

P.2 LITERACY I B/ ORAL LIT NOTES TERM ONE

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH

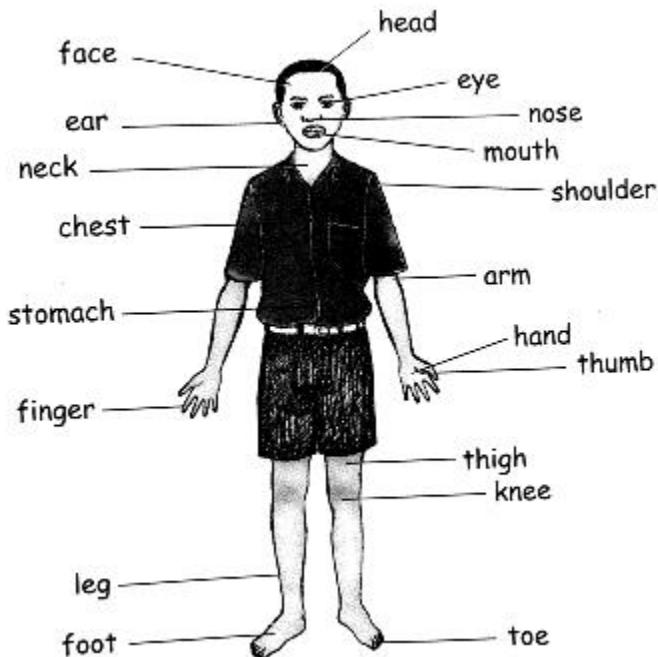
SUB-THEME: THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Qn: What is health?

- Health is the state of being physically and mentally well.

Parts of the body.

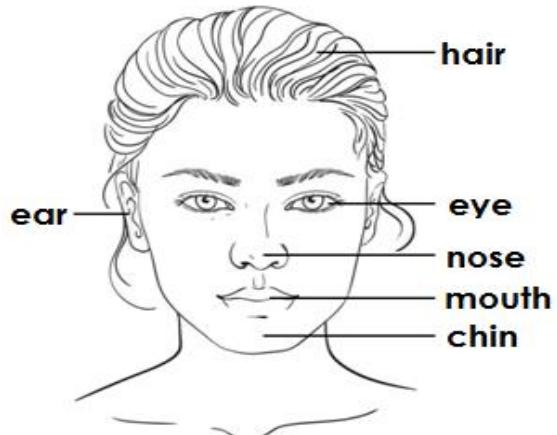
Qn. Name these body parts.



Parts of the head

Qn. Draw and name the parts of the head.

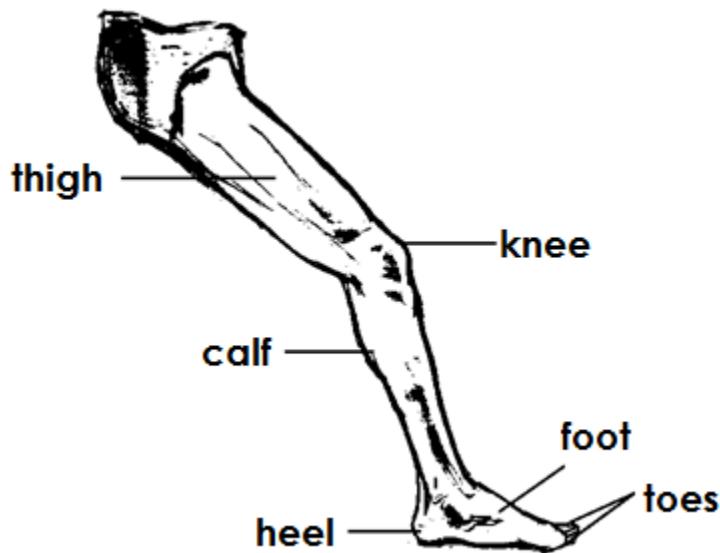
- Hair
- Eye
- Nose
- Chin
- Mouth



Parts of the leg

Qn. Draw and name the parts of the leg

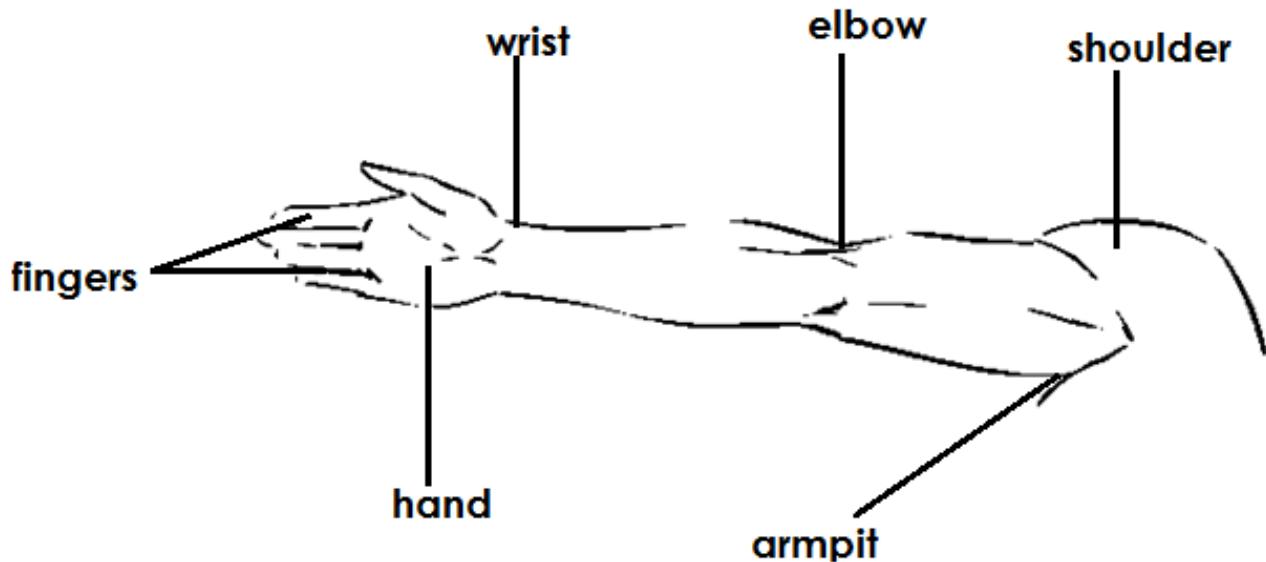
- Thigh
- Calf
- Toes
- Knee
- Ankle
- Heel
- Foot



Parts of the arm

Qn. Draw and name the parts of the arm

Armpit shoulder elbow wrist fingers fingernails hand



Parts of the body and their functions

Qn. State the function of each of the following body parts

- (a) Eyes -for seeing
- (b) Ears -for hearing
- (c) Tongue -for tasting/for talking
- (d) Nose -for smelling
- (e) Hands -for holding things/for carrying things
- (f) Fingers -for touching/writing
- (g) Teeth - for chewing/biting/ breaking food into small particles
- (h) Feet -for walking/running
- (i) Hair -for covering the head
- (j) Mouth -for eating/for talking
- (k) Neck -for supporting the head.
- (l) Finger nails -for scratching ourselves
- (m) Buttocks -for sitting

BODY SENSES

Qn. Name the five senses of the body

- Seeing
- Smelling
- Tasting
- Hearing
- Feeling

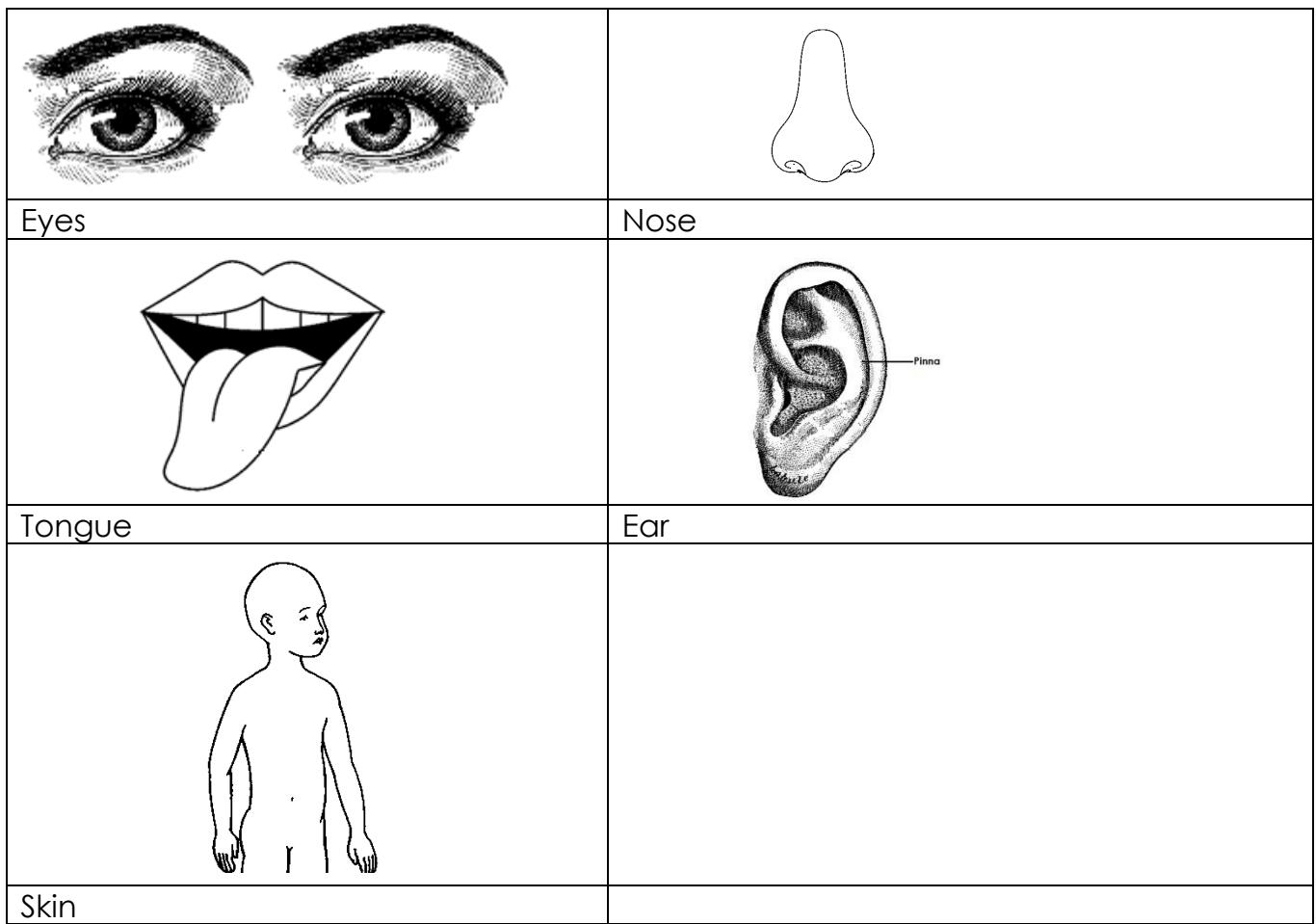
Sense organs

Qn. What are sense organs?

- Sense organs are parts of the body that get messages from the surroundings.

Qn. Name the sense organs of the body

- Eyes
- Nose
- Tongue
- Ear
- Skin
-



Qn. Match the sense organs and their senses

Eyes	seeing
Nose	smelling
Tongue	tasting
Ears	hearing
Skin	feeling

Qn. Which part of the body is used when?

- a)Cooking -hands, eyes, legs, nose
- b)Writing -hands, eyes, fingers
- c) Playing -hands, legs, feet, eyes, ears, head
- d) Eating -teeth, mouth, tongue, eyes, nose
- e) Reading -eyes, mouth, teeth, tongue, hands, fingers, lips

BODY EXERCISES

Qn. Name the examples of body exercises

- Running
- Jumping
- Skipping
- Stretching
- Swimming
- Press up

Qn. Name the body exercise in each of the picture



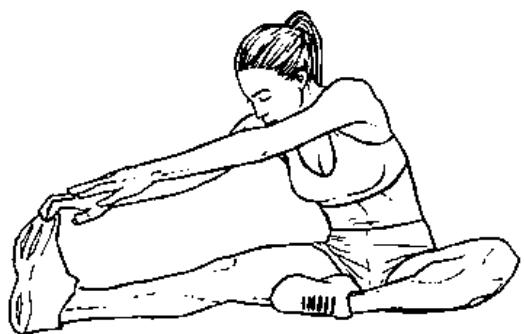
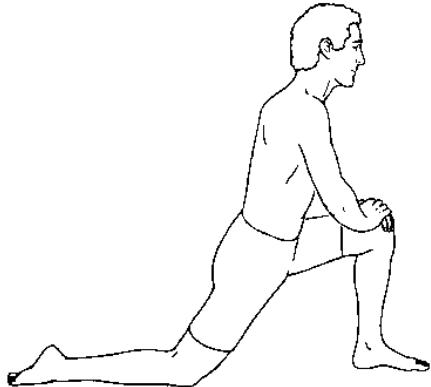
skipping



swimming

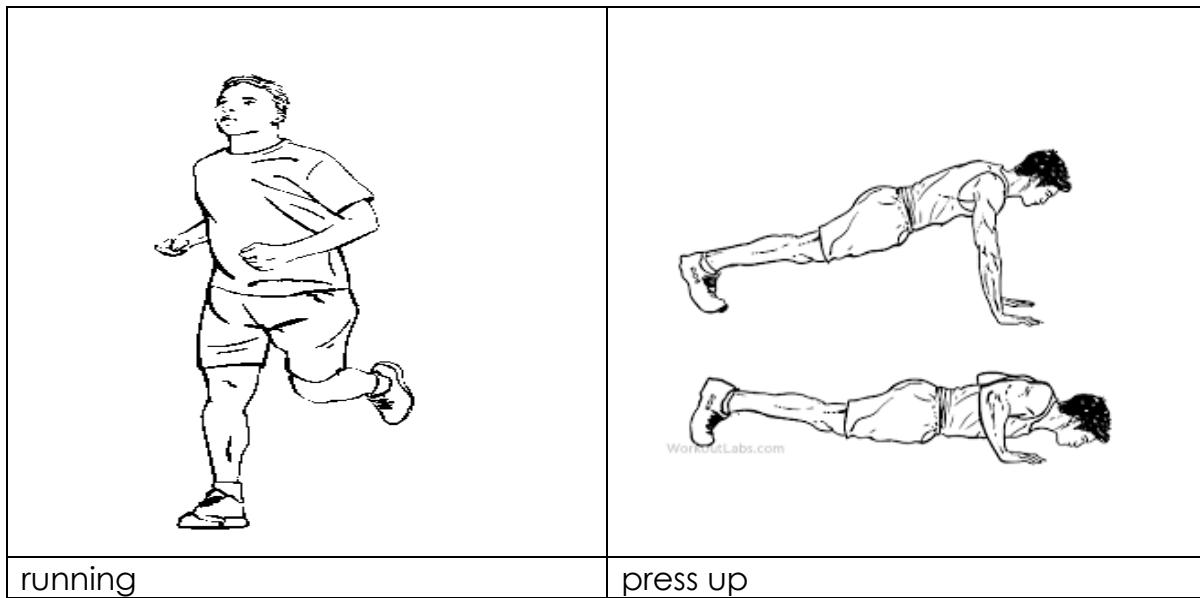


envato



jumping

stretching



POSTURE

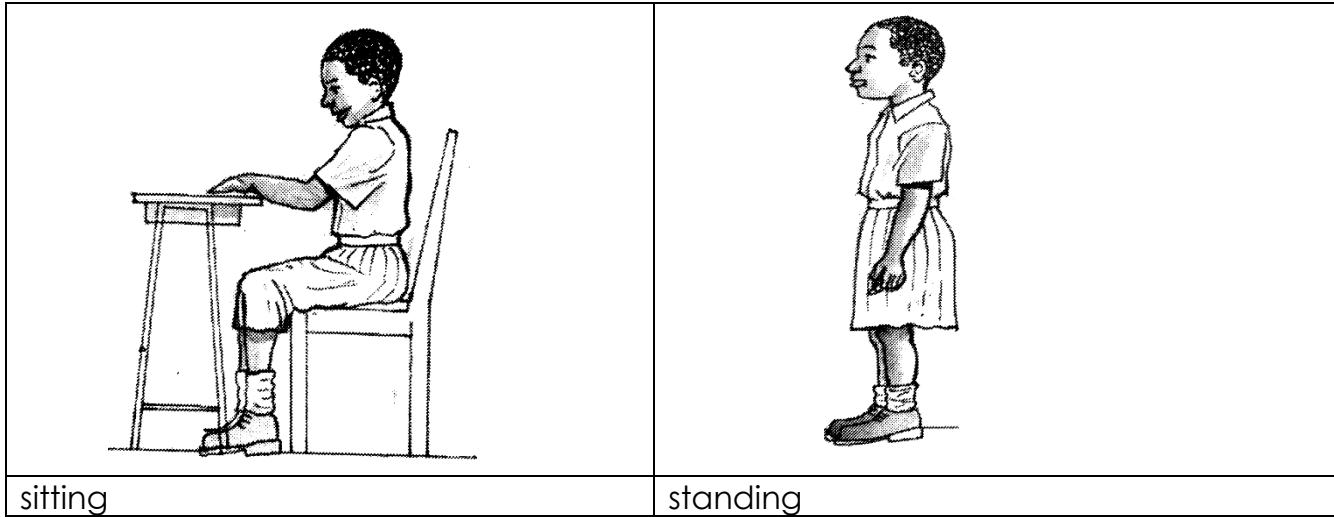
Qn. What is posture?

- Posture is the keeping of the body in the right position.

Qn. Give two types of posture

- Good posture
- Bad posture

Good body posture



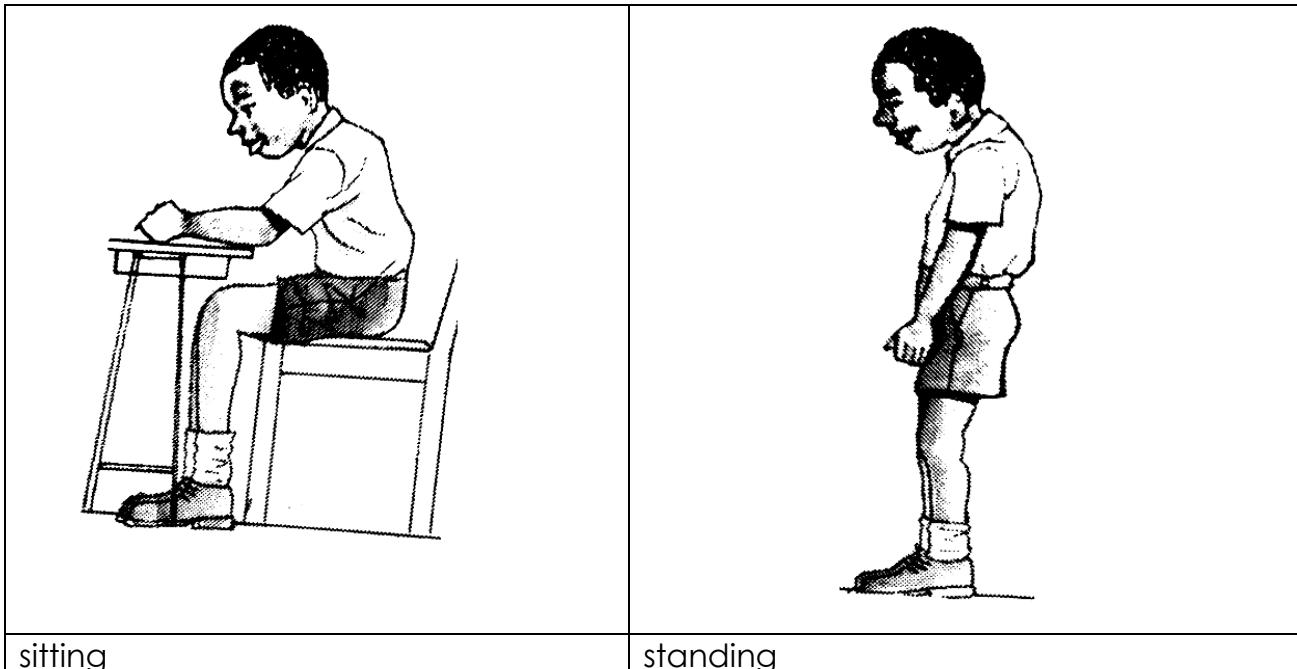
Qn. Give the importance of good body posture

- Good body posture helps us to write well.
- Good body posture prevents back pain.
- Good body posture prevents lameness.

Qn. Give the dangers/disadvantages of bad body posture.

- Bad body posture causes body pain
- Bad body posture causes lameness.

Bad body posture



THEME: HUMAN HEALTH

SUB-THEME: PERSONAL HYGIENE

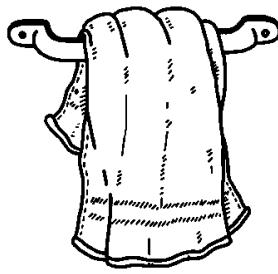
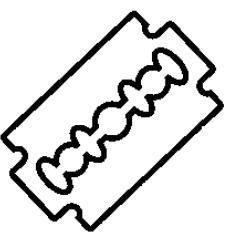
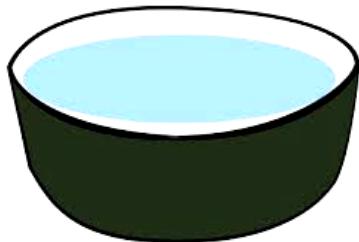
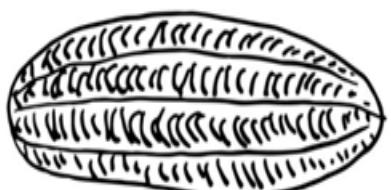
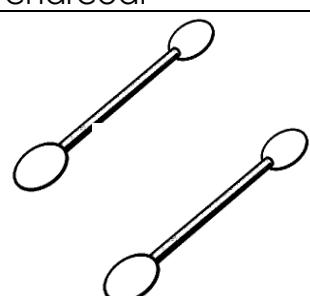
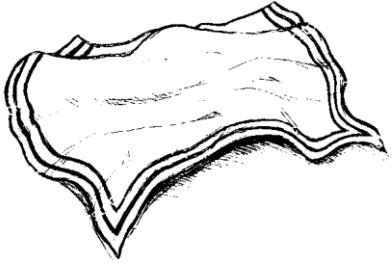
Qn. What is personal hygiene?

