

CREATIVE PRINTERS



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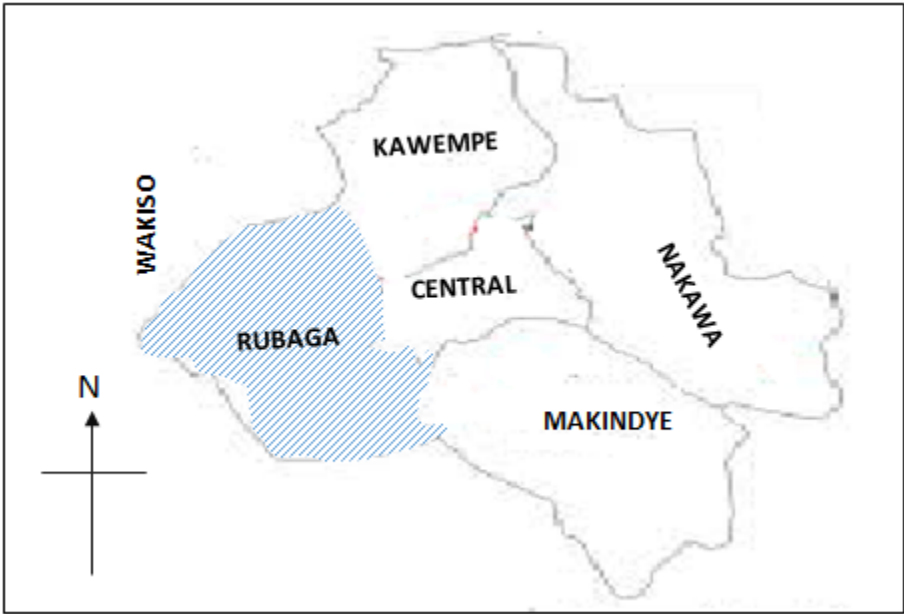
PRIMARY 3 LESSON NOTES

LIT II

TERM I

0703745068 / 0785681207

P.3 SST LESSON NOTES 2024

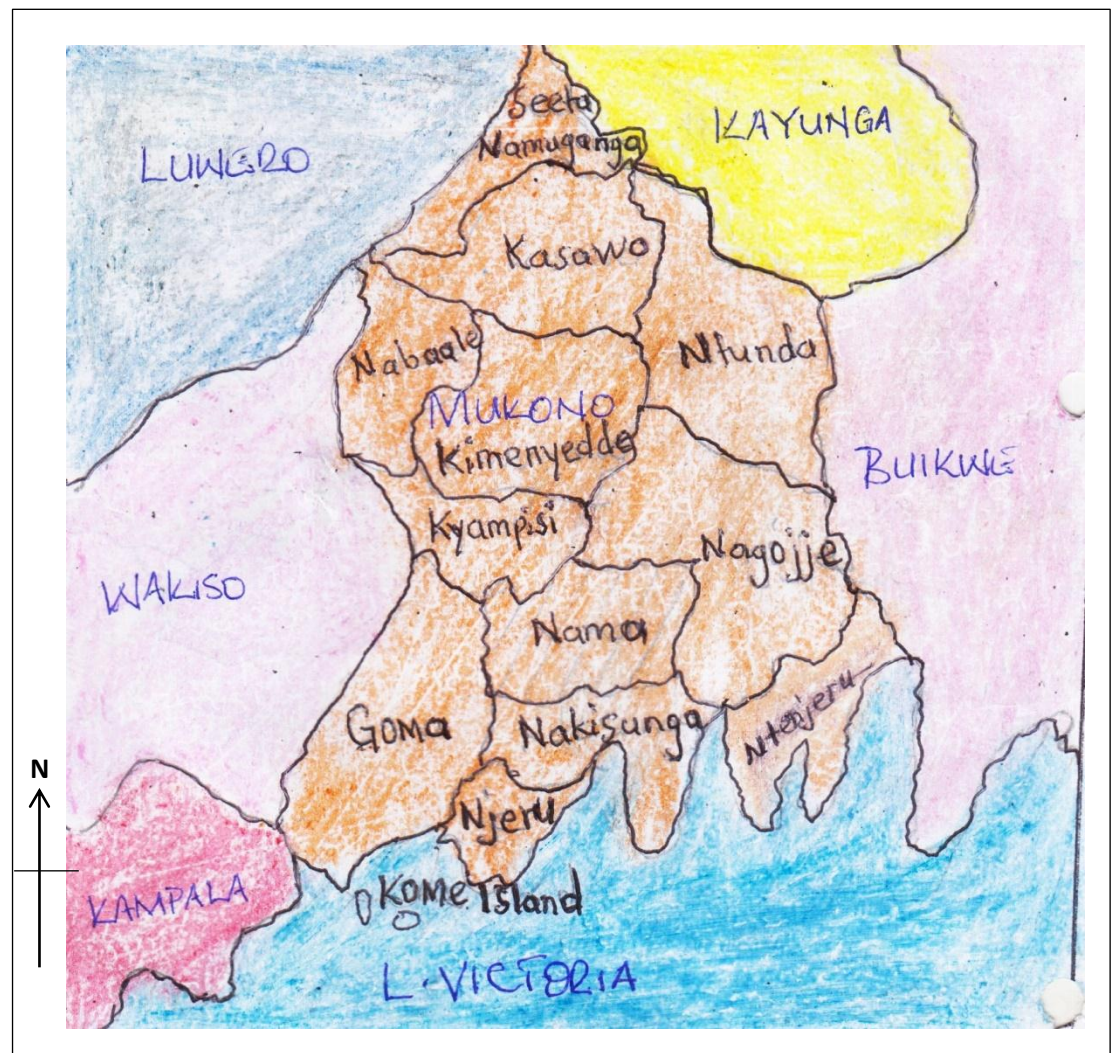
Theme	TOPIC / Theme & class	Teachable unit / deliverable lesson
Our division / Sub-county	Name and location of our sub-county/division	<p>Lesson 1 Name and location of our sub-county/division</p> <p>Read and spell the words. -council, -parish -zones -wards -village A sub-county is an area made up of different parishes. A parish is an area made up of different villages. An urban council/division is an area made up of different wards A ward is an area made up of different zones. Rural areas have sub-counties –parishes, -villages. Urban areas have urban councils –wards -zones. Our schools are located as below; a) Victorious p/s (divine campus) –Rubaga division. b) Victorious p/s(anointed campus) –Nakawa division. c) Victorious p/s(Ebenezer campus) –Nama sub-county Rubaga and Nakawa divisions are located in Kampala district.</p> <p>Map of Kampala showing Rubaga division</p> 

