**P.2 LITERACY LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II 2020**

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Defining environment**

**: Identifying and naming components of environment**

**: Drawing components of environment**

**CONTENT : Environment**

**What is environment?**

***Environment is the natural surroundings of people.***

Environment are the things around us.

**Components of environment**

Our environment is made up of many things.

They are both living and non-living things

**Examples**

***Living things Non – living things***

Animals water lakes valleys

Plants air hills

Insects soil mountains rivers

Birds

**Living things**

Living things are things which have life.

**Examples of living things**

*Animals*

*Plants*

*Insect*

*Birds*

*People*

***Characteristics of living things***

* *Living things grow*
* *Living things respire*
* *Living things move*
* *Living things reproduce*
* *Living things respond to the stimuli*
* *Living things feed*

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Defining environment**

**: Identifying and naming components of environment**

**: Drawing components of environment**

**CONTENT : Environment**

***Non – living things***

***These are things which do not have life.***

***Examples of non – living things***

* *Stones*
* *Soil*
* *Tables*
* *Chairs*
* *Books*
* *Clothes*
* *Cars*

***Characteristics of non – living things***

* *Non – living things do not grow*
* *Non – living things do not respire*
* *Non – living things do not move*
* *Non – living things do not reproduce*
* *Non – living things do not respond to the stimuli*
* *Non – living things do not feed.*

**Animals**

There are two types of animals in our environment.

**Types of animals**

* Domestic animals
* Wild animals

**Domestic animals**

Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

**Examples of domestic animals**

Cow cat dog pig

Goat rabbit camel

Sheep donkey horse

**EXERCISE :**

1. What is environment?
2. Give2 components of environment.
3. Name two types of animals.
4. What are domestic animals?
5. Write down 4 examples of domestic animals.
6. Give 4 uses of domestic animals.
7. Write down 3 animals used for transport
8. Give 8 examples of animal products.

*U****ses of domestic animals***

* Cows give us milk and meat.
* Some animals are used for transport like donkey, horse and camel.
* We sell animals and get money.
* Animals give us skins and hides.
* A cat chases away rats.
* A dog guards our homes
* A sheep gives us wool and mutton
* A pig gives us pork

**Animals used for transport.**

donkey horse camel ***oxen***

**Animal products**

Animal products are things got from animals.

**Example**

-meat - milk -bone -blood -skin and hides -horns -manure - wool - ***hooves***

**EXERCISE** **:**

1. What are domestic animals?
2. Give four examples of domestic animals.
3. Mention six uses of domestic animals.
4. List down 3 animals used for transport.
5. Write down 4 examples of animal products
6. A \_\_\_\_\_guards our home.

**Things made from animal skins and hides**

There are different things made from animal skins and hides.

**Examples**

* shoes -belt -bags - caps - balls - drums - wallets etc.

***Things made out of wool***

* ***Blankets***
* ***Coats***
* ***Jackets***

**Things made from animal horns *and hooves***

* glue - ***necklaces***
* buttons - **earrings**

**Wild animals**

Wild animals are animals which live in the bush.

**Examples of wild animals**

- lion - hare - fox

- buffalo - giraffe

- tiger - elephant - rhino

- antelope - snake - hyena

- leopard - tortoise - monkey

- baboon - gorilla - zebra

- crocodile

**EXERCISE :**

1. List down 4 things made from animal skins and hides.
2. Read and draw.

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|  |  |  |  |  |
| Drum | Bag | Belt | Buttons | Glue |

1. What are wild animals?
2. Name 10 examples of wild animals.
3. Name 2 things made from animal horns.

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Defining wild animals**

**: Describing uses of wild animals**

**CONTENT : Uses of wild animals**

**Wild animals are useful to man in the following ways:-**

* + - * + Wild animals are used for study purpose.
        + Wild animals give us skins and hides
        + Some wild animals give us horns
        + Wild animals attract tourists.
        + ***Some animals are eaten***

N.B: A tourist is a person who moves from one place to learn about some things.

**Dangers of some wild animals**

Wild animals are very dangerous in the following ways:-

* + - * + Monkeys ***destroy*** the farmers’ crops.
        + Lions, tigers can attack and kill people.
        + Snakes may bite us.
        + Some wild animals eat our domestic birds and animals.

**Animal weapons**

Animals protect themselves using their weapons.

**For example.**

Dog/ cat - claws / teeth

Cows - horns

Goat - horns

Snake - poisonous teeth

**EXERCISE :**

1. What are wild animals?
2. List 4 examples of wild animals/
3. How are wild animals useful in our environment?
4. Give 3 dangers of wild animals in our environment.
5. *What do these animals use to protect themselves*
6. *Snake*
7. *Cat*
8. List down any 3 dangerous animals you know.
9. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying animal young ones**

**: Naming animals young ones**

**: Describing animal movement**

**CONTENT : Animals and their young ones**

Different animals have different animal young ones

**Examples**

**Animals Young ones**

cow calf

goat kid

pig piglet

sheep lamb

elephant calf

***rabbit kit***

dog puppy

cat kitten

lion cub

man(people) baby

fish fry

**Animal movement**

Likewise different animals have different movements.

**Animals Movement**

man walking

baby crawling

snake gliding

frog hopping

dog running

caterpillar wriggling

birds flying

grasshopper jumping

fish swimming

**EXERCISE :**

1. What are domestic animals?
2. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?
3. Fill in correctly.

**Animals Young ones**

Cow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Kid

Pig \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lamb

Elephant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Puppy

Cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cub

Man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fry

1. **Match animals to their movement.**

snake wriggling

baby gliding

dog flying

birds walking

man running

grasshoppers crawling

caterpillar jumping

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying animals**

**: Describing why animals move.**

**CONTENT : Reasons why animals move.**

**Animals as a factor of life, animals, move due to the following reasons.**

* To look for food
* To look for water
* To look for shelter
* For protection
* To look for mates
* ***To look for their lost young ones***

**Animals sounds**

Animals also make sounds as a mean of communication

**Examples**

**Animals** **sounds**

dog barks

sheep bleats

cat *mews*/ *purrs.*

goat *bleats*

horse *neighs*

cow moos

lion roars

monkey chatters

pig grunts

snake hisses

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write

* barks
* bleats
* chatters
* grunts
* roars

2. Why do animals move?

3. Match animals to their sounds

snake grunts

pig bleats

cat maws

cow lows

lion roars

sheep chatters

dog hiss

goat

monkey barks

4. How does a snake move?

By:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. which animal moves by wriggling ?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying animals homes**

**: Describing and naming animal homes**

**CONTENT : Animal homes**

A home is a place where animals stay / live.