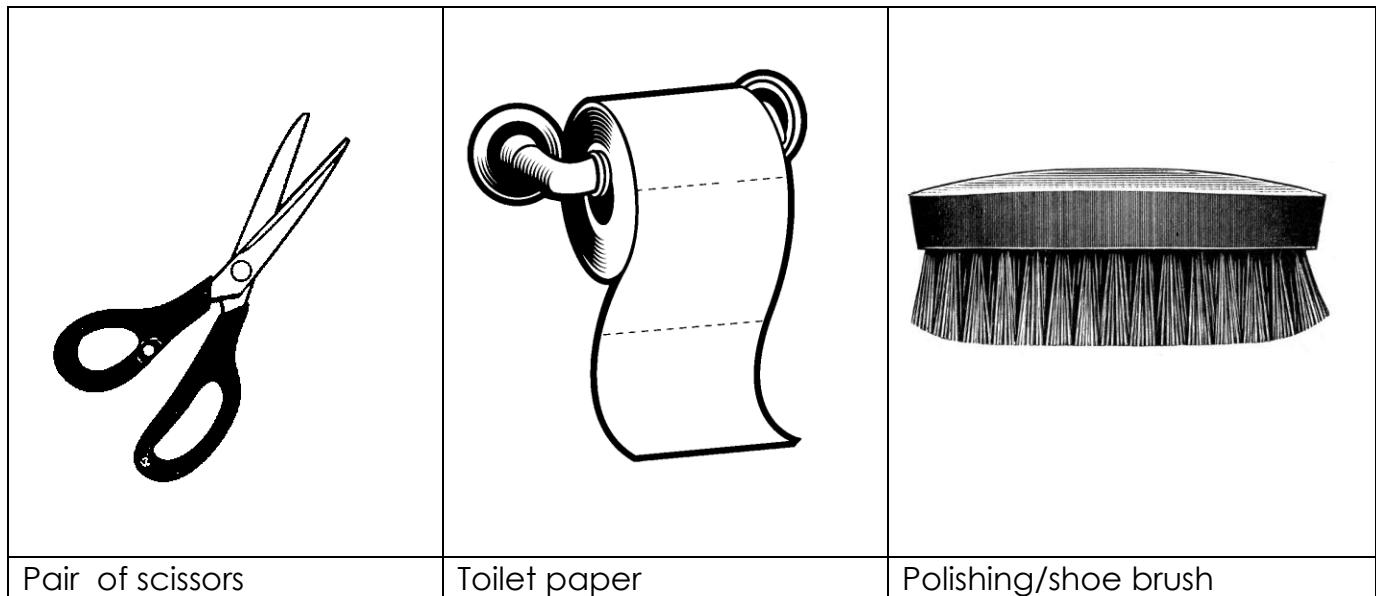
- Personal hygiene is the cleanliness of a human body.

Qn. Name the things used to keep the body clean.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Towel▪ Salt▪ Ear buds▪ Comb▪ Handkerchief▪ Water▪ Nail cutter▪ Ash▪ Razorblade | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sponge▪ Pair of scissors▪ Toothbrush▪ Toilet paper▪ Toothpaste▪ Polishing brush▪ Brushing stick▪ Soap |
|--|--|

Qn. Draw and name the things we use to keep the body clean

		
Towel	Razor blade	comb
		
water	sponge	Toothbrush
		
Toothpaste	Brushing stick	Ash
		
charcoal	soap	salt
		
Ear buds	handkerchief	Nail cutter



Qn. Give the ways of keeping the body clean.

- Bathing the whole body every day.
- Brushing our teeth.
- Combing the hair.
- Cutting finger nails.
- Trimming the hair.
- Washing hands after eating and before eating.
- Washing hand after visiting the toilet/latrine.

Qn. Give the reasons/ importance of good personal hygiene

- It prevents bad smell of the body.
- It prevents diseases.
- It helps to kill lice.
- It helps to remove food remains.
- It helps to remove germs.
- It prevents tooth decay.

Qn. Why do we keep our bodies clean?

- To prevent skin diseases.
- To prevent bad body smell.

Qn. Why do we cut our finger nails short?

- To prevent germs.

Qn. Why do you brush our teeth?

- To prevent tooth decay.
- To prevent bad breath.

Qn. Why do we cut our hair short?

- To look smart.
- To prevent lice

Qn. Why do we comb our hair?

- To look smart.

Qn. Give the dangers of poor personal hygiene?

- It causes bad smell of the body.
- It causes skin diseases.
- It causes tooth decay.
- It causes bad breath.

GERMS

Qn. What are germs?

- Germs are living things/organisms that cause diseases.

COMMON DISEASES

Qn. Mention some examples of common diseases

- Malaria
- Diarrhoea
- Dysentery
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Measles
- Flue
- Ringworm
- Mumps

Qn. Give the ways through which common diseases are spread

- Through air.
- Thorough insect bites.
- Through animal bites.
- Through drinking contaminated water.
- Through eating contaminated food.
- Through body contact with sick people.

Qn. Name some examples of insects that spread diseases.

- Housefly
- Cockroach
- Female anopheles mosquito
- Tsetse flies

Ways of controlling and preventing common diseases

1. Malaria

Qn. State the ways of controlling the spread of malaria

- Sleeping under treated mosquito nets.
- Spraying insecticides.
- Cutting the bushes around the house.
- Draining stagnant water around the house.
- Removing broken containers.
- Keeping fish in ponds.

2. Diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, cholera

Qn. Give ways of controlling diarrhea at home

- Washing hands after visiting the toilets.
- Boiling water for drinking.

3. Measles

Qn. State the ways of controlling the spread of measles

- By immunizing children.
- Isolating sick people.

4. Ring worm

Qn. Give the ways of controlling the spread of ring worm

- Bathing the whole body daily.
- Wearing clean clothes.
- Do not share clothes.
- Do not share bathing sponges.

Qn. Name the diseases spread by houseflies

- Trachoma
- Diarrhoea
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Dysentery

Good health habits

Qn. Mention examples of good health habits

- Resting
- Bathing
- Ironing clothes
- Sleeping early
- Drinking boiled water
- Washing hands before eating and after eating food.
- Washing hands after visiting toilets/latrines.

- Brushing teeth.

Bad health habits

Qn. Give examples of bad health habits

- Smoking
- Drinking alcohol
- Spitting everywhere.
- Sleeping late
- Talking while eating.
- Blowing the nose without a handkerchief
- Biting finger nails.

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH

SUB THEME: IMMUNISATION

Qn. What is immunization?

- Immunization is the introducing of vaccines into the body.

Examples of childhood immunisable diseases

- Polio
- Diarrhea
- Measles
- Pneumonia
- Diphtheria
- Influenza type b
- Hepatitis b
- Tuberculosis
- Whooping cough
- Tetanus

1. Polio

Qn. State the signs and symptoms of polio

- Lameness
- Paralysis of limbs
- Diarrhoea
- Weak muscles

Diagram showing a person suffering from polio.



2. Measles

Qn. Give the signs and symptoms of measles

- Skin rash
- Red eyes
- Loss of weight
- Runny nose
- Fever

Diagram showing a baby suffering from measles.



3. Tuberculosis

Qn. Give the signs and symptoms of tuberculosis

- Prolonged cough
- Loss of weight
- Chest pain
- Spitting mucus with blood stains

4. Diphtheria

Qn. Give the signs and symptoms of diphtheria

- Sore throat
- Swollen neck
- Mild fever

Diagram showing a baby suffering from diphtheria.



5. Pertussis/whooping cough

Qn. State the signs and symptoms of whooping cough

- Running nose
- Failure to breathe
- Whooping sound in the cough
- Loss of appetite

Diagram showing a baby suffering from whooping cough.



6. Tetanus

Qn. Give the signs and symptoms of tetanus

- Stiff body muscles
- Sweating
- Babies fail to suckle
- Unable to open the mouth

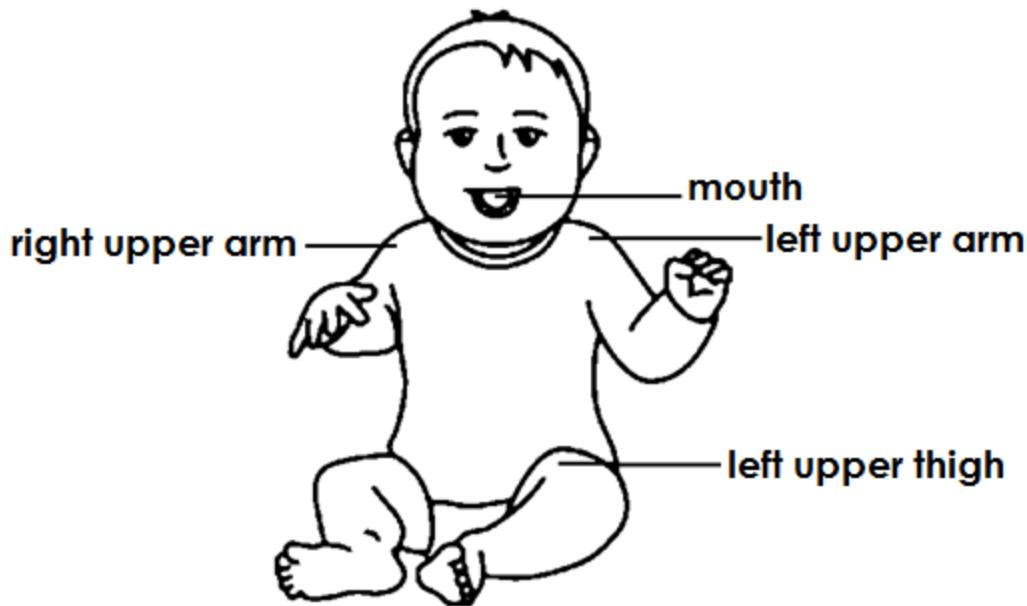
Diagram showing a baby suffering from tetanus.



Immunization sites

Disease	Site
Polio	Mouth
Tuberculosis	Right upper arm
Measles	Left upper arm
Diphtheria	Left upper thigh
Tetanus	
Whooping cough	

A diagram of a baby showing sites for immunization



VACCINES

Qn. What are vaccines?

- Vaccines are special drugs used for immunization.

Qn. Name the examples of vaccines

- Polio vaccines
- BCG vaccines
- Measles vaccine
- DPT vaccine

Other immunisable diseases

- Rabies
- Cholera
- German measles (rubella)
- Typhoid

CHILD HEALTH CARD

- A child health card is a card that shows the growth of a child.

Information/things found on a child health card

- Name of the child
- Sex of the child
- Date of birth of a child
- Mother's name
- Father's name
- Father's work
- Mother's work
- Birth order of the child

Qn. State the importance of immunization

- It reduces infant mortality rate.
- It promotes good health.
- It controls childhood killer diseases.

Qn. How do we keep our teeth clean?

- By brushing our teeth

2. How do we keep our nails clean?

- By cutting them short

3. List down any four common diseases

- Measles
- Diarrhoea
- Malaria
- Typhoid
- Dysentery

4. How dangerous is an anopheles mosquito?

- It spreads malaria.

5. Why is stagnant water dangerous to us?

- It is a breeding place for mosquitoes.

6. How can we prevent mosquitoes while sleeping?

- By sleeping under treated mosquito nets.

7. Why do we boil water for drinking?

- To kill germs

SANITATION

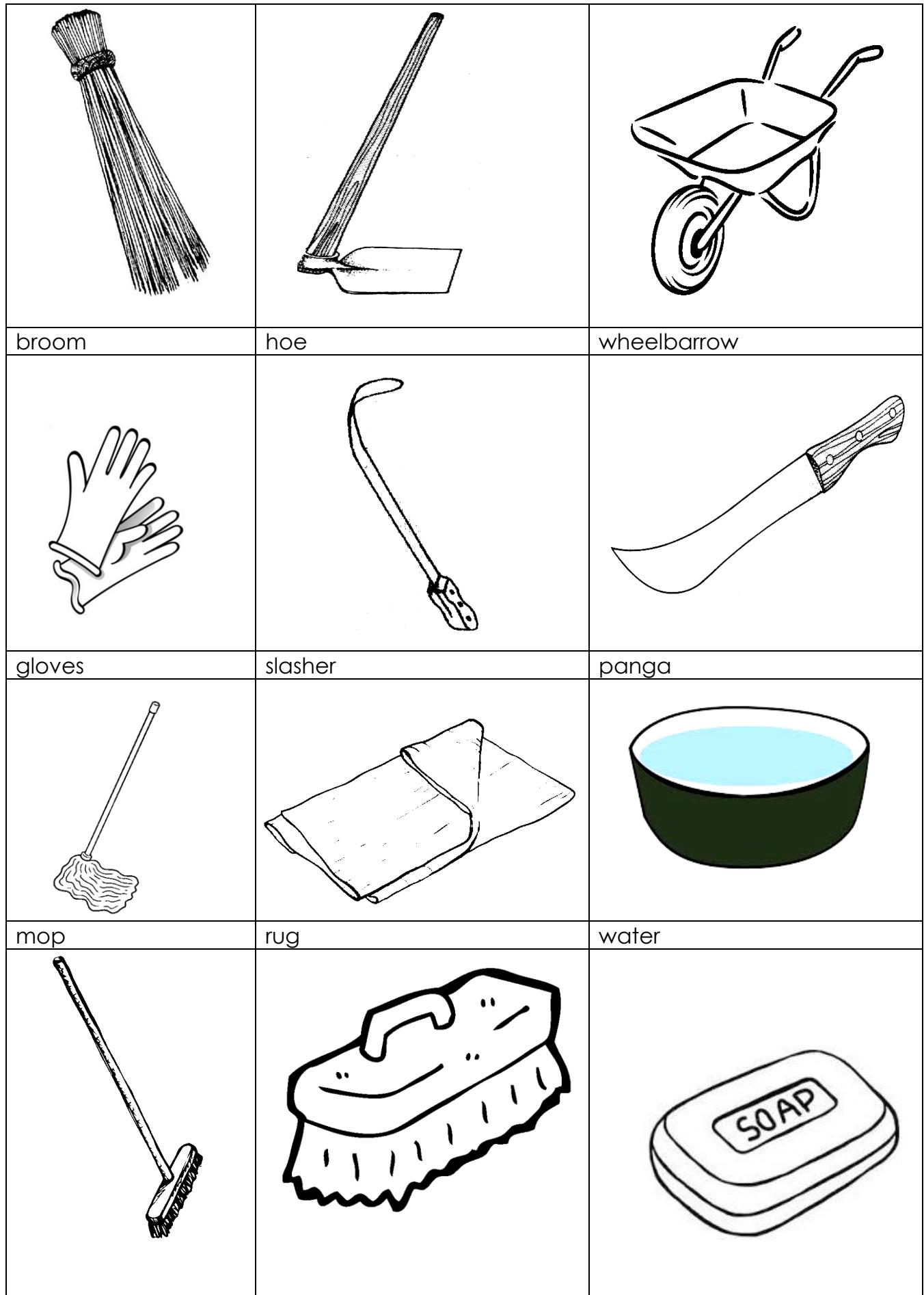
Qn. What is sanitation?

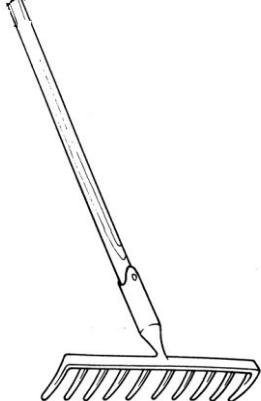
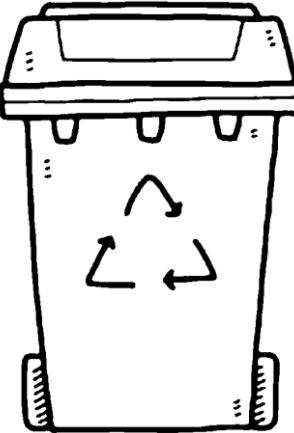
- Sanitation is the general cleanliness of a place where we live or stay.

Qn. Give the things used to keep good sanitation

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| ▪ Broom | Soap |
| ▪ Hoe | Scrubbing brush |
| ▪ Rake | Dustbin |
| ▪ Slasher | Water |
| ▪ Gloves | Mop |
| ▪ Panga | |

Qn. Draw the following things used to keep good sanitation



Scrubbing brush	brush	soap
		
rake	dustbin	spade

Qn. State the ways of keeping places clean/ways of maintaining good sanitation

- By sweeping
- By mopping
- By slashing
- By dusting
- By burning rubbish
- By removing spider cob webs
- By digging
- By collecting rubbish

Qn. Name these activities in the pictures below for keeping good sanitation

		
mopping	Putting rubbish in a dustbin	dusting



Slashing



Collecting rubbish



digging



sweeping



Places that should be kept clean at home

- Toilets/latrines
- Kitchen
- Plate stand /rack
- Bathroom
- Compound

Qn. Name the components of a clean home

- Toilets/latrines
- Kitchen
- Plate stand/rack
- Bathroom

Qn. State the ways of keeping the house clean

- Mopping the house
- Sweeping the house
- Scrubbing the floor/walls
- Removing cobwebs

Qn. State the ways of keeping the pit latrines clean

- Scrubbing the floor.
- Sweeping the floor.
- By smoking
- Removing cobwebs.
- Slashing tall grass around.

Qn. Why do we smoke pit latrines?

- To reduce bad smell

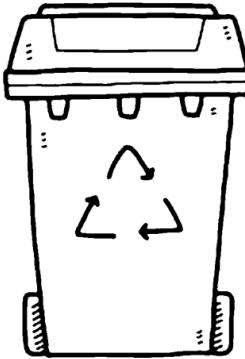
Qn. State the ways of keeping the toilet clean

- Mopping it.
- Flushing it
- Spraying it
- Scrubbing it

Qn. Give the ways of keeping the classroom clean

- Scrubbing walls
- Removing cobwebs
- Dusting
- Wiping windows
- Watering the floor if it is not cemented
- Mopping the floor.

Qn. Name the things/ items used for disposing off rubbish

			
dustbin	Polythene bag	sack	Waste paper basket

Qn. State the use of a dustbin in a classroom

- For proper disposal of rubbish.

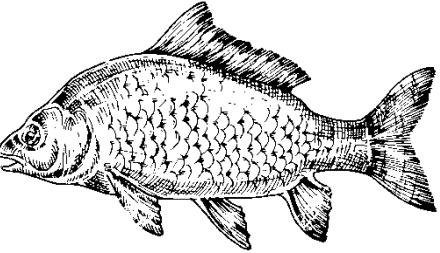
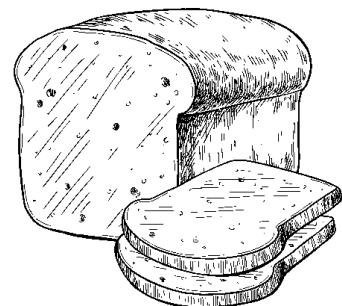
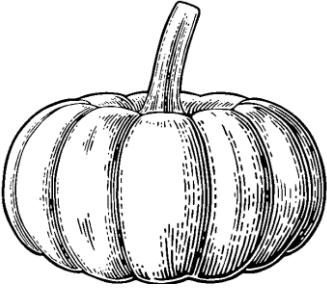
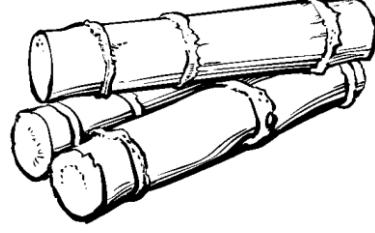
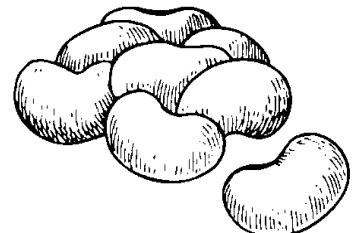
THEME: HUMAN HEALTH**SUB-THEME: FOOD AND NUTRITION****Qn. What is food?**

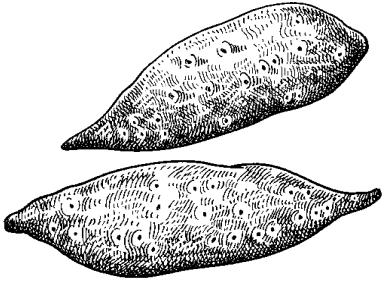
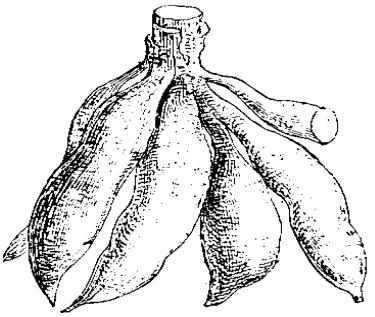
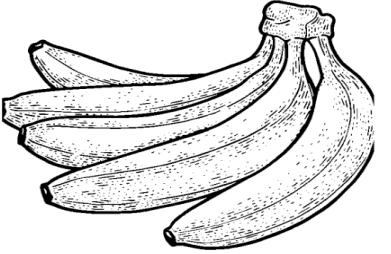
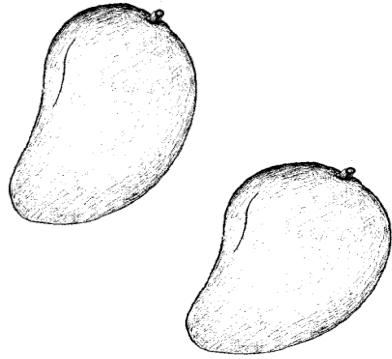
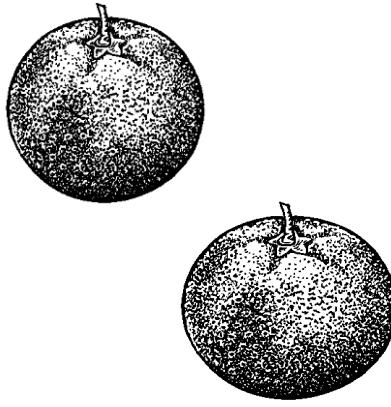
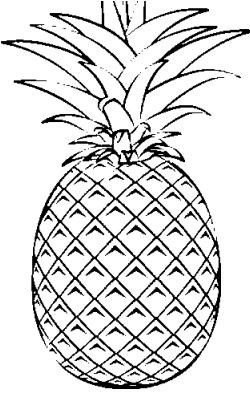
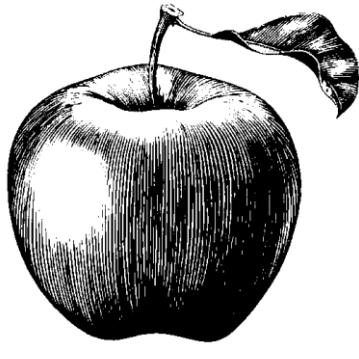
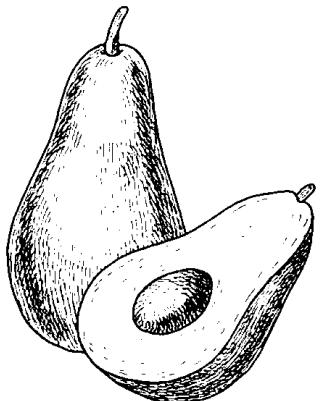
- Food is something good to eat or drink.

Qn. Give the examples of common food /food stuffs

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| ▪ Sweet potatoes | Millet |
| ▪ Meat | Rice |
| ▪ Bread | Beans |
| ▪ Posho | Chicken |
| ▪ Tomatoes | Pumpkins |
| ▪ Fish | Mangoes |
| ▪ Cassava | Cabbage |
| ▪ Maize | Oranges |
| ▪ Honey | Eggs |

Qn. Draw the common food stuffs

		
fish	cabbage	Bread
		
pumpkin	sugarcane	beans

		
sweet potatoes	cassava	bananas
		
chicken	mangoes	oranges
		
pineapple	apple	avocado

SOURCES OF FOOD

Qn. Name the two sources of food

- Plants
- Animals

Qn. Give the places where we get food from

- Gardens
- Markets
- Shops

- Super markets
- Lakes
- Rivers
- Swamps
- Ponds

Qn. Give reasons why people eat food

- To be healthy
- To be happy
- It is a habit
- To show hospitality
- To satisfy hunger

Qn. Write the 5H's in full

- Health
- Happiness
- Habit
- Hospitality
- Hunger

Qn. Give the importance of food in the body

- Food helps the body to grow well.
- Food gives us energy.
- Food keeps the body healthy.
- It helps to prevent deficiency diseases.

CLASSES OF FOOD/FOOD VALUES

Qn. Name the classes of food

- Proteins (grow foods/body building foods)
- Vitamins (glow foods/protective foods/health giving foods)
- Carbohydrates/go foods/energy giving foods
- Fats and oils
- Mineral salts
- Roughages
- Water

Proteins /grow food

Qn. What are proteins?

