P.3 LESSON NOTES LIT IA TERM II

P.O. BOX 641 MUKONO

P.3 LESSON NOTES

LITERACY 1A

TERM II

P.3 LESSON NOTES TERM II 2024

Week I

LESSON 1

CONTENT: Living things

Living things are things which have life.

Examples of living things

- plants
- birds
- fish
- insects
- man
- dogs
- giraffes

Characteristics of living things

- All living things feed
- All living things move
- All living things respire
- All living things grow
- They all reproduce
- They respond to stimuli

Groups of living things

- animals
- plants

Mixed activity

1. What are living things?
2. Identify any four examples of living things
3. Why are plants called living things?
4. State any four characteristics of living things
5. A part form plants, name any other group of living things

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Uses of animals

- Some animals are eaten by people e.g. cows, goats, sheep, camel etc.
- Some animals are sold to get money.
- Cats eat rats and mice in our homes
- Some animals provide skin and hides e.g. cows, goats, sheep, camels etc.
- Some animals are used for transport e.g. donkey, horses, camels.
- Dogs provide security at home
- Sheep provide us with wool and mutton .
- Animal dung is used to make manure.
- Oxen are used for ploughing

Examples of animal products

- skins
- dung
- urine
- blood
- wool
- fur
- milk
- meat

Things made from skin and hides

- Drums
- Bags
- Shoes
- Bag wallets
- Belts

Exercise

1. Mention any three things made out of wool.
2. Why do we keep cats at home?
3. Identify the domestic animal kept for security.
4. Give any two aquatic animals
5. Give the habitats of following animals

Lion _____ squirrels _____ zebra _____

LESSON 3
CONTENT: Caring for animals

- Feeding them
- Building shelter for animals
- Treating animals
- Putting wild animals in game parks.
- Spraying with chemicals.
- Avoid destroying swamps and forests.

Birds and insects

Characteristics of birds

- Birds lay eggs.
- Birds bodies are covered with feathers,
- Birds have wings
- They have beaks

Exercise

1. How useful are feathers to birds?
2. How do the following animals move?

   Frogs _____

   Fish _____

   Snakes _____
3. What do birds use to breathe?
4. Identify any three ways how people can care for animals
5. In one sentence give the meaning of animal habitat.

LESSON 4
CONTENT: Types of birds

- Domestic birds
- Wild birds

Domestic birds

- Domestic birds are birds tamed by people .

Examples of domestic birds

- Turkeys
- Pigeons
- Chicken
- Ducks
- Guinea fowls
- Parrots

Wild birds

Wild birds are birds that live in the bush or forest.

Examples of wild birds

- Crested crane
- Crows
- Ostrich
- Vultures
- Weaver birds
- Marabou stork
- sun birds
- eagles
- kites
- penguin, kiwi, ostrich } flightless birds

Exercise

1. What is the difference between wild birds and domestic birds?
2. Why do people in your community keep birds like hens?
3. State any four examples of domestic birds
4. What are wild animals?
5. Identify any four examples of wild birds

Week 2
LESSON 1
CONTENT: Habitats of birds

- A habitat is a home of a living thing.
- Habitat of birds are homes of birds

Examples of habitats for birds

- Domestic birds live in cages while wild birds live in nests.

Common places where birds are found

- swamps
- gardens
- sanctuaries
- water
- forests

Uses of birds

- Birds provide meat e.g. turkey, chicken, doves etc.
- Feathers are used for decoration e.g in suits, hats.
- Birds bones' are used for making glue.
- Birds are sold to get money.
- Some birds are used for paying bride price
- Birds provide us with eggs

Uses of feathers

- For decoration
- For making pillows

Exercise

1. State one use of birds to plants
2. Name three birds eaten by people.
3. How useful are birds to people?
4. How are feathers useful to people?
5. How can a P.3 boy protect water sources?

