DIVINE EDUCATION CENTRE

LITERACY 1 A (SCI)
LESSON NOTES TERM ONE 2025
0784540287/0751565742

PRIMARY THREE

WEEK ONE: BEGINNING OF YEAR ASSESSMET

THEME ONE: OUR ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SUB COUNTY

TOPIC ONE: SOIL

WEEK TWO: LESSON ONE

Vocabulary:

Component
Environment
Humus
Organism
Weathering
Decomposition

SOIL

Soil is the top layer that covers the earth's surface.

How soil is formed

By weathering: the breakdown of rocks to form soil
By decomposition: the rotting of plants and animals to form soil.

Components of soil

Humus
Air
Rock particles
Water
Living organisms
Dissolved mineral salts

EXERCISE

1) What do we call the top layer that covers the earth's surface?
2) What is weathering?
3) Name three components of soil.
4) Name two processes by which soil is formed.

Activity

Observing components of soil

LESSON TWO

Vocabulary:

Lump
Metallic
Droplets
Vapour
Escape

Experiment to show that soil contains water

Materials to use

- Source of heat
- Soil sample
- Saucepan with metallic lid

Steps to follow

- Put soil in a saucepan
- Cover it with a lid and put on fire

Diagram of the experiment

Observation: Water droplets are seen on the inner surface of the lid

Conclusion

Soil contains water.

EXERCISE

1) What is does the experiment above show?
2) How is heat useful in above experiment?

Activity

1) Carrying out the experiment and observing results.
2) Recording results.

LESSON THREE

Vocabulary

Bubbles
Breathe
Gently
Germinate

Experiment to show that soil contains air

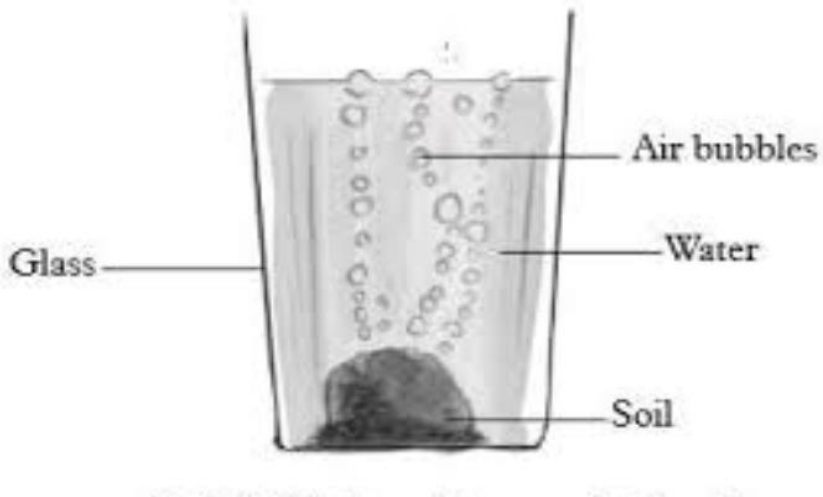
Materials needed

Transparent glass jar
Water
Lump of soil

Steps to follow

Half fill a glass jar with water
Lower a lump of soil into the water

Diagram of the experiment



Observation: Air bubbles are seen coming out of the soil.

Conclusion: Soil contains air

<u>Uses of air in the soil</u>

Air is used by living things in the soil to breathe.
Air is used for seed germination

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary

Stir	Gravel
Settle	Humus
Substance	Fertile

Experiment to show that soil contains humus

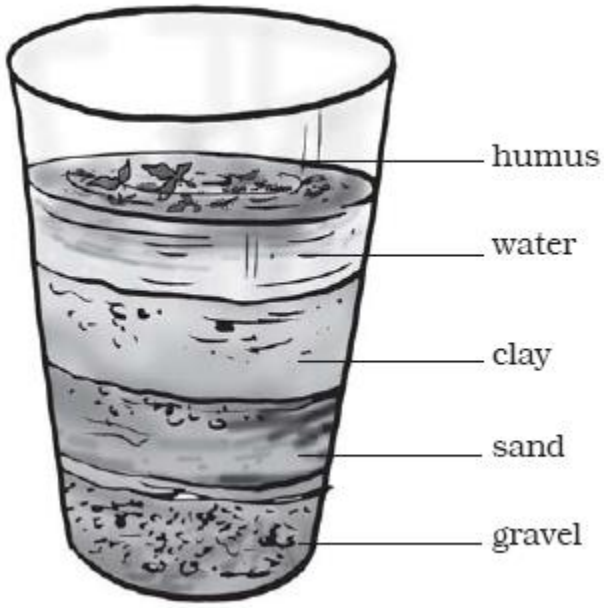
Materials needed

Glass jar
Soil sample
Water

Steps to follow

Put soil in a glass and add water to it.
Stir and leave it to settle.