Land marks are features of an area that can be seen easily, sign posts, hills, road junctions, buildings or objects that help us to identify a location or boundary of a piece of land or place

Rubaga division is found in the western part of central and Kawempe divisions respectively.

The following are some of the landmarks found in Rubaga division; Namirembe hill, Rubaga hill, and Lubyala hill among others.

MAP OF MUKONO AND HER NEIGHBOURS



Mukono district is made up of thirteen sub counties and Nama subcounty is boarding the following sub counties; Kyampisi from the North, Nagojje from the East, Nakiisunga from the South and Goma from the West respectively.

Activity

1. Read and spell the words bellow correctly.

i) ward ii)council

2. In which sub-county/division is your school located?

.....

3. Define a parish.

.....

4. Which area in an urban council is equivalent to a parish in a sub-county?

.....

5. Name any two landmarks used to locate our sub-county/division.

.....

.....

Lesson 2**Maps and pictures**





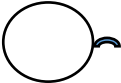

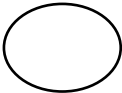

Read and spell the words.

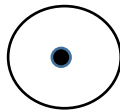
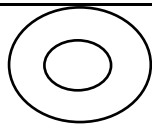
-drawing -object -picture

A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside.

Examples of maps and pictures

map	picture
	
	
	
	



Activity

1. What do we call the drawing of an object as seen from above?

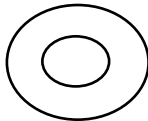
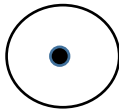
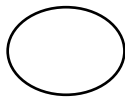
2. What is a picture?

3. Read and spell the words below;

i) picture ii) object

4. Match the following maps to their pictures correctly.

A



B



Lesson 3

Elements of a good map

Read and spell the words.

-compass -title -scale -frame -element -actual -interpret

A map is a drawing of an object as seen from above.

A picture is a drawing of an object as seen from aside.

Elements of a good map.

An element of a good map is a component that a good map should have so as to be complete.

They include;

i) map title/heading – it tells the map reader what the map is all about.

ii) Map scale – it is used by a map reader to measure/calculate the actual distance of places on a map.

Diagram

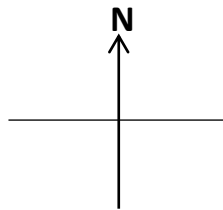


1cm represents 100km on land.

iii) Map key – it is used by a map reader to interpret map symbols.

iv) Compass direction – it shows direction of places on a map.

Diagram



v) map frame – it encloses the map

Activity

1. What term is given to the components that make up a good map?

.....

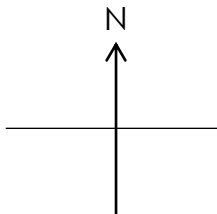
2. Identify any two elements of a good map.

i) _____ ii) _____

3. How important is a map title to a map reader?

.....

4. Name the element of a good map shown below.



.....

Lesson 4

Map symbols

Read and spell the words.

-mountain -quarry -seasonal



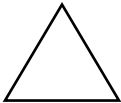



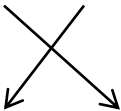

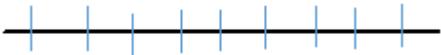
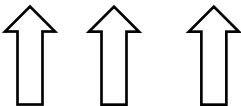
Map symbols are features used on a map to represent real objects.

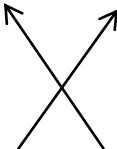

Note:

a) Map symbols are used to make the map neat.

b) They also reduce congestion/overcrowding of the map.