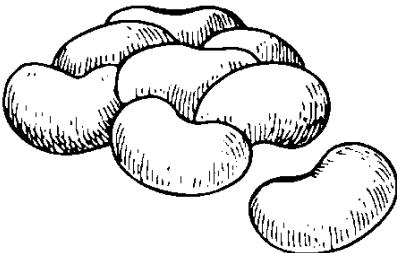
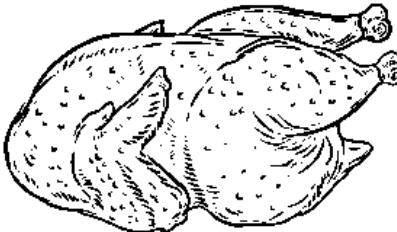
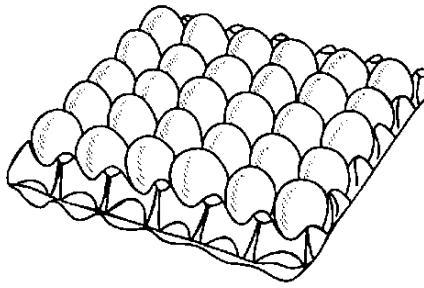
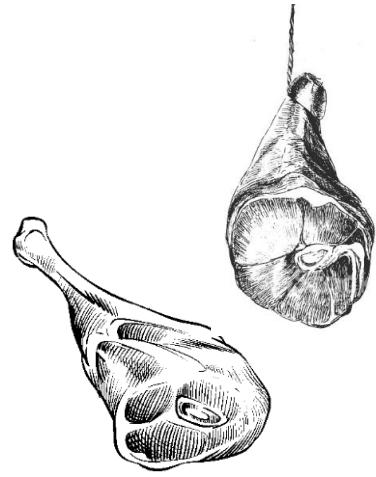
- Proteins are foods which help the body to grow well.

Qn. Name the examples of grow foods/proteins

- Beans
- Eggs
- Milk
- Fish

- Groundnuts
- Soya beans
- Cowpeas
- Chicken

Qn. Draw the foodstuffs which are rich in proteins

		
beans	fish	milk
		
chicken	eggs	meat

Carbohydrates/energy giving food

Qn. What are carbohydrates?

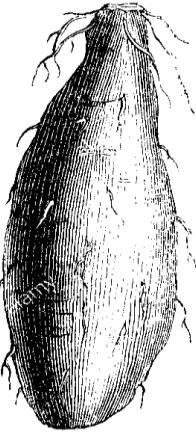
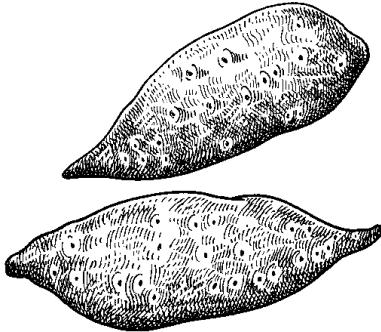
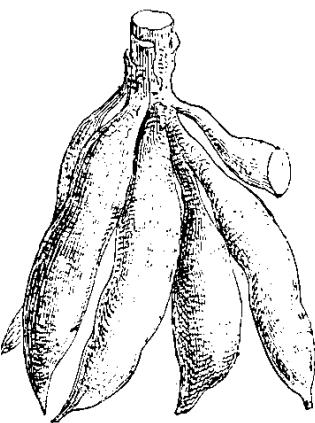
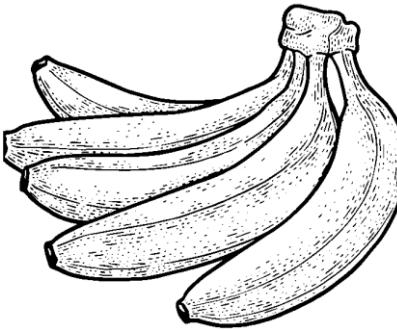
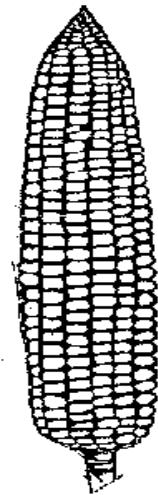
- Carbohydrates are foods which help the body to get energy.

Qn. Give the examples of foods rich in carbohydrates

- Cassava
- Rice
- Bread
- Yams
- Sweet potatoes
- Maize
- Bananas
- Honey
- Wheat

- Irish potatoes
- Millet

Qn. Draw the food stuffs which give us energy

		
yams	sweet potatoes	rice
		
cassava	banana	maize

PROTECTIVE FOOD/VITAMINS

Qn. What are vitamins?

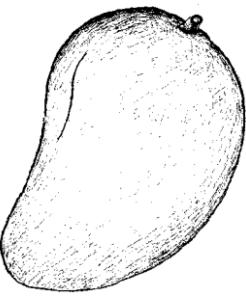
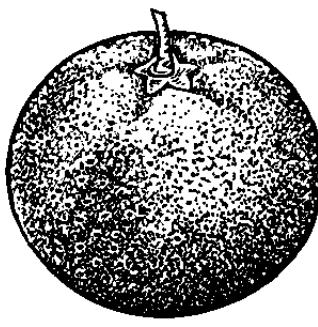
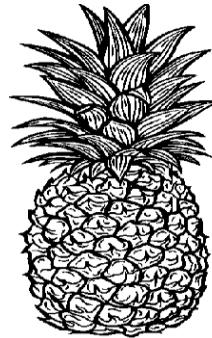
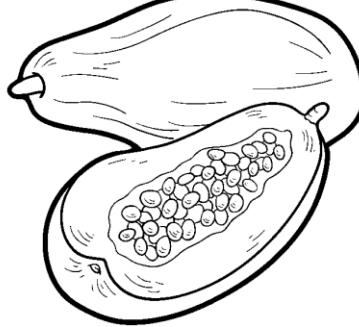
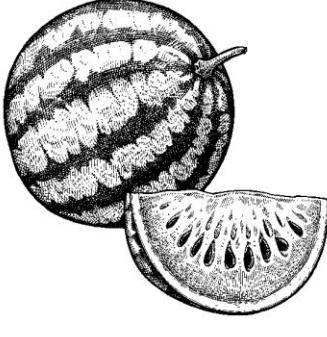
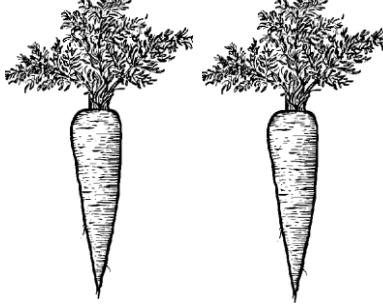
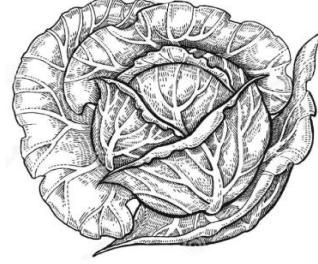
- Vitamins are foods that help our bodies to fight diseases.

Qn. Give example of foodstuffs rich in vitamins

- Mangoes
- Oranges
- Pawpaw
- Passion fruits
- Cabbage
- Tomatoes
- Carrots
- Jackfruit

- Water melon

Qn. Draw the food stuffs which are protective foods

		
mango	orange	pineapple
		
Passion fruit	pawpaw	watermelon
		
tomatoes	carrots	cabbage

BALANCED DIET

Qn. What is a balanced diet?

- It is a meal that contains all food values in their right amount.

Qn. Examples of balanced meal

- Meat+ matoke+ cabbage
- Milk+ bread+ apple

Qn. Give the importance of balanced diet

- To prevent deficiency diseases.

MALNUTRITION

Qn. What is malnutrition?

- Malnutrition is a condition caused due to lack of some food values in the body.

Qn. State the signs and symptoms of malnutrition

- Loss of weight
- Swollen body
- Loss of appetite
- Tiredness
- change of hair colour
- Dullness

Qn. Give the effects of poor feeding/malnutrition

- Death
- Poor body growth
- Deficiency diseases
- Blindness

Deficiency diseases

Qn. What are deficiency diseases?

- Deficiency diseases are diseases caused due to lack of some food values in the body.

Qn. Give examples of deficiency diseases

- Marasmus
- Kwashiorkor
- Scurvy
- Beriberi
- Pellagra
- Night blindness
- Anaemia
- Rickets

Kwashiorkor

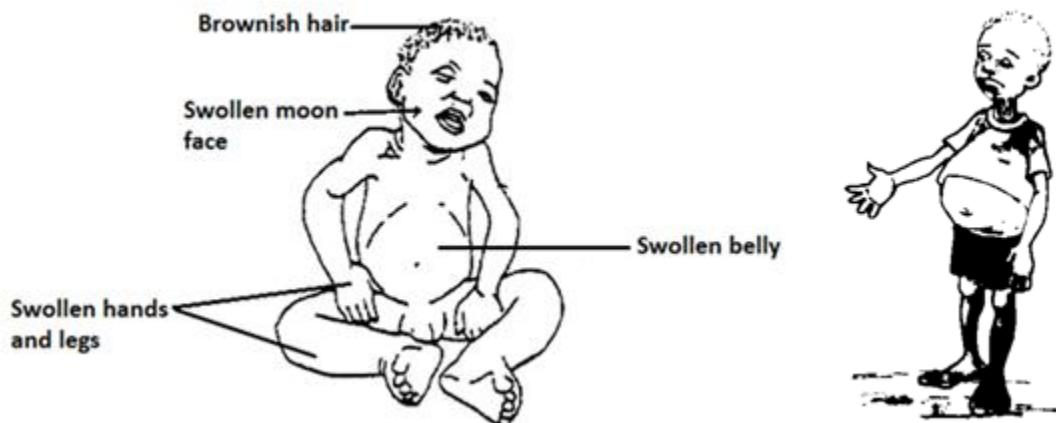
Qn. What causes kwashiorkor?

- Lack of body building food in the body.
- Lack of proteins in the body.

Qn. State the signs and symptoms of kwashiorkor

- Swollen face
- Swollen hands and feet.
- A swollen belly.
- The hair turns reddish brown.
- The upper parts of the arms look very thin.

A diagram showing a child suffering for kwashiorkor



MARASMUS

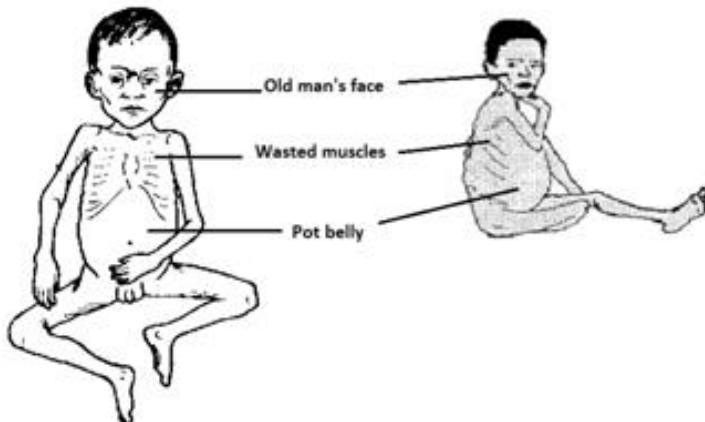
Qn. What causes marasmus

- Marasmus is caused by lack of enough carbohydrates in the body.

Qn. State the signs of marasmus

- He/she is always hungry.
- The lower part of the abdomen is swollen.
- The face looks like that of a very old person.
- A child has a bonny face.
- The child becomes very thin.

A diagram showing a child suffering from marasmus.



Scurvy

Qn. What causes scurvy?

- Lack of vitamin C in the body.

Qn. Give the signs and symptoms of scurvy

- Bleeding gums in the mouth.
- Wounds which do not easily heal.
- The person is very weak.

Good eating habits

Qn. State the good eating habits

- Washing hands with clean water before eating.
- Washing hands with clean water after eating.
- Sitting well while eating.
- Chewing all the food well.
- Thanking God for the food and the one who has cooked food.
- Chewing food while the mouth is closed.

Qn. Give examples of bad eating habits

- Eating while standing.
- Chewing food when the mouth is open.
- Putting a lot of food in the mouth.
- Talking while eating.
- Eating food without hands.

FOOD HYGIENE

Qn. What is food hygiene?

- Food hygiene is the way of keeping food clean.

Qn. State the ways of keeping food clean/preventing food contamination

- Covering food properly.
- Cooking food well.
- Handling food with clean hands.
- Washing hands before serving food.
- Serving food in clean utensils.
- Proper storage of food.

Qn. Give the ways food get dirty/contaminated

- Serving food with dirty hands.
- Serving food in dirty utensils.
- Keeping food in dirty places.
- When flies sit on it.
- When dust settles on it.
- Sneezing when serving food.

Food preservation

Qn. What is food preservation?

- Food preservation is the keeping food free from germs .

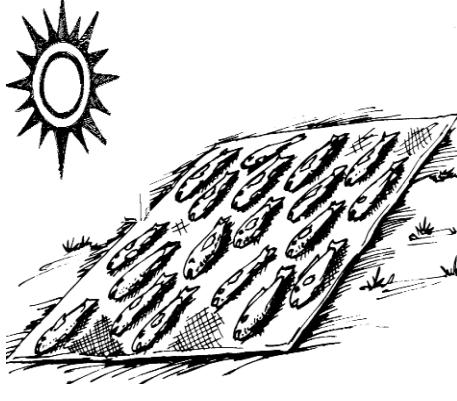
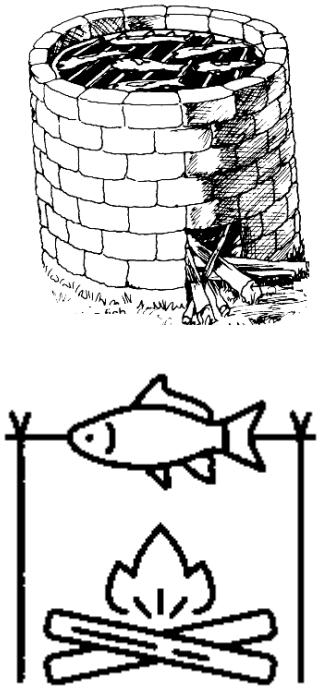
Or:

- Food preservation is the keeping food for a long time without going bad.

Qn. State the ways of preserving food.

- Salting
- Refrigeration
- Freezing
- Sun drying
- Smoking
- Tinning/canning.

Qn. Name these methods of preserving food

		
refrigeration	Sun drying	smoking

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

SUB-THEME: ANIMAL LIFE

Qn. What is environment?

- Environment are things around us.

Note: Another word for environment is surrounding.

Qn. Give the components of the environment

- Plants
- Animals
- Soil
- Air
- Water
- Fungi
- Bacteria

LIVING THINGS

Qn. What are living things?

- Living things are things which have life.

Qn. Name the groups of living things

- Plants
- Animals
- Fungi
- Bacteria

Qn. Give the examples of living things

- Plants
- Animals
- Birds
- Insects
- People/human beings

Qn. State the characteristics of living things

- They feed
- They move
- They reproduce
- They pass out wastes/excrete
- They breathe
- They respond to stimuli
- They grow

NON-LIVING THINGS

Qn. What are non-living things?

- Non-living things are things which do not have life.

Qn. Mention some examples of non-living things

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| ▪ Stone | Pen |
| ▪ Desks | Books |
| ▪ Chairs | Radio |
| ▪ Cups | Table |
| ▪ Basins | Mountains |
| ▪ Hills | Television |
| ▪ Spoon | Charts |

Qn. Mention the groups of animals

- Domestic animals
- Wild animals

Domestic animals

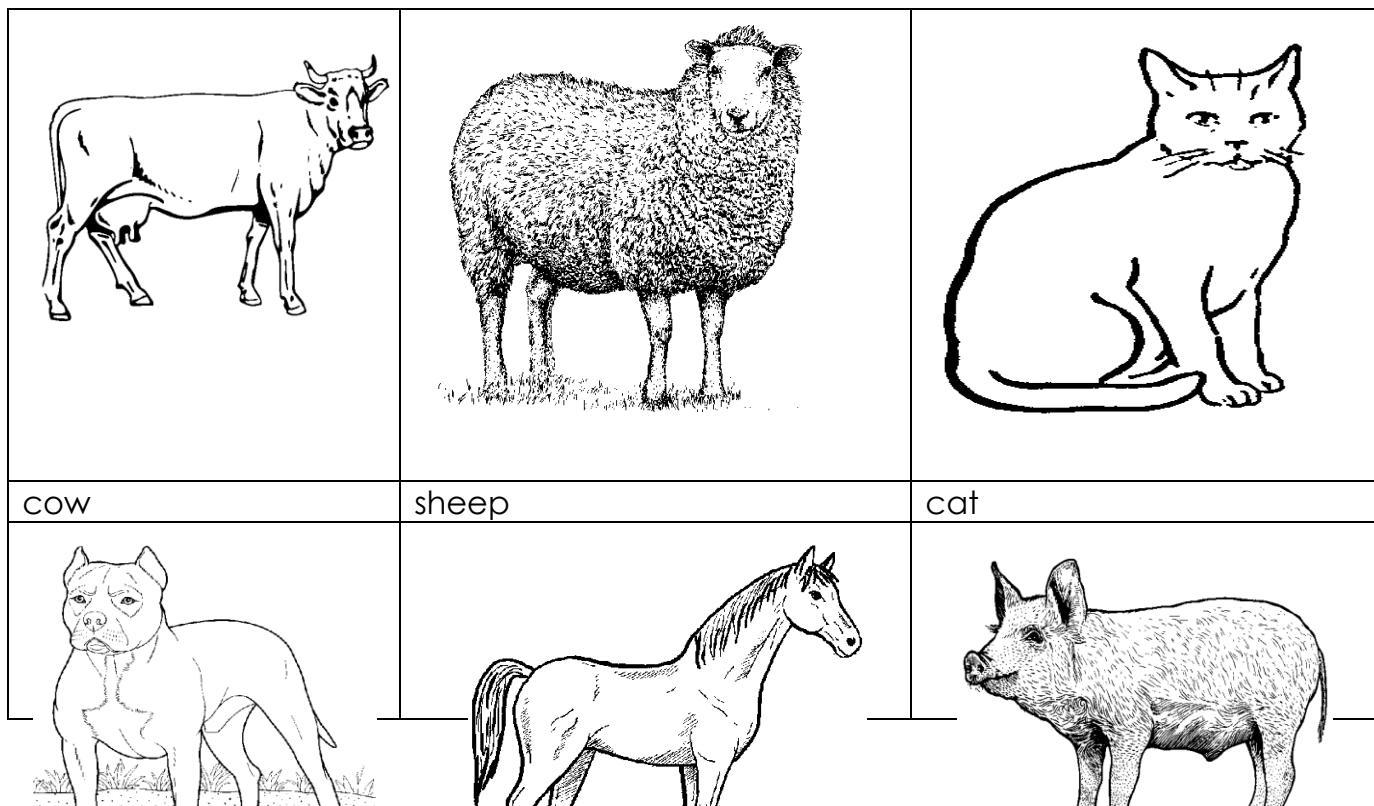
Qn. What are domestic animals?

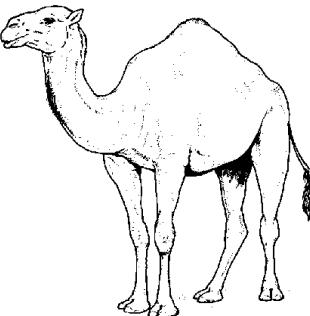
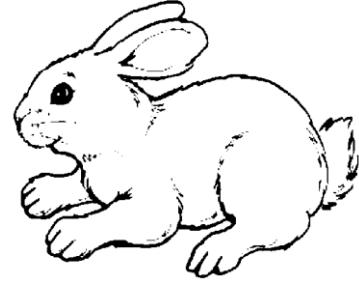
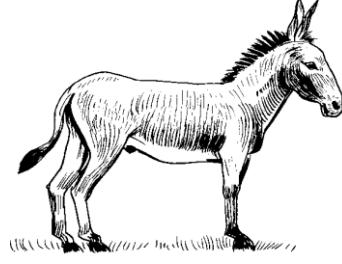
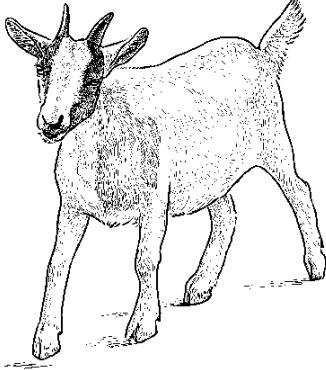
- Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

Qn. Give some examples of domestic animals

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| ▪ Dogs | Rabbits |
| ▪ Cows | Horses |
| ▪ Goats | Donkeys |
| ▪ Pigs | Cats |

Qn. Name these domestic animals



Dog	horse	pig
		
camel	rabbit	donkey
		
goat		

Qn. Give the importance of domestic animals

- Some animals give us meat.
- Some animals give us milk.
- Some animals give us skins.
- Some animals give us hides.
- Some animals give us fur.
- Some animals are used for ploughing.
- Some animals are used for transport.
- Some are kept as pets.
- Some animals give us wool.
- Some animals guard our homes.

Qn. Name two domestic animals that give us milk

- Cow
- Goat

Qn. Mention the domestic animal that gives us wool and mutton

- Sheep

Qn. Name the domestic animal that guards our home

- Dog

Qn. Name the domestic animal that gives us fur

- Rabbit
- Sheep

Qn. Name the domestic animals that give us skins

- Goat
- Sheep
- Rabbit
-

Qn. Name the domestic animal that gives us hides

- Cow

Qn. Give the domestic animal that chases away and eats rats at home.

- Cat

Qn. Mention two domestic animals used for transport

- Camel
- Donkey
- Horse

Qn. What are pet animals?

- Pet animals are animals kept for company.

Qn. Write examples of animals kept as pets

- Cats
- Dog
- Rabbits

Products goat from domestic animals

- Meat
- Milk
- Hides
- Skins
- Wool
- Fur
- Mohair
- Horns
- Hooves
- Blood

- Dung

Qn. Mention some examples of things made out of animal hides and skins

- Shoes
- Belts
- Drums
- Bags
- Wallets

Qn. Mention the things made out of wool

- Blankets
- Carpets

Qn. Give the examples of milk products

- Yoghurt
- Ice cream
- Cheese
- Ghee
- Butter
- Whey

Animal meat

animal	meat
Cow	Beef
Sheep	Mutton
Pig	Pork
Rabbit	Rabbit
Goat	Goat meat
fish	fillet

Qn. State the ways of caring for domestic animals

- By feeding them
- By providing for them shelter
- By giving them treatment
- By spraying them
- By washing some animals like dogs.

WILD ANIMALS

Qn. What are wild animals?

- Wild animals are animals that live in the bush.