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Caring for birds

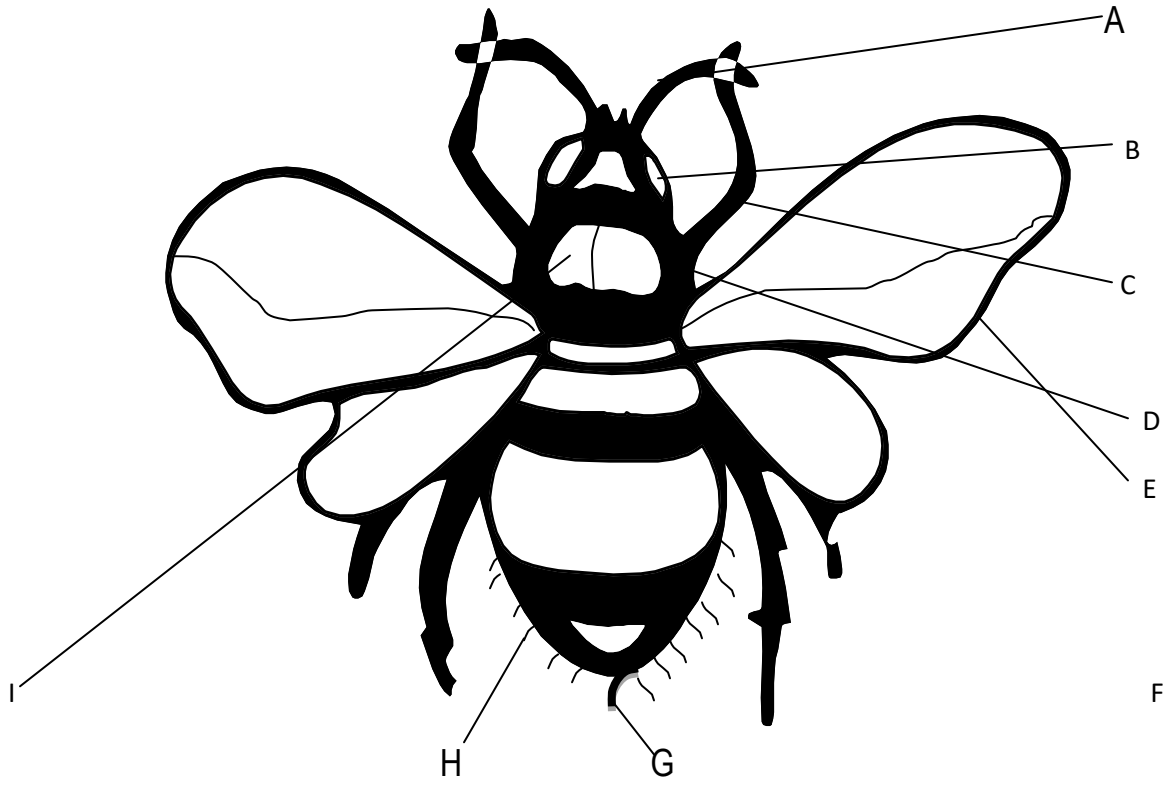
- Providing shelter
- Feeding birds
- Cleaning their habitats
- Treating birds

INSECTS

Examples of insects

- White ants
- Black ants
- Tsetse flies
- Wasps
- Houseflies
- Termites
- Mosquitoes
- Bees
- Locusts
- Butterflies
- Cockroaches

Parts of an insect



A. Feelers
B. Compound eyes
C. Legs
D. Thorax
E. Wings

F. Spiracles
G. Ovipositor
H. Halteres

Uses of parts of an insect

Feelers - used for feeling

Spiracles - used for breathing

Wings - used for flying

Ovipositors - used for laying eggs.

- Used for mating
- Used for protection in bees and wasps

- **Halteres** - For balancing when flying

Exercise

1. Write two examples of insects
2. Draw an insect and name the
   a) Spiracles - ovipositor
3. On which part of an insect are the legs attached?
4. How are the halters useful on an insect?
5. Why should we brush our teeth after every meal?
6. In one sentence give the meaning of soil profile.

LESSON 3
CONTENT: Characteristics of insects

- An insect has three main body divisions i.e. head, thorax, abdomen.
- An insect uses spiracles for breathing.
- An insect has three pairs of legs or six legs.

Reproduction of insects

Insects reproduce by laying eggs

Harmful insects

- Bees
- Mosquitoes
- Wasps
- Termites
- Black ants
- Tsetse flies
- Butterflies
- Moths
- houseflies
-

Useful insects

- White ants
- Grasshopper
- Bees

Insects which have wings

- locusts
- cockroaches
- butterflies
- bees
- houseflies
- crickets

Insects without wings

- Termites
- Black ants
- Red ants

Qn : Why is a spider not grouped under insects

- It has two main body divisions i.e. cephalo thorax and abdomen while an insect has three main body divisions.
- It has eight legs while an insect has six legs
- It uses book lungs for breathing while an insect uses spiracles for breathing.