Examples of map symbols

Map symbols	meaning
	Dam
	Water falls
	River
	Mountain
	Mountain peak
	Swamp
	Seasonal river
	Quarry
	Canal
	Railway line
	forest

		<div></div>	Mine						
		<div></div>	Seasonal lake						
		Activity 1. What are map symbols? 2. Give one reason why symbols are used on a map instead of real objects. 3. What do you think will happen when real objects are used on a map? 4. Draw the following map symbols in the space provided.							
		<table><tr><th>Mountain</th><th>Water fall</th><th>Swamp</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Mountain	Water fall	Swamp				
Mountain	Water fall	Swamp							
		Lesson 5 Differences between a map and a picture. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read and spell the words.• -interpret -object -understood The differences are; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• -pictures are easier to understand than maps.• -pictures are seen from aside while maps are seen from above.• -the picture shows the whole object while a map shows only the top part of the object. Similarity between a map and a picture <ul style="list-style-type: none">• -both are drawings of objects.							

Activity

- read and spell the words below correctly
- i) interpret ii) understand
- Give two differences between the map and the picture drawn below

.....
.....

Map of a tree



picture of a tree



3. What is the similarity between a map and a picture?

.....
.....

Lesson 6

Compass direction

Read and spell the words.

-cardinal - instrument -direction -North

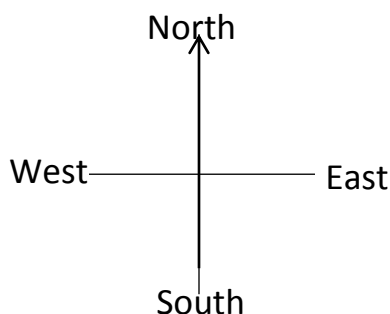
A compass direction –it is an element of a good map used to show/ locate direction of places on a map.

A compass – it is an instrument used to show/locate direction of places

A compass direction has got four major points called **cardinal points**.

Cardinal points –are the four major points of a compass. These are North, East, South, and West.

Illustration of a compass



The compass needle points at the North when at rest. The sun appears to rise in the East in the morning and appears to set in the West in the evening. South is the opposite direction of North.

Activity

1. What are cardinal points?

.....

2. How many cardinal points has a compass?

.....

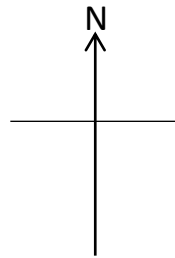
3. From which direction does the sun appear to rise in the morning?

.....

4. Write the opposite direction of East

.....

5. Use letter T to indicate East on the compass bellow.



Lesson seven

People who use a compass

Read and spell the words

Frog men, tourists, soldiers, captain

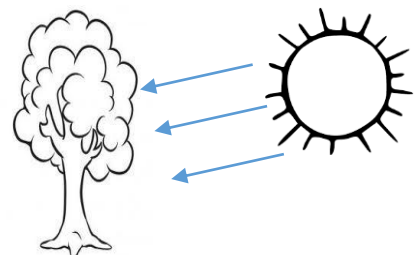
Groups of people who use a compass in their dairy work

- Pilots
- Ship captains
- Scouts and girl captains
- Mountain climbers
- Rally drivers /racers
- Tourists
- Frog men
- Soldiers
- Marine police

Other ways of locating places apart from using a compass

- By using the position of a sun
- By using the shadow
- By using the land marks

When the sun is in the East in the morning, the shadow is in the opposite direction (west)



Activity

1. What is a compass?

.....

2. State the importance of a compass to a pilot.

.....

3. Mention any two groups of people who use a compass in their dairy work.

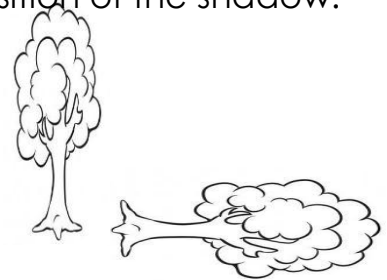
.....

.....

4. Apart from using a compass, give any other two ways of locating places.

.....

