

PRIMARY TWO

NEWS NOTES

TERM III 2020

THEME 1: PEACE AND SECURITY

LESSON ONE

People who keep peace and security

a) At school

1. Guards
2. Teachers
3. Administrators
4. Children
5. None teaching staff

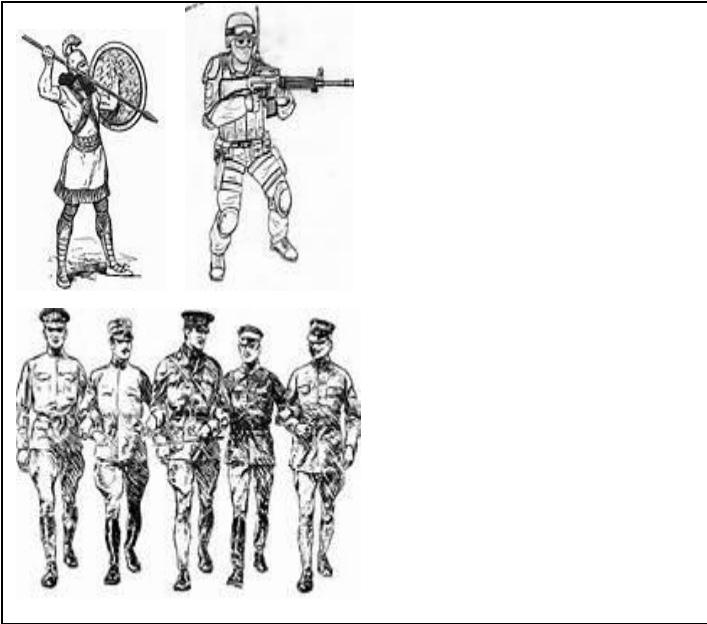
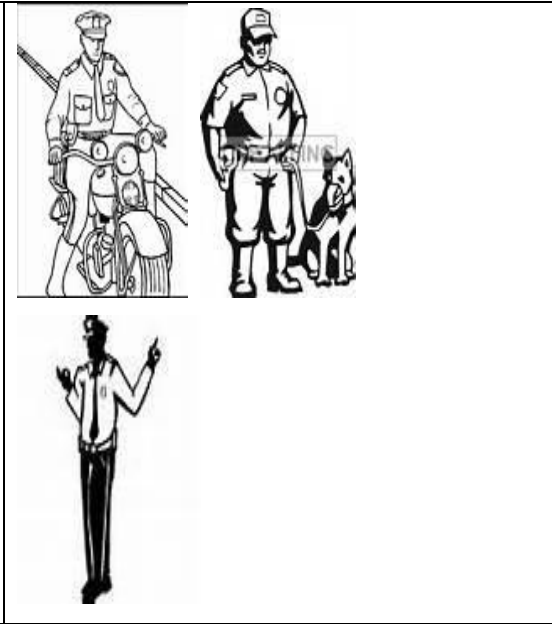
b) At home