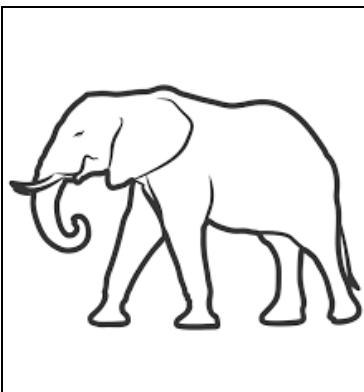
Qn. Mention the examples of wild animals

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| ▪ Lion | Tiger |
| ▪ Monkey | Giraffe |
| ▪ Zebra | |

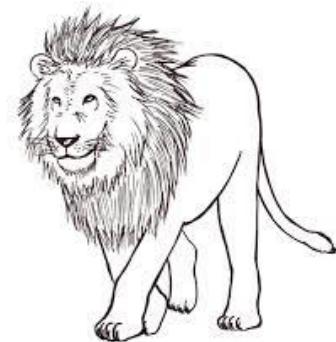
- Snake
- Elephant
- Gorilla

Hippopotamus
Chimpanzee
Leopard

Qn. Name these animals



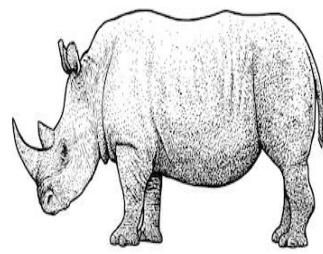
elephant



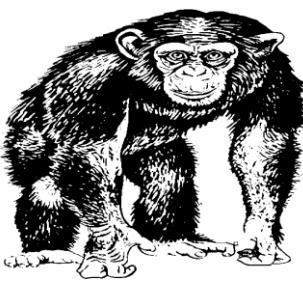
lion



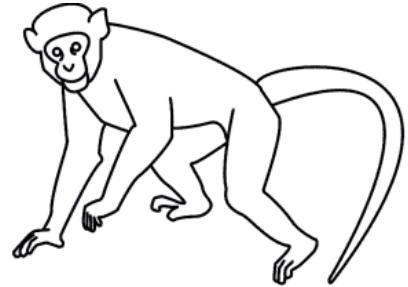
tiger



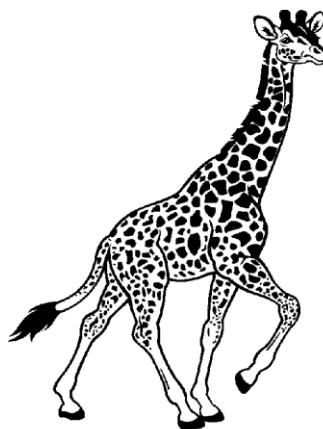
rhinoceros



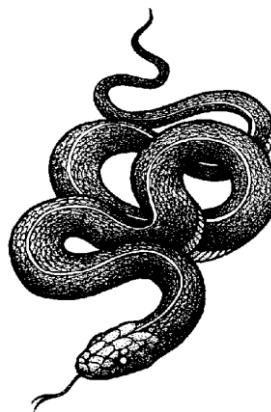
chimpanzee



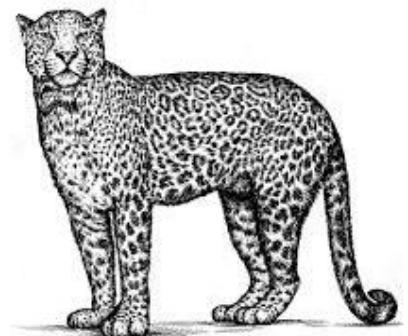
monkey



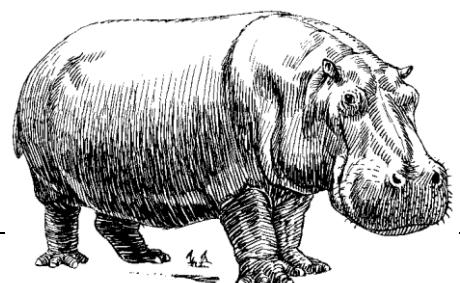
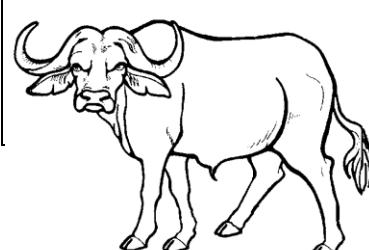
giraffe



snake



leopard



Buffalo	zebra	Hippopotamus

Qn. Mention the places where wild animals are found

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| ▪ Zoo | Game parks |
| ▪ Bush | Sanctuaries |
| ▪ Forest | Game parks |
| ▪ Water | |

AQUATIC ANIMALS

Qn. What are aquatic animals?

- Aquatic animals are animals which live in water.

Qn. Mention some examples of aquatic animals

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| ▪ Fish | Shark |
| ▪ Tortoise | Octopus |
| ▪ Crocodile | Hippo |

Qn. State the use of wild animals

- Some animals give us meat.
- Some animals give us hides.
- Wild animals attract tourists.

Qn. Give the dangers of wild animals

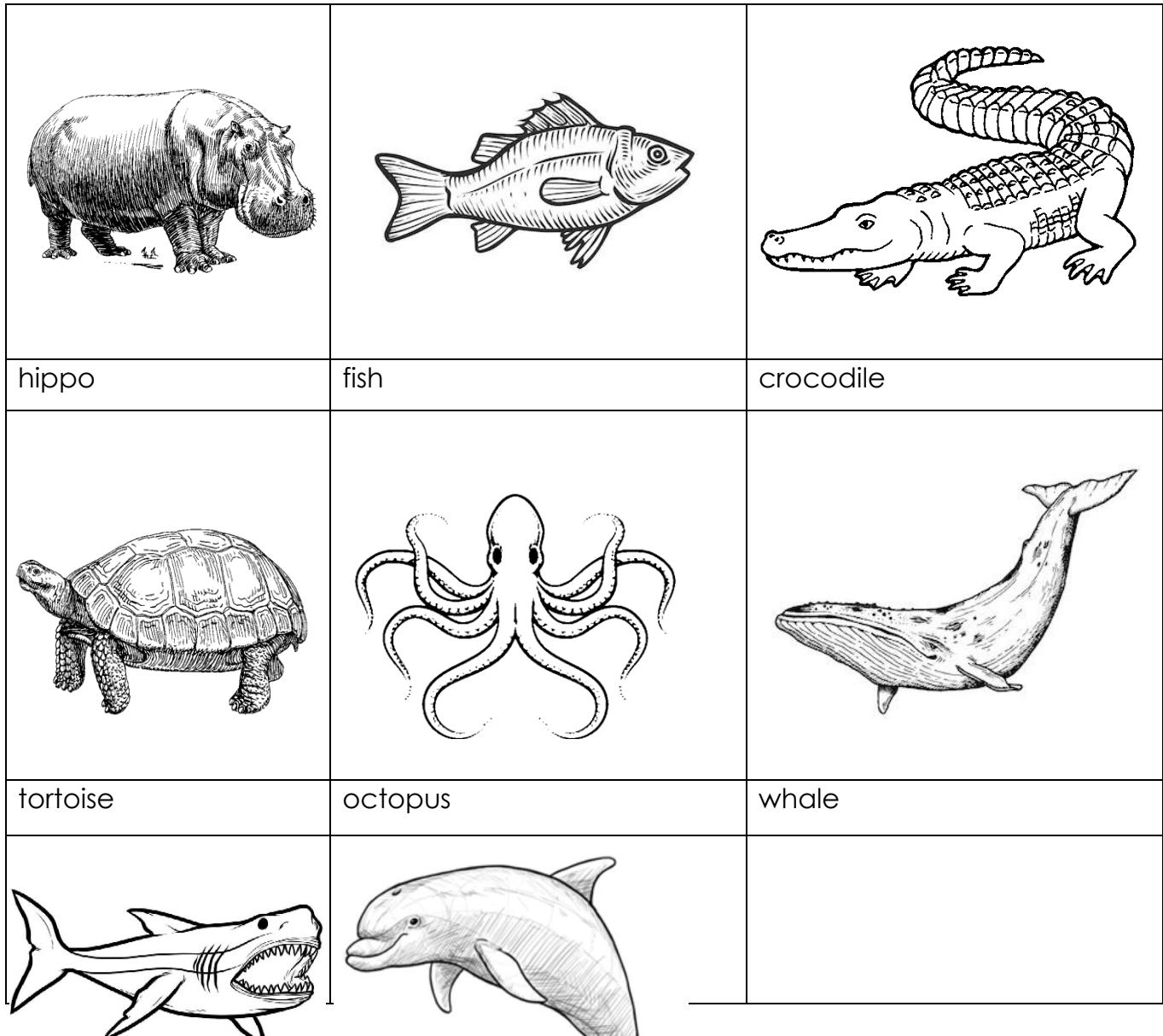
- Some wild animals eat people.
- Some wild animals destroy people's crops.
- Snakes bite people.

Animal young ones

Animal	Young one
man	baby
cow	calf
goat	kid
dog	Pup/puppy
hen	chick

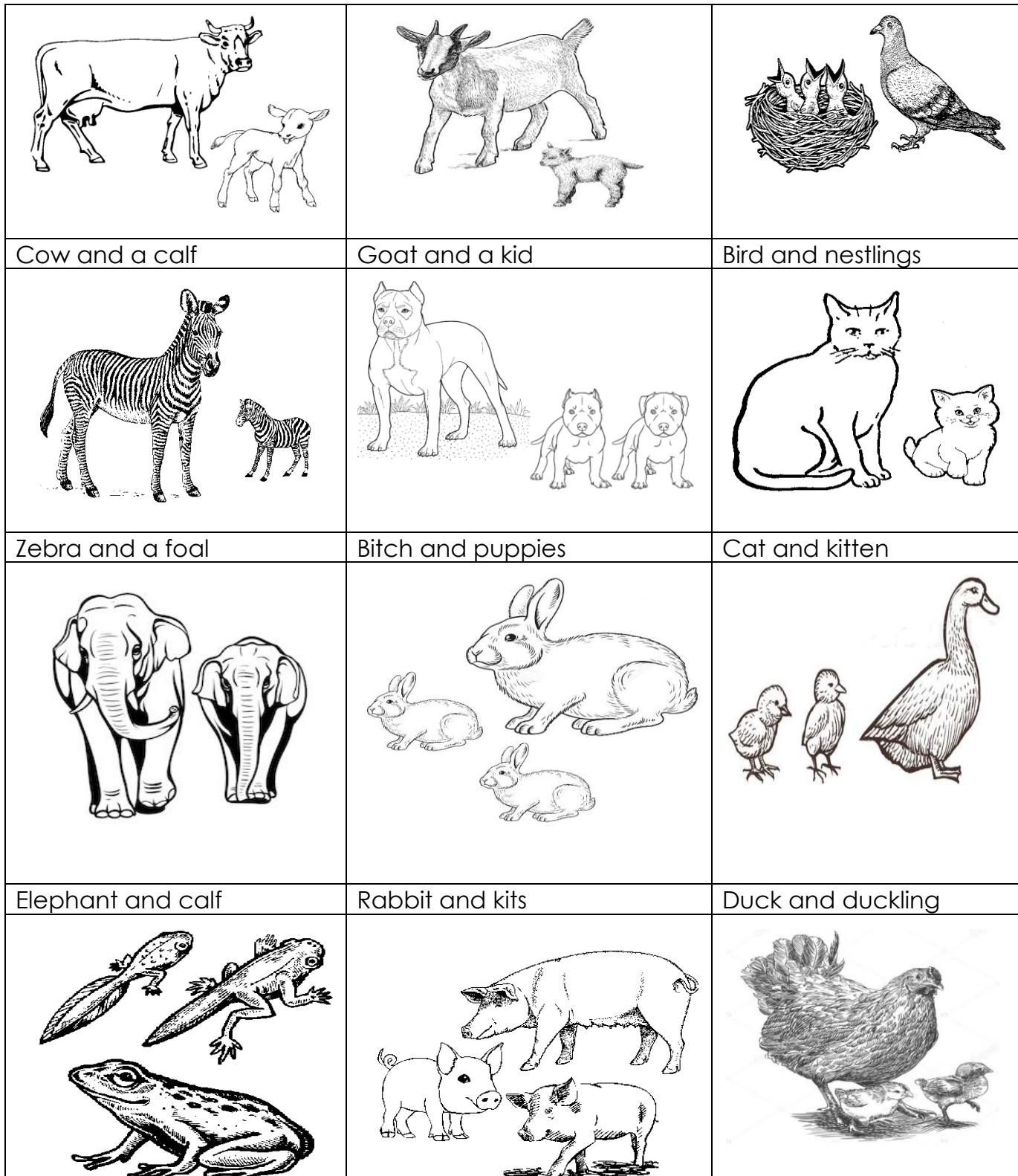
sheep	lamb
lion	cub
horse	foal
donkey	foal
duck	duckling
bird	nestling
fish	fry
rabbit	Ki/kitten
frog	Tad pole
pig	piglet
cat	Kit/kitten
elephant	calf
buffalo	calf
tiger	cub
snake	Snake let/hatchling/neonate

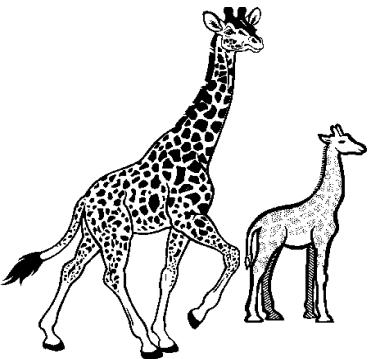
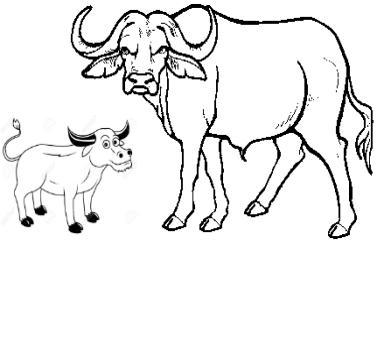
Qn. Name these aquatic animals



shark	dolphin	

Qn. Draw these animals and their young ones



Frog and tadpoles	Sow and piglets	Hen with chicks
		
Giraffe and a calf	Buffalo and calf	Woman and a baby

Animal movements

Animal	movement
bird	flying
people	walks
fish	swims
grasshopper	hops
frog	Leaps/jumps
baby	crawls
dog	Runs/walks
caterpillar	wriggles
snake	slithers

Qn. Why do animals move?

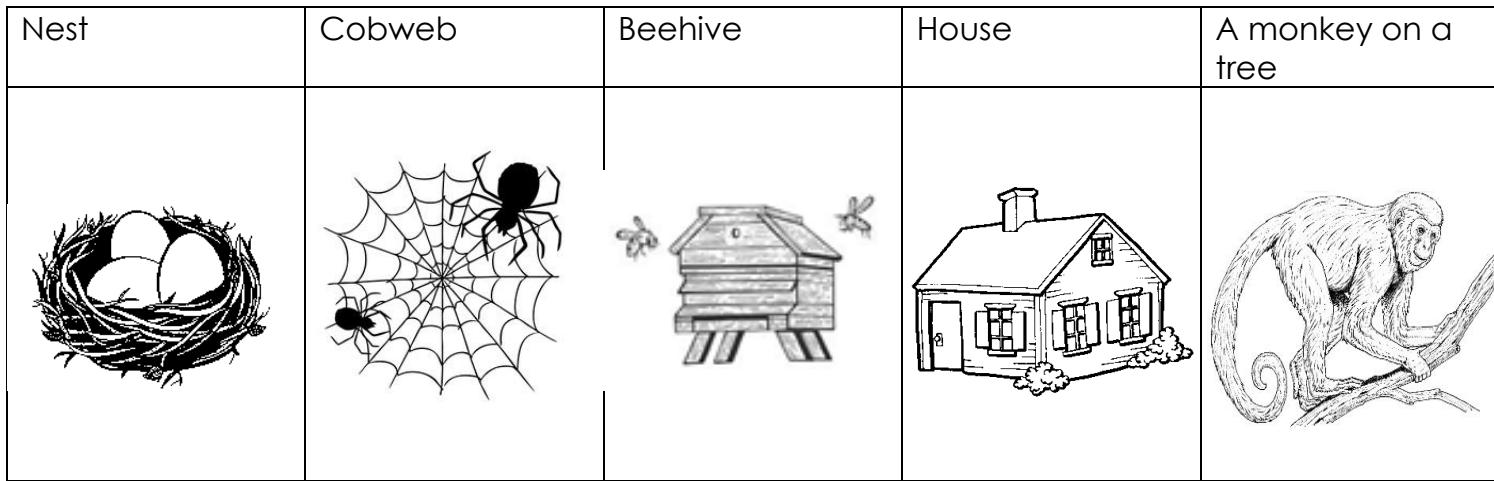
- To look for food.
- To look for their shelter.
- For protection.
- To look for friends/mates.
- To look for their young ones.
- Because of bad weather.
- To run away from enemies.

Animals and their homes

Animal	home
man	house
spider	cobweb
Goat	A shed
cat	basket
cow	kraal
fish	water

pig	sty
sheep	pen
lion	den
bees	beehive
snake	grass
snail	shell
rabbit	Hut/burrow
bird	nest
dog	kennel
monkey	Tree

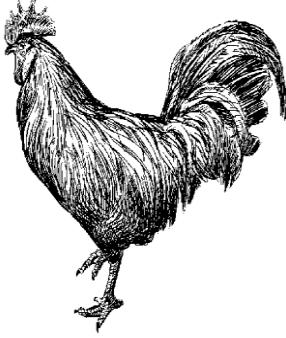
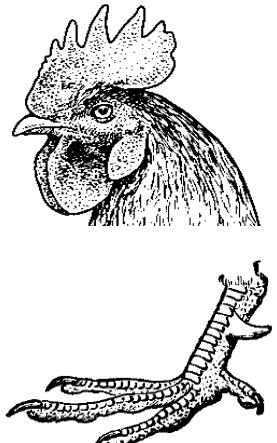
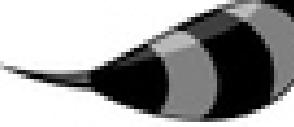
Qn. Draw the animal homes

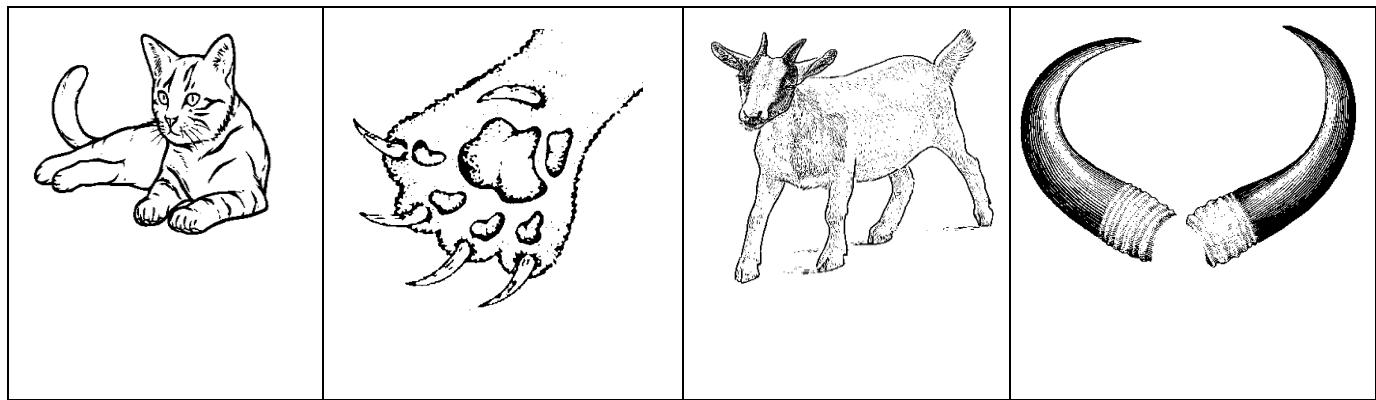


ANIMAL WEAPONS

Qn. What is a weapon?

- A weapon is anything an animal uses to defend or protect itself.

Animal	weapon	Animal	weapon
Cock	Beak spur	Bee	Sting
			
cat	claws	goat	horns



snail	shell	snake	fangs
tortoise	shell		

Qn. State the ways in which animals protect themselves

- By changing colour
- By stinging
- By biting
- By running
- By producing a bad smell
- By knocking down
- By flying away
- By entering into their shell

Qn. How do the following animals protect themselves?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) chameleon | -by changing colour |
| (b) Tortoise and snail | -by hiding in the shell |
| (c) Millipede | -by coiling themselves/by curling |
| (d) Caterpillar | -by using prickly hair |
| (e) Dog | -barking/by biting |
| (f) Cows/goats | -by using horns and kicking |
| (g) Bees/wasps | -by stinging |

Qn. Why does a chameleon change colour?

- For protection
- To get food

DOMESTIC BIRDS /POULTRY

Qn. What is poultry?

- Poultry are domestic birds.

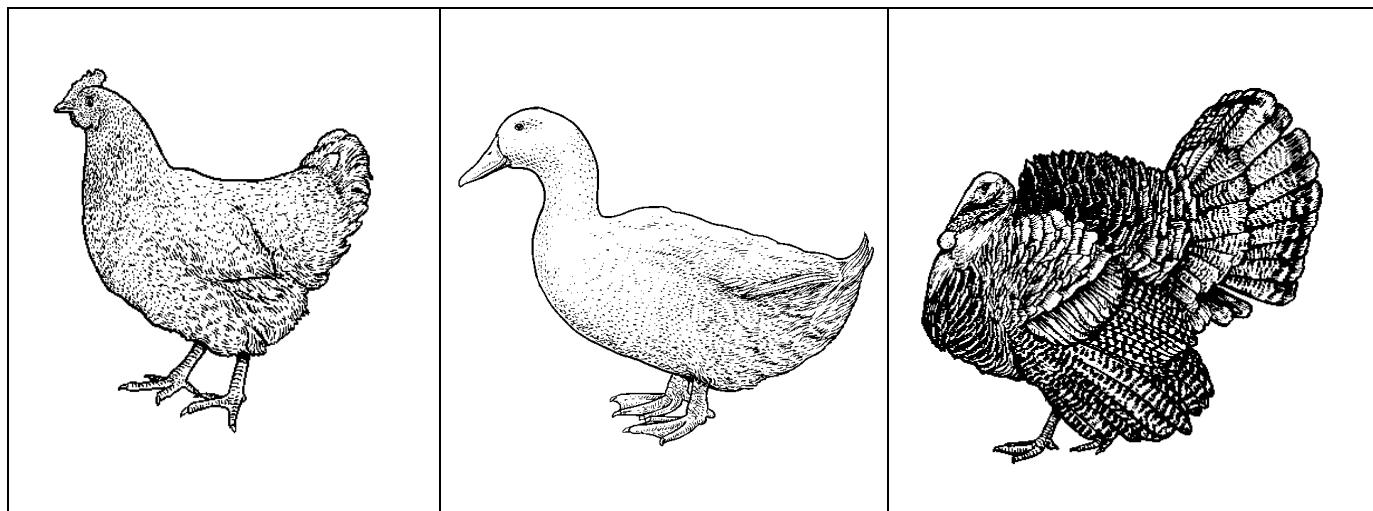
Qn. What name is given to birds kept at home?