5. Complete the diagram below by drawing the sun in its right direction according to the position of the shadow.

**Lesson : 8**

Locating wards/parishes in our sub- county/ division

Read and spell the words

Rubaga, Makindye, neighboring

Wards/ parishes in Rubaga division

Busega

Lubia

Najjanankumbi 1

Najjanankumbi 2

Rubaga

Kabowa

Lunguja

Natete

Kasubi

Mutundwe

Nakulabye

Ndeeba

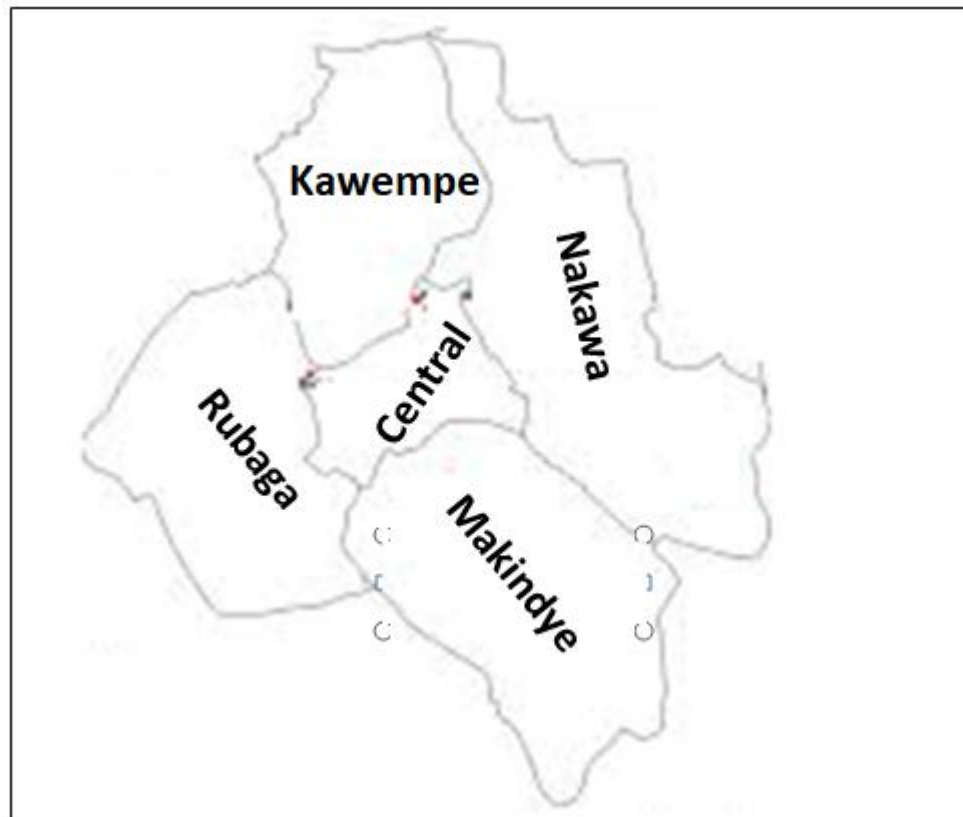
Nakawa

Banda
Bugolobi
Bukoto 1
Bukoto 2
Butabika
I.T.E.K
Kiswa
Kiwatule
Kyambogo
Kyanja
Luzira

Nama

Bulika
Mpoma
kasenge
Namawojjolo
Katoogo

Namubiru

Rubaga division and its neighbors**Activity**

1. Read and spell the word correctly
 - i) Najjanankumbi
 - ii) Namirembe
 - iii) Kabowa
 - iv) Mutundwe




		<p>2. Name any one division /subcounty that neighbor the one in which your school is found.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3. Mention any two parishes/ wards found in your sub-county/ division.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Lesson : 9
Important places in our division/sub county

Read and spell

- Cathedral
- Kabaka
- Bulange
- Hospital
- Tombs
- Palaces

Important places in our division/sub-county

		
Victorious p/s	church	hospital

Rubaga division

- Victorious p/s
- Namirembe cathedral church
- Mengo hospital
- Rubaga hospital
- Rubaga cathedral church
- Kasubi tombs
- Kabaka's lake

Nakawa

- Kyambogo university
- Spear motors

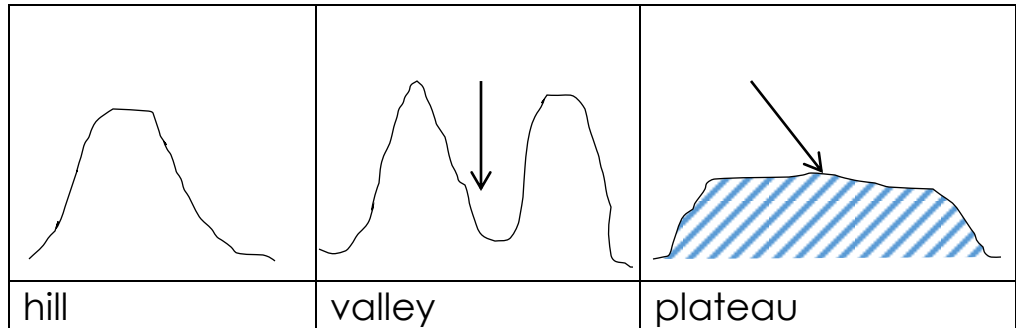
		<p style="text-align: center;">Nama sub- county</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorious p/s • Namirembe • Uganda martyr healthy centre • Namajjolo market • Forest hill ss • Rose form factory <p>Activity</p> <p>1. Read and spell the following words correctly</p> <p>a) Tombs</p> <p>b) Palace</p> <p>c) Cathedral</p> <p>d) Kabaka</p> <p>2. Mention any two important places found in your division/sub-county.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3. Name one importance place in your Sub County/ division where children go for learning.</p> <p>.....</p>												
		<p>Lesson; 10</p> <p>PHYSICAL FEATURES IN OUR SUB- COUNTY/DIVISION</p> <p>Read and spell the words</p> <p>Plateau, mountain, plain, valley, land forms</p> <p>Physical features- These are land forms of an area.</p> <p>Examples of physical features in our sub-county/ division</p> <table> <tr> <td>Rubaga</td><td>Nakawa</td><td>Nama</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Plateau</td><td>plateau</td><td>plateau</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Hills</td><td>hills</td><td>hills</td></tr> <tr> <td>• Valleys</td><td>valleys</td><td>valleys</td></tr> </table> <p>i) A hill – A hill is a piece of land slightly higher than the surrounding area/land.</p> <p>ii) A valley- A valley is a low land between hills or mountains.</p>	Rubaga	Nakawa	Nama	• Plateau	plateau	plateau	• Hills	hills	hills	• Valleys	valleys	valleys
Rubaga	Nakawa	Nama												
• Plateau	plateau	plateau												
• Hills	hills	hills												
• Valleys	valleys	valleys												

iii) **A plateau-** A plateau is a flat topped piece of land.