Exercise

1. Write two examples of insects which sting.
2. How many legs has an insect?
3. Give any two characteristics of insects.
4. Why is a spider not called an insect?
5. Name any four insects with wings
6. How do insects reproduce?

LESSON 4
CONTENT: Types of insects

- Social insects
- Solitary insects

Social insects

These are insects which move, live and work together.

Examples of social insects

- Honey bees
- Black ants
- Wasps
- Termites
- Red ants or safari ants
- sugar ants
- soldier ants

Characteristics of social insects

- They live together with others
- They move together with others
- They work together with others

Solitary insects

Solitary insects are insects which live, move and work alone.

Examples of solitary insects

- Mosquitoes
- Tsetse flies
- Butter flies
- Fleas
- Cockroaches
- Grasshoppers
- Houseflies
- Crickets
- Bed bugs

Characteristics of solitary insects

- They live alone
- They work alone
- They move alone

Exercise

1. Why is a spider not called an insect?
2. Give two characteristics of solitary insects.
3. What is the difference between social and solitary insects?
4. State any four examples of solitary insects

Week 3
LESSON 1
CONTENT: Uses of insect

- Some insects are eaten as food e.g. white ants, grasshoppers and locusts.
- Bees provide us with honey and wax.
- Some insects pollinate crops e.g. bees, moths and butterflies

Uses of honey

- Honey sweetens bread.
- Honey is used as food.
- Honey is used as medicine

Things made out of bee wax

- Candle wax
- Cosmetics
- Shoe Polish
- Match sticks

Dangers of insects

- Many insects spread diseases e.g. house flies, mosquitoes, tsetse flies.
- Some insects destroy crops e.g. termites, grasshoppers and locusts.
- Some insects destroy furniture and house hold property e.g. cockroaches, wood lice
- Some insects destroy animal habitats e.g. red ants, black ants

Exercise

1. Write two insects eaten by people
2. Identify two products got from bees.
3. How does a wasp protect itself?
4. How is honey useful to people?
5. Identify any two products got from bee wax
6. State any two dangers of insects to people

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Insect habitat

- Insect habitats are homes of insects

Examples of insect habitats

- Anti hills
- Water
- Leaves
- Hives

Insect which live in (anti- hills)

- White ants
- Termites

insects which live on leaves

Butterflies

Tsetse flies

Mosquitoes

Hives

Bees

NB: Examples of bees

- Queen bees - female bees in the hive - They lay eggs
- Worker bees – female sterile bees in the hive – Collect nectar
  - Clean the hive
  - Feed the queen bee
  - Protect the hive
- Drone bees – male bees in the hive – mates with the queen bee