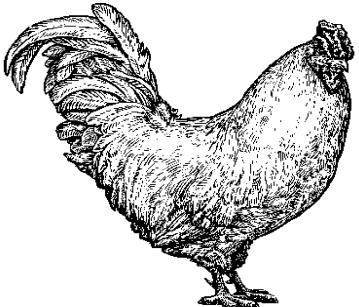
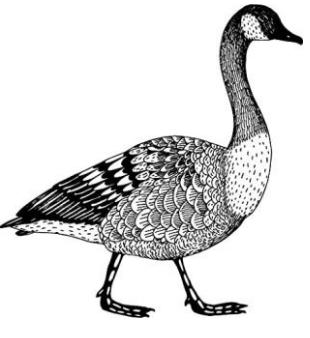
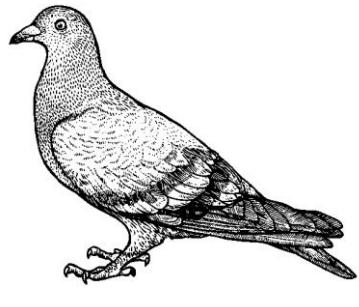
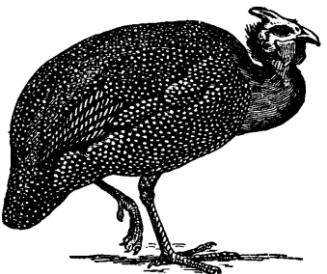
- Domestic birds/poultry

Qn. Name the examples of poultry/domestic birds

- Hen
- Cock
- Duck
- Turkey
- Goose
- Guinea fowl
- Pigeons

Qn. Draw these domestic birds



hen	duck	turkey
		
cock	goose	pigeon
		
guinea fowl		

Qn. Mention the products got from domestic birds

- Eggs
- Meat
- Feathers
- Droppings

Qn. Give the uses of poultry/ domestic birds

- They give us meat
- They give us feathers
- They give us eggs
- They give us manure
- We sell them and get money

Qn. Mention the ways of caring for domestic birds

- Treating them
- Providing them with shelter
- Giving them food
- Cleaning their shelter
- Giving them water
- Protecting them from wild animals

Qn. State uses of feathers to birds

- Feathers keep the bird warm
- Feathers help birds to fly
- Feathers protect the body of the bird

Qn. Mention the uses of feathers to people

- Feathers are used for decoration.
- Feathers are used to make dancing costumes.
-

WILD BIRDS

Qn. What are wild birds?

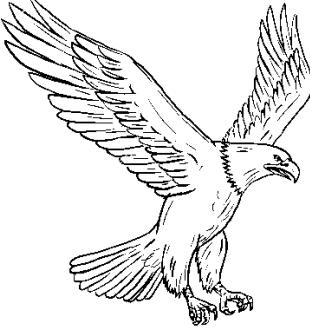
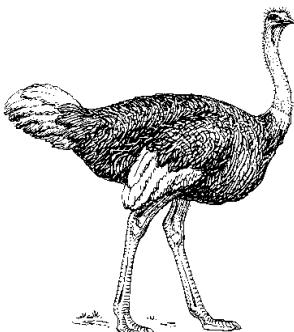
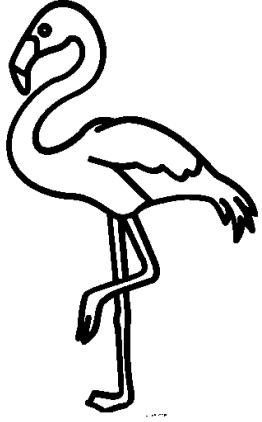
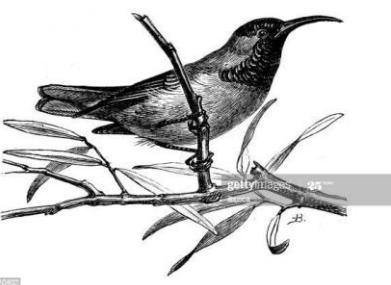
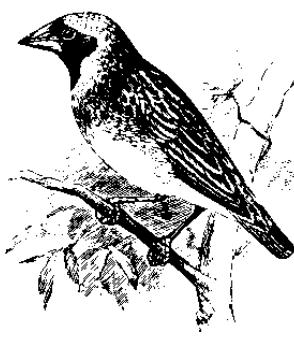
- Wild birds are bird which live in the bush.

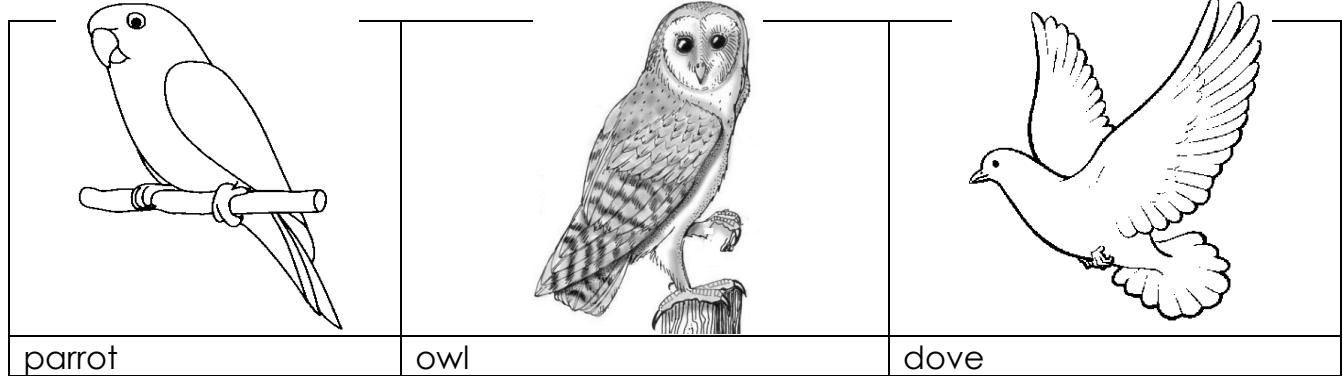
Qn. Mention the examples of wild birds

- Crested crane
- Dove
- Owl
- Eagle
- Sunbird

Ostrich
Parrot
Weaverbird

Qn. Draw these wild birds

		
eagle	ostrich	flamingo
		
crested crane	sunbird	weaverbird



INSECTS

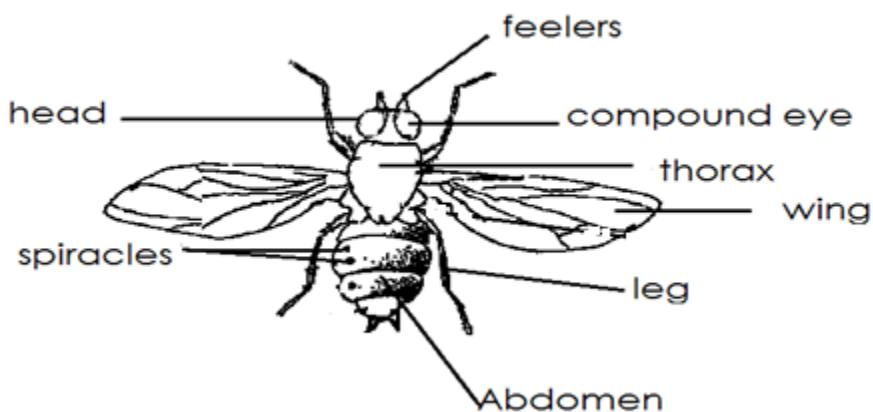
Qn. Mention the characteristics of insects

- Insects have three main body parts.
- Insects have 3 pairs of legs/six legs.
- Insects breathe through spiracles.
- Insects have one pair of antennae (feelers).
- Insects have one pair of compound eyes.

Qn. Mention examples of insects in the environment

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ▪ House flies | Termites |
| ▪ Bees | Butterflies |
| ▪ Beetles | Tsetse flies |
| ▪ Wasps | Moths |
| ▪ Ants | Dragonfly |
| ▪ Locusts | Mosquitoes |
| ▪ Cockroaches | Grass hoppers |

Qn. Draw a diagram showing parts of an insect



Qn. Give the uses of each part of an insect

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| (a) Eyes | -for seeing |
| (b) Wings | -for flying and making sound |

- (c) Feelers -for feeling
-for smelling
- (d) Legs -for walking
- (e) Spiracles -for breathing

Qn. Give the reasons why a spider is not regarded as an insect

- A spider has two main body parts.
- A spider has eight legs.
- A spider breathes through lung books.

GROUPS OF INSECTS

Qn .Name the two groups of insects

- Winged insects
- Non-winged insects

WINGED INSECTS

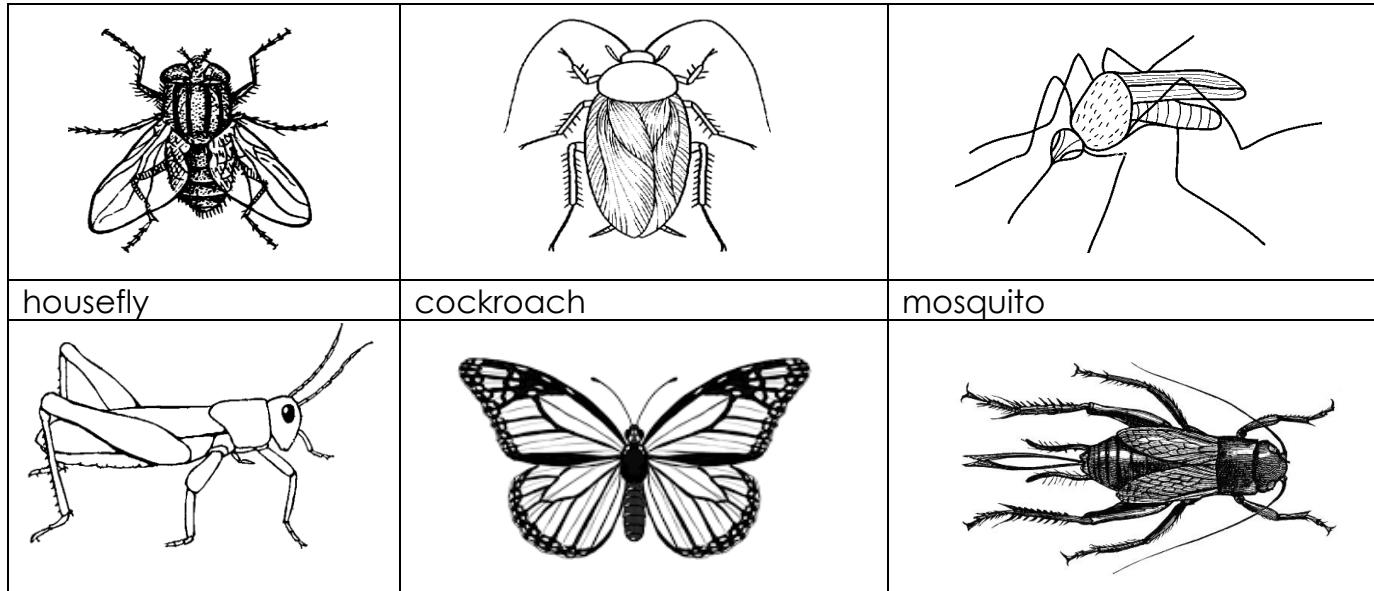
Qn. What are winged insects?

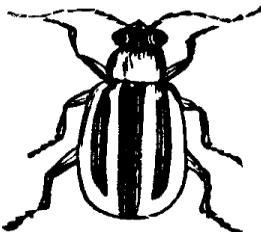
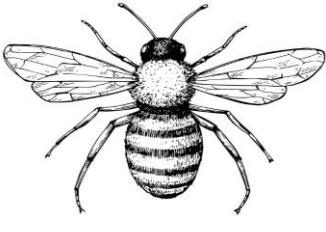
- Winged insects are insects which have wings.

Qn. Mention some examples of winged insects

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ▪ Houseflies | Bees |
| ▪ Butter flies | White ants |
| ▪ Tsetse flies | Mosquitoes |
| ▪ Beetles | |
| ▪ Locusts | Grass hoppers |

Qn .Draw these winged insects



grasshopper	butterfly	cricket
		
beetle	Tsetse fly	bee

Non winged insects

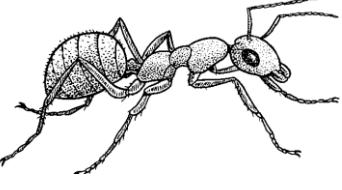
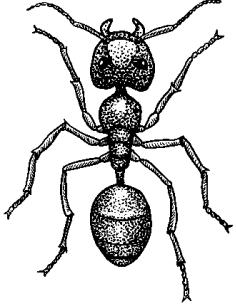
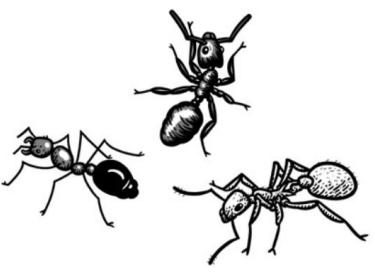
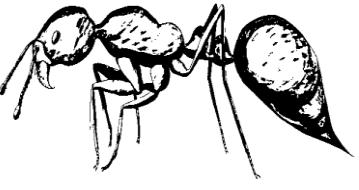
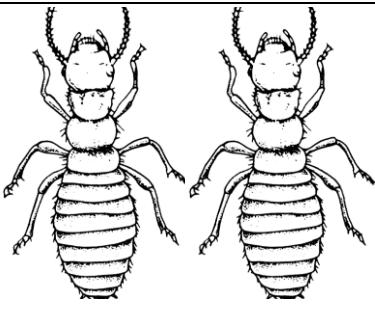
Qn. What are non winged insects?

- Non winged insects are insects without wings.

Qn. Mention some examples of non winged insects

- Red ants
- Black ants
- Safari ants
- Sugar ants
- Termites

Qn .Draw these non-winged insects

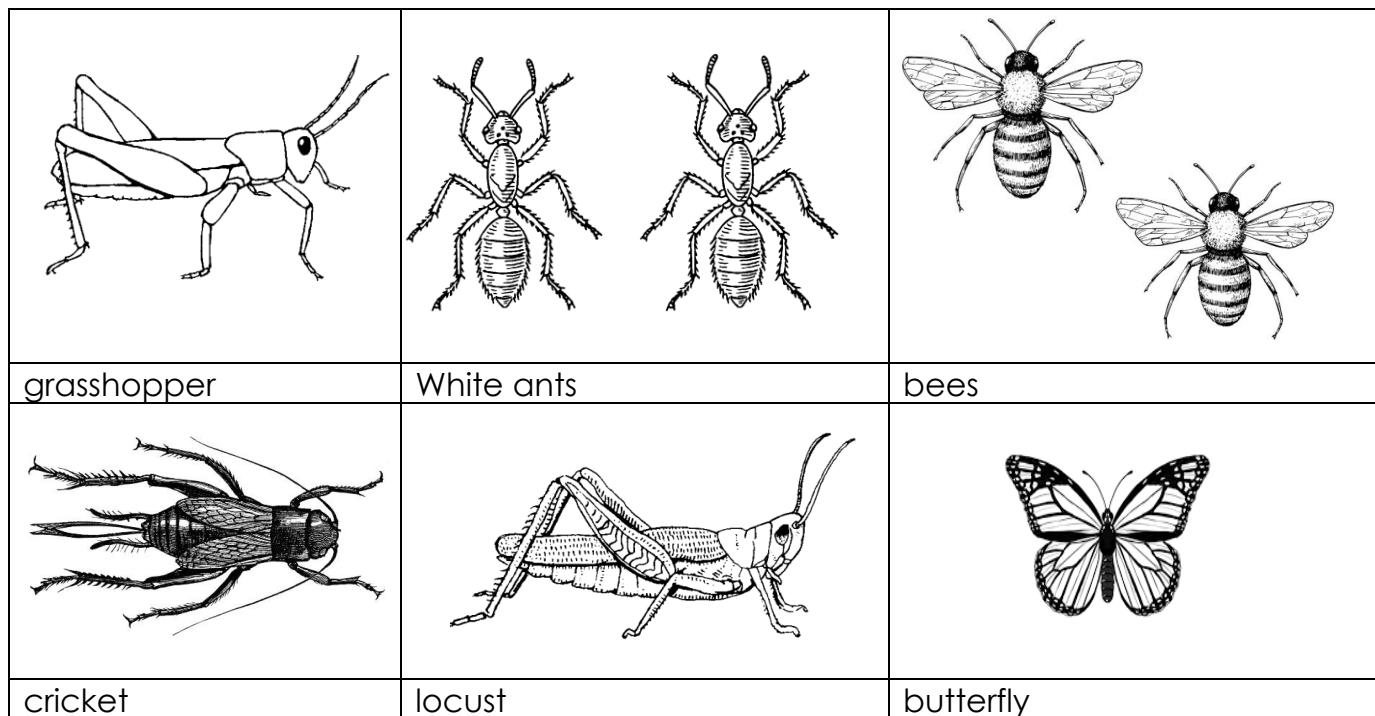
		
Red ant	Black ant	Safari ant
		
Sugar ant	termites	

Useful insects

Qn. Mention examples of useful insects to people

- Grasshopper
- White ants
- Locusts
- Butterfly
- Cricket

Qn. Draw these useful insects



Qn. State the ways in which insects are useful to human beings

- Some insects are eaten.
- Bees give us honey.
- Bees give us wax.
- Some insects pollinate flowers.

Qn. Name the insect that gives us honey and wax

- Bee

Qn. Name any two edible insects

- White ants
- Grass hoppers
- Locusts
- Crickets

Qn. What are edible insects?

- Edible insects are insects which are eaten by people.

Qn. Mention any two insects that pollinate on crops

- Bees
 - Butterflies
- Moth

HARMFUL INSECTS

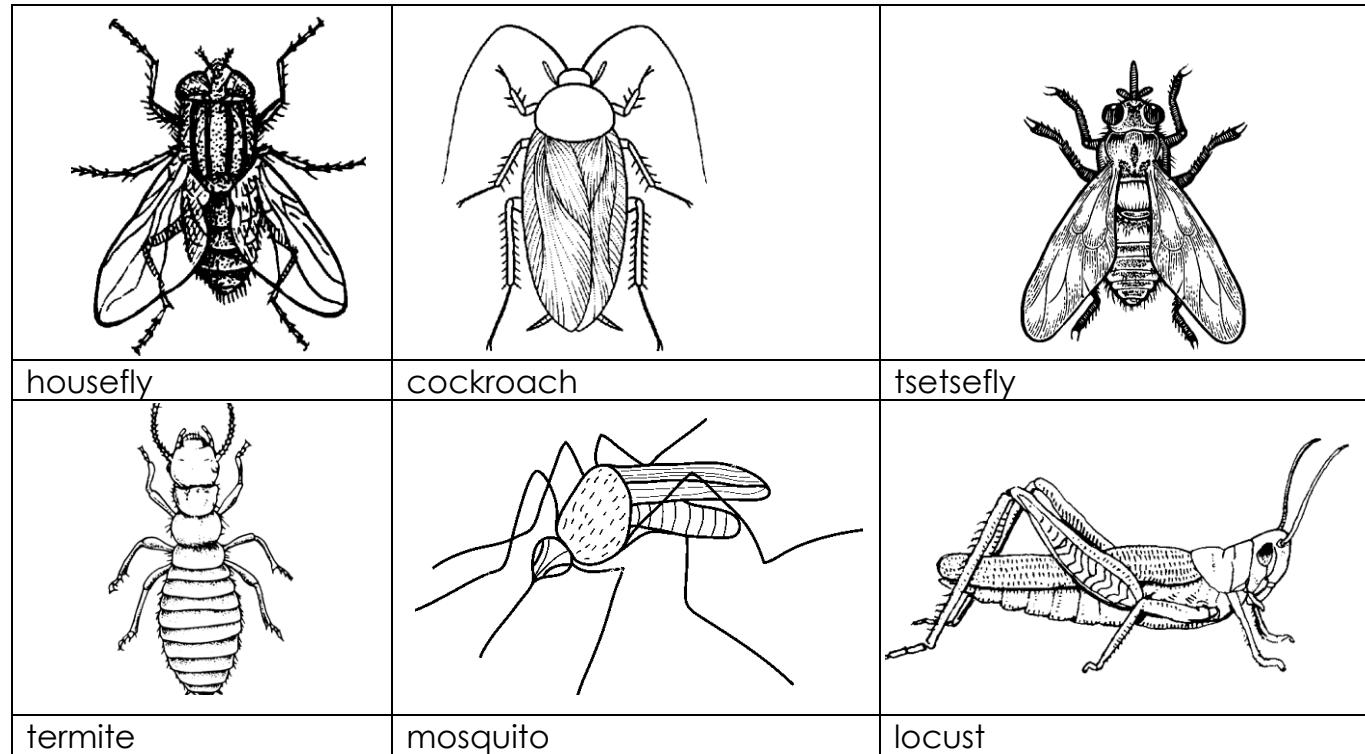
Qn. What are harmful insects?

- Harmful insects are insects which are dangerous to people.

Qn. Name examples of dangerous insect to people

- Tsetse flies
 - Mosquitoes
 - Houseflies
 - Cockroaches
- Locusts
Butterflies
Termites

Qn. Draw these harmful insects in the environment



Qn. State some ways in which insects are harmful to people.

- The larva of butterflies destroys crops.
- Some insects spread disease germs.
- Some insects sting.
- Some insects destroy crop.

Qn. Name two insects that sting people.

- Bees
- Wasp

Qn. Mention two insects that spread disease germs to people.

- Cockroach
- Housefly
- Mosquito
- Tsetse fly

Qn. Mention two insects that spoil/destroy our crops

- Termites
- Butterfly
- Moth
- Locust

Qn. Mention the diseases spread by houseflies

- Trachoma
- Diarrhoea
- Cholera
- Typhoid
- Dysentery

Qn. Write the disease spread by cockroaches

- Dysentery
- Typhoid
- Cholera
- Polio

LIFE CYCLE OF AN INSECT

Qn. Mention the two types of life cycles

- Complete life cycle
- Incomplete life cycle

Qn. What is a complete life cycle?

- A complete life cycle is the type of life cycle where an insect undergoes four stages of growth.

Qn. Write the four stages of growth of an insect in complete lifecycle.

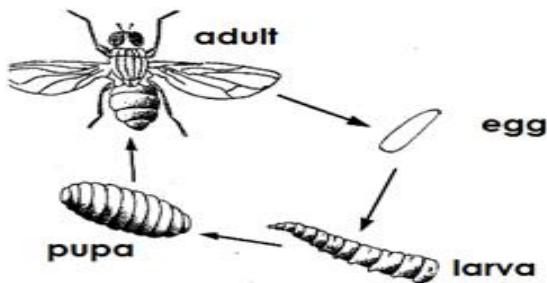
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| i) Eggs | iii) Pupa |
| ii) Larva | iv) Adult |

Qn. Mention the examples of insects which undergo a complete lifecycle

- Housefly
- Mosquito
- Butterfly
- Moth
- Tsetse fly

THE LIFE CYCLE OF A HOUSEFLY

Qn. Draw the life cycle of housefly.



Qn. Where do houseflies lay eggs?

- In dirty places/rotting matter/decaying matter.

Qn. What name is given to the larva stage of a housefly?

- Maggot

Qn. What name is given to the adult stage of a housefly?

- Imago

Qn. Write the importance of the larva (maggot) of a housefly

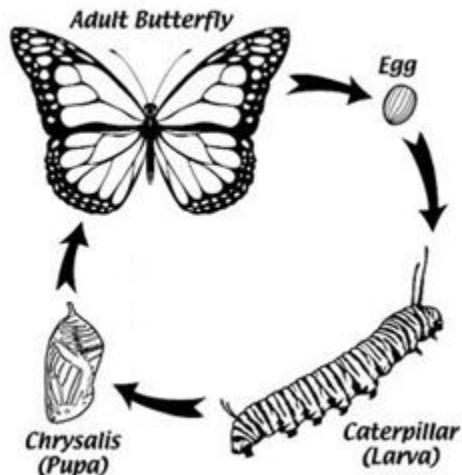
- The larva of housefly breaks faeces in pit latrines.

Qn. Write the danger of the adult stage of a housefly o people

- The adult stage spreads diseases germs to people

LIFE CYCLE OF A BUTTERFLY

Qn. Draw the life cycle of a butterfly



Qn. Where does a butterfly lay eggs?

- On leaves

Qn. Why do butterflies lay eggs on leaves?

- For the caterpillar to get food.

Qn. Which stage of a butterfly is useful to people

- The adult stage

Qn. Name the dangerous stage of a butterfly

- Larva stage

Qn. How is the larva stage of a butterfly dangerous?

- It destroys crops.