A home of animals is called a habitat

A habitat is a home of ***an animal***

**Animal homes**

**Animals Homes / *Habitat***

snake burrow

cow byre/ *kraal*

rabbit hutch

dog kennel

donkey/horse stable

goat / sheep shed

lion den

bee beehive

pig sty

hen pen / cage

fish water

bird nest

snail shell

**Animal meat**

**Different animals have different kinds of meat**

**Examples of animal meat.**

cow beef

pig pork

sheep mutton

rabbit ***rabbit meat***

hen ***chicken***

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write.
2. What are the homes of the following animals?

dog cow goat/sheep

rabbit donkey/horse lion

man bird bee

1. Match animals to their meat

sheep beef

rabbit pork

hen mutton

cow veal

pig chicken

1. What is a home?
2. What is a habitat?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying how animals protect themselves**

**: Naming the external parts of a cow.**

**CONTENT : How animals protect themselves**

**Different ways of protecting themselves.**

**Animals ways of protection**

Chameleon Changing colours

Dog barking /***biting***

Cat Scratching

Birds flying away

Tortoise hiding ***in the shell***

**EXERCISE :**

1. How does a chameleon protect its self?
2. A tortoise is the slowest animal, it protect it self by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. How does a dog protect it’s self?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common animals**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying animals which live in water**

**: Naming animals which live in water**

**: Naming external parts of a fish**

**CONTENT : Animals which live in water**

Some animals live in water as their home. These are called aquatic animals

**Examples of animals which live in water.**

Fish frog crocodile ***hippopotamus***

rhino snakes

**Fish**

A fish is an animal which live in water. It’s body is covered by scale.

A fish breathes using gills.

**External parts of a fish.**

 eye scales

nostril

> tail

mouth

gills ***gill cover***

lateral line

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write
2. List down 4 animals which live in water.
3. A fish breathes through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Name 3 types of fish.
5. Name the parts of a fish

1

2

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

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

3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 5

6

4

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common birds**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying types of birds**

**: Naming examples of birds**

**: Drawing examples of birds**

**CONTENT : Birds**

Birds are some of the components of environment. There are two types of birds in our environment.

**Types of birds**

* Domestic birds
* Wild birds

**Domestic birds**

Domestic birds are birds kept at home.

**Examples of domestic birds**

* ***Chicken***
* Turkey
* Duck
* Pigeon
* Guinea fowl

**Uses of birds**

* Birds give us eggs and chicken.
* They give us feather for decoration.
* Their droppings ***are used as***  manure.
* We sell birds and get money.

***Exercise***

1. Write down 2 types of birds in our environment.
2. What are domestic animals?
3. List down 6 examples of domestic animals
4. How are domestic birds useful to us?
5. Draw these domestic birds

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Hen | Duck | Turkey |

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common birds**

**COMPETENCES : Defining wild birds**

**: Identifying and naming wild birds**

**CONTENT : Wild birds**

Wild birds are birds which live in the bush.

**Examples of wild birds**

-parrot - dove -eagles - vulture - ***ostrich***

-owl -kiwi -flamingo -crested crane

**How birds protect them selves**

* By scratching using claws.
* By pecking using beaks
* By flying away.

**EXERCISE :**

1. What are wild birds?
2. List down 5 examples of wild birds.
3. Name the following parts of a bird.

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying insects in our environment**

**: Naming insects in our environment**

**: Drawing insects**

**CONTENT : Insects**

Insects are ***also***  components of our environment.

**Examples of insects**

* grasshopper -tsetsefly
* bees -flea
* housefly - butterfly
* white ants -wasps
* termites -locust

**External parts of an insects.** *Feeler*

***Head***  ***Compound eye***

***Thorax***

***Wing***

leg ***Spiracles***

**abdomen**

* + - * A true insect has 3 main body parts ie. head, thorax and abdomen.
      * An insect uses spiracles for breathing
      * A true insects has 6 legs (3 pairs)
      * ***A spider is not an insect because it has 4 parts of legs.***

**EXERCISE**  :

1. How many main body parts has an insect?
2. Name the main body parts of an insects
3. Name the parts of an insect.
4. How many legs has a true insect?
5. An insect breath as through\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. ***Why is a spider not an insect?***

* It has eight legs while an insect has six legs
* It has two main body divisions while an insect has three main divisions

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying types of insects**

**: Naming types of insects**

**CONTENT : Types of insects**

There are two types of insects in our environment ie.

* + - * Harmful insects
      * Useful insects

**Harmful insects**

Harmful insects are insects which are dangerous to us.