Diagram of the experiment



Observation: Black substances float on top of water.

Conclusion: Soil contains humus.

How is humus formed?

By decomposition of organic matter

How is humus useful in soil?

Humus makes the soil fertile.

Activity

Recording observations

LESSON FIVE AND SIX

Vocabulary

Rough
Smooth
Particles
Texture
Loam

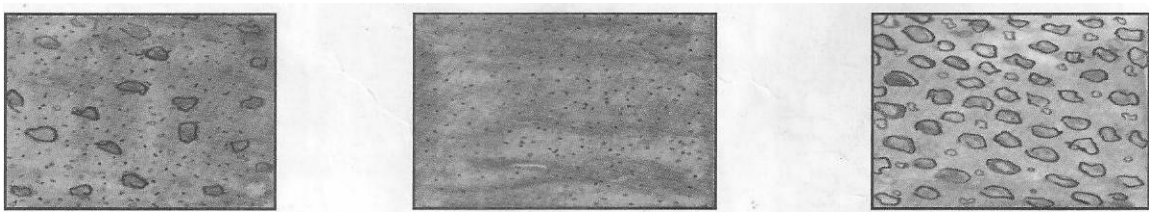
Types of soil

- Loam soil
- Sand soil
- Clay soil

Soil texture and soil structure

This is the smoothness or roughness of soil. Soil structure is the size of different soil particles.

The texture of different types of soil



Loam soil clay soil sand soil

EXERCISE

1) Give the meaning of soil texture.
2) Apart from loam soil, name any other two types of soil.
3) Describe the texture of the following types of soil.
    - Sand
    - clay

ACTIVITY

- Observing different types of soil.

LESSON SEVEN

Vocabulary

Characteristics
Mixture
Drainage
Aerated
Components
Medium

Characteristics of loam soil

- Loam soil is a mixture of humus, sand and clay.
- It has medium – sized particles.
- It is well drained
- It contains a lot of humus.
- It is properly aerated.

Uses of loam soil

It is used for growing crops.

ACTIVITY

- Observing items made from soil

EXERCISE

1) Name three components of loam soil.
2) Why is loam soil the best for crop growing?
3) Give one use of loam soil to people.
4) Why is sand soil not fertile?

WEEK THREE: LESSON ONE

Vocabulary

Thumb	Finest
Glass	Drainage
Sample	Medium

Characteristics of sand soil

- It has big soil particles.
- It is loose, light and easy to dig.
- It contains a lot of air.
- It allows water to pass through easily.
- It has less humus, so it's not fertile.
- It has the highest rate of drainage i.e. it dries quickly in hot weather.
- It feels rough when rubbed between the thumb and fingers.

Uses of sand soil

- Sand is used for building houses
- Sand is used for making blocks
- Sand soil is used for making glasses.
- Sand is used for making sand paper

ACTIVITY

- Observing things made out of sand

EXERCISE

1) Why is sand soil not fertile?
2) Which type of soil allows water to pass through it easily?
3) Give two uses of sand soil to people.
4) Why is sand soil not good for crop growing?
5) Why does sand soil allow water to pass through easily?

LESSON TWO

Vocabulary

Pottery
Aerate
Brick
Block
Sticky
Waterlogged

Characteristics of clay soil

- It has the finest particles.
- It does not allow water to pass through easily.
- It is sticky.
- It is poorly aerated.

<u>Uses of clay soil</u>

- Clay soil is used for making pots
- Clay soil is used for making bricks
- Clay soil is used for making tiles

ACTIVITY

- Observing items made of clay.

EXERCISE

1) Why is clay soil the best soil for pottery?
2) Why is clay soil not good for plant growth?
3) Give two uses of clay soil.
4) Name two things at home that are made from clay.

LESSON THREE

Vocabulary

Arrangement
Vertical
Profile
Gravel

Soil profile

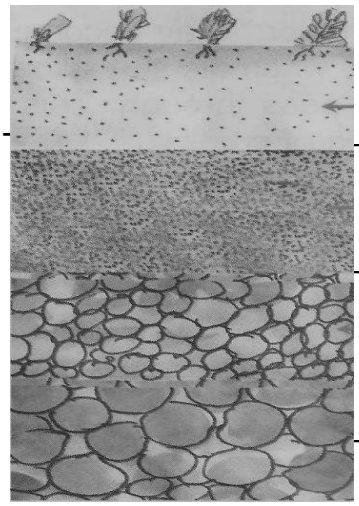
Soil profile is the vertical arrangement of soil layers.