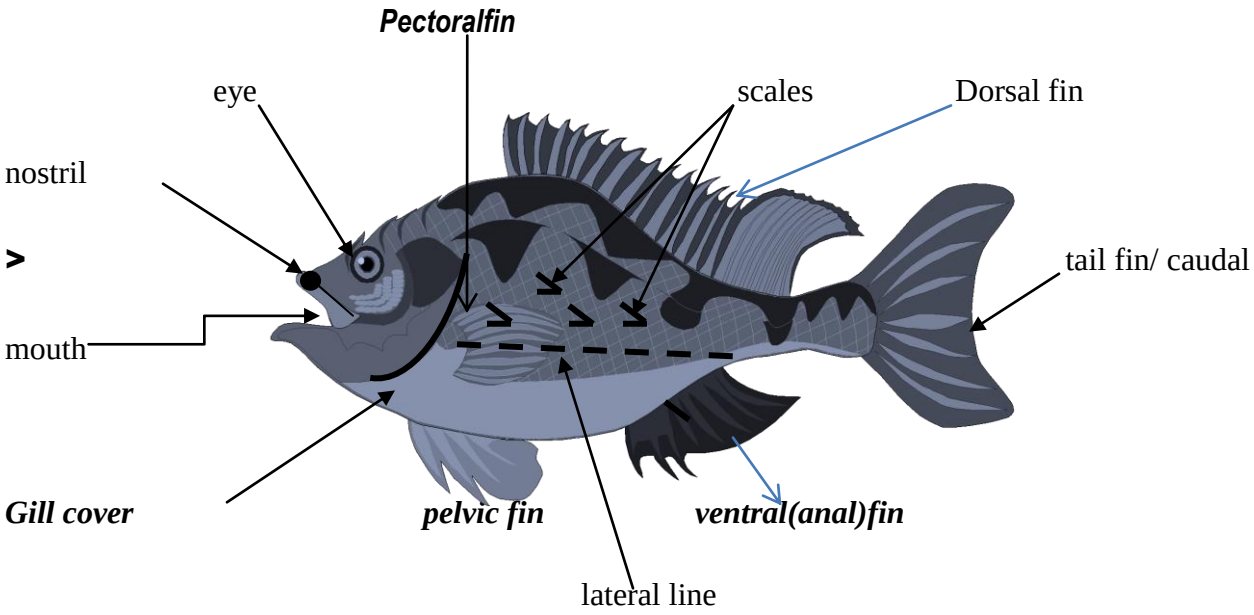
Exercise

1. What are insect habitats?
2. Name any three insect habitat
3. Identify any two insects which live on leaves
4. State any two types of bees
5. Underline the odd man out

   locust termite fleas wasps

   floods thunder brick making lightening

LESSON 3
CONTENT: Parts of a fish



- Mouth : For picking in food and water
- Nostril : For tasting food
  - For smelling food
- Eye : for seeing
- Gill cover : protects gills
- Gills : for breathing
- Lateral line : for sensing sound waves in water
- Tail fin : for moving forward and changing direction
- Dorsal : - For protection.
  - For rolling in water
- Ventral fins: - For protection.
- Pectoral fin - For stopping movement
- Pelvic fins: For up ward movement in water
- Scales – protects the body from injury.

Exercise

1. Which part of a fish is used for swimming backwards?
2. What is the function of gills to a fish?
3. How do we call a glass container used to keep fish and other aquatic animals.

LESSON 4
CONTENT: Characteristics of fish

- Fish use gills for breathing
- Fish produce by laying eggs.
- They have fins

Uses of fish to man

- Fish is used as food by man (source of protein)
- Bones of fish are used for making glue.
- Fish is sold to get money.
- Fish control malaria by eating mosquito larvae in ponds

Examples of common fish

- silver cyprinid
- mud fish
- tilapia
- salmon
- cat fish
- Nile perch
- lung fish

Mixed activity

1. How do fish reproduce?
2. Name any one common type of fish caught in your community.
3. Which food value do we get from eating fish?
4. Identify any four examples of fish caught in Uganda
5. How is fish useful to people?
6. Draw one item used to clean our body.

Week 4
LESSON 1
CONTENT: Fish habitat

- Fish live in water
- We can keep fish in ponds and aquariums.

NB: A pond is a man made pool of water.

An aquarium is a glass container where fish and other aquatic animals are kept

Examples of animals found in ponds

- fish
- frogs
- crabs
- crocodile
- turtles

NB: A young fish is called a fry

Care for fish

- Provide food for fish
- Protect their eggs from animals and birds
- Feeding the fries in pond.
- Cleaning water sources by removing water weeds and hyacinth

Exercise

1. What name is given to young fish?
2. Give the meaning of the word "**pond"**
3. How can we care for fish?
4. State any three examples of animals found in ponds

Living things (animals)

Word bank

stimuli	flightless	divisions
reproduce	habitat	medicine
manure	sanctuaries	cosmetics
chemicals	ovipositor	spread
tamed	antenna	diseases

sterite	nostril	aquatic
nectar	injury	aquarium

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Examples of plants

- maize plant
- bean plant
- rice plant
- mosses plant
- sugar plant
- egg plant
- ferns
- lichens

Groups of plants

- Non – flowering plants
- Flowering plants

Non – flowering plants

These are plants which do not bear flowers

Examples of non – flowering plants

- algae
- liver worts
- mosses
- lichens
- ferns
- pines
- cedar

soft wood trees/conifers

- cypress

NB: They reproduce by means of spores

Conifers reproduce by means of seeds

Exercise

1. Mention any two examples of plants you know.
2. What are non – flowering plants?
3. How do most non – flowering plants reproduce?
4. state one importance of conifers to people
5. How do conifers reproduce?