1. Parents i.e. father or mother
2. Guards
3. Maids
4. Children

c) In the community

1. The police
2. The soldier
3. The guards
4. The L.Cs
5. The religious leaders

Name these peace and security keeping people

	
Soldiers	Police officers

Activity

1. Mention two people who provide security.

2. Move around school to see the security guards.

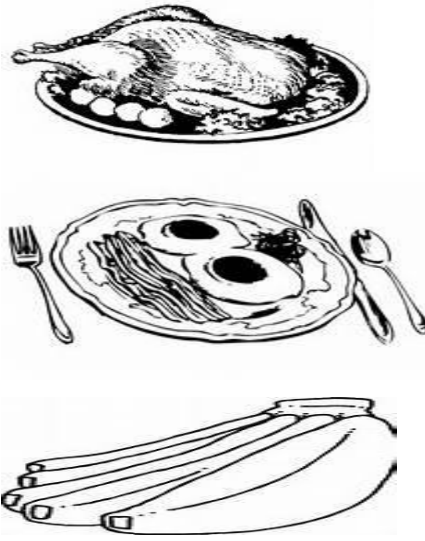

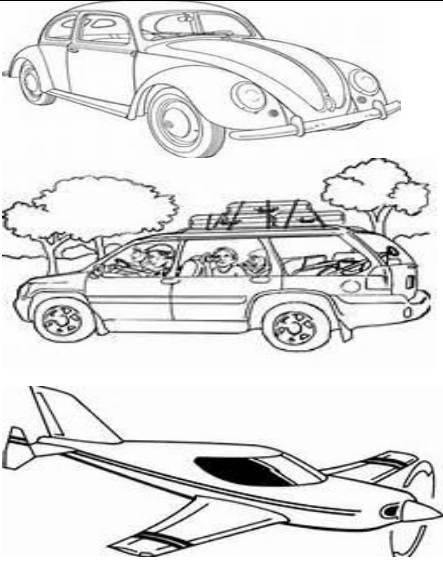
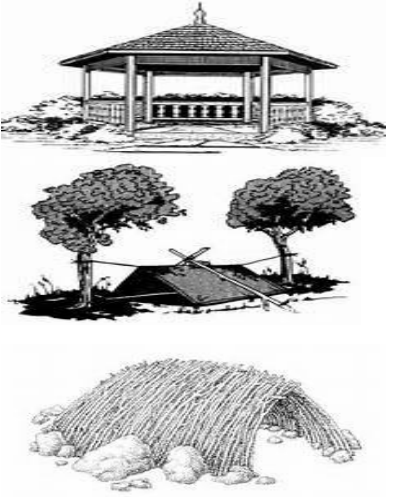


LESSON TWO

Roles of the people who keep peace and security

1. The parents

- They provide security in their homes i.e.
 - a) By hiring guards
 - b) By putting fences around their homes.
 - c) By guiding their children.
 - d) By reporting wrong doers to the police.
- They provide basic needs. E.g. food, water, clothes, shelter

Draw, name and colour these basic needs

		
food	Clothes	transport
		
shelter	Water	Medical care

b) Teacher

- They help the children use the school rules and regulations.

Examples of school rules

1. Put on proper school uniform.
 2. No fighting at school.
 3. No using abusive language.
 4. Bring to school only what's necessary e.g. toys are not allowed
 5. Follow the school timings.
- They guide and talk to the children about their security.
 - They guard children against bad people.

On assembly children are counselled and guided against bad people.






c) Children

- They obey rules and regulations.
- Listen to the teachers' / parents' instructions.
- Report strange people and things.
- Respect the school and home property.

d) Policewomen / men



- Keep law and order. – They control traffic on the road.
- Protect people and their property. – They put out fire.
- Arrest bad people. Or wrong doers. – They investigate crimes.
- Provide guidance and counseling.

		
Protecting people	Officer on duty	Fire fighting

What is happening in the pictures above?

e) **Religious leaders**

- Preach the word of God to the people.
- Provide guidance and counseling.
- Encourage people to live in harmony.
- Pray for the people and the country.

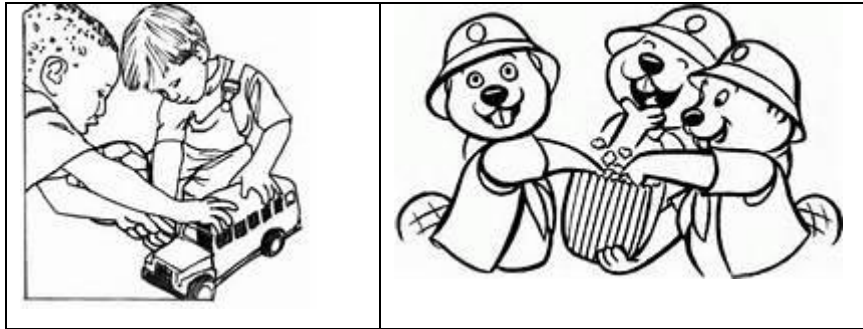
	
Preaching	Praying for people

LESSON THREE

Ways of promoting peace and security

- Counseling and guidance.
- Following rules and regulations.
- Listening and obeying instructions.
- Practicing religious norms.
- Praying for yourself and others.
- Forgiving people who have hurt you.