Note:

The largest part of our sub- county/division is covered by the plateau.

Illustrations of physical features in our division



Activity

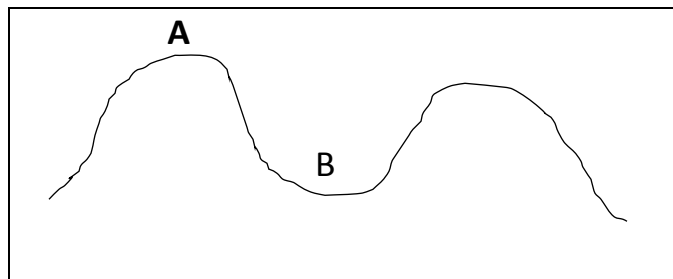
1. What are physical features?

.....

2. What name is given to a flat topped piece of land?

.....

3. Name the physical feature marked **A** and **B** below



A _____

B _____

Which physical feature covers the largest part of our sub-
county/division?

.....

Lesson:11

Position and importance of physical features

Read and spell

Tourism, settlement, farming, grazing

Importance of physical features in our sub- county/division.

a) Hills

- Hills have fertile soils for crop growing.
- They are used for settlement.
- Hills attract tourists who bring in money.
- They have grass for animal grazing.
- They are used for constructing on communication masts to boost network.

b) Plateau

- People settle on plateau.
- People grow crops on plateau.
- People construct roads on the plateau.
- People carry out mining on the plateau.

c) Valleys

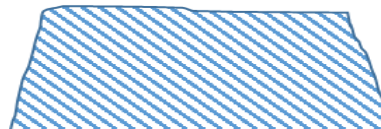
- Some valleys are water sources.
- Some people grow crops in valleys.
- Some valleys are sources of sand.
- Some valleys have bushes that act as hunting grounds.
- Some valleys have grass for animal grazing.

Activity

1. Read and spell the words correctly

- i) Grazing
- ii) Settlement
- iii) Tourists
- iv) Plateau

2. Give any two importance of the physical feature drawn below.



3. How useful is a hill to the people in our division?

.....

4. Which physical feature is found between hills?

.....

Lesson:12

PEOPLE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION

Read and spell the words

Tribe, origin, language, speak, almost

Tribe, examples and languages spoken

A tribe is a group of people with the same origin, culture and speak the same language.

Examples of tribes and their languages

Tribe	language
Baganda	luganda
Basoga	lusoga
Iteso	ateso
Bakiga	lukiga
Banyoro	lunyoro
Banyankole	lunyankole
Bagwere	lugwere
Bagisu	lugisu
Acholi	acholi

Activity

1. Define a tribe?

.....

2. Which language is commonly spoken by people in your sub-county?

.....

3. Match the following tribe to their languages.

A

- i) Baganda
- ii) Acholi
- iii) Iteso
- iv) Basoga

B

- i) Ateso
- ii) Lusoga
- iii) Luganda
- iv) Acholi

i) Baganda _____

ii) Acholi _____

iii) Iteso _____

iv) Basoga _____

Lesson:13

Clans

Read and spell the words

Clan, totem, forefather

A clan – it is a group of people with the same forefather/ancestor. People in a clan are related by blood.

Forefather- is a person (especially a man) who was in your family in past time.

Examples of clans in our sub- county/division

- Mamba clan
- Nkima clan Njovu clan
- Nsenene clan
- Mpologoma clan Mbogo clan
- Butiko clan
- Nte clan
- Mutima clan
- Lugave clan

Different clans have different totems

A totem is something that stands as a symbol for a particular group of people eg family, clan etc

A totem can be something such as a plant or an animal.

Different clans have different clan names.

Symbols of a clan (things used to know someones clan)

- Clan names
- Totem

A clan is headed by a clan head

A clan head chairs clan meetings

He also settles misunderstandings within the clan.

Activity

1. What is a clan?

.....

2. How are clan members related?

.....

3. Identify any two examples of common clans in your sub-county/division.

.....

.....

4. How can you know some ones clan?

.....

5. Write any one role of a clan head.

Lesson 14

Legend and myths

Read and spell

Origin, believed, legend, stories.

Legends are stories of long ago.

Myths are stories or ideas that are believed by many people but when they are false (not true)

Myths vary from one community to another

Legends are believed to be true or false

Legends about people describe their origin.

Examples of commonly told legends in our sub-county/division

- The legend of Kintu and Nambi
- The legend of mundu and sera
- The legend of the spear and the bead

Examples of myths

- Some people believe that when you sweep at night, you are sweeping away the wealth.
- Some communities believe that when you meet a person of opposite sex first as you leave home, it is bad luck.
- Some communities believe that passing between people takes away their blessings.

Activity

1. What are legends?

.....

2. What do we call the ideas that are believed by many people but they are not true?

.....

3. Give any two examples of common legends told by people in our sub-county/division.

.....

.....

4. Give any one myth believed by most people in your sub-county/division.

.....

Lesson:15

The legends of Kintu and Nambi

Morals, origin, appreciate, creative

The legend of kintu and Nambi is the commonly told legend in our sub-county/division.