LESSON 3
CONTENT: Flowering plants

- Flowering plants are plants that bear flowers

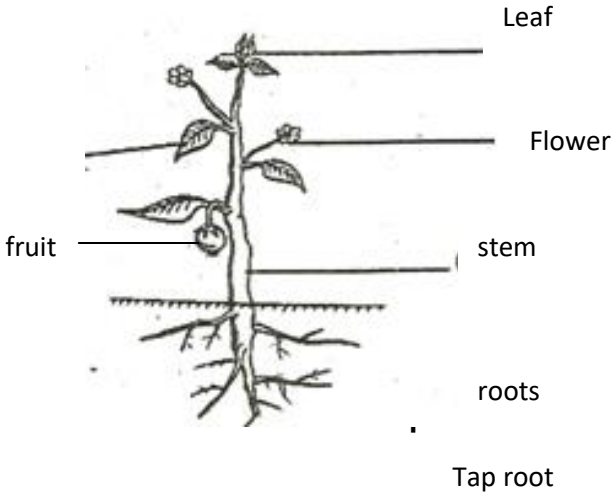
NB: They reproduce by means of seeds.

- Root cap protects the growing tip of a root from damage.
- Root hairs absorb water and mineral salts form the soil.

Examples of flowering plants

- bean plant
- ground nut plant
- mango plant
- coconut plant
- maize plant
- rice plant
- coffee plant
- orange plant

Parts of a flowering plant

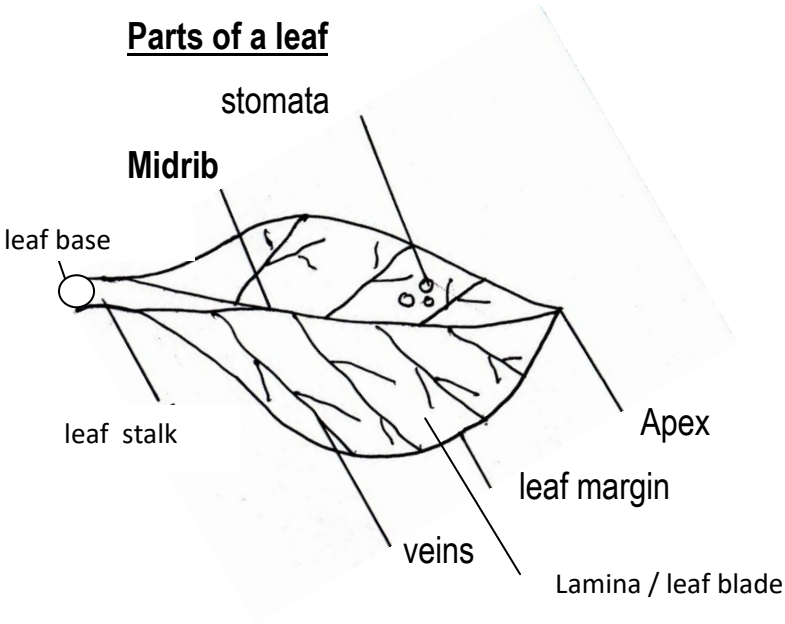


1. Make their own food.
2. Have chlorophyll

LESSON 4
CONTENT: Leaves

- Leaves grow from stems of a plant
- Leaves are supported by a leaf stalk on a plant

Parts of a leaf



Note:

stomata: **Many**

stoma **- one**

Uses of each part of a leaf

- Stomata : used for breathing
- Leaf stalk : Holds a leaf on a plant stem
- Vein: Transports water and mineral salts in all parts of a leaf.
- Midrib : Transports water and mineral salts from the stem to the veins.

Exercise

1. How important are stomata to a plant?
2. Name the green colouring pigment found in plants
3. State the use of the above mentioned pigment to plants
4. Give one main use of leaves to plants.
5. Write down three uses of leaves to people

LESSON1
CONTENT: Uses of leaves to people

- Many leaves are eaten as food e.g. cabbages, lettuce, pig weeds (dodo), spinach.
- Some leaves are used as herbal medicine e.g. Mululuza – malaria.
- Some leaves are used for thatching houses e.g. spear grass and papyrus

Uses of leaves to plants

- Leaves make food for plants (main use)
- Some leaves store food for plants e.g. Lettuce, cabbage, sukuma wiki.
- Leaves have stomata's used for breathing
- Leaves carry out transpiration.

NB: The main use of leaves to plants is to make food for plants.