Qn. What name is given to the larva of each of the following insects

Insect	larva
housefly	maggot
butterfly	caterpillar
bee	grub
mosquito	wriggler

INCOMPLETE LIFE CYCLE

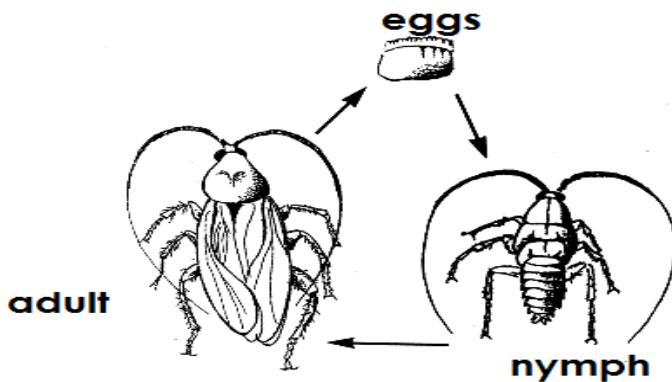
Qn. What is an incomplete life cycle?

- An incomplete life cycle is the type of lifecycle where an insect undergoes three stages of growth.

Qn. Give some examples of insects that undergo an incomplete lifecycle.

- Cockroach
- Locusts
- Grasshoppers
- Crickets

Qn. Draw the lifecycle of a cockroach



Qn. State the ways of protecting ourselves from dangerous insects

- Sleeping under mosquito nets.

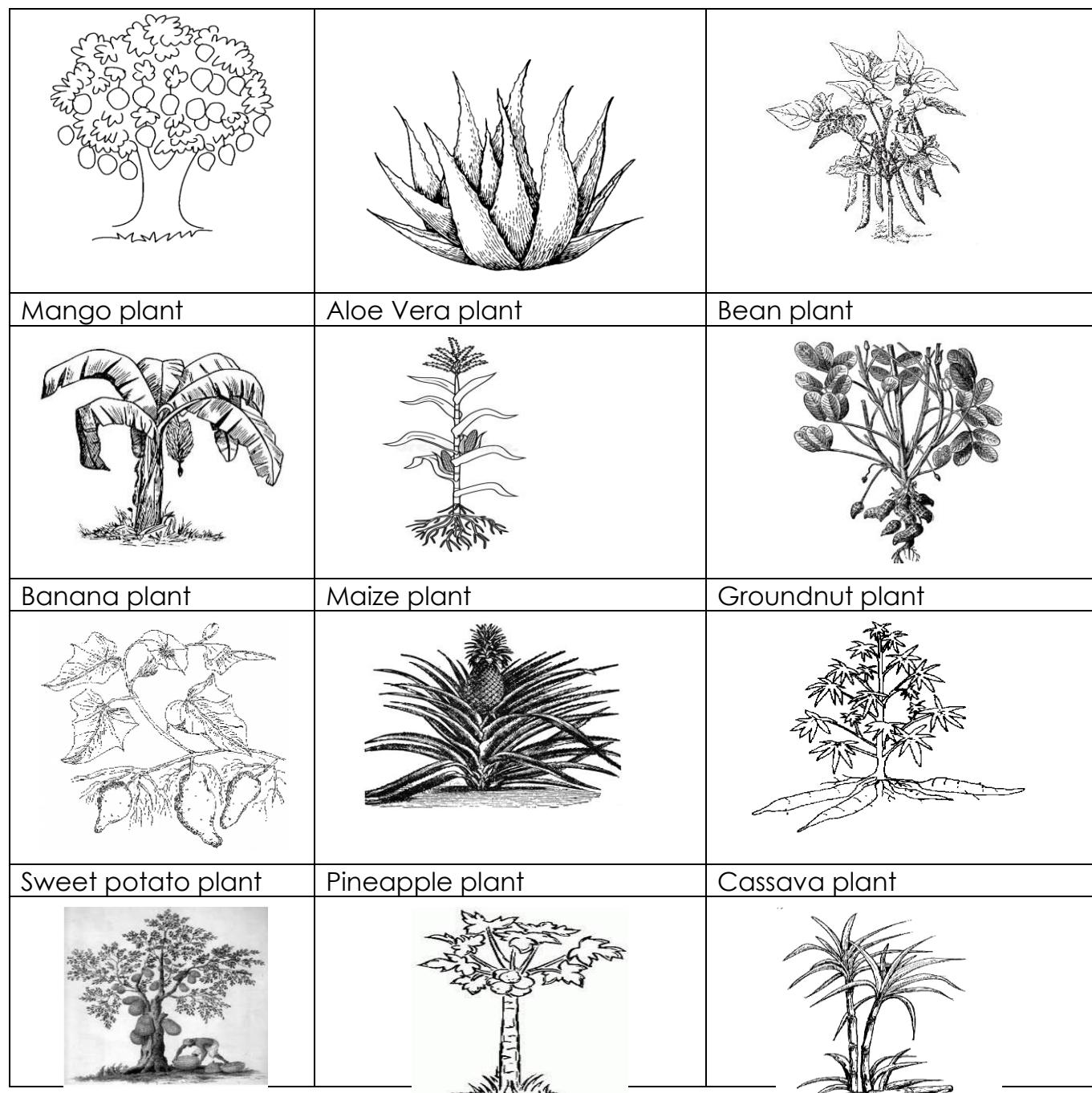
- Spraying with insecticides.
- Covering food.
- Avoiding playing in places where insects hide.

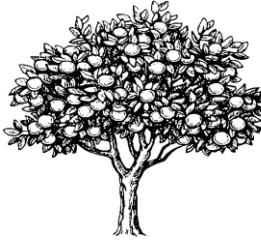
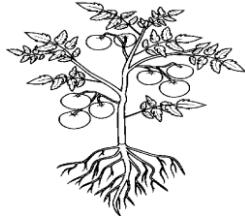
THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

SUB-THEME: PLANTS/PLANT LIFE

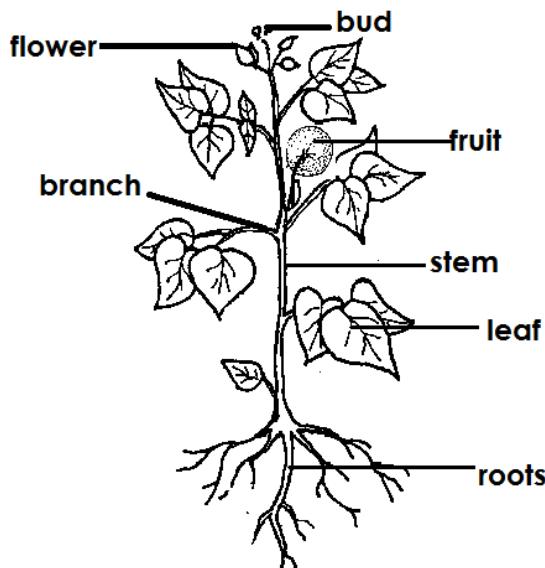
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| ▪ Mango plant | Banana plant |
| ▪ Cabbage plant | Pawpaw plant |
| ▪ Maize plant | Jackfruit plant |
| ▪ Sugarcane plant | Bean plant |
| ▪ Cassava plant | Pumpkin plant |
| ▪ Groundnut plant | Aloevera plant |

Qn. Draw these plants found in the environment



Jackfruit plant	Pawpaw plant	Sugarcane plant
		
Apple plant	Tomato plant	Avocado plant

A diagram showing parts of a plant



Qn. State the function/uses of each of the following parts of a plant

(a) Leaves

- Leaves make food for a plant.
- Leaves help plants to breathe.
- Some leaves store food for the plant.

(b) Stomata

- For breathing

(c) Stems

- Transport water from the roots to other parts of a plant.
- Some stems store food.
- Some stems make food for the plant.
- Stems support the branches and leaves.

(d) Roots

- Hold the plant firmly in the soil.
- Suck/absorb water and mineral salts from the soil.

(e) Flower

- For reproduction

(f) Fruits

- Store the seeds

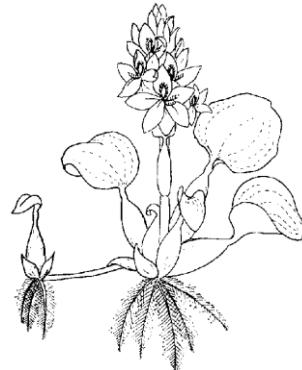
Qn. Mention the places where plants grow

- In Water
- In the garden
- In dry places

Qn. Give any one plant that grows in water

- Water hyacinth
- Papyrus

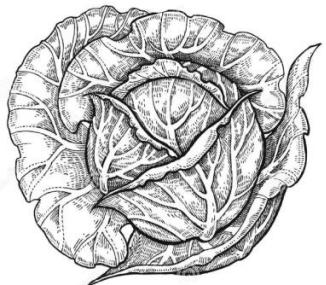
Qn. Name these plants that grow in water

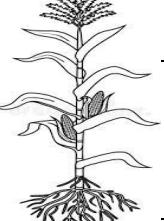
Water hyacinth	papyrus
	

Qn. Name two plants that grow in the garden

- Mangoes
- Beans
- Banana
- Sugarcanes
- Cabbage

Qn. Name these plants that grow in the garden

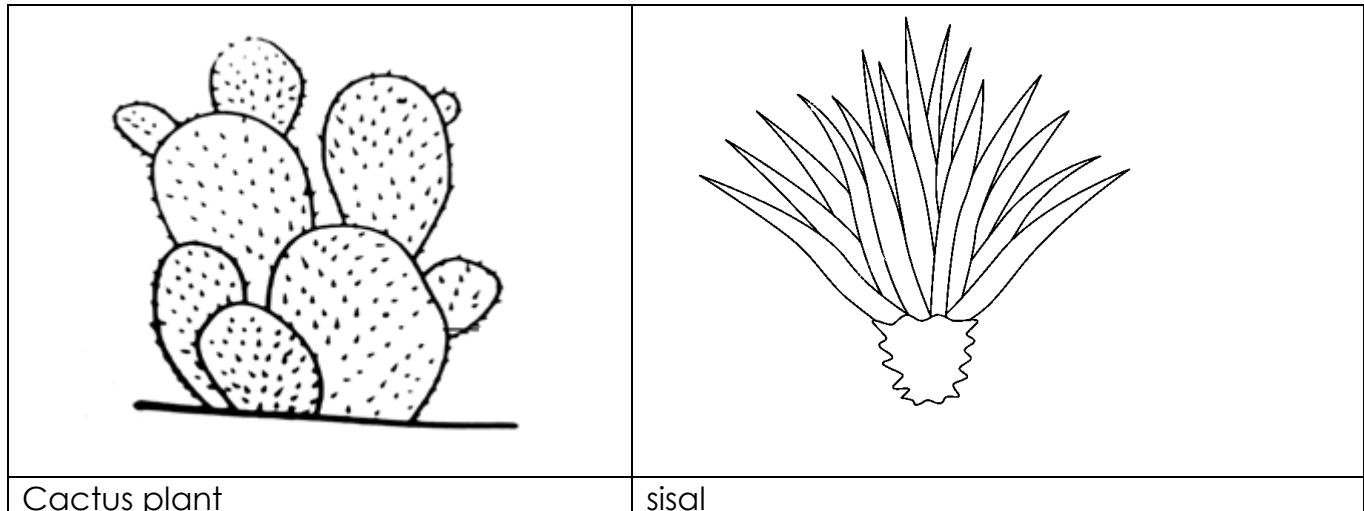
		
cabbage	pineapple	Bean plant

		
Maize plant	Sugarcane plant	Avocado plant

Qn. Name plants that grows in dry areas

- Cactus
- Sisal

Qn. Name the plants drawn below



Qn. State the uses of plants to people

- Some plants are eaten.
- Some plants provide shade.
- Some plants provide local medicine.
- Some plants provide us with firewood.
- Some plants provide timber.
- Some plants provide poles.
- Some plants are used for decoration.

Qn. Mention some plants that give us herbal medicine

- Aloevera
- Mululuza
- Bombo
- Blackjack
- Neem tree

Qn. Name the plants that give us juice

- Pineapples
- Mangoes
- Oranges

- Passion fruit
- Banana
- Lemon
- Watermelon
- Apples

Qn. Give the uses of plants to animals

- Plants provide shelter to animals.
- Plants provide food to animals.
- Plants are habitat for some animals.

Qn. Give the dangers of plants

- Some plants make water transport difficult.
- Some plants are poisonous.
- Some plants have a bad smell.
- Some plants have thorns.
- Some plants keep dangerous animals.

SEEDS

Qn. What is a seed?

- A seed is a living part of a plant that grows into a new plant.

Qn. Mention examples of seeds

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| ▪ Bean seeds | Pawpaw seeds |
| ▪ Groundnut seeds | Avocado seeds |
| ▪ Millet seeds | Simsim seeds |
| ▪ Rice seeds | Sorghum seeds |

EDIBLE SEEDS

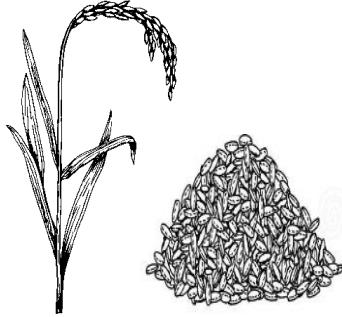
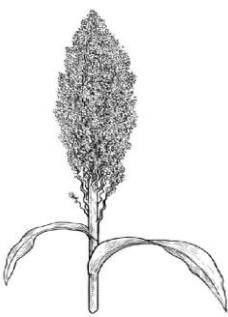
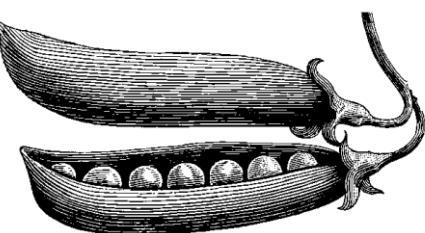
Qn. What are edible seeds?

- Edible seeds are seeds eaten by people.

Qn. Name examples of edible seeds

- Bean seeds
- Groundnut seeds
- Rice seeds
- Sorghum seeds
- Millet seeds
- Peas seeds

Qn. Draw these edible seeds

		
Bean seeds	Groundnut seeds	Millet seeds
		
Rice seeds	Sorghum seeds	Pea seeds

GERMINATION

Qn. What is germination?

- Germination is the growing of a seed embryo into a seedling.

Qn. What is a seedling?

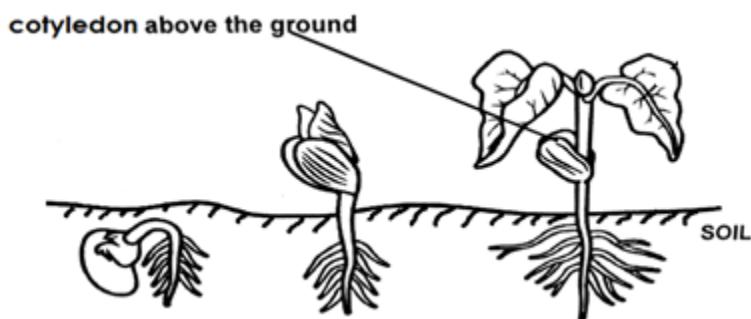
- A seedling is a young plant.

Qn. Give the conditions necessary for germination

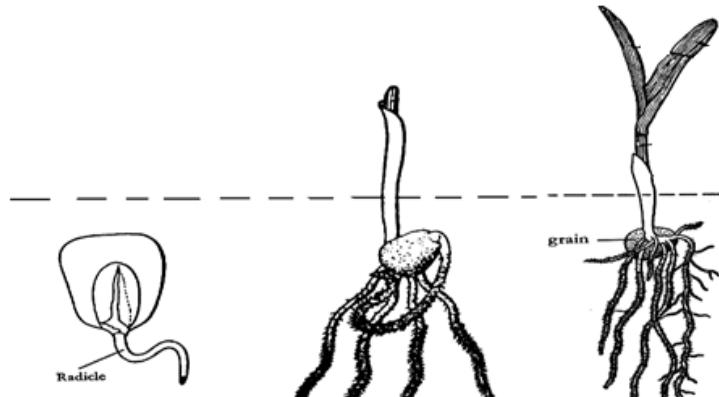
- Water
- Oxygen
- Warmth

Stages of seed germination

Bean seed germination



Maize seed germination



Qn. State the ways of caring for plants

- Weeding
- Mulching
- Watering
- Thinning
- Pruning
- Staking
- Manuring
- Transplanting
- Harvesting

Qn. Define each of the following terms

(a) **Weeding** is the removal of unwanted plants from the garden.

Note: Weeds are unwanted plants in the garden.

(b) **Mulching** is the covering of the top soil with dry plant materials.

Note:

- Things/ material used for mulching are called **mulches**.

Qn. Identify some examples of mulches

- Dry grass
- Dry banana leaves
- Coffee husks
- Rice husks
- Maize leaves

(c) **Watering** is the act of supplying crops with water.

(d) **Thinning** is the removal of excess plants from the garden.

(e) **Pruning** is the removal of excess leaves or branches from a plant.

(f) **Harvesting** is the removal of ready or ripe plants from the garden.

(g) **Transplanting** is the transfer of seedlings from the nursery bed to the main garden.

Qn. In which season is harvesting crops done?

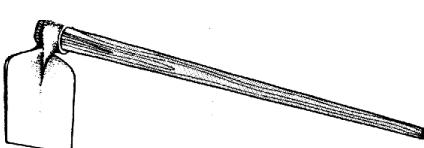
- In the dry season.

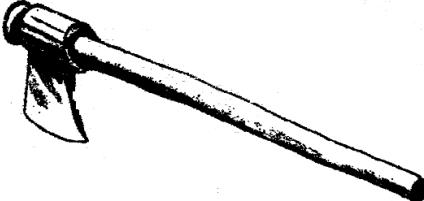
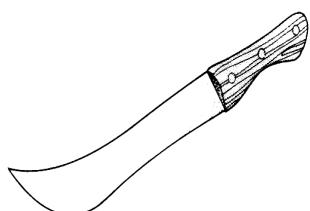
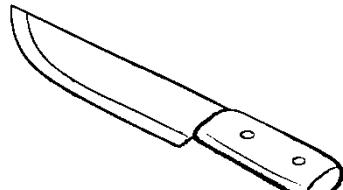
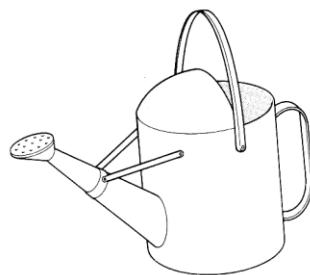
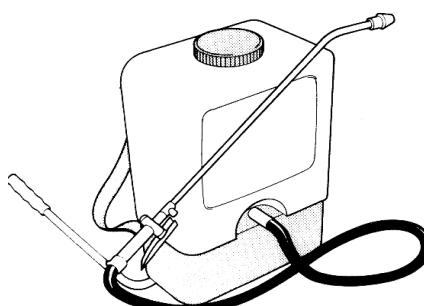
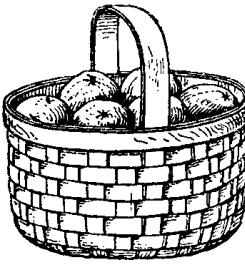
GARDEN TOOLS

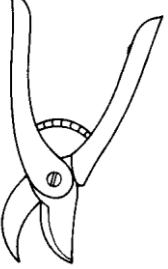
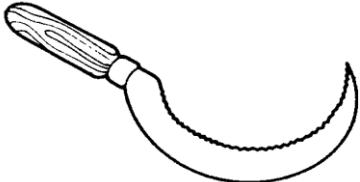
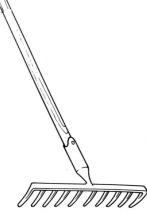
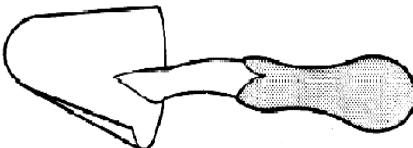
Qn. Mention examples of garden tools

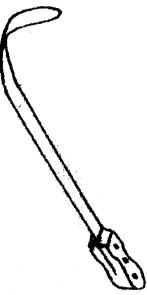
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| ▪ Axe | Pruner |
| ▪ Panga | Sickle |
| ▪ Knife | Trowel |
| ▪ Watering can | Slasher |
| ▪ Basket | Forked hoe |
| ▪ Wheelbarrow | Spade |

Qn. Give the function of each of the following garden tools

Garden tool	functions
Hoe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For digging▪ For weeding▪ For planting
Axe	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For cutting big trees

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For splitting logs
Panga	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For cutting small trees
Knife	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For peeling
Watering can	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For watering crops
Knap sack sprayer	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For spraying crops
Basket	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For carrying food
Wheelbarrow	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For carrying garden tools ▪ For carrying manure ▪ For carrying harvested crops

Spade	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For turning manure
Secateur	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For pruning
Sickle	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For harvesting rice
Rake	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For collecting rubbish
Trowel	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For transplanting seedlings
Forked hoe	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For digging stony areas

Slasher	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For slashing

THEME: HUMAN HEALTH

SUB-THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY

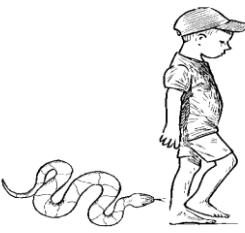
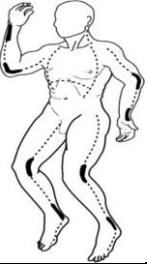
Qn. What is an accident?

- An accident is a sudden happening that causes injury or death.

Qn. Give examples of common accidents at home and school

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cuts ▪ Fainting ▪ Near drowning ▪ Burns ▪ Scalds ▪ Electric shock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poisoning Nose bleeding Snake bites Car knocks Dog bites |
|--|--|

Qn. Name these common accidents

		
Snake bite	drowning	cuts
		
scalds	burns	Nose bleedina
		

Dog bites	Electric shock	Car knock

Qn. State the causes of common accidents at home and school

- Careless running
- Playing with hot objects
- Climbing trees
- Playing bad games
- Playing with dangerous objects
- Playing near fire
- Keeping poison in bottles
- Playing with dangerous animals
- Disturbing dangerous animals

Qn. State the ways of preventing accidents at home and school

- Never use wet hands to touch electric sockets.
- Never play near fire or hot water.
- Avoid playing with sharp instruments.
- Medicine should be kept away from reach of children.
- Don't leave hot things in open places.
- Do not disturb animals resting.
- Do not climb trees.
- Do not go swimming without a guide.
- Avoid careless running.

Qn. Mention the causes of road accidents

- Overloading vehicles
- Speeding vehicles
- Overtaking in corners
- Careless driving
- Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions
- Bad roads
- Bad weather
- Driving while drunk

Qn. State the ways of preventing accidents on the road

- Reporting to the police.
- No driving while drunk.
- Drive well repaired vehicles.
- Repair the road.
- Do not overtake in corners.
- Do not overload the vehicles.

- Do not drive vehicles at a high speed.

FIRST AID

Qn. What is first aid?

- First aid is the first help given to an injured person before being taken to a hospital or clinic.

OR

First aid is the first help given to a person who has got an accident.

Qn. Who is a casualty?

- A casualty is a person who has got an accident.

Qn. Who is a first aider?

- A first aider is a person who gives first aid.

Qn. State the reasons why we give first aid

- To save life.
- To prevent further injuries.
- To stop bleeding.
- To promote quick recovery.
- To reduce pain.

A FIRST AID BOX

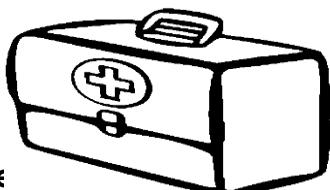
Qn. What is a first aid box?