- It describes the origin of Buganda.
- Kintu is believed to be the first muganda.
- Nambi is believed to be the wife of the first muganda (kintu).
muganda.
- The first muganda reared a cow for milk
- Nambi had Walumbe and Kayikuzi as her brothers
- Kayikuzi was the good brother and Walumbe was the bad brother who killed her children
The name walumbe means death.

Importance of legends and myths

- Legends teach/ instill morals in children.
- They help us to know about the past.
- Legends help us to know our origin.
- They help us to appreciate the past.
- Legends develop creative thinking in children
- They help us to know how people of long ago lived



A grandmother telling legends to the grand children

Activity

1. Which term is given to a story of long ago?

.....

2. Give any two importance of legends.

.....

.....

3. Who is believed to be the first Muganda?

.....

4. Who was the wife of the first muganda?

.....

5. In the space below, draw and name the animal that was reared by the first muganda.

6. Who was the good brother of Nambi?

.....

7. What does the name walumbe mean?

.....

Lesson:16

Administration and leadership in our division/sub-county

Read and spell the words

Council, headquarter, chairperson

Administration is a system of management (managing something).

The administrative set up of our division/subcounty

- A division is made up of wards and wards are made up of zones (smallest unit).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A sub-county is made up of parishes and parishes are made up of villages (smallest unit of sub-county).• A ward in an urban council/division is equivalent/the same as a parish in a sub-county.• A zone in an urban council/division is equivalent/the same as a village in a sub-county.• A division is headed by a division mayor.• A sub-county (Ggombolola) is headed by chairperson local council three.• The current mayor of Rubaga division is Mrs. Joyce Ssebugwawo.• The current headquarters of Rubaga division are along kabaka Anjagala road. <p>Activity</p> <p>1. Name the smallest unit of a division/sub-county.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>2. What is a parish in a division equivalent to in a sub-county?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3. What title is given to the head of;</p> <p>a) A division</p> <p>b) A sub-county.....</p>
		<p>Lesson:17</p> <p>The administrative set up of a local council</p> <p>The local council committee has ten members and each member has a specific duty as seen below.</p> <p>1. Chairperson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He/she heads a local council.• He/she signs the official documents of the council.• He/she chairs council meetings.

2. Vice chairperson

- Serves in the absence of the chairperson.
- Is responsible for children's affairs.

3. General secretary

- Records minutes of the council meetings.
- Calls for committee and council meetings.
- Keeps official records of the council.

4. Secretary for finance

- Keeps financial records of the committee
- He/she is the treasurer of the council ie is in charge of all money of the council.

5. Secretary for security

- Maintains peace and security in the area.

6. Secretary for youth and education

- Responsible for youth affairs.
- Mobilises youth for development.

7. Secretary for persons with disabilities (PWDs)

- Mobilises people with disabilities for development.

8. Secretary for production and environment

- Promotes economic development.
- Promotes and encourages people to protect the environment.

9. Secretary for information and mobilization.

- Passes all information from the council to the people and people to council.

10. Secretary for women and health.

- Responsible for women and health affairs.

Note: L.C in full is **local council**.

		<p style="text-align: center;">Activity</p> <p>1. How many members make up the local council committee?</p> <p>2. Which member on the local council committee is responsible for children's affairs?</p> <p>3. Write L.C in full.</p> <p>4. How is secretary for defence important on the local council committee?</p> <p>5. What title is given to the head of local council?</p>
		<p>Lesson :18</p> <p>Leadership</p> <p>Read and spell the words</p> <p>Civic, culture, maintain, disputes</p> <p>Leadership – is the ability /guiding others on what to do.</p> <p>A leader- is a person who directs /guides others on what to do.</p> <p>Types of leadership/administration/leaders in our division</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political leaders• Cultural leaders• Religious leaders• Civic leaders• Voluntary leaders

Roles or leaders in our sub-county/division

- Political leaders make laws.
- Cultural leaders help in preserving culture.
- Religious leaders preach the word of God.
- Leaders settle misunderstandings among people.
- Leaders promote unity among people.
- Leaders encourage people to work.
- Religious leaders lead prayers
- Most leaders encourage discipline among people.

Activity

1. What do we call a person who guides others on what to do?

.....

2. Write down any two types of leaders.

.....

3. What type of leaders lead prayers?

.....

4. Give any two roles of leaders in our community.

.....

.....

Lesson:19

Economic Activities

Read and spell the words

Trading, fishing, building, pottery

Economic activities are kinds of work done by people to earn a living.

Examples of economic activities done by people in our sub-county/division.

- Building
- Carpentry
- Farming
- Trading
- Pottery
- Teaching
- Tailoring

Importance of economic activities

- They are sources of income.
- They promote unity through working together.
- They promote talent.
- Some are sources of food.

Activity

1. What are economic activities?

.....

2. Give any two examples of economic activities commonly done by people in our sub-county.

.....

.....

3. Which economic activity is done by the teacher?


.....

4. Name the economic activities drawn below.

5. Identify any two importance of economic activities to the people in our division/sub-county

.....

.....