LESSON 2
CONTENT: PHOTOSYNTHESIS

- Photosynthesis is a process by which plants make their own food.
- **Photo –** light
- **Synthesis –**manufacture
-

Raw materials for photosynthesis

- Carbon dioxide
- Water

} They are used as raw materials

Conditions for photosynthesis

- Chlorophyll – for trapping sunlight
- Sun light energy – provide heat energy

Product of photosynthesis

- Starch (food)
- Oxygen (waste product / by product)

Gas given out by plants at night

Carbon dioxide

Gas taken in by plants at night

- Oxygen

Food made during photosynthesis

- Starch

Exercise

LESSON 3
CONTENT: STEMS

Types of stems

- Upright stems
- Under ground stems (storage stems)
- Climbing stems
- Creeping stem/ runners

Examples of plants that store food in stems

- White yams
- Irish potatoes

Uses of stems to plants

- Stems transport water and mineral salts from roots to leaves.
- Some stems store food for plants e.g. Irish potatoes, white yams.(stem tubers)
- Stems transport food made by leaves to roots.

Uses of stems to people

- Some stems are used as food e.g. sugar canes.
- Some stems are used as local medicine.
- Some stems are used as fire wood.
- Hard woody stems are used as timber.
- Soft woody stems are used for making ply wood and paper.

- Some stems are used for building houses.

LESSON 4
CONTENT: ROOTS

- A root is part of a plant which grow in the soil.

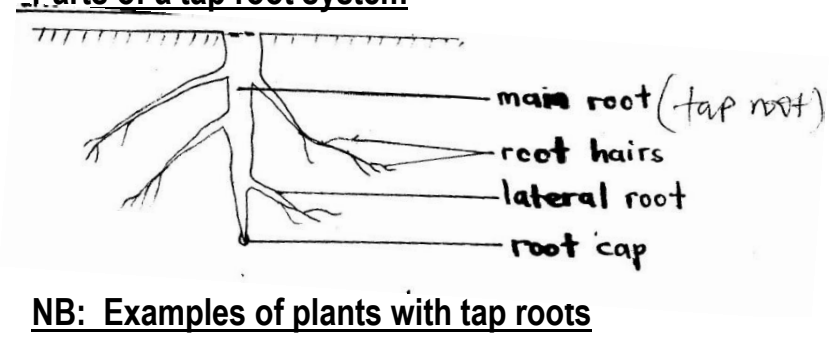
Types of root system

- Tap root system
- Fibrous root system

Tap root system

Tap root system is the system of roots with the main root growing.

Parts of a tap root system



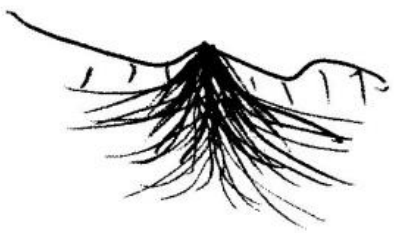
NB: Examples of plants with tap roots

- Beans
- Mangoes
- Soya beans
- Jack fruits

Fibrous roots

Fibrous root system is where many roots grow of almost the same size grow without the main roots.

Parts of a fibrous root system



Examples of plants with fibrous roots

- maize
- sorghum
- sugar cane
- millet
- rice

Exercise

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Uses of roots to plants

- Roots hold plants firmly in the soil.
- Roots absorb water and mineral salts from the soil.
- Some roots store food for plants e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes, carrots.

Uses of roots to people

- Some roots are eaten as food e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes, carrots.
- Some roots are used as local medicine
- Some roots are used as firewood.

Examples of plants whose roots are eaten /root tubers

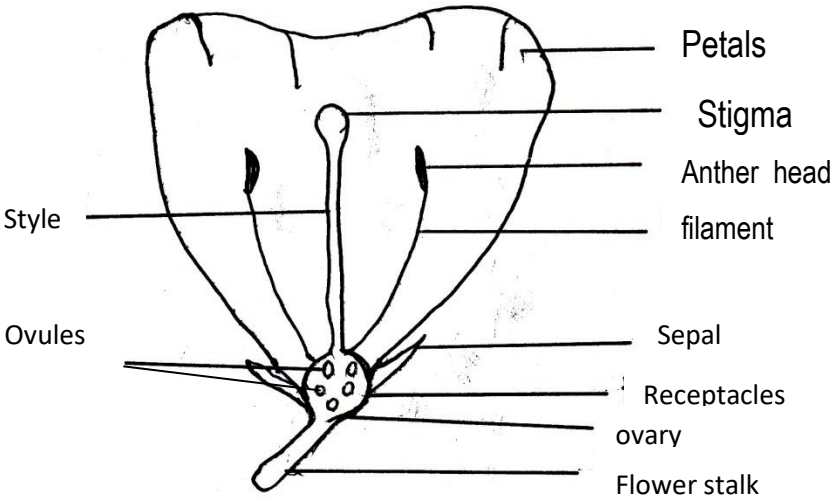
- Cassava plants
- Sweet potatoes plants
- Carrot plants
- Root turnips