Sharing with others



Why is it good to keep peace and security.

- For safety.
- For respecting each other.
- Free movement of people, their goods and services.
- For freedom of speech.
- To carry out trade well.
- To protect people's property.
- For Cooperation
- For love

What happens if there is no security

- People can die.
- There is hunger.
- There will be loss of property.
- Movement will be difficult for people and their goods.
- People will be homeless.
- There will be child abuse.

A building destroyed during war.



Things we can use to keep peace and security

1. Dogs
2. Cameras

3. Cats
4. Parrots

Lesson four

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Write down any two people who keep peace and security.
 - a) At home a) parents b) maids
 - b) At school a) teachers b) guards
2. How useful are these people under peace and security in a community.
 - a) Reverend; preaches the word of God.
 - b) Soldiers; to keep peace and security in the country.
 - c) L.C chairman; to keep peace and security in the village.
3. Draw and name any two ways of keeping the security of a home.

Lesson five

THEME: CHILD PROTECTION

Is to keep children safe from dangers

Ways of child protection.

- Bad people should be reported to police.
- Guidance and counseling lesson should be given to children.
- Educate the children about their rights.
- Children should report to their parents the bad things done to them.
- Children should make an alarm for help.
- Children should be encouraged to move in groups.
- Avoid dark corners.
- Children should be taken for education.

How can children protect themselves?

SUB THEME: CHILD ABUSE

What is child abuse?

This is a way children are mistreated by an adult.

People who can mistreat/ abuse children

- Parents
- Witch doctors
- Strangers
- Drug users
- Teachers
- Relatives e.g. older brothers and sisters. Aunties Uncles, grandparents

Activity



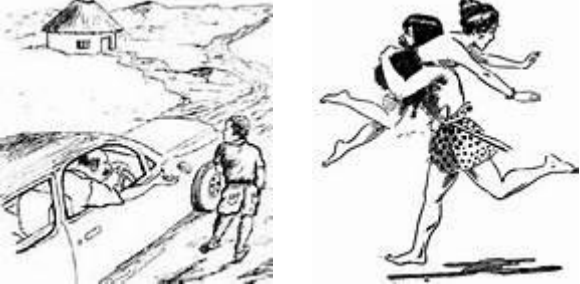

1. What is child protection?
2. How do we call the way children are mistreated by adults?

Lesson six

Forms of child abuse

- Child labour.
- Denial of basic needs
- Child sacrifice.
- Child neglect.
- Child abduction / kidnapping.
- Bad language
- Beating the child
- Burning the child.
- Threatening the child.
- Harassing the child.

Name these forms of child abuse.

	
Beating a child	Child labour
	
Kidnapping	Denying a child food

Lesson seven

Effects/results of child abuse

What happens if there is child abuse in the society / family/ community?

- Death
- Hunger
- Fear
- School dropouts
- disability
- Loneliness
- pain
- Shame
- Hatred
- Sadness
-

One can be kidnapped while moving in lonely places.



Lesson eight

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Write down any four forms of child abuse.
 1. Burning children
 2. Harassing children
 3. Denying children food
 4. Beating children
2. Who are the people most likely to do child abuse?

1. Parents
2. Teachers
3. Maids
4. Relatives

3. What is child abuse?

Is away children are mistreated by adults.

4. What can children do when one wants to kidnap them?

By making an alarm / running away / reporting to an adult.