**Examples of harmful insects**

* + - * Mosquito
      * Flea
      * Wasp
      * Bedbug
      * Tsetse fly
      * Housefly
      * Cockroaches
      * Lice

***How are insects harmful to man?***

* ***Some insects bite us e.g. termites***
* ***Some insects sting e.g. wasps.***
* ***Some insects spread diseases e.g. housefly, mosquitoes.***

**EXERCISE :**

1. Name 2 types of insects in our environment.
2. List down 6 examples of harmful insects
3. A true insect has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_main body parts.
4. Name *any body* parts of an insect.
5. An insect breaths through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Draw these harmful insects.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Housefly | Mosquito |

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying harmful insects**

**: Describing how insects are harmful**

**CONTENT : *Examples harmful insects and their dangers.(4)***

Some insects are harmful to people, plants and animals in the following ways

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Insect** | **Danger** |
| Mosquitoes  Houseflies  Cockroaches  Bees / wasps  Spider  Tsetse flies  Bedbug  Termites | * Spread malaria * Spread trachoma, diarrhoea and cholera, dysentery, typhoid * Spread dysentery, polio and ***destroy***  books * Sting people and animals * Bites people * Spread sleeping sickness in people and nagana in animals * Bubonic plague * Destroy crops |

**EXERCISE *for lesson 5* ;**

1. List down examples of harmful insects
2. How are mosquitoes harmful to us?
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_spreads sleeping sickness in people and Nagana in animals.
4. Name two useful insects in our environment.
5. Give 2 insects eaten by people.
6. How are bees useful to us?
7. Name 2 diseases spread by a housefly.

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES :  *Describe useful insects***

***: State examples of useful insects***

***: Identify the types of useful insects***

**CONTENT :**

***Useful insects.***

*These are insects which are good/ useful to man.*

***Examples of useful insects.***

* *Bees*
* *Grasshopper*
* *White ants*
* *Butterflies.*

***How these insects benefit man.***

* *Bees give us honey*
* *Grasshoppers and white ants are eaten as food.*
* *Butterflies pollinate flowers*

**These are the main features of the insects**

* Insects have three main body parts
* Insects have a pair of feelers
* They have compound eyes
* They have 3 pairs of legs(6 legs)
* They have jointed legs
* They breath through spiracles
* They have 2 pairs of wings (4 wings)

***Exercise***

1. ***Name the following parts of an insect***

***a***

***b***

***c***

***d***

1. ***Give any 3 examples of useful insects.***
2. ***Identify two examples of insects eaten by people***
3. ***How does an insect breathe?***

***Through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

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***THEME : Our environment***

***SUB THEME : Common insects***

***COMPETENCES : Define a life cycle***

***: State the two types of life cycles in insects***

***: Define insects under a complete life cycle.***

***: Identify insects under a complete life cycle***

***: Draw the life cycle.***

***CONTENT :***

***Life cycle of an insect***

*A life cycle refers to the stages an insect goes through during its growth.*

*Or*

*A life cycle are the stages insects undergo when growing .*

**Types of lifecycles**

* Complete lifecycle
* Incomplete life cycle.

***A complete life cycle***

* *A complete life cycle has four major stages of growth.*

***larva***

*pupa*

*eggs*

**

*adult*

**Stages of complete life cycle**

* Eggs
* Larva
* Pupa
* Adult

**Examples of insects under complete life cycle.**

* Housefly
* Mosquito
* Butter fly
* Bees

Complete life cycle (butterfly)

**EXERCISE :**

1. How many stages has a complete life cycle?
2. Draw and name the stages of complete lifecycle.
3. List down 4 insects which under go a complete lifecycle.
4. How is a butterfly useful to us?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying larva names**

**: Naming larva stages**

**CONTENT : Larva stages**

**Mosquitoes**

Mosquitoes are very dangerous to us because they spread malaria. They have 4 stages of growth

**Types of mosquito**

* + - * Female anopheles mosquito
      * Culex mosquito
      * Tiger / aedes mosquito

**Diseases spread by different mosquitoes**

**Mosquitoes Diseases**

Culex mosquito elephantiasis

Female anopheles mosquito malaria

Tiger / aedes yellow fever

**EXERCISE :**

1. Name 3 types of mosquitoes
2. Match insects to the diseases they spread.

Female anopheles mosquito yellow fever

Culex mosquito malaria

Tiger mosquito elephantiasis

1. How are mosquitoes dangerous?

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying parts of housefly**

**: Naming parts of a housefly**

**: Describing stages of growth**

**CONTENT : A housefly**

A housefly is one of the common insects in our environment.

**Dangers of a housefly**

Houseflies spread diseases

**Diseases spread by a housefly**

* Diarrhea
* Dysentery
* Trachoma
* Cholera

**Stages of growth in a housefly.**

eggs , larva, pupa, adult

***larva (maggot)***

*pupa*

*eggs*

**

*adult*

**EXERCISE :**

1. ***Write any three ways in which houseflies are dangerous to us.***
2. List down 4 stages of growth in a housefly
3. ***Which type of life cycle does a housefly under go.***
4. A larva stage of a housefly is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common insects**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying stages of incomplete lifecycle**

**: Naming stages incomplete lifecycle**

**CONTENT : Incomplete lifecycle.**

There are 3 stages in this life cycle i.e

* eggs
* nymph
* adult

**Examples of insects under incomplete lifecycle**

* Cockroaches
* Locusts
* Grass hoppers

**Life cycle of a grass hopper**

 Adult

Eggs



Nymph

***Larva stages of some insects***

1. ***Butterfly caterpillar***
2. ***Bee grub***
3. ***Housefly maggot***
4. ***Mosquito wriggler***
5. ***Grass hopper nymph***

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write
2. Name 3 insects which under go incomplete life cycle
3. List down 3 stages of an incomplete lifecycle
4. Name 2 insects eaten by people
5. ***How are insects useful to man.***

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common plants**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying plants**

**: Naming plants**

**: Drawing plants**

**CONTENT : Flowering plant (practical lesson)**

Flowering plants are plants which ***bearflowers***. A flowering plant consists of two main systems ie.