Exercise

LESSON 2
CONTENT: FLOWERS

A flower is a reproductive part of a plant

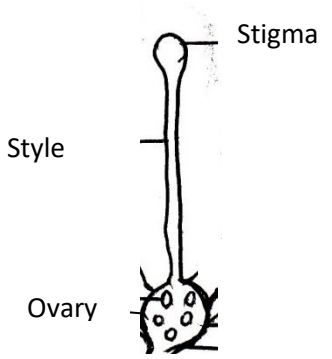
Parts of a flower



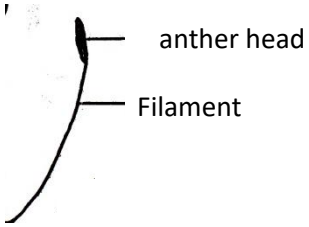
Note: A group of petals is called corolla

- A group of sepals is called calyx
- A female part of a flower is called pistil
- A male part of a flower is called a stamen

Parts of a pistil



parts of a stamen



Exercise
LESSON 3
CONTENT: Uses of parts of a flower

- Petals – protects the inner parts of a flower
- Sepals – to protect the flower when it is still in a bud stage.
- Ovules – develop into seeds after fertilization
- Ovary – protects ovules
- Anther – to produce and store pollen grains
- Stigma – receives pollen grains
- Style – Holds the stigma upright
- Filament – holds anthers in position
- Flower stalk – holds a flower in a right position

NB: Why insects visit flowers

- To get nectar (main reason)
- To get pollen
- To get water

Insects that visit flowers

- Bees
- Butterfly
- moth (at night)

Exercise

1. How useful are the following parts to a flower?

   Ovary _____

   Anther _____

   Stigma _____
2. State one use of flowers to people.
3. Why should we wash hands with soap after visiting latrines?
4. Why do bees visit flowers?

LESSON 4
CONTENT: Uses of flowers to people

- Flowers are given as gifts
- Flowers are given to people to show respect and welcome
- Flowers are used for decoration
- Some flowers are eaten as food e.g. cauliflower, pumpkin flowers.
- Some flowers are used for making perfumes
- Flowers are sold to get money

Uses of flowers to plants

- Flowers are used for reproduction

Uses of flowers to people

- For decoration
- They are used for social functions as gifts.
- They are sold for money.
- Some flowers are eaten as food. Pumpkin, spider sunflower.

Mixed activity

1. How useful are flowers to people?
2. List any two functions where flowers are used for decorations.

LESSON 1
CONTENT: CROP GROWING PRACTICES

- Clearing land
- Planting
- Weeding
- Mulching
- Thinning
- Pruning

Clearing land

Through

- Slashing using a slasher
- Ploughing using oxen
- Gathering using a rake, hoe and pick axe
- Digging up soil
- Leveling the soil
- Burning of the rubbish/ bush

Planting

It involves selecting seeds and transplanting.

Transplanting is the transfer of seedlings from the nursery bed to the well prepared garden.

Methods of planting crops

a) Row planting - (planting in lines)

b) Broadcasting – (scattering seeds using hands) e.g millet, sorghum

Caring for crops

- Weeding
- Pruning
- Thinning
- Mulching
- Stalking
- Watering
- Spraying with chemicals

Exercise

1. How can a farmer care for his maize in the garden?
2. Mention one activity carried out during land preparation
3. What is a nursery bed?
4. Mention at least two methods of planting crops.

LESSON 2
CONTENT: Types of crops

- Vegetable crops
- Cereal crops
- Legumes
- tuber crops
- Fruit crops

Vegetable crops

e.g. cabbages, pig weed, onions, lettuce, spinach

Cereal crops

These are crops which produce grains e.g. (grains are seeds which provide flour) e.g. millet, maize, sorghum, wheat, barley, rice

Legumes

These are crops whose roots have nodules e.g. beans, ground nuts, soya beans, green peas, cow peas, Bambara nuts.