Theme	TOPIC / Theme & class	Teachable unit / deliverable lesson
Livelihood in our division / Sub-county		<p>LESSON 1</p> <p>MONEY / INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES / OCCUPATIONS</p> <p>Read and spell the words</p> <p>- income - occupation - money - generating - activities</p> <p>Occupations are activities / kinds of work that people do to earn a living / earn money.</p> <p>Different people carry out different activities to earn a living.</p> <p>Examples of occupations in a sub-county / Divisions</p> <p>i) Trade – It is the activity of buying and selling of goods. A person who buys and sells goods is called a trader.</p> <p>ii) Carpentry – It is the making of things / items out of wood. A person who makes things out of wood is called a carpenter.</p> <p>Examples of things made out of wood include; wooden chairs, tables, doors, etc.</p> <p>iii) Farming – It is the growing of crops and rearing of animals. A person who grows crops and rears animals is called a farmer.</p>  <p>Other examples of occupations; - pottery - building - fishing</p> <p>Activity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is occupation? Mention any two activities people do to earn a living. How is a farmer important in the community?

4. What do we call a person who makes the item below.



.....

4. A person who buys and sells goods is called?

.....

LESSON 2

Importance of different occupations.

Read and spell the words

- farming - employment - friendship - knowledge

Importance of different occupations.

- Some occupations promote friendship as they bring people together.
- Occupations are a source of income to people.
- Occupations are employment opportunities to people.
- Some occupations like farming are source of food to people.
- Occupations are a source of knowledge and skills.
- Some occupations enable us discover our talents.

ACTIVITY;

1. Read and spell the following words correctly.

a) employment b) knowledge

2. How is farming an important activity to the people in the community?

.....

3. Give another term to mean occupations.

.....

4. Identify any **two** importance of occupations.



.....

.....

5. How important is the occupations above to the community?

.....

LESSON 3

Challenges faced by people when carrying out their occupations.

- communication
- conditions
- misunderstandings
- distance
- unfavourable
- construction

Challenges faced by people when doing work.

- Poor transport and communication.
- Unfavourable weather changes
- Poor working conditions.
- Misunderstandings among people at work.
- Long distances to and from work
- Corruption in some work places.
- Inadequate materials to use at work
- Unfavourable weather changes.



Solutions to the challenges

- Better and more roads should be constructed to improve transport and communication.
- Carrying and using tools for weather management.
- Better payments should be given to workers.
- Workers should ensure cooperation among themselves to avoid misunderstandings.
- Corrupt officials should be arrested and punished.

Activity;

1. Read and spell the words below correctly;

- i) challenges**
- ii) occupation**
- iii) misunderstandings**
- iv) corruption**

2. Write down any **two** challenges faced by people while doing their work.

.....
.....

3. Identify any **two** solutions to the problems faced by people while doing their work.

.....
.....

LESSON 4

Practical in cookery

Read and spell the words.

- match box
- saucepan

Cooking rice (White rice)

Things needed

- water
- salt
- match box
- stove
- mingling stick
- saucepan
- saucepan cover
- rice (½ kilogram)
- onion

Illustration of cookery



Procedures;

- Sorting the rice.
- Lighting the stove using a match box.
- Pour half litre of water in saucepan and put on the stove to boil.
- Put one small tea spoonful of salt.
- As we wait for the water to boil, cut the onions, and put in the boiling water.
- Pour the half kilogram of rice in the saucepan of boiling water on the stove and use the mingling stick to stir gently, cover the saucepan using its cover.
- Reduce on the heat from the stove to avoid burning the rice.
- Keep monitoring including stirring until the rice dries and it will be ready for eating.
- Remove the rice from the stove and serve for eating.

Activity;

1. Read and spell the words below correctly.

i) saucepan ii) matchbox iii) mingling stick iv) onion

2. Which quantity of water is used for preparing half kilogram of rice?

.....

3. Which item is used for lighting the charcoal stove?

.....

4. Name the item below in which food is prepared.



LESSON 5

Read and spell the words

- social - services - organizations - better - benefit

Social services are benefits given by the government or private organizations for people to have a better life.

Examples of social services.

- Transport services - Education services
- security services - Health services
- Communication services

Activity;

1. Read and spell the words.

- i) **benefit** ii) **services**
- iii) **government** ii) **health**

2. What do we call the benefits given by the government or private organizations for people to have a better life?

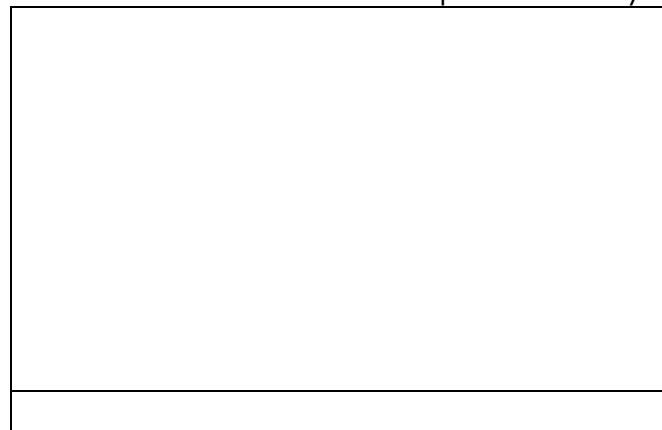
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3. Mention any **two** examples of social services.

.....

.....

4. Which social services is provided by the person below?



LESSON 6

social service centres in our division.

