**MOTHERCARE**

**PREPARATORY**

**SCHOOLS**

**P.2 LITERACY FOR TERM III-2024.**

**THEME ONE: PEACE AND SECURITY.**

**SUB THEME: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY.**

People who provide us with security;

**(a) At home;**

1. Parents

2. Grand parents

3. Children

4. House keepers

5. Security guards.

**(b) At school**

1. Teachers

2. Children

3. Prefects

4. Non-teaching staff

5. Security guards.

**(c) In the community**

1. Police

2. Religious leaders

3. The army

4. L.D.U’s (Local Defense Unit)

5. L.C’s Local Council members.

6. Elders

7. Security guards.

8. Cultural leaders e.g. kings

**Activity**

Draw people who provide us with peace and security.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| children | teachers | parents |
|  |  |  |
| policemen | Grand father | A soldier |

**Roles of people who keep peace and security.**

**(a) Teachers;**

1. Teachers guide and counsel children.

2. Teachers teacher children.

3. Teachers provide rules and regulations to children.

4. Teachers enforce discipline.

**(b) Parents;**

1. Parents guide and counsel children.

2. Parents enforce discipline in children.

3. Parents provide family needs to children.

**(c) Children;**

1. Children obey rules and regulations.

2. Children guide their friends.

3. Children protect their friends.

4. Children report bad behaviour to elders.

**(d) Police;**

1. Police keeps law and order.

2. Police counsel and enforce discipline.

3. Police protect people and their property.

**(e) Religious leaders;**

1. They guide and counsel children.

2. They enforce societal norms.

3. They preach the word of God.

**Learner’s activity;**

1. Name any two people who provide us with peace and security at;

(a) School (b) at home

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. How are these people important in our community?

(a) Police men

(b) Priests

3. Write the following in full;

(a) L.D.U \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(b) L.C \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ways of promoting peace and security**.

1. Praying

2. Following rules and regulations

3. Obeying rules

4. Thanking

5. Forgiving

6. Sharing

7. Helping

8. Guiding others.

9. Greeting

10.By respecting

**Learner’s activity**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| People praying | Children greeting |
|  |  |
| Children helping one another | Children sharing |

**Importance of promoting peace and security.**

We need security for:

1. Love

2. free movement of people

3. freedom of speech

4. respect

5. togetherness among people in the community

6. Proper growth of people

INSECURITY

Insecurity is when people are not safe from danger.

PEOPLE WHO CAUSE INSECURITY ARE:

Thieves

Kidnappers

Rapist

Rebels

Murderers

CAUSES OF INSECURITY ARE:

Fighting/ wars

Diseases

Poverty

Insecurity

**Effects of insecurity.**

Insecurity causes;-

1. Death

2. Hunger

3. Famine

4. Divorce/separation of families

5. Causes enmity among people

6. Disabilities/lameness

7. Loss of job.

8. Fights

9. Fear

10. Trauma

11. Dropping out of school.

12. Homelessness

13. Displacement

14. Loss of property

**Learners’ activity;**

1. Identify three ways of promoting peace and security.

2. Give two reasons why we need peace and security in our community.

3. Mention three effects of insecurity in the community.

**Theme 10: Child protection**

**Sub-theme: Child work and child abuse.**

**Children’s work, roles, responsibilities, or duties at home.**

1. They fetch water.

2. They do house work.

3. They collect firewood.

4. They dig in the garden.

CHILDRENS WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES, ROLES, OR DUTIES AT SCHOOL.

Writing

Sweeping

Picking rubbish

Reading books

Mopping

Collecting books

Collecting pencils

Fetching water

**Basic needs of children.**

Children need the following;

a. food, clothes, water, shelter, medical care, love.

b. They need to live in a peaceful environment.

**Activity;**

1. Draw the needs of children.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| clothes | Food | Houses | Water |

2. Give two examples of work children do at home.

Other needs are:

Medical care, love and care, security, education

People who provide children with basic needs are:

Parents, guardians

**Bad acts done to children.**

**Child abuse**

Child abuse is the mistreatment of a child by an adult.