Fruit crops

These are crops that provide fruits e.g. oranges, pineapples, passion fruits, mangoes

Tuber crops

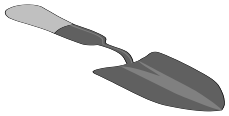
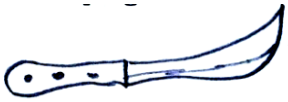
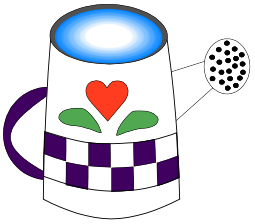
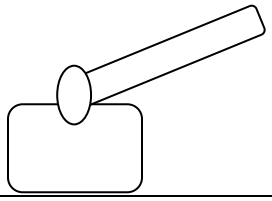
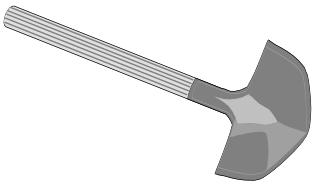
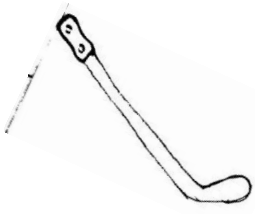
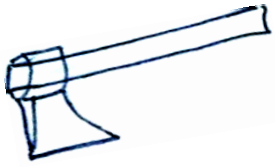
These are crops that store food in their underground parts e.g. cassava, sweet potatoes, white yams carrots and inch.

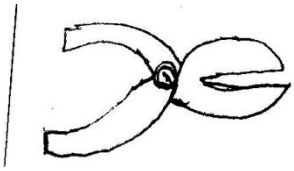
Tuber crops

1. Stem tubers e.g irish potatoes, white yams
2. Root tubers eg cassava, sweet potatoes, carrots

Exercise

LESSON 3
CONTENT: Garden tools and their uses

Name	Diagram	Use
Trowel		- For transplanting seedlings
Panga		- For cutting down small trees
Watering can		- For watering crops
Hoe		- For digging - For weeding
Spade		- Removing manure - Removing loose soil
Slasher		- For slashing - For cleaning land before digging
Axe		- Cutting big trees

Knapsack sprayer		- For spraying
Secateur		- For pruning

LESSON 4

CONTENT: Caring for garden tools

- Keep garden tools in a cool dry place.
- Cleaning garden tools after using
- Sharpen garden tools used for cutting
- Paint metallic tools to avoid rusting

Reasons for caring for garden tools

- To prevent metallic tools from rusting
- To keep tools for a long time.

Prevention of garden tools from rusting

- By oiling
- By painting
- By keeping metals in a clean dry place
- By cleaning and drying them after use

Exercise

LESSON 1
CONTENT: GERMINATION

Is the development of a seed into a seedling.

- A seedling is a young plant

Conditions needed for germination

- Oxygen
- Moisture / water
- Optimum temperature

Uses of each condition

Oxygen : for respiration

Water: dissolves food for the embryo.

Moisture: makes the testa a soft

Exercise

1. How do we call the development of a seed into a seedling?
2. Why is oxygen needed for germination to take place?

LESSON 2
CONTENT: CROP PESTS

Crop pests are organisms which destroy crops

Examples of crop pests

- rats
- locusts
- caterpillars
- crickets
- monkeys
- termites
- weaver birds
- been weevils
- moles
- squirrels
- birds

Dangers of crop pests

- Pests destroy crops
- Pests lead to low yields

- They eat up plant leaves
- Destroying of fruits

How to control pests and diseases

- Spraying with pesticides
- By weeding
- Trapping pests
- Using scare crows
- Cats can be used to control pests like rats in granary
- Uproot and burn infected crops
- Practice crop rotation
- by chasing the pests

Signs of pest damage on crop

- Holes on leaves
- Yellowish leaves
- Holes in fruits
- Wilting of crops, drying of the crops

Exercise

Living things (plants)

Word bank

bear	corolla	cerals
spores	calyx	legumes
stomata	pistil	rusting
oloevera	stamen	optimum
photosynthesis	fertilization	pesticides
carbon dioxide	pollen grains	moisture
chlorophyll	staking	