5. List down 4 things which may happen if there is child abuse.

1. Death
2. School dropout
3. Fear
4. Hatred

Lesson nine

SUB THEME: MEASURES

Weather

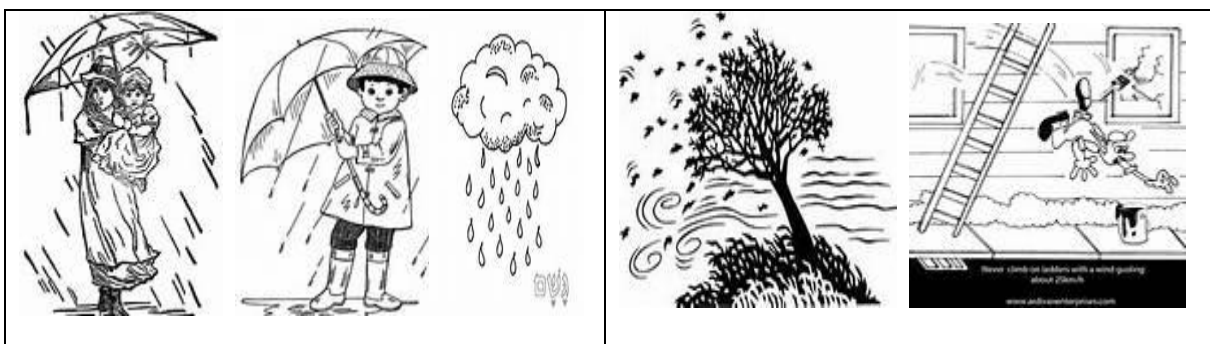
What is weather?


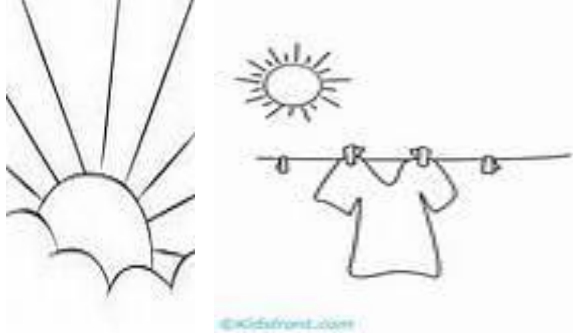
Weather is the state of atmosphere of a place for a short period of time.

Elements/ factors / components/ aspects of weather

- Rainfall
- wind
- Temperature
- Sunshine
- cloud cover

Name these types /conditions of weather



Rainfall	wind
	
Cloud	sunshine

Types of weather

1. Rainy weather
2. Sunny weather
3. Cloudy weather
4. Windy weather

Lesson ten

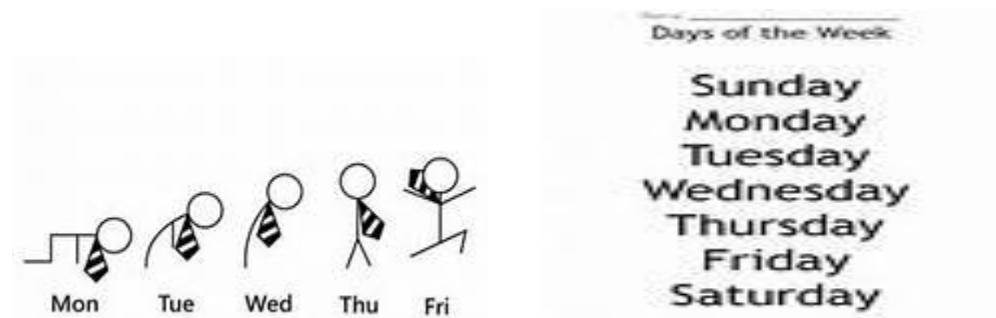
SUB THEME: Time

Telling the time of the day

7:00 am, 5:00 pm, 1:00 pm

a) The days of the week

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday



b) What is the last day of the week?

- ii) Which day of the week comes after Tuesday?
Wednesday comes after Tuesday.
- iii) Sunday is the first day of the week.
- iv) On which two days don't we come to school?
a) Saturday
b) Sunday
- v) Write in full.
a) Sun. - Sunday
b) Wed. - Wednesday
c) Sat. - Saturday

The calendar

- (Teacher and the learners try to count the last and next leap year)**

13

- | | | |
|-----|-----------|---------|
| 8. | August | _____ |
| 9. | September | 30 days |
| 10. | October | _____ |
| 11. | November | _____ |
| 12. | December | _____ |

(Tr. will teach the children how to count the days and month of the year on their hands.)

- What is the fifth month of the year?

May

- Which month has the fewest days?

February

- December** is the last month of the year.

- Name any two months with 31 days.