**The shoot system**

***The root system.***

**Examples of common flowering plants**

millet plant sorghum plant

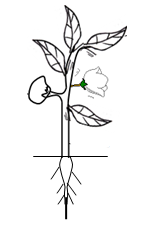
bean plant cow peas plant

maize plant yam plant

cassava plant cabbage plant

Banana plant sugarcane plant

pumpkin plant groundnuts plants

**Parts of a flowering plant**

**EXERCISE :**

1. Fill in the missing letters
2. b\_\_n\_\_napl\_\_ \_\_t
3. m\_\_ll\_\_t plant
4. b\_\_ \_\_n plant
5. Draw these plants

|  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |
| Banana plant | Maize plant | Yam plant | Cassava plant |

1. *Draw and* name the parts of a flowering plant

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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common plants**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying uses of plants**

**: Describing uses of plants**

**CONTENT : Uses of plants**

**Plants are useful to us in the following ways.**

* ***Plants are eaten as food***
* We get fruits from plants.
* Plants are source of oxygen.
* ***Plants are homes for wild animals***
* Plants are source of local medicine.
* They act as a wind breaks.
* Plants provide shade to animals.
* Plants are source of firewood and charcoal

**Parts of plants we eat.**

**Plant Part we eat**

Cabbage / Sukuma leaves

Mango, ovacado fruits

Cassava, yam, potato root

Sugar cane stem

**EXERCISE :**

1. Name 5 main parts of a flowering plant.
2. List down 6 uses of plants
3. Match plants to the parts we eat

Cabbage stem

Orange root

Yam leaves

Sugarcane fruit

1. Which part of a cassava plant do we eat?

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Our environment**

**SUB THEME : Common plants**

**COMPETENCES : Describing ways of caring for plants**

**: Identifying grown in different areas**

**CONTENT : Caring for plants (practical lesson)**

We should care for our plants in the following ways

* by watering
* by spraying
* by weeding (removing of unwanted plants)
* by pruning
* by mulching
* by thinning
* by staking (for plants with weak stems)

**Difficult places for plant growth**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Places** | **Plants** |
| Desert (dry places)  Water  Swamps (water logged place ) (wet land )  Under shade | Cactus, sisal plants  Water hyacinth  Water lilies  Papyrus reeds, rice, sugar cane, yam  Seedlings, coco, yam |

**EXERCISE :**

1. Fill in the missing letters
2. sw\_\_mps b. d\_\_s\_\_rts c. wa\_\_er
3. How do we care for our plants?
4. Name 2 plants which grow in swamps
5. What is another name for a swamp?
6. Name 2 plants which grow in desert / dry places.

**A seed is a mature ovule**

**Examples of seeds**

millet seeds mango seeds

simsim seeds ground nut seeds

pawpaw seeds peas seeds

avocado seeds sunflower seeds

coconut seeds bean seeds

***Uses of seeds***

* *some seeds are eaten as food e.g. nuts, beans, maize.*
* *Some seeds are source of medicine e.g. pumpkin seeds*
* *We get flour from some seeds e.g. millet, maize.*
* *Some seeds are planted e.g. mango seeds, avocado seeds, jack fruit seeds etc.*

**EXERCISE :**

1. What is a seed?
2. List down 2 groups of seeds
3. Write down 4 examples of big seeds
4. Give 4 examples of small seeds.
5. Draw these seeds

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Avocado seed** | **Mango seed** |
|  |  |

**Germination (practical lesson)**

Germination is the***growing*** of a seed into a seedling.

A seedling is a young plant.

**Condition for germination to take place.**

* Oxygen
* Water (moisture)
* ***Warmth***

***Practical lesson on germination***

**Requirements**

* Seeds
* Cotton wool
* Tins with holes

**Procedures**

A B C

oil

has warmth warmth warmth and

and oxygen without oxygen and water water without oxygen

water

**Observation :**

Seed in tin A will not germinate since does not have water.

Seed in tin B will germinate since has all the conditions

Seed in tin C will not germinate since the tin does note have air (oxygen)

**Conclusion**

Oxygen, water and warmth is needed before germination takes place.

**EXERCISE**

1. What is germination?
2. What is a seedling?
3. *What are the* conditions necessary for germination to take place.
4. Listen and write
5. How are seeds important?

**Soil (practical lesson)**

***Soil is the top most layer of the earth’s surface.***

**Types of soil**

* loam soil
* sand soil
* clay soil

**Uses of different types of soil**

* Sand soil is used for building houses.
* Clay soil is used for making pottery products like pots, charcoal stoves, cups, plates
* Clay soil is used for painting temporary houses
* Clay soil is used as local medicine
* Loam soil is *the* best soil for farming.
* *Sand soil is used for making glasses.*

**EXERCISE**

1. What is soil?
2. Name 3 types of soil
3. Which type of soil is used for building?
4. Match soil to their uses.

Sand soil for making pottery products

Loam soil for building

Clay soil for farming

1. List down things made from clay soil.

**Word bank**

**Our environment**

Plant

Environment

Insects

Animals

Components

Mountain

Around

Surroundings

Life

Valley

Natural

Breathe

Reproduce

Respire

Stimuli

Respond

Rabbit

Camel

Domestic

Wild

Loam

Product

Hooves

necklace

button

wallet

baboon

giraffe

purpose

common

hyena

tortoise

hare

hides

tourist

rhino

horns

teeth

dangerous

destroy

snake

cub

kitten

destroy

crawling

wriggling

gliding

caterpillar

fry

purrs

neighs

chatters

roars

grunts

mews

bleats

habitat

burrow

byre

stable

kennel

veal

colours

changing

scratching

external

nostril

crocodile

hippopotamus

tail

decoration

manure

pigeon

turkey

guinea

fowl

money

droppings

vulture

owl

dove

pecking

claws

eagle

thorax

locust

millipede

termites

flea

spiracles

abdomen

tsetse fly

lice

spider

harmful

bubonic

plague

dysentery

trachoma

mosquitoes

malaria

diarrhea

features

eaten

feeless

jointed

life cycle

incomplete

culext

anopheles

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Things we make**

**SUB THEME : Common things we make in our community**

**COMPETENCES : Defining things we make**

**: Naming things we make**

**CONTENT : Things we make**

These are locally hand made things.

*The material used to make these things are from our environment.*

There are very many things we make at home like things for play.

**Examples of play things we make at home**

* balls -ropes -mats -dolls

***Things we use at home***

These things are found in the different places*and used for different purposes*.

