider  
Motorcyclist

### **Activity:**

1. *Match means to their places.*

<i>boat</i>	<i>airport</i>
<i>aeroplane</i>	<i>bus park</i>
<i>ship</i>	<i>landing site</i>
<i>taxi</i>	<i>port</i>
2. *Name the people who operate the following means of transport.*
3. *Who flies an aeroplane?*

## **Uses of transport / importance**

- For carrying food.
- For carrying building materials.
- For carrying firewood.
- For carrying people.
- For carrying water.
- For carrying charcoal.

## **Road users**

Road users are people who use the road.

## **Examples of road users**

- Drivers
- Cyclists
- Passengers
- Pedestrians
- Riders
- Motorcyclists
- Conductor

### **Activity:**

1. *Listen and write*
2. *What do we call a person who walks along the road?*
3. *Who collects fare from passengers?*
4. *Mention two uses of transport.*

## **SUB – THEME: ROAD SAFETY**

### **Safe ways of using the road**

- Do not play on the road.
- Follow traffic rules.
- Cross busy roads from the zebra crossing.
- Do not cross the road at the junction.
- Keep right when walking along the road.
- Walk in a single file.
- Do not walk in the middle of the road but walk at the side.
- Look right, left, right again and cross.

### **Activity:**

1. *Tick the safe ways of using the road.*
  - a) *Playing on the road.*
  - b) *Follow traffic rules.*
  - c) *Do not cross the road at the junction.*
  - d) *Walking in the middle of the road.*
2. *Write three safe ways of using the road.*

### **Unsafe ways of using the road.**

- Walking in the middle of the road.
- Playing on the road.
- Not following traffic rules.
- Throwing objects at moving cars.
- Not following road signs.
- Grazing animals along the road.
- Crossing the road at the junction.

**Activity:**

1. *Underline the unsafe ways of using the road.*
  - a) *Keep right when walking along the road.*
  - b) *Playing on the road.*
  - c) *Look right, left, right again and cross.*
  - d) *Throwing objects at moving cars.*
  - e) *Not following traffic rules.*
2. *Give two unsafe ways of using the road.*

**Road signs**

Road signs are things that guide us on the road.

**Examples of road signs**

### **Importance of road signs**

- They guide road users.
- They control traffic jam.

#### **Activity:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are things that guide road users on the road.
2. Draw these road signs.

<i>Danger ahead</i>	<i>Humps ahead</i>	<i>Round about</i>

3. Give two uses of road signs.
4. Where do we find road signs?

### **Road accidents**

An accident is unexpected danger which causes harm.

#### **Causes of road accidents**

- Speeding vehicles
- Over loading
- Playing on the road
- Not obeying traffic rules
- Bad roads
- Untrained drivers
- Not following road signs
- Driving old vehicles
- Driving while talking on phone
- Driving while drunk
- Bad weather

#### **Activity:**

1. What do we call unexpected danger that causes harm?
2. List four causes of road accidents.
3. Draw these examples of road accidents.

<i>snake bite</i>	<i>dog bite</i>	<i>motor accident</i>



## **Effects / results / outcomes / dangers of road accidents**

- Death
- Pain
- Loss of jobs
- Poverty
- Disability i.e. lameness, blindness e.t.c

## **Ways of controlling road accidents**

- Children should not play on the road
- Avoid speeding cars
- Following traffic rules
- Bad roads should be repaired
- Avoid driving old vehicles
- Avoid over loading
- Avoid driving while drunk
- Observe road signs
- Drivers should be trained

## **Activity:**

1. *Circle the effects of road accidents  
bad roads, loss of jobs, bad weather, pain, poverty*
2. *Give two ways of controlling road accidents.*
3. *Name these effects of road accidents.*

## **SUB – THEME: Dangerous things on the road**

### **Examples of dangerous things on the road**

- Open electric wires
- Potholes
- Thorns
- Broken bottles, glasses, cups
- Safety pins
- Razorblades
- Needles

- Broken trees/branches
- Nails
- Landslides
- Stones/rocks
- Waste disposal

**People who help us on roads (traffic)**

**Activity:**

1. Draw these dangerous things on the road.

<i>thorns</i>	<i>broken bottles</i>	<i>nails</i>

2. Identify three people who help us to use the road.

3. Write these words correctly.

a) ntsreap

b) ornsth

c) zorradebla