January / March / May/ July / August / October / December

Lesson twelve

Important events in the year

	<u>Event</u>	<u>Date</u>
1.	New year's day	1 st Jan
2.	Liberation day	26 th Jan
3.	Women's day	8 th March
4.	Good Friday	March / April
5.	Easter day	"
6.	Easter Monday	"
7.	Labour day	1 st May
8.	Martyrs day	3 rd June
9.	Heroes' day	9 th June

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------------------------|
| 10. | Independence day | 9 th October |
| 11. | Christmas day | 25 th December |
| 12. | Boxing day | 26 th December |

Christmas day celebrations



Activity

1. What do we remember on these days as we celebrate them;
 - a. Good Friday
 - b. Easter Sunday
 - c. Martyrs day
 - d. Christmas day
 - e. Heroes day

Lesson thirteen

SUB THEME; Seasons

We have two seasons

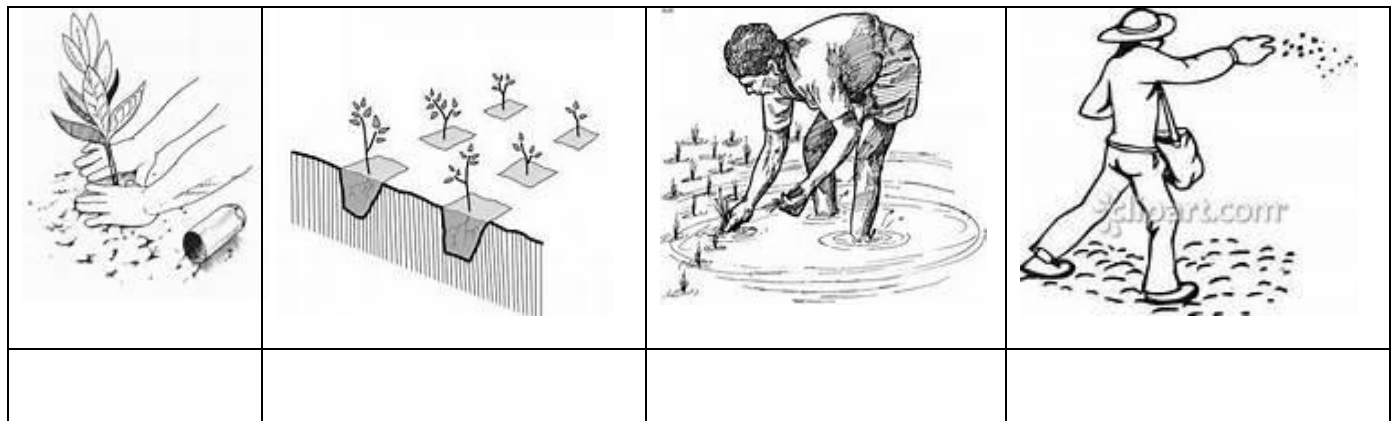
1. Wet season
2. Dry season

Activities done in the wet season

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| - Planting | - Weeding | |
| - Pruning | - Thinning | - Transplanting |

a) What is planting?

Planting is the putting of seeds in the ground.

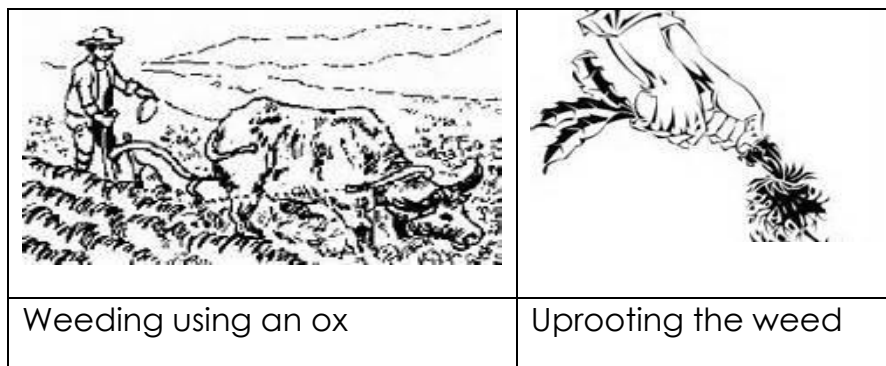


b) What is weeding?