**In the bedroom**

Beds, mats

**In the kitchen**

Charcoal stoves, pots, mingling stick, basket, cupboards ,*mortor, pestle, spoons, saucepans*

**In the sitting room**

chairs, tables, bookshelves, *cup boards, cushions.*

***Things we make for wearing and decoration.***

*Ornaments, beads, foot wear, e.g. shoes, slippers, clothes doormat*

***Things we make at school***

*-rope -drums -mats -balls -dolls -furniture*

**EXERCISE**

1. Name any 2 play things we make
2. Name these locally hand made things

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Fill in the missing letters

k\_\_ \_\_chen ch\_\_ \_\_rs cu\_\_board

1. *Name any two different things we make for the following places*

*Kitchen: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Bedroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

1. *How is loam soil useful*

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Things we make**

**SUB THEME : Materials and their sources**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying materials**

**: Naming materials**

**: Describing their sources**

**CONTENT : Materials used**

In order to make things like mats, beds, baskets, bricks, ropes, brooms, pots, charcoal stoves, chairs, table we need the following.

**Examples of materials used**

**Sisal** : We use sisal for making doormats, ropes

**Clay**: We use clay to make pots,. charcoal stoves. bricks

**Banana fibres** :*These are used to make doll and mats*

*Palm leaves: these are used to make baskets, mats and carpets*

*Straws: these are used to make baskets and mats.*

**Pieces of timber are used to make**

-chair table bed cupboard bookshelves bench

**Papyrus reeds are used to make**

-mats -baskets - huts

**EXERCISE**

1. ***Name two things we make from sisal.***
2. ***Write down 3 things we make from clay.***
3. ***\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ are made from banana fibres.***
4. ***Name 3 things made papyrus reeds and palm leaves.***
5. ***List down 3 things made from wood.***
6. ***How are banana fibres useful?***
7. Draw these things we make

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Basket | Bricks | Ropes |

1. Name three things made from clay

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Things we make**

**SUB THEME : Materials and their sources**

**COMPETENCES : Naming things and materials**

**: Identifying materials**

**: Naming sources of materials**

**CONTENT : Sources of materials*we use to make things.***

We get different materials from different source eg.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | Sources |
| Papyrus reeds | Swamps |
| Clay | * anthills * swamps |
| Wood | Forests |
| Palm leaves | Palm tree / *forest* |
| *Glue, cloth material, threads* | * shops * Market |
| *Banana Fibre* | * *Garden, banana plants* |

**EXERCISE**

1. Name 3 sources of materials we use to make *things.*
2. Where do we get clay for making pots?
3. Fill in the missing letters
4. sh\_\_p
5. F\_\_r\_\_st
6. tr\_\_ \_\_
7. f\_\_ct\_\_ry
8. sw\_\_ \_\_p
9. s\_\_salpl\_\_ \_\_t
10. Name 3 things made out of wood.
11. *Where do we get papyrus reeds from?*
12. *Where do we get clay from?*

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Things we make**

**SUB THEME : Uses of things we make**

**COMPETENCES : Naming things we make**

**: Describing uses of things we make**

**CONTENT : Uses of things we make**

Things we make are very useful to us in the following ways

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Things** | **Uses** |
| Pots  Beds  Chairs  Benches  Ropes  Charcoal stove  Basket  Bricks  Balls  Mats | Keeping water  Sleeping on  Sitting on  Sitting on  For tying animals  Cooking food  Carrying things from the market  We sell them and get money  For building houses  For playing  Sleeping on, sitting on |

***Importance’s of the things we make***

* *For playing*
* *For decoration/ beauty*
* *We sell them to get money*
* *For learning purposes.*

**EXERCISE :**

1. How are ropes useful to people?
2. What is the use of pots to man?
3. \_are used for building permanent houses.
4. How are brooms useful to us?
5. Give 3 uses of things we make

**End of theme test**

1. Listen and write
2. Give 3 play materials we make
3. Outline 3 things made out of animal shins and hides
4. Apart from balls, give 2 other things made out of banana fibres
5. Identify 3 things we make from clay.
6. Draw and name the houses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| tent | flat | bungalow | hut |

1. Name two types of buildings.
2. How are balls useful?
3. List 3 materials used to make crafts.
4. Where do we get clay from?
5. How are ropes useful?
6. How are crafts important?

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Things we make**

**SUB THEME : Uses of things we make**

**COMPETENCES : Defining buildings**

**: Naming buildings**

**: Drawing buildings**

**CONTENT : Buildings**

In our environment, we have very many types of buildings

**Types of buildings**

* Temporary building like huts, unipots, tents.
* Semi permanent buildings
* Permanent building e.g. Flats, bunga lows

**Building materials *and the houses they make.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Buildings** | **Materials** |
| Temporary building | * sticks * banana fibres * grass * reeds * soil |
| Permanent buildings | * cement * glasses * bricks * metallic poles / iron bars * sand stones * nails * iron sheets * timber |

***Examples of temporally building***

* *Tents*
* *Huts*
* *Unipots, ikiosks*

***Examples of permanent buildings***

* *Flats*
* *Bungalows*
* *Sky scrapers / flats*

**Word bank**

**Things we make**

locally

sisal

raffia

palm leaves

purpose

bedroom

cushion

beads

book shelves

furniture

cupboard

slippers

foot wear

door mat

materials

crafts

charcoal stove

carpet

banana fibres

sources

glue

swamp

anthill

threads

market

garden

papyrus

reeds

building

benches

decoration

learning

temporary

permanent

unipot

bungalow

sky scraper

metallic poles

kiosk

make

tying

wood

garden

straws

bricks

**EXERCISE**

1. Name three types of buildings in our environment.
2. Name these building materials

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Draw these examples of houses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | |  | |  | | |
| hut | | bungalow | | unipot | | flat | | |
| **Date** | **Class** | | **L. area** | | **No. of children** | | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Means of transport**

**COMPETENCES : Defining transport**

**: Identifying types of transport**

**: Describing types of Transport**

**CONTENT : Transport**

Transport is the movement of people with their goods and services from one place to another.