Read and spell the words

- station - hospital - dispensary

Social service centres are places that provide social services to people.

Examples of social service centres in our division.

- hospitals -schools -police stations -dispensaries.

Ways of caring for social service centres.

-sweeping around them

-mopping the social service centres.

-picking rubbish around them.

-slashing tall grass around them.

Activity;

1. what are social service centres?

.....

2.which social service do we get from taxi parks?

.....

3. Draw and name a social service centre that provides education service.



4. Give two ways of caring for social service centres like hospitals.

.....

.....

LESSON 7

social service providers and their work

Read and spell the words

- aeroplane -pilot -maintain -operations

Social service providers are the people who offer/provide social services.

Examples of social service providers.

- teachers....teach learners.

-doctors.....treat sick people.

-pilots.....fly aeroplanes and aircrafts.

-drivers.....drive vehicles.

-policemen.. maintains/keeps law and order.

Nurses.....take care of sick people.

Dentistscare for people's teeth.

Oculist..... Treat peoples eyes.

Surgeons Carry out medical operations on people

Opticians...they sell eye glasses.

Activity;

1. Read and spell the words.

i) maintain

ii) surgeon

iii) policemen

iv) oculists

2. Who is a social service provider?

.....

3. Which social service provider provides education in a p.3 class?

.....

4. Match the following social service providers to their social service centres of work.

A

B

Pilot

hospital

Driver

police station

Doctor

taxi park

Policeman

airport

i) pilot.....

ii)driver

iii) doctor

iv)policeman.....

LESSON 8

communication

Read and spell the words

-verbal traditional -message -receiving

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.

Types of communication:

a) verbal communication –the sending and receiving of messages by use of the mouth.

b) non-verbal communication –the sending and receiving of messages by use of signs and gestures.

Means of communication

Means of communication are items used for sending and receiving messages

They are grouped into two:

i) traditional means of communication.

ii) modern means of communication.

Traditional means of communication

These are items that were used since long ago for sending and receiving of messages.

They include:

drum	horns	bells	smoke

Activity;

1. Read and spell the words.

i) verbal ii)receiving iii)messages iv)traditional

2. write down any two traditional means of communication.

.....
.....

3. under which type of communication do we use gestures?

.....

4. Name the traditional means of communication drawn below

Name.....	Name.....

LESSON 9

Means of communication

Read and spell the words

- telephone -radio -newspapers -televisions

Modern means of communication.

These are items commonly used by people nowadays to send and receive messages.

Examples of modern means of communication.

-Telephones -television -newspapers -electric bells -radios
-billboards.

A radio is the commonest means used by people in our division.
Newspapers are used by fewest numbers of people because they are expensive to buy daily.

Ways of communication

- by drumming
-by blowing horns
-by telephoning
-by ringing the bell
-by blowing the whistle.

Activity;

1. What are modern means of communication?

.....

2 Identify the two modern means of communication drawn below.

Name.....	Name.....

3. Which means of communication is used by few people in our sub-county/division?

.....

4. Mention any two ways of sending and receiving messages.

.....

.....

LESSON 10

The importance of social services and centres.

Read and spell the words

-skills -health -security -transport

Importance are;

-education services enable people to know how to read and write.

-social services help people to learn new skills

-health services enable people to be healthy.

-transport services enable people move from one place to another.

-security services bring peace in an area.

-communication services enable people send and receive messages.

-they are source of employment to people.

Activity;

1. Why do you think people in our community buy phones?

.....

2. Write any one social service centre near your school.

.....

4. Which social service do we get from a police station?

.....

5. Identify any two importance of social services

.....

.....

LESSON 11

Challenges faced in accessing social services

Read and spell the words

-poverty -medicine -inadequate -distance

Examples of challenges faced in accessing social services

-inadequate social service centres in some areas.

-poor transport and communication in some areas.

-unfavourable weather changes.

-long distances to and from the social service centres in some areas.

-poverty in some families.

-inadequate equipment in some hospitals.

-inadequate qualified social service providers.

-accidents on the way to the social service centres.

		<p>Activity;</p> <p>1. why do people go to the hospitals</p> <p>2. Which social service is got from schools?</p> <p>3. Read and spell the words below correctly i)poverty ii)inadequate</p> <p>4. mention two problems faced by people when accessing social services.</p>
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	<div>LESSON 12</div> <div>Solutions to the challenges faced by people in accessing social services</div> <div>Read and spell the words</div> <div>-scholastic -workers -medicine</div> <div>Solutions to the challenges.</div> <div>-more social service centres should be built.</div> <div>-more materials should be provided in the social service centres.</div> <div>-better roads should be constructed to ease transport and communication.</div> <div>-enough medicine should be provided in the hospitals.</div> <div>-more skilled social service providers should be employed.</div> <div>-The government should ensure peace and security in the areas</div> <div>Activity;</div> <div>1. Draw and name two items needed in a school as a social service centre.</div> <table><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Name.....</td><td>Name.....</td></tr></table> <div>2. Why do you think some people are not able to get some social services?</div> <div>.....</div> <div>3. Give any two ways of solving problems faced by people when accessing social services.</div> <div>.....</div> <div>.....</div>			Name.....	Name.....
Name.....	Name.....				