Weeding is the removal of unwanted plants from the garden.

N.B: Unwanted plants are called weeds.

People weeding the garden

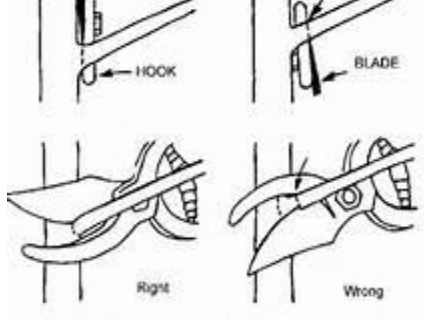



Wanted plants in the garden are called crops.

c) What is pruning?

Pruning is the cutting off of unwanted branches and old parts of a plant.

Someone pruning the crops

	
Pruning	Pruning

d) What is thinning?

Thinning is the removal of some plants to give space to the others to grow well.

Someone thinning the crops

		
Thinning the crops		Non thinned and a thinned area in the garden

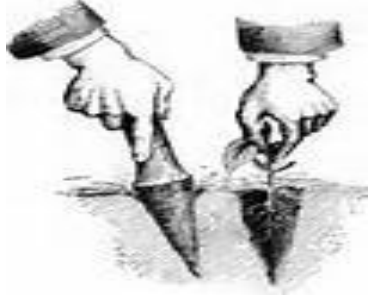
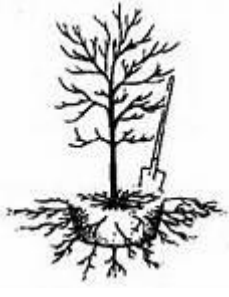

Lesson fourteen

e) What is transplanting?

This is the transfer of seedling from the nursery bed to the main garden.

A nursery bed is a small piece of land where tiny seeds are first planted . e.g cabbage seeds.

Someone transplanting crops

		
Transplanting		

The dry season




Activities done in the dry season

- Watering plants
- Sheltering crops
- clearing land
- Drying seeds
- Harvesting

f) What is harvesting?




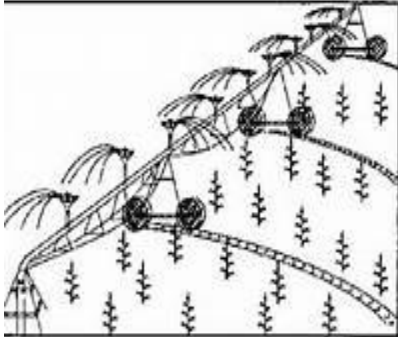
This is the removal of ready crops from the garden.

Someone harvesting

		
Harvesting		

g) What is watering plants?



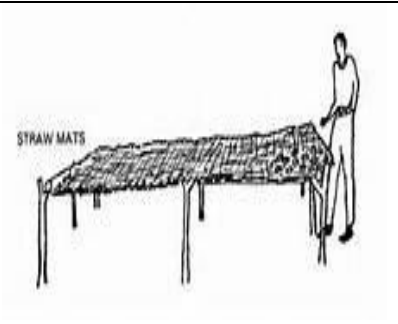
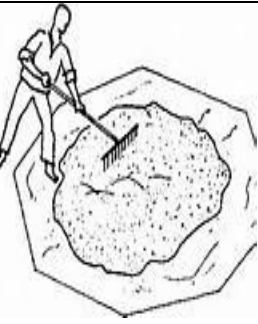
- This is the way of adding more water to the soil in a dry season.
- This is the spraying of water onto the plants during the dry season.

c) Drying seeds

This is when seeds are put out under sunshine to dry.