**Types of transport**

*We have 4 major types of transport.*

* + - * Water transport
      * Railway transport
      * Air transport
      * Road transport

**Water transport**

*This refers to transport or movement on water.*

*It is carried out on large water bodies.*

**Means of water transport**

*Movement on water is by*

* + - * Ship
      * ferry

boat

canoe

yacht

**Water transport users**

*These are people who use water transport.*

* + - * Sailors
      * Captains
      * Navigators

Road transport is the cheapest type of transport.

A sailor sails the boats on the water bodies.

Captain operates the ship on the water bodies.

People who use water transport are called navigators

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_ with their \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from one place to another.

(gods, transport, road, services, place)

1. name 4 types of transport.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_transport is the cheapest type of transport
3. Name 4 means of water transport
4. Which is the slowest type of transport?
5. People who use water transport are called a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sails a boat on water bodies.

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Means of transport**

**COMPETENCES : Defining*railway* transport**

**: Identifying means of railway transport**

**: Drawing means of transport**

**CONTENT : Railway transport**

This is the type of transport that moves on the railway lines.

* This type of transport carries heavy good
* It should be booked from the railway stations
* They do not meet with others on the way apart from a railway station.
* They only stop at the railway station

**Mean of railways transport**

*The only means of railway transport is a train.*

**Railway transport users**

* passengers
* operators

A person who moves the train is called an operator

**EXERCISE :**

1. What is transport?
2. Which type of transport move on railway line?
3. Name the mean of railway transport.
4. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_operates the train.
5. Name 2 railway transport users
6. Where do train stop for loading and off loading?
7. Draw a train below

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| A train |

1. Name 2 types of transport.

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Means of transport**

**COMPETENCES : Defining*Air* transport**

**: Naming means of*Air* transport**

**: Drawing means of*Air* transport**

**CONTENT : Air transport**

*The movement of people in air / space.*

*Movement is sdone above the ground / in space.*

* Air transport is the quickest type of transport
* It is the most expensive type of transport.
* It is not commonly used because it’s very expensive.
* It is mainly used when going overseas / places like America, London, Denmark etc.

A person who flies means of air transport is called a pilot.

They only land at the airport and airstrips.

**Air transport users**

* passengers
* pilots

**Means of air transport**

* Aeroplane
* Helicopter
* *Jets*
* *Parachutes*
* *Rockets*

**Examples of airport and air strips in Uganda**

* Entebbe international airport
* Kololo air strip
* Soroti air strip

**EXERCISE :**

1. *What is transport?*
2. Name 2 means of air transport.
3. A \_\_\_\_flies on aeroplane and helicopters
4. Why is air transport not commonly used in our community?
5. Madam Faith went to America last week, therefore he used \_\_transport.
6. Name the quickest type of transport.
7. What is the main airport found in Uganda?
8. Where do aeroplanes load and off load from?

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Means of transport**

**COMPETENCES : Defining*road*  transport**

**: Identifying means of road transport**

**: Drawing means of road transport**

**CONTENT : Road transport**

This is the type of transport whose means move on the roads.

**Means of road transport**

* Bicycles
* cars
* lorries
* motorcycles
* buses
* *wheelbarrow*
* *horse*
* *donkey*
* *camel*
* *oxen*

**Road users**

These are people who use road transport;

* Passengers
* pedestrians
* drivers
* cyclists

**Why road transport is commonly used**

* Road transport is affordable
* Road transport is flexible
* Road transport is available
* Road transport has many means.

**EXERCISE :**

1. What is transport?
2. Name 4 types of transport.
3. Name 4 means of road transport.
4. Why is road transport commonly used in our community?
5. Name 3 examples of road users.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_is a person who collects money in the taxi.
7. Draw these means of road transport

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Bus | Bicycle | Lorry |

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in the community**

**SUB THEME : Means of transport**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying uses of transport**

**: Writing uses of transport**

**CONTENT : Uses of transport**

* Transport moves people from one place to another.
* Transport helps people to move their goods
* Transport is the source of employment e.g. drivers, conductors, cyclists.
* Source of income to people.

**Examples of goods moved by transport**

* Food - Animals
* Clothes - raw materials
* Sugar, salt, furniture

**Examples of services moved by transport**

* medical services
* Security services
* Education services
* Communication services

**EXERCISE :**

1. Why is road transport commonly used in our community?
2. Write down 4 uses of transport.
3. List down 4 goods moved by transport.
4. Name 3 services moved by transport near to people.

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES :**

**:**

**:**

**CONTENT : *Safe ways of using the road.***

***Road safety*** *is the way people can use the roads safely without accidents.*

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

* *Observing traffic rules e.g.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
* *Following road signs.*
* *Following traffic signs.*
* *Do not play on the road.*
* *Use the zebra crossing while crossing busy roads.*

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

* *Playing on the road.*
* *Crossing where roads meet. .e.g. near a bend, at a junction between parked cars.*
* *Grazing animals along the road.*
* *Throwing objects at moving vehicles.*

***Exercise****.*

1. *What is road safety?*
2. *Give any two safe ways of using the road.*
3. *Identify any two unsafe ways of using the road.*
4. *What is the danger of playing on the road?*

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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES : Defining road safety**

**: Identifying road signs**

**: Drawing road signs**

**CONTENT : Road signs**

These are signs *which direct road users on the road.*

**Examples of road signs**

* + - * Zebra crossing
      * School ahead
      * Round about
      * Humps ahead
      * Parking
      * No parking
      * Men at work

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Road sign** | **Picture** |
| Zebra crossing |  |
| School ahead |  |
| Round about |  |
| Humps ahead |  |
| Parking | **p** |
| No parking | **p** |

1. Name 4 examples of road signs.
2. Where do we cross a busy road from?
3. Why do road signs important to the road users?
4. Draw these road signs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Parking | Zebra crossing | Humps ahead |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying colours of traffic lights**

**: Naming colours of traffic lights**

**CONTENT : Traffic lights**

There are lights mainly found in the road Junctions to control traffic jam.   
Traffic lights has three colours.