- A first aid box is a box where material or things used to give first aid are kept.

Qn. What is a first aid kit?

- A first aid kit are materials or things used to give first aid.

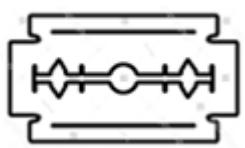
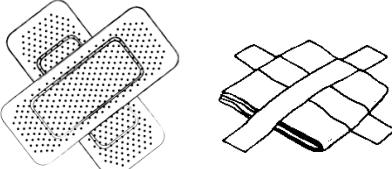
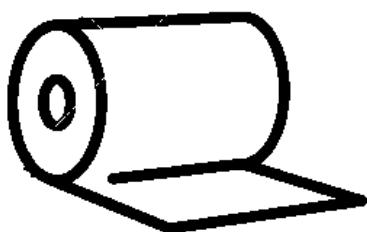
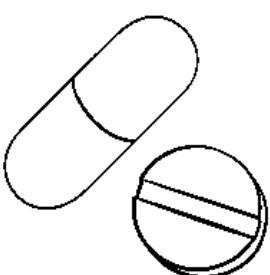
A first aid box



Qn. Mention the components of a first aid box

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| ▪ Pair of scissors | Soap |
| ▪ Safety pin | Clean cloth |
| ▪ Cotton wool | Painkillers |
| ▪ Bandage | Plaster |
| ▪ Surgical spirit | Gloves |
| ▪ Razor blade | Gauze |

Qn. Name these things used to give first aid

		
scissors	Safety pin	Cotton wool
		
bandage	razorblade	plaster
		
Surgical spirit	Gauze	Pain killers
		
gloves	Iodine solution	Needle and syringe

Qn. Mention the places where a first aid box is found

- Schools
- Aeroplanes
- Hotels
- Hospitals
- Vehicles
- Homes
- Factories

P.2 TERM THREE LIT. 1B NOTES

THEME: CHILD PROTECTION

CHILD WORK

Qn. What is child work?

Child work are things a child does to help in housework.

Qn. Mention the things children do at home to help in housework

- Sweeping the compound.
- Fetching water.
- Mopping the house.
- Collecting firewood
- Washing utensils.
- Cooking food.
- Digging around the house.
- Grazing animals.
- Cleaning the latrine/toilet.

Qn. Name these activities children do at home



Sweeping the compound



Cleaning the latrine

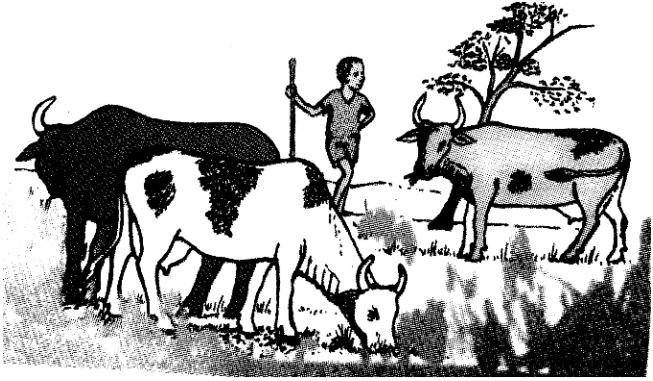


Fetching water



Collecting firewood

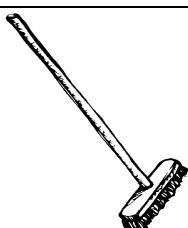
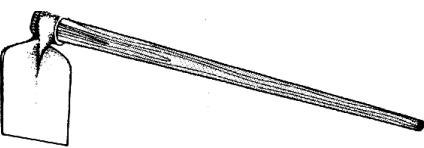
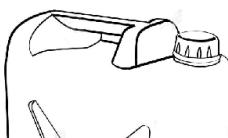


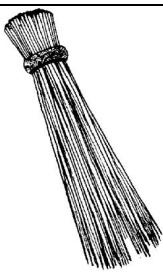
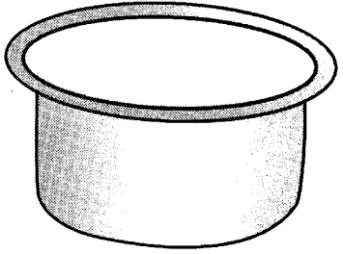
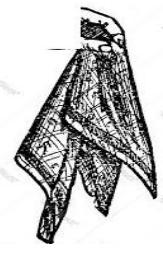
Digging around the house	Cooking food
	
Mopping the house	Washing utensils
	

Qn. Mention the things children used to do work at home

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ▪ Soap | Rag |
| ▪ Scrubbing brush | Hoe |
| ▪ Broom | Bucket |
| ▪ Soap | Jerry can |
| ▪ Basin | |

Qn. Draw the things children use to do work at home

		
soap	Scrubbing brush	hoe
		

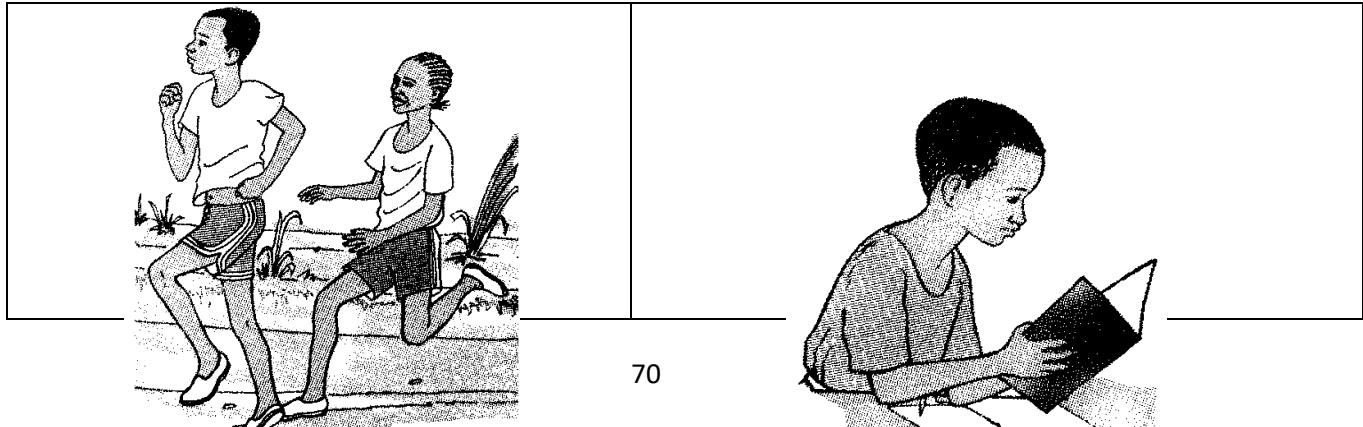
bucket	jerry can	basin
		
broom	saucepans	rag

WORK CHILDREN DO AT SCHOOL

Qn. Write the activities children do at school

- Cleaning the chalkboard.
- Sweeping the compound.
- Sweeping the classroom.
- Slashing the compound.
- Dusting the table.
- Picking rubbish from the compound.
- Sweeping the dormitory.
- Mopping the dormitory.
- Reading
- Dancing
- Drawing
- Playing
- Writing

Qn. Name these activities children do at school



running	reading
	

Qn. Mention the things children used to do work at school

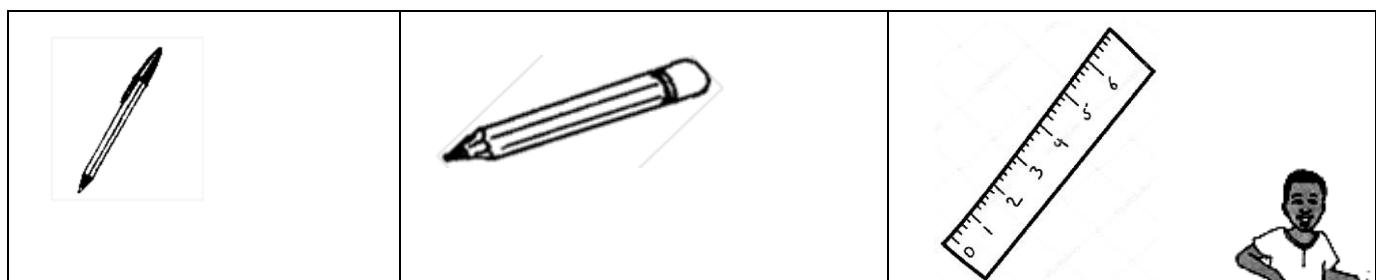
- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| ▪ Soap | Bucket |
| ▪ Scrubbing brush | Water |
| ▪ Broom | Basin |
| ▪ Rag | Slasher |
| ▪ Duster | |

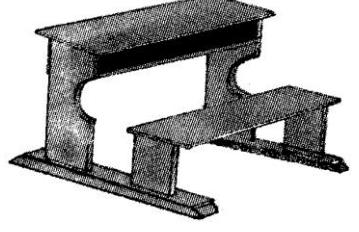
Other needs of children at school

Qn. Give other needs of children at school

- Ruler
- Book
- Pencil
- Desk
- Pen
- School bag

Qn. Draw these needs of children at school



pen	pencil	ruler
		
book	desk	School bag

BASIC NEEDS

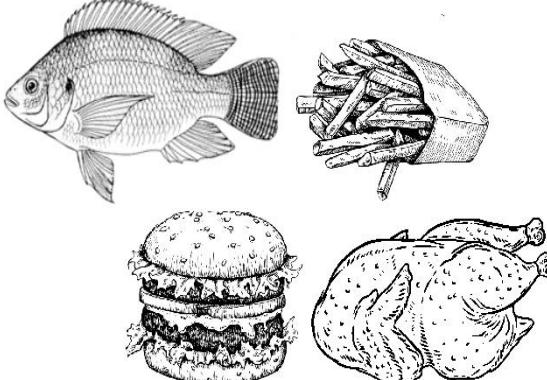
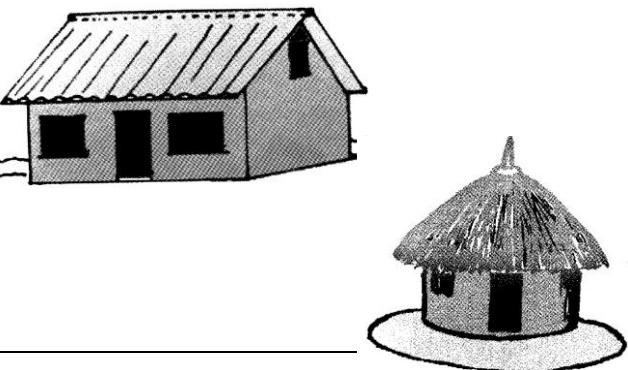
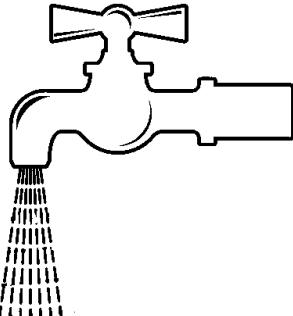
Qn. What are basic needs?

- Basic needs are things man cannot live without.

Qn. Mention examples of basic needs

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| ▪ Food | Love and care |
| ▪ Clothes | Medical care |
| ▪ Water | Shelter |
| ▪ Education | Security |

Qn. Name these basic needs of children

	
food	clothes
	

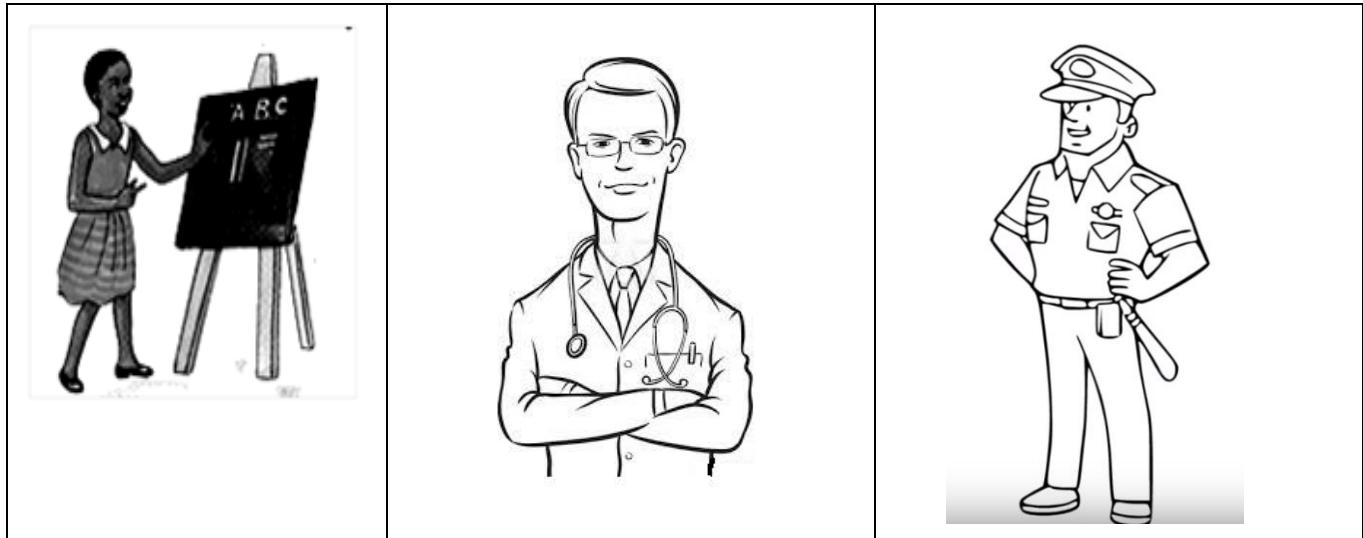
shelter	water
	
Medical care	security

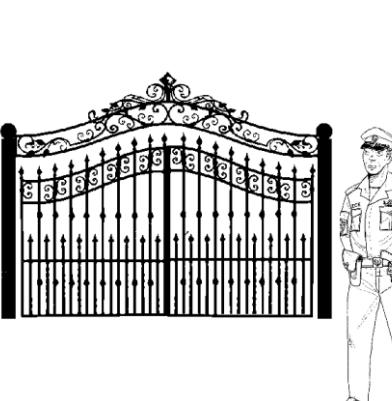
People who provide children with basic needs

Qn. Mention the people who should provide children with basic needs

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| ▪ Parents | Policemen |
| ▪ Guardians | Doctors |
| ▪ Government | Nurses |
| ▪ Teachers | Gatekeepers |

Qn. Name these people who provide basic need to children



teacher	doctor	policeman
		

nurse	gatekeeper	Parents(mother and father)

CHILD ABUSE

Qn. What is child abuse?

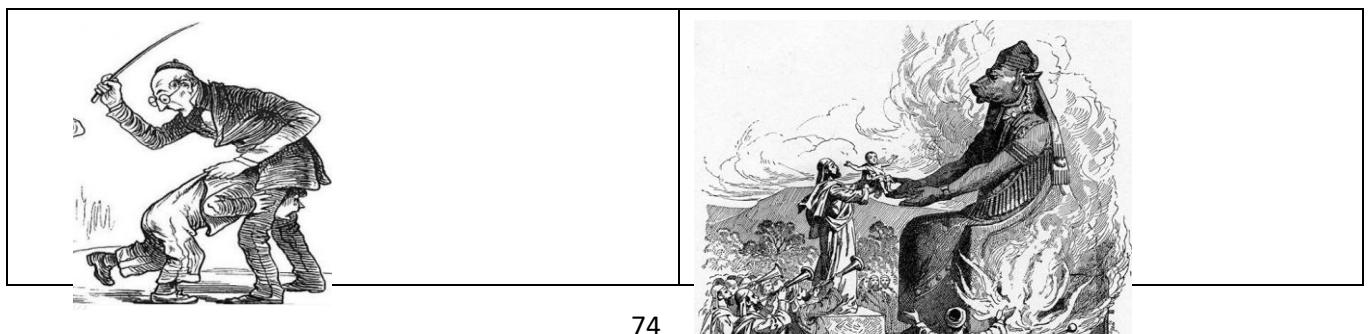
- Child abuse is the way children are mistreated by adults.

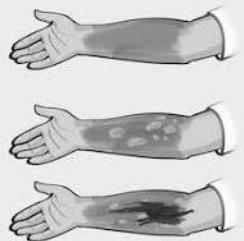
Forms of child abuse

Qn. State the ways how children are abused/mistreated

- Over beating children
- Child sacrifice
- Child labour
- Kidnapping
- Denying the child food
- Burning the child
- Defilement
- Bad touches to children
- Raping children
- Using bad language among children
- Denying children school
- Failure to take children to hospital
- Child neglect
- Harassing children

Qn. Name these way children are abused



Over beating children	Child sacrifice
	
Child labour	Burning the child
	
kidnapping	defilement

PEOPLE WHO ABUSE OR MISTREAT CHILDREN

Qn. Mention the people who abuse/mistreat children

- Some parents
- Drug users
- Some relatives
- Witch doctors
- Some teachers
- Strangers

Effects/results of child abuse

Qn. Give the effects of child abuse

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| ▪ Death | Blindness |
| ▪ Hunger | Sadness |
| ▪ Fear | Isolation |
| ▪ Hatred | Pain |
| ▪ School drop outs | Worry |
| ▪ Lameness/disability | Shame |

Ways of child protection

Qn. Give the ways of protecting children against child abuse

- Child to child monitoring.
- Reporting cases of child abuse to police.
- Teaching people about children's rights.

- Guiding and counseling children.
- Punishing people who mistreat children.
- Children should make an alarm for help.
- Children should avoid dark corners.
- Children should be taken for education.
- Using educational messages.

Qn. Give examples of educational messages

- PIASCY messages
- Straight talk messages
- Young talk messages
- Teacher talk messages
- PIASCY messages

Qn. Write PIASCY in full

- Presidential Initiative on AIDS Strategy for Communication to the Youth.

Qn. Write examples of PIASCY messages

- AIDS kills
- Say no to sex
- Avoid bad touches
- Give God the first priority/put God first
- Avoid gifts from strangers
- Virginity is healthy
- Stay in school
- Children's rights

Qn. What are children's rights?

- Children's rights are the ways children must be treated.

OR

- Children's rights are natural freedoms a child must have.

Examples of children's rights

Qn. Mention the examples of children's rights

- A right to education
- A right to medical care
- A right to play
- A right to food
- Right to pray
- A right to shelter/home
- A right to a family
- Right to freedom of speech
- A right to a name
- A right to be loved.

PEOPLE WHO PROMOTE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Qn. Give examples of people who promote children's rights

- Teachers
- Parents
- Religious leaders
- Police men/women
- Cultural leaders
- Political leaders
- Doctors

Qn. Give examples of religious leaders

- Imam
- Priest

Qn. Draw these people who promote children's rights



Political leader	policeman	policewoman

Ways of promoting children's rights

Qn. Mention the ways of promoting children's rights

- Talking to people about children's rights.
- Reporting people who misuse children's rights.
- Telling children their rights.
- Punishing people who misuse children's right.
- Importance of children's rights.

Qn. Mention the importance of children's rights

- Children get food.
- Parents give good care to their children.
- Children belong to different families.
- Parents give security to their children.
- Children get shelter.
- Children get clothes.
- Children get water
- Children get education.
- Children get medical care.

THEME: MATTER AND ENERGY

SUB-THEME: MEASURES

Qn. Give examples of things we measure

- Time
- Capacity
- Mass
- Weight
- Length
- Height

Qn. Give reasons why we measure

- To know the time
- To know the mass
- To know the capacity
- To know the weight
- To know the length

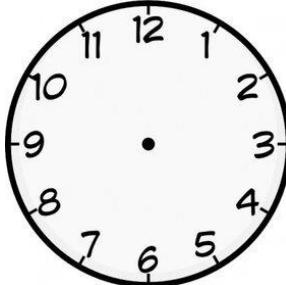
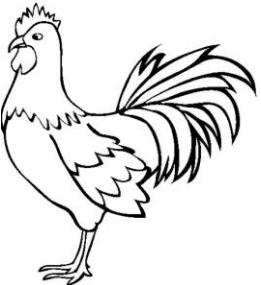
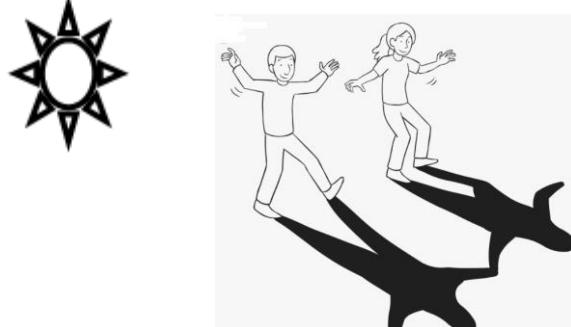
- To know the height

Time

Qn. Name the things used to measure time

- Clock face
- Watch
- Sun
- Shadow
- Cock

Qn. Draw these things used to measure time

	
clock face	watch
	
cock	Sun and shadow

Note:

- Time is measured in seconds, minutes, hours ,days ,months and years.

Qn. Where does the sun rise from?

- From the east.

Qn. Where does the sun set?

- In the west.

Note:

- When the sun is rising, it is morning time and when the sun setting, it is evening time.

CALENDAR

Qn. What is a calendar?

- A calendar is a system showing days, weeks and months of the year.

Days of the week

Qn. Mention the days of the week

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| ▪ Sunday | 1 st day |
| ▪ Monday | 2 nd day |
| ▪ Tuesday | 3 rd day |
| ▪ Wednesday | 4 th day |
| ▪ Thursday | 5 th day |
| ▪ Friday | 6 th day |
| ▪ Saturday | 7 th day |

Qn. How many days make a week?

- Seven days make a week.

Qn. What is the first day of the week?

- Sunday is the first day of the week.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Qn. Mention the months of the year

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| ▪ January | 31 days |
| ▪ February | 28/29 days |
| ▪ March | 31 days |
| ▪ April | 30 days |
| ▪ May | 31 days |
| ▪ June | 30 days |
| ▪ July | 31 days |
| ▪ August | 31 days |
| ▪ September | 30 days |
| ▪ October | 31 days |
| ▪ November | 30 days |
| ▪ December | 31 days |

Qn. Write the months of the year with 31 days

- March
- August
- October

- May
- July
- December

Qn. Which month has 28 days or 29 days?

- February

WEATHER

Qn. What is weather?

- Weather is a condition of the atmosphere at a given time.