**Forms or examples of child abuse**

1. Beating them

2. Child sacrifice

3. Child labour

4. Kidnapping

5. Raping children

6. Defiling children

7. Making children carry heavy loads.

8. Harsh punishments

9. Denial of basic needs.

10. Bad touches

**Activity**

1. What is child abuse?

2. Name these forms of child abuse.

**Effects of child abuse.**

1. Anger, sadness, loneliness, pain, hatred, lame, worry, deaf, fear, shame, death, isolation

**Ways of child protection.**

1.by loving them

By guiding them

2. Reporting incidents.

3. Using educational messages e.g. young talk, straight talk

4. Parental guidance.

**Activity**

1. Identify three effects of child abuse.

2. Give three ways of child protection

**Children’s rights.**

Children have a right to;-

a. have food

b. have a name

c. have a home

d. have clothes.

e. Play

f. Pray

g. Freedom of speech

**Learner’s activity**

1. Give any four rights of children.

2. State any four ways of child abuse.

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDRENS RIGHTS ARE :

Children get basic needs

Children get education

Children get medical care

CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is the giving of children work they can not do.

EXAMPLES OF CHILD LABOUR

Washing many clothes

Carrying heavy things

Working for long hours

CAUSES OF CHILD ABUSE ARE:

Poverty

Disobedience

Indiscipline

Quarrelling

EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE ARE:

Anger, sadness, lameness, pain, hatred,lame,worry,sickness,fear,death,blindness

WAYS OF AVOIDING CHILD ABUSE ARE:

By following rules

By obeying parents

By respecting

A COMMUNITY

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

EXAMPLES OF COMMUNITIES ARE:

Schools home markets church, mosque hospitals

ACTIVITIES DONE IN A COMMUNITY ARE:

Fishing, fetching water, charcoal burning, teaching, cooking, digging, story quarrying, grazing animals, digging, sweeping,

PIASCY IN FULL

Presidential

Initiative on

Aids

Strategy for

Communication to

Youth

PIASSCY MESSAGES

Stay in school

Avoid bad touches

Avoid gifts from strangers

THEME III: MEASURES

SUB THEMES: TIMES OF THE DAY

TIMES OF THE DAY

Morning Afternoon

Evening Night

We have two main parts of the day and these are:

Day

Night

DAYS OF THE WEEK

There are seven days in a week and these are:

Sunday 1st day

Monday 2nd day

Tuesday 3rd day

Wednesday 4th day

Thursday 5th day

Friday 6th day

Saturday 7th day

A CALENDAR

A calendar is a chart showing months of the year and days of the week

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

WEATHER

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at the given time and place.

TYPES OF WEATHER

Sunny Windy

Cloudy Rainy

ELEMENTS OF WEATHER

Rainfall windy

Sunshine cloudy cover

SEASONS

We have two seasons in Uganda and these are:

Wet season

Dry season

Wet season is a period of too much rainfall

ACTIVITIES DONE IN A WET SEASON SEASON ARE:

Planting seeds weeding

Thinning transplanting

Thinning is the removal of excess plants from the garden.

Dry season is a period of too much sunshine

ACTIVITIES DONE IN A DRY SEASON ARE:

Harvesting drying seeds

Watering crops winnowing

Digging, ploughing and cultivating

Mulching

EXAMPLES OF SEEDS PLANTED IN A WET SEASON ARE:

Beans, maize, rice, millet

PLACES FOR STORING FOOD ARE:

Granary store

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH RAINFALL ARE:

It kills people

IT kills animals

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH SUNSHINE ARE:

It kills animals

It kills people

EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH WIND ARE:

It breaks houses

It breaks schools

Itspoils crops

EXAMPLES OF GARDEN TOOLS

Hoe, watering can, panga, basket, spade, wheel barrow, axe, rake, knife

UNIT5S OF MEASURES

Litres/half litre kilogram/half kilogram

Metres/ half metre

OTHER UNITS WE USE IN MEASURING ARE:

Weight, height, length, and width

THINGS MEASURED IN LITRES ARE:

Water, soda, beer, cooking oil, milk, juice and paraffin

THINGS MEASURED IN KILOGRAMS ARE:

Beans, rice, salt, sugar, cowpeas, millet, meat, cement, tealeaves,

THINGS MEASURED IN METRES ARE:

Cloth, strings, mats, pipes, ropes, roads, ruler, tables, benches

THINGS USED TO MEASURE WEIGHT ARE:

Beam balance

Weighing scale

Spring balance

THINGS USED TO MEASURE METRES

Strings, foot, strides, rulers, hand span, tape measure

THINGS USED TO MEASURE LIQUIDS ARE:

Cups, bottles, jerry cans

MONEY

We have two types of money and these are:

Coins

Notes

MONEY AND ITS FEATURES

WRITING MONEY IN WORDS

SHAPES

Circle, square, rectangles, triangles, kite, cone, oval, star, cylinder,zig zag

NAMING DIFFERENT SOLIDS

**THEME 2: RECREATION, FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS.**

**Sub-theme: Recreation activities at home and school.**

These are;

1. Going for a picnic.

2. Resting

3. Listening to music

4. Telling and listening to stories.

5. Paying a visit.

6. Reading for pleasure.

7. Playing and watching games.

8. Swimming.

**Importance of recreation activities.**

We need them for;

1. Learning

2. Amusement

3. Enjoyment

4. Fun

5. Rest

6. Entertainment

7. Exercises

**Activity**

1. Draw these activities done at school.

(a) Swimming (b) Resting

2. Give three uses of recreation activities.

**Cultural festivals**

These are THINGS PEOPLE DO IN THEIR DIFFERENT TRIBES TO CELEBRATE SOMETHING

1. child naming e.g. twins
2. burying the dead
3. funeral rites
4. introduction ceremony
5. marriage

2. Initiation is the way of welcoming people in a society.

EXAMPLES OF INITIATION CEREMONIES ARE:

Circumcision

Introduction ceremony

Funeral rites

De-toothing

**Importance of initiation**

Initiation can be for;-

(a) Identification (b) Recognition.

**Activity**

1. Name the children born on the same day by the same mother at the same time.

2. Mention one group of people who circumcise the men.

3. Give one importance of initiation.

4. Give special names given to twins.

**Holidays**

Types of holidays

(a) School holidays

(b) National and public holidays.

(c) Religious holidays

**1. School Holidays**

(a) Term I (ii) Term II (iii) Term III

2. National or public holidays.

(a) Independence day on 9th October every year

(b) Women’s day on 8th March every year

(c) Labour day on 1st May every year

(d) Heroes’ day on 9th June every year

(e)

**3. Religious holidays.**

(a) Martyrs day on 3rd June every year

(b) Christmas day on 25th December every year

(c) Idd day

(d) Easter Sunday

(e) Good Friday

(f) Ash Wednesday

(g) Easter Monday

(h)Palm Sunday

HOLY DAYS

Sunday for Christians

Friday for Muslims

Saturday for Adventists

**Activity**

1. Give two types of holidays.

2. Mention two examples of religious holidays.

3. Name one natural holiday.

E

EXAMPLES OF PLACES CHILDREN VISIT DURING HOLIDAYS ARE:

Zoo, beach, supermarkets, villages, cinema halls, hotels, towns

**(b) Importance of holidays e.g.**

1. To rest when not at school.

2. To help parents at school.

3. To celebrate.

4. Visiting friends and relatives

5. Praying

6. Merry making

**Activity**

1. Draw;

(a) Children playing at school

(b) At home on Christmas holiday.

2. Give one importance of holidays.

ACTIVITIES DONE BY CHILDREN DURING HOLIDAYS ARE:

Sweeping the house

Mopping the house

Cooking food

Washing clothes

Digging

Looking after animals

Fetching water

EXAMPLES OF FOOD EATEN ON CHRISTMAS/IDD/EASTER

Rice, bananas, meat, fish, cabbages, chicken, Macron etc.

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