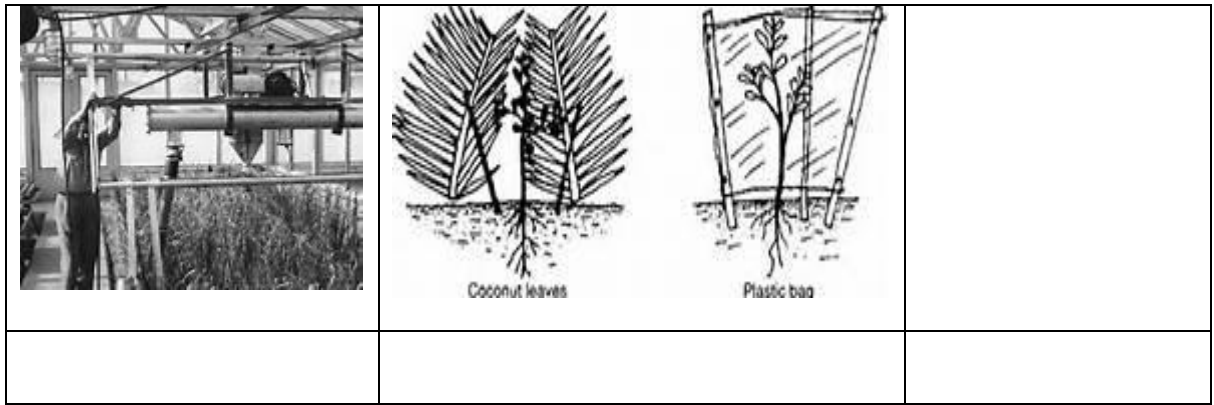
Drying seeds

			
Drying seeds	Curing tobacco	Drying on rack	Drying seeds too on a mat

d) Sheltering crops

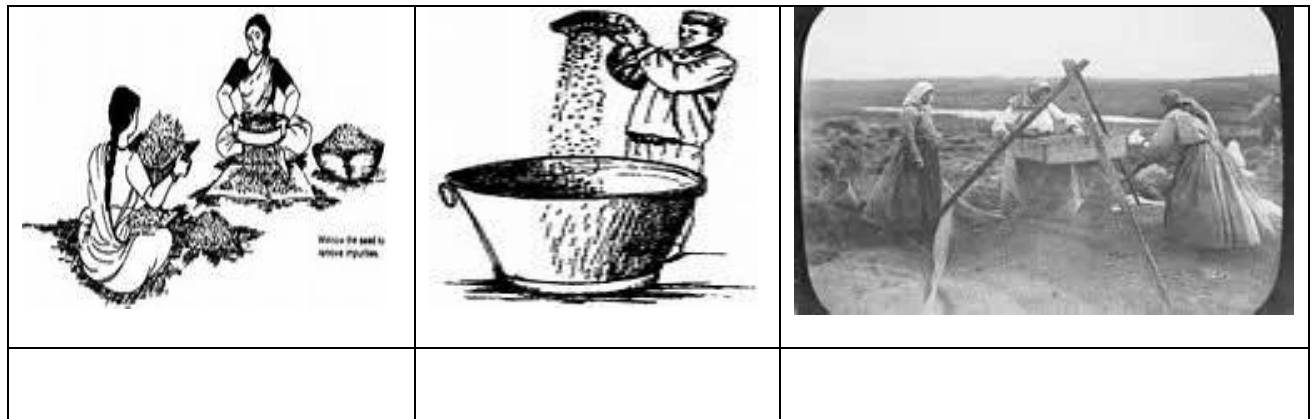
This is when you cover top of a nursery bed to protect the seedling from bad weather, animals/pests.

Sheltering crops



e) Winnowing

The removal of husks from the seeds using wind



Lesson fifteen and sixteen

Practical lesson

Planting, watering, sheltering, thinning

Lesson seventeen

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Name any two activities done in the wet season.
Ploughing / planting / weeding / thinning / pruning / transplanting
2. What are weeds?
Weeds are unwanted plants in the garden.

3. **Transplanting** is the transfer of seedlings from a nursery bed to the main garden.
4. What is a nursery bed?
Is a small piece of land where tiny seeds are first planted?
5. List down any three activities in the dry season.
 1. Harvesting
 2. Drying seeds
 3. Watering plants
6. Why are plants sheltered?
To prevent direct sunshine
7. Why do we water plants?
To keep them healthy

Lesson eighteen

SUB THEME: Height

What is height?