**Colours of the traffic lights**

* + - * + Green
        + Orange
        + Red

**Meaning of the colours**

**Green** Go

**Orange**  Get ready

**Red**  Stop

1. Name the 3 colours of traffic lights.
2. Which traffic light tells the driver’s to
3. Get ready?
4. Stop?
5. go?
6. Where are the traffic lights mainly found?
7. List down 4 examples of road signs.

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES : Defining traffic rules**

**: Naming traffic rules**

**: Describing traffic rules**

**CONTENT : Traffic rules**

Traffic rules are guidelines on the road ***which*** control accidents.

**Examples of traffic rules**

* Use a zebra crossing when crossing a busy road.
* Avoid over speeding.
* Do not drink and drive.
* Avoid over loading
* Do not drive cars under poor mechanical conditions.
* Observe the road signs

**Dangerous ways of using the road.**

* Playing on the road.
* Drinking while driving.
* Phone talking while driving.
* Throwing objects at the moving cars

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write
2. Where do we cross a busy road from?
3. Write down 5 examples of traffic rules.
4. Why are traffic rules observed?
5. Write down 3 dangerous ways of using the road.
6. Name the colours of traffic lights and their meanings

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying accidents**

**: Naming accidents**

**CONTENT : Road accidents**

There are very many accidents which occur every day on the road.

**Examples of road accidents**

* + - * Motor accidents
      * cuts
      * fractures
      * dislocations
      * bruises

**Causes of road accidents**

* Over loading the vehicles
* Over speeding
* Poor roads
* Driving cars under poor mechanical condition
* Drunken drivers
* Playing on the roads
* Crossing the busy road carelessly
* Failure to follow road signs and traffic rules

**Control / prevention of road accidents**

* Avoid over loading
* Avoid over speeding
* Repairing bad roads
* Do not drive cars in poor mechanical conditions
* Do not drink and drive.
* Avoid playing on the road.
* Always follow road signs and traffic rules.

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write
2. Write down 2 examples of road accidents.
3. List down 6 causes of road accidents
4. How do we control road accidents?
5. How are traffic rules important?

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Transport in our community**

**SUB THEME : Road safety**

**COMPETENCES : Defining transport**

**: Identifying dangerous things on the road**

**: Describing**

**CONTENT : Dangerous things on the road**

On the road we have got many examples of dangerous things.

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

* potholes
* broken bottles
* broken bridges
* landmines
* broken electric wires
* over speeding cars and bodaboda
* cars in poor mechanical conditions
* *nails*
* *water*
* *water panages*
* *land mines*
* *land slides / falling rocks*

**People who help us in preventing road accidents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **People** | **Roles** |
| Lollipops  Traffic officer | * They help children to cross the roads. * They arrest bad drivers |
| Parents | * They help us to cross the roads |
| Teachers | * They teach us how to use the road |
| Police | * Help people who have got accidents on the road |

**EXERCISE :**

1. List down 4 dangerous things on the road.
2. Name 4 people who help us on the road.
3. How do teachers help us in using the road?
4. Name causes of road accidents

**End of theme test**

1. What is transport?
2. Give 4 types of transport
3. What is the quickest type of transport
4. Apart from a lorry, give three other means of transport
5. Draw and name two means of water transport
6. Which means of transport are used on railway transport?
7. How do we call a person who flies an aeroplane?
8. What is the commonest type of transport?
9. Draw and name 4 road signs you know
10. Give their meaning
11. Red
12. Orange
13. Green
14. Why is road transport good?
15. Which colour of traffic lights tells drivers to get ready

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accident and safety**

**SUB THEME : Common accidents**

**COMPETENCES : Defining an accident**

**: Identifying common accidents**

**: Describing common accidents**

**CONTENT : Accidents**

An accident is a sudden happening that may cause injury or death.

**Examples of accidents at home**

* Nose bleeding
* Fracture
* dislocation
* bruises
* cuts
* burns
* electric shock
* near drowning
* poisoning
* snake bites
* dog bites
* falls

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. An \_\_\_is sudden happening that cause ……..or…………….

(death, danger, injury, accident)

1. Name 6 examples of accidents at home.
2. Draw these accidents

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Drowning | Snake bite | Burns |

1. A part from parents, give two other people who help in preventing the road accidents.
2. Define an accident

**Word bank**

**Transport in our community**

transport

community

means

types

movement

water

railway

large

air

navigator

sailor

cheapest

ferry

captain

services

boat

operator

passengers

train

expensive

commonest

pilot

airstrip

air pot

international

parachute

rockets\helicopter

affordable

occur

dislocation

bruises

flexible

available

pedestrian

cyclist

users

communication

conductor

security

education

traffic

zebra crossing

unsafe

parking

humps

round about

mechanical

junction

guidelines

fracture

speeding

loading

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : common accidents**

**COMPETENCES : Defining accidents**

**: Identifying causes of accidents**

**CONTENT : Causes of accidents at home**

* climbing trees
* playing with electric wires
* keeping poison near children
* playing with sharp objects
* walking bare footed
* playing near fire
* *domestic violence*
* *Medicine which is not well kept.*

**Prevention of accidents at home.**

* Keep medicine out of reach of children.
* Keep sharp objects away from children
* Avoid climbing trees
* Do not play with fire
* Avoid *playing bad games.*

**EXERCISE :**

1. Listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Give 2 examples of accidents at home.
4. Write down 4 causes of accidents at home
5. Fill in the gaps with correct words

Keep ………………..out of reach of …………..in order to …………poisoning.

Avoid playing with ………….objects.

Avoid ……..trees.

(sharp, medicine, climbing, avoid, children)

How can we prevent accidents at home?

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : Common accidents**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying common accidents**

**: Naming accidents at school**

**CONTENT : Accidents at school**

While at school, there are many accident which happen.