Soil profile is the arrangement of soil layers from top to bottom.

Layers of soil

i. Top soil
ii. Sub-soil
iii. Parent rock
iv. Bedrock

Diagram of soil profile



_____ **Top Soil**

_____ **Sub soil**

_parent rock

_____ **Bed rock**

Areas where we can observe different soil layers

Newly dug pit latrine
Trenches along the road

EXERCISE

1) What is soil profile?
2) Which layer of the soil profile contains most humus?
3) Identify one place where we can observe soil layers in the environment.
4) Why does the top layer of soil support plant growth?
5) Why do most soil organisms live on the top layer?

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary

Living
Organism
Humus
Colour
Thick

Top soil

- It is the best layer for plant growth.
- It has a lot of humus.
- It is dark in colour.
- It is a layer which supports most plant and animal life.

Sub soil

- It is a brown layer.
- It contains less humus.

Parent rock

- It is a rock from which soil is formed.

Animals that live in the soil

Moles
Earthworm
Millipedes
Termites
Squirrels
Centipedes
Rats

Activity

Observing and naming some animals that live in soil.

EXERCISE

1) What name is given to the second layer of the soil profile?
2) List down any three animals that live in the soil apart from rats.
3) Why is top soil the best layer for plant growth?
4) Why aren't there many organisms in the sub layer of soil?

LESSON FIVE

Vocabulary

Compost
Manure
Depth
Mixture
Garbage

Compost pit:

This is a pit where compost manure is produced.

Compost manure is a mixture of rotten organic matter that can be used in gardens to support plant growth.

Importance of a compost pit

It is used in the production of compost manure.

Materials used to make compost manure

1. Domestic garbage like banana peels, cassava peels, sweet potato peels, etc.
2. Animal wastes
3. Maize stalk
4.

Advantages of compost manure

1. Improves soil texture and aeration.
2. Improves soil fertility and structure.

Disadvantages of compost manure

a. It is heavy to carry manure
b. It requires a lot of time to make.

LESSON SIX AND SEVEN

Earthquake, lightning, thunder, hailstones, drought, mudslide, migration

TOPIC 2: CHANGES IN OUR ENVIRONMENT

Natural changes

Natural changes are changes brought about by nature.

Examples of natural changes in the environment

- The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.
- Wind blows from different directions.
- Clouds appear in the sky.
- The moon appears at night
- The sun is seen in the sky at day time and sets in the evening.
- Floods are brought in by heavy rains.

Causes of natural changes in our environment

Earthquakes	Drought
Hailstones	Lightning
Floods	Mudslide
Storms	Thunder

<u>Effects of natural changes in our environment</u>

Hunger

- Soil erosion
- Migration i.e. the movement of people from one place to another.
- Diseases/ epidemics
- Destruction of homes and property
- Death of people and animals.

Activity

Observing the mentioned causes of changes and their effects on video clips

EXERCISE

1) What are natural changes?
2) Mention two natural causes of changes in the environment**.**
3) State any one effect of natural changes in the environment.

WEEK FOUR: LESSON ONE AND TWO

Vocabulary

Environment
Artificial
Deforestation
Bridges
Charcoal
Accident
Habitats

People-made changes [Artificial changes]

These are changes brought about by people's activities in our environment

Examples of people-made changes

- Building homes.
- Building houses.
- Planting trees.
- Making bridges.
- Cutting down trees –deforestation.
- Draining swamps.
- Disposing wastes.
- Making and burning bricks.
- Making medicine from plants.
- Burning charcoal

Effects of people-made changes

Good effects

- Easy transport
- Building houses provides accommodation
- Planting trees conserves the environment

Bad effects

- Soil erosion
- Accidents
- Drought
- Soil exhaustion
- Death of animals
- Spread of diseases
- Desertification
- Destruction of animal habitats

ACTIVITY

Discussing human activities that lead to changes

EXERCISE

1) What are people-made changes?
2) Apart from deforestation, name any four people-made changes in the environment.
3) What is deforestation?

LESSON THREE

Ways of managing changes:

(a) How to manage floods

- Dig big trenches to avoid floods.
- Avoid draining swamps because they trap running water.
- Do not grow crops in swamps
- Do not build in swamps

(b) How to manage drought

- Plant trees.