Qn. Mention the elements/ factors of weather

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| ▪ Rainfall | Mist |
| ▪ Wind | Sunshine |
| ▪ Cloud cover | Temperature |
| ▪ Humidity | Fog |

Types/conditions of weather

Qn. Mention the types of weather

- Rainy
- Sunny
- Cloudy
- Windy
- Foggy
- Misty

Qn. Draw these types of weather



rainy



sunny



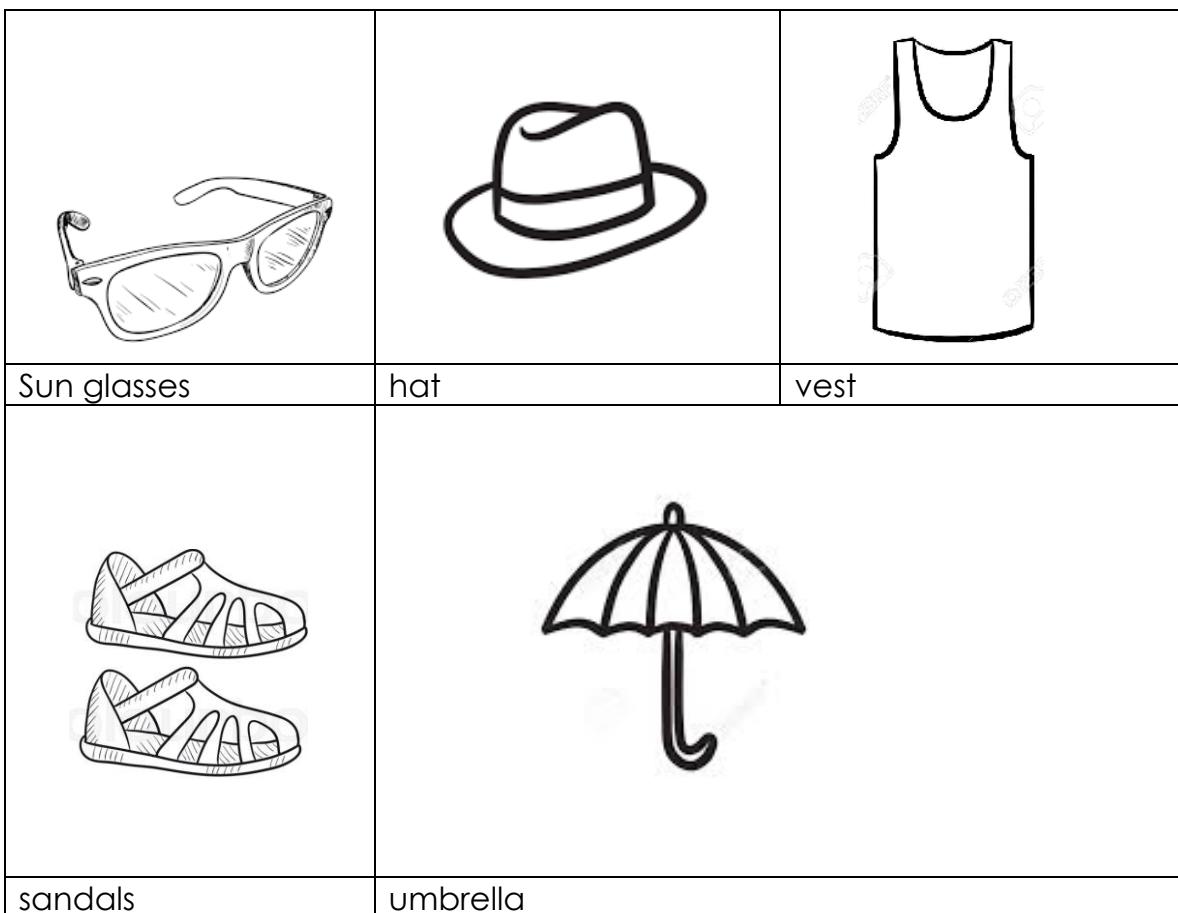
windy	cloudy

SUNNY WEATHER

Qn. Name the things used to manage a sunny weather

- Umbrella
- Sunglasses
- Light clothes
- Hat
- Sandals

Qn. Draw the things used to manage sunny weather



Note: The sun is the main natural source of heat and light.

Other sources of light:

- Stars

- Fire
- Fireflies
- Glow worms
- Torch
- Bulb
- Candle

Uses of the sun

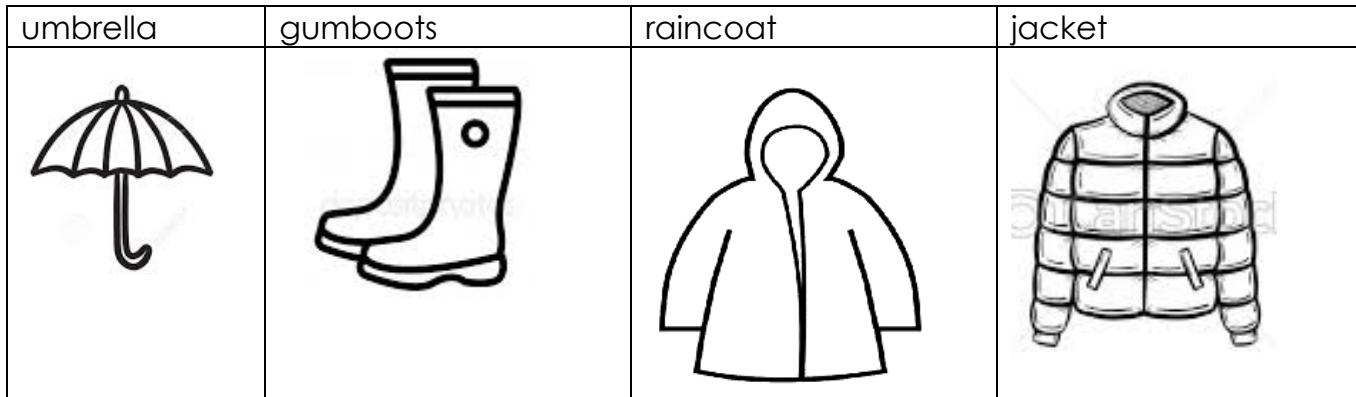
- It gives us light.
- It gives us heat.
- It helps the body to get vitamin D.
- It dries clothes.
- It dries harvested crops.

RAINY WEATHER

Qn. Name the things used to manage rainy weather

- Umbrella
- Rain coat
- Gumboots
- Sweater
- Jacket
- Banana leaves
- Scarf

Qn. Draw the things used to manage the sunny weather



Note:

- Rain is the main natural source of water.

Qn. Name the clouds that give us rain

- Nimbus clouds

Other sources of water

- Lakes
- Rivers
- Seas
- Oceans
- Wells
- Swamps
- Boreholes

Qn. Give the uses of water

- For cooking
- For drinking
- For washing clothes
- For bathing
- For watering plants
- For washing utensils

WINDY WEATHER

Qn. What is wind?

- Wind is moving air .

OR

- Wind is air in motion.

Qn. Give the uses of wind

- Wind is used for winnowing.
- Wind is used to fly kites.
- Wind drives away bad smell.
- Wind dries clothes.

Qn. Give examples of games played using wind

- Flying kites.
- Flying paper aeroplanes.
- Flying balloons

Qn. State the ways of managing windy weather

- Putting on sunglasses.

SEASONS

Qn. What is a season?

- A season is a period of time in a year when a certain activity is done.

Types of seasons

- Wet season
- Dry season

Wet season

- Wet season is a season when there is a lot of rainfall.

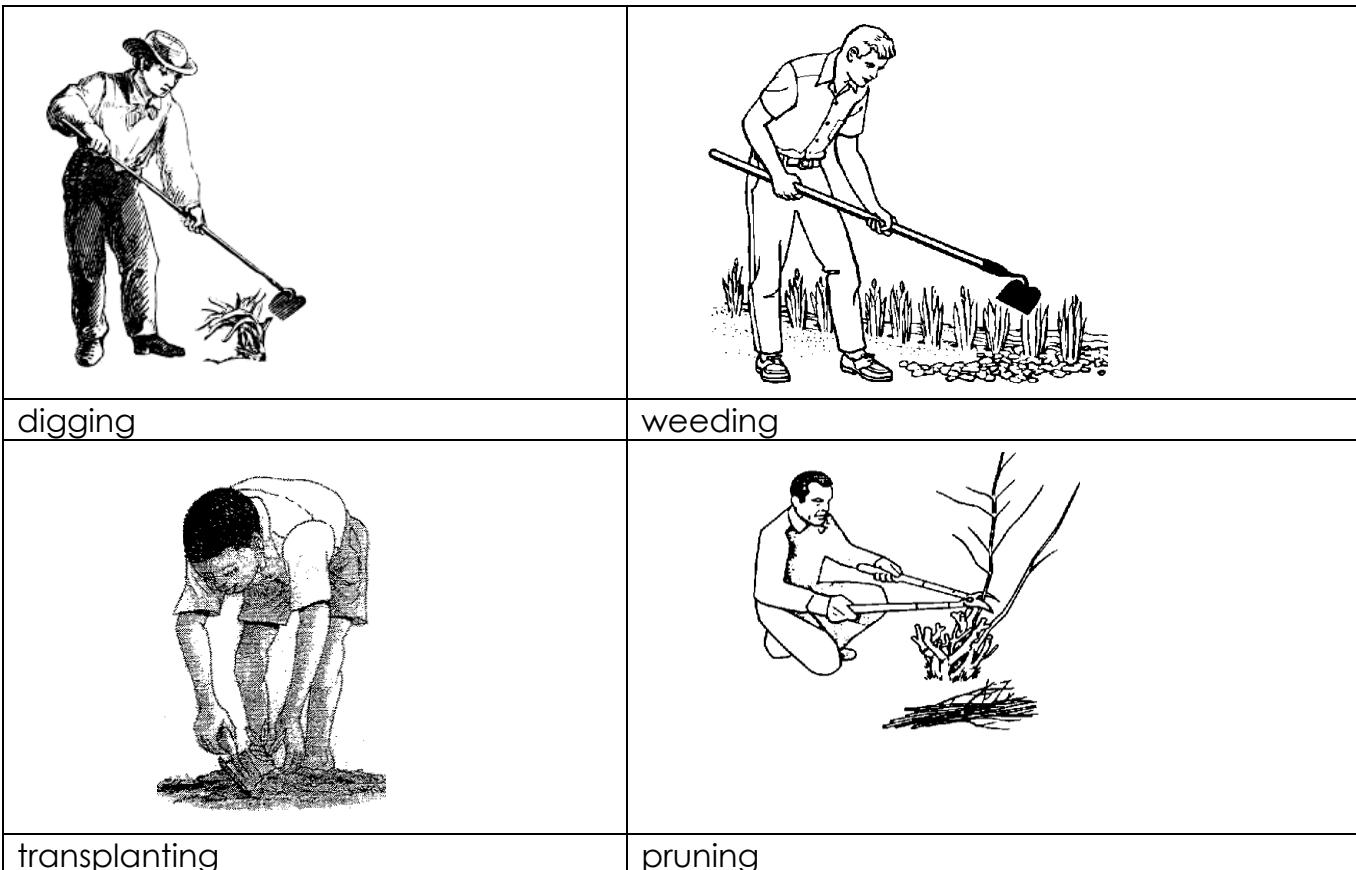
NOTE : A wet season is also called a rainy season.

Activities done during the wet season

Qn. Mention activities carried out during wet season

- Digging
- Planting
- Weeding
- Thinning
- Pruning
- Transplanting

Draw these activities done during wet season



Give the meaning of the following

(a) **Thinning**

- Thinning is the removal of excess plants from the garden.

(b) Pruning

- Pruning is the removal of excess branches from a plant.

(c) Weeding

- Weeding is the removal of unwanted plants from the garden.

(d) Weeds

- Weeds are unwanted plants in the garden.

(e) Transplanting

- Transplanting is the transfer of seedlings from a nursery bed to the main garden.

Qn. Name the garden tool used for

- (b) Transplanting**

- (d) **Pruning** pruner/pruning saw

DRY SEASON

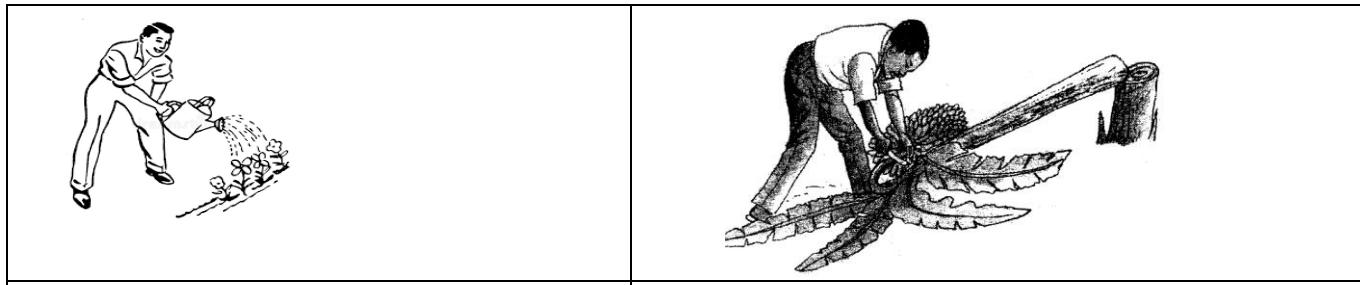
- A dry season is the period of the year when there is a lot of sunshine.

Activities done in dry seasons

Qn. Write down activities done in dry season

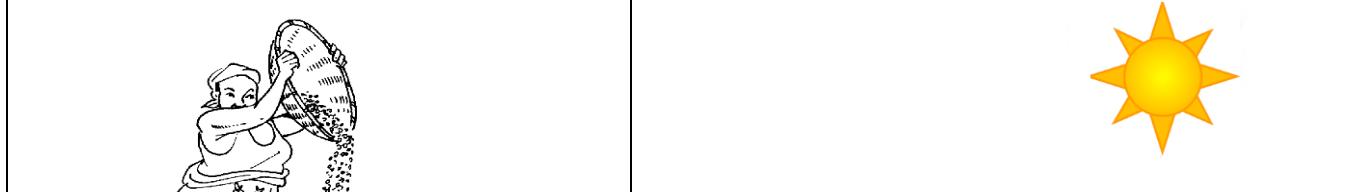
- Watering crops
 - Harvesting crops
 - Drying seeds
 - Winnowing
 - Mulching

Draw these activities done in dry season



Watering crops

harvesting



winnowing	drying seeds

Qn. Give the meaning of the following

(a) Mulching

- Mulching is the covering of top soil with dry plant material.

(b) Harvesting

Harvesting is the removing of ready crops from the garden.

Qn. Name the garden tool used for watering crops

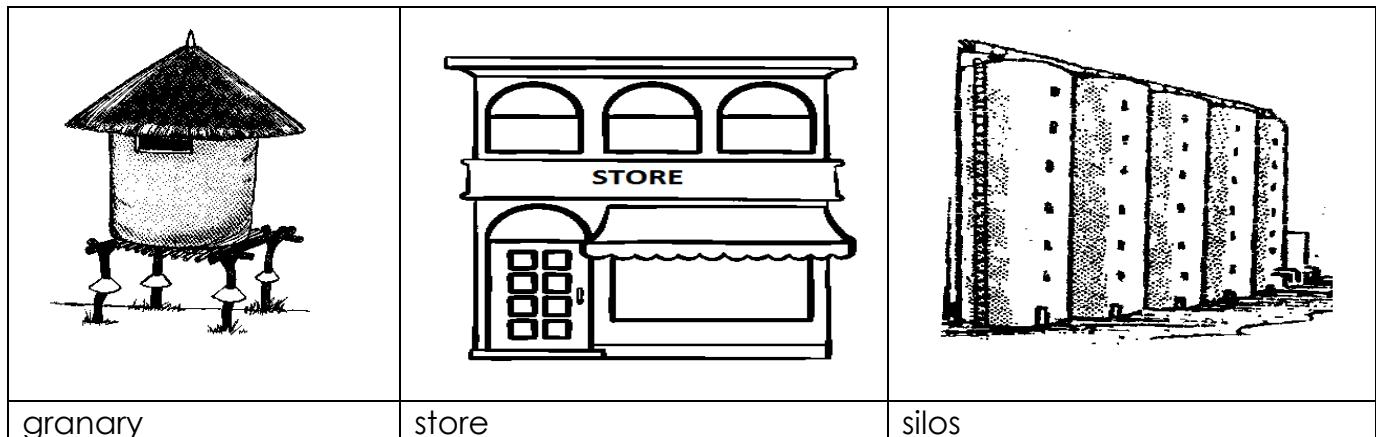
- Watering can

STORING CROPS

Qn. Mention places where crops are stored

- Granary
- Store
- Silos

Draw these places where crops are stored



WEIGHT

Qn. What is weight?

- Weight is how heavy or light an object is.

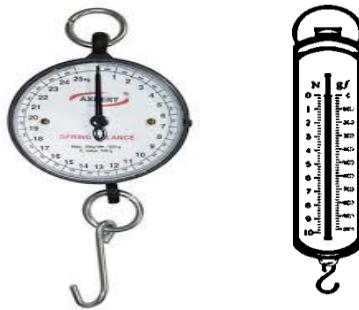
Qn. State the standard unit for measuring weight

- Newtons(N)

Qn. Name the instrument used for measuring weight

- Spring balance

Qn. Draw a spring balance



MASS

Qn. What is mass?

- Mass is the amount of matter contained in an object.

Qn. State the units used to measure mass

- Kilograms (kgs)
- Grammes (g)

Qn. Name the things measured in kilograms

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| ▪ Sugar | Beans |
| ▪ Wheat flour | Rice |
| ▪ Salt | Groundnuts |
| ▪ Cassava flour | Peas |
| ▪ Maize flour | Millet flour |

Qn. Draw these things measured in kilograms

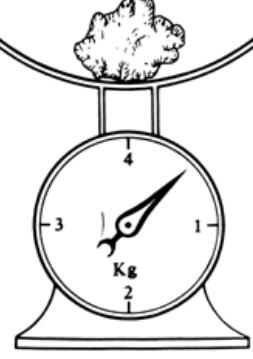
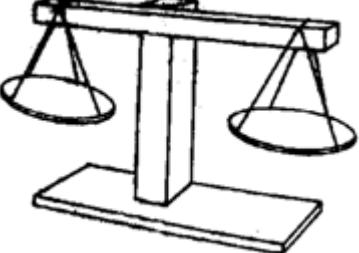
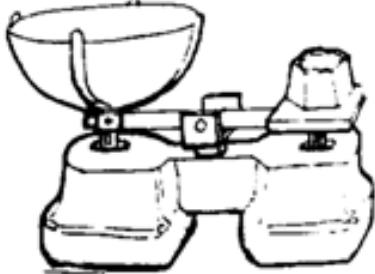
RICE	SUGAR	SALT
rice	sugar	salt
BEANS	GROUND NUTS	PEAS
beans	Ground nuts	peas

Things used to measure mass

Qn. Name the things used to measure mass/types of scales

- Beam balance
- Scale balance
- Set of scales balance

Qn. Draw these things used to measure mass

		
Scale balance	Beam balance	Set of scales

CAPACITY

Qn. What is capacity?

- Capacity is the amount of liquid a container can hold.

Qn. Mention the standard unit for measuring capacity

- Litres (l)

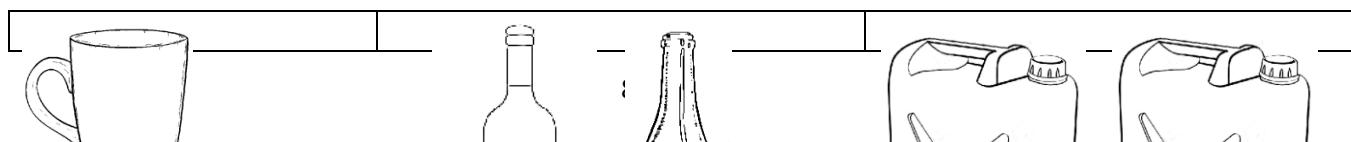
Qn. Mention the examples of liquids measured in litres

- Water
- Milk
- Soda
- Alcohol
- Cooking oil
- Paraffin
- Petrol
- Juice

Qn. Name the things used to measure liquids (capacity)

- Cups
- Bottle
- Jerry cans
- Tins
- Measuring jar
- Tanks

Qn. Draw these things used to measure liquids



cups	bottle	jerrycans

Length

Qn. What is length?

- Length is how long or short an object is.

Qn. Mention the standard unit for measuring length and height

- Metres (M)

Qn. Mention the things measured using metres

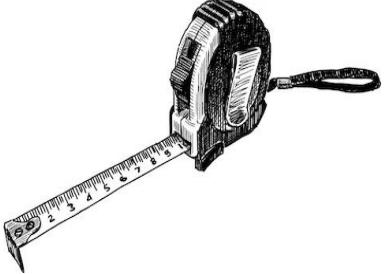
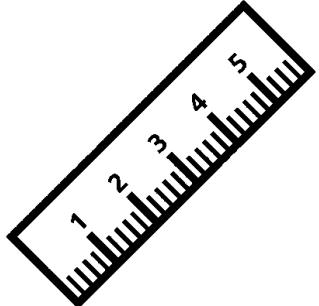
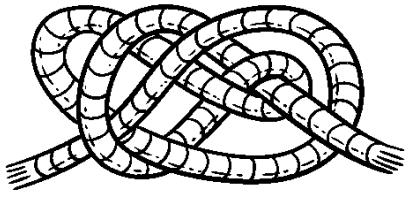
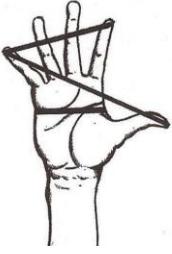
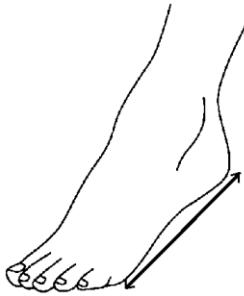
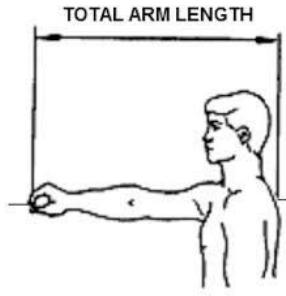
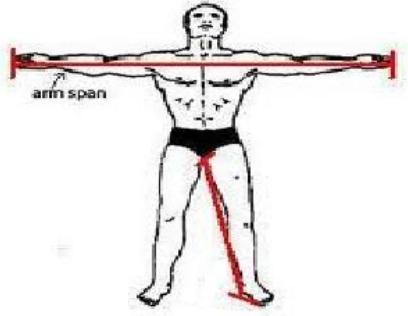
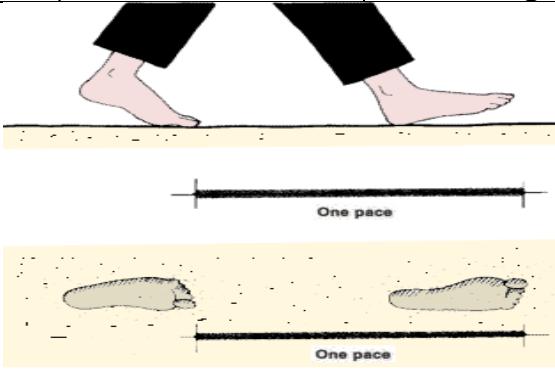
- Clothes
- Distance
- Timber
- Pipes
- Playground
- Book
- Verandah

Qn. Name the things used to measure length

- Tape measure
- Ruler
- Rope
- String
- Foot span
- Stride/leg spans
- Arm span

- Fathom

Qn. Draw these things used to measure length

		
Tape measure	Ruler	Rope /string
		 TOTAL ARM LENGTH
Hand span	Foot span	Arm's length
	 One pace One pace	
Arm span	Strides	

NOTE: Height is also measured in metres

MONEY

Qn. What is money?

- Money is the medium of exchange.

Types of money

Qn. Mention the types of money

- Coins
- Paper money/notes

Denominations of Uganda money

Qn. What name is given to the denominations of Uganda money?

- Shillings

Qn. Name these denominations of Uganda money

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| ▪ Shs.50 | Shs.2000 |
| ▪ Shs.100 | Shs.10,000 |
| ▪ Shs.200 | Shs.20,000 |
| ▪ Shs. 500 | Shs.50,000 |
| ▪ Shs.1000 | |

Qn. Draw these denominations of Uganda money

Sh. 50	Sh. 100	Sh.200	Sh. 500
Sh. 1000	Sh. 2000	Sh. 5000	Sh. 10,000
Sh. 20,000	Sh. 50,000		

USES OF MONEY

Qn. Give the uses of money

- Money is used for buying food.
- Money is used for buying clothes.
- Money is used for buying medicine.
- Money is used for paying school fees.
- Money is used for paying workers.