**Examples of accidents at school**

* Fractures/ dislocation
* burns by hot porridge / tea
* falling down from the stairs
* getting pierced with sharp objects
* falling into open holes and pits
* knocking feet on stones
* stepping on sharp objects
* cuts from the sharp objects
* falling into trenches while running
* nose bleeding

**Causes of accidents at school**

* + - * careless running
      * playing with sharp objects
      * playing near the open holes and pits
      * walking bear footed
      * climbing trees
      * *Irresponsible behaviour*

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. Give 4 components of our environment
3. An …………….is unexpected happening that cause injury or death
4. List down 6 examples of accidents at school.
5. Name two causes of accidents at school

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : Common accidents**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying prevention of accidents**

**: Describing prevention of accidents**

**CONTENT : Prevention on accidents at school**

* Avoid climbing trees
* Do not play with sharp objects
* Do not play near open holes
* Avoid careless running
* Stop *playing*  dangerous games
* Avoid playing in the bush.
* Avoid bad games

**Examples of accidents on the way**

* fracture
* dislocation
* sprains
* strains
* motor accident

**EXERCISE :**

1. listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Name 4 examples of accidents at school.
4. How do we control accidents at school?
5. List down 5 accidents on the way.

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : Common accidents**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying causes of accidents on the way**

**: Describing prevention of accidents**

**: Drawing effects of accidents**

**CONTENT : Causes of accidents on the way**

* + - * Playing on the road - Over speeding - Poor roads - Drunken drivers

- Driving cars under poor mechanical condition

**Prevention of accidents on the way**

* Avoid playing on the road - Do not drink and drive

- Repairing roads - Drunken drivers

* always walk carefully.

**Effects of accidents**

* Death
* lameness
* injury and pain
* loss of blood
* wounds on the body

***Management of accidents***

*This is a way of handling or solving accident problems.*

* *Reporting cases.*
* *Rushing to hospital*
* *Good feeding*
* *Using bandage*
* *Taking of medicine*
* *Cleaning wounds daily*
* *Making an alarm for help.*

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. Avoid ….trees on the way.
3. Stop…..with sharp objects like ……..and ……….to avoid accidents.
4. Do not play with………..because they can …………..you.
5. Read and draw

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| Death | Lameness | Sickness | Blindness |

5. Write down 4 effects of accidents

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : First aid**

**COMPETENCES : Defining first aid**

**: Identifying importance of first aid**

**CONTENT : First aid**

What is first aid.

*Is the first help given to a casualty before being taken to the hospital.*

A causality is a person who has got an accident.

First aider is a person who gives first aid.

**Qualities of a good first aider**

* *Should be clean*
* Should be smart
* should be kind
* should be quick

**Importance of first aid**

* First aid reduces pain
* First aid gives hope for recovery
* It also prevents damage
* It reduces over bleeding

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. …………….is the first ……..given to a …………………. who has got an …………before taken to the health worker (hospital). (accident, person, help, first aid)
3. ………………..is a person who gives the first aid,.
4. Who is causality?
5. Why do we give first aid?

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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : First aid**

**COMPETENCES : Defining first aid box**

**: Naming first aid box**

**: Drawing a first aid box**

**CONTENT : First aid (box)**

This is a *container that is used to keep aid materials*

***A first kit is a set of all first aid instruments.***

**A first aid box**

**Things found in the first aid box**

razorblade bandage

cotton wool spirit

gloves plaster

**Uses of things found in first aid box**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Materials | Uses |
| Razor blade  Plaster  Cotton wool  Gloves | Cutting plaster  Covering wounds  Cleaning wounds  More when touching the wounds |

**EXERCISE**

1. Listen and write
2. Draw these things found in the first aid box.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
| Razor blade | Cotton wool | Pair of scissors | Bandage |

1. Name 6 things found in the first aid box.
2. How is first aid important?

|  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Date** | **Class** | **L. area** | **No. of children** | **Time** |
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**THEME : Accidents and safety**

**SUB THEME : First aid**

**COMPETENCES : Identifying common accidents**

**: Discussing the first aid**

**CONTENT : First aid treatment to different accidents**

1. **Electric shock** : Disconnect the circuit
2. **Nose bleeding:** Pinch the nose and breath through the mouth ,

Put cold*pad* on the forehead.

1. **Burns and scalds** : Put the burnt part into cold water for about 15 minutes .
2. **Fracture (broken bone)**
3. Tie a splint
4. Take the causality to the health worker
5. Tie a bandage around the affected part.
6. **Snake bite :** Tie tightly above the bitten part using a bandage or piece of clothe
7. **Cuts :**
8. Wash the p[art with clean water and soap
9. Wrap the wound with clean cloth
10. Clean using spirit and cotton wool.
11. Cover the part with a plaster

**EXERCISE:**

1. What is first Aid?
2. Name 4 common accidents at home.
3. How is first aid important?
4. How do you help someone nose bleeding?

**End of theme tests**

**Accident and safety**

1. Listen and write
2. What is an accident?
3. Outline three common accidents at home
4. Give 4 causes of accidents at home
5. How can we prevent accidents
6. Identify 3 common accidents on the way
7. Tick the effects of accidents
8. Happiness
9. Death
10. Lameness
11. Cleanliness
12. Pain
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the first help given to the casualty before being taken to the hospital
14. Why is first aid important?
15. Draw a first aid box
16. List 4 things found in a first aid box
17. Who is a causality?
18. Name these things found in the aid box

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**Word bank**

**Accidents and safety**

accident

sudden

happening

causes

harm injury

death

medicine

electricity

dangerous

avoid

order

poison

drowning

violence

wire

porridge

sharp objects

dislocation

bleeding

pierced

stairs

falls

bear footed

sprain

strain

careless

blood

bandage

rushing

reporting cases

daily

wounds

sickness

lameness

pair of scissors

pain

recovery

damage

ambulance

reduces

kind

plaster

gloves

aid

kit

electric shock

broken bones

treatment

circuit

pinch

cold pad

health