Height is how tall or short something is.

Height is measured in metres and centimetres.

Examples of things we measure in height

- People
- Buildings
- Hills
- Furniture e.g. tables, chairs, doors
- _ Plants
- _ Mountains

Things we use to measure height

- Thread
- Rulers

- Sticks
- Strings
- Rolls
- Metre rulers

Lesson nineteen

Practical lesson

Measuring heights of things in the class

e.g tables, chairs, the students, teachers

Make records of the things measured

- a) I am _____ metre and _____ cm.
- b) The tallest student is _____ m _____ cm.
- c) The shortest student is _____ m _____ cm.
- d) My table is _____ m _____ cm.
- e) My chair is _____ m _____ cm.
- f) Tr. _____ is _____ m and _____ cm.
- g) Tr. _____ is _____ m and _____ cm.

lesson twenty

THEME: Recreation, festival and holidays

Sub theme: Recreation

What is recreation?

Recreation is the way of spending ones leisure (free) time.

Recreation makes our mind and body relax.

Recreation activities at home

- Playing games
- Reading news / story books.
- Swimming.
- _ Watching TV.
- _ Listening or telling stories.
- _ Listening to music.

- Partying / going for picnic.
- Playing computer games.

Some children like playing games.



Recreation activities at school

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| - Resting | - Listening to music |
| - Trips | - Watching videos |
| - Playing computer games | - Swimming |
| - Playing games | - Reading story books. |
| - Dancing | |

Dancing is liked and enjoyed by many children.



Draw yourself doing one recreation activity

Places where people can go to relax their mind

- Beaches
- Gym
- Game parks
- Zoo
- Swimming pools
- Recreation centres e.g Kiwatule, Wonder world, Kavumba etc.....
- Theatre
- stadium
- Cinema halls
- Field / play ground

Importance of recreation

Why do we go for recreation?

- To rest
- To entertain
- For fun
- To exercise
- For enjoyment
- For good health

SUB THEME: Festivals





Cultural festivals

What are cultural festivals?

These are celebrations different tribes do in their cultures.

Common cultural practices in our societies

- Naming of newly born children.
- Introduction.
- Funeral rites
- Marriage.
- Birth of twins.
- Initiation

		
wedding	burial	baby
		
twins		

a) Naming children

- They can name according to situation.
- They can name according to the position in the family.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Mugeni	Samya	Fish
Musoke	Baganda	Rain
Natukunda	Banyankole	He loves us
Wasswa	Baganda	Elder twin
Kato	Baganda	Young twin
Kizza	Bagannda	Follower of twins

These are given by the government to the whole country.

- a) Liberation day - 26th Jan
- b) Women's day - 8th March
- c) Labour day - 1st May
- d) Heroes' day - 9th June
- e) Independence day - 9th October

3) **Religious days**

- a) Easter Sunday - No particular date
- b) Easter Monday - No particular date
- c) Martyrs day - 3rd June
- d) Christmas day - 25th December
- e) Idd Mubarak - No particular date
- f) Idd Elfitri - No particular date
- g) Good Friday - No particular date

Importance of holidays

- For resting from too much work.
- For helping the parents at home.
- For praying to God.
- For remembering some people and honour them.
- For merry making.
- For visiting friends and relatives.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Give the meaning of these names;
 - a) Salongo - father of the twins to the Baganda.
 - b) Apio - a twin girl to the Iteso.

- c) Mukisa - blessing to the Baganda.
2. Name any 4 places where people go for recreation.
- a) Beaches b) zoo c) Theatres
- d) Hotels e) cinema halls f) Swimming pools
3. Which tribe tattoos their foreheads?
- Karamajongs
4. Which tribe practices circumcision of boys as a way of initiation?
- Bagisu
5. List down any two religious holidays celebrated in a year.
- a) Easter holidays b) Christmas holidays
6. Write down 2 things you do during your holidays.
- a) swimming b) skipping c) playing football
7. **Uganda** got its independence on 9th October.
8. What do we call the chart that shows days, dates, weeks and months of the year?
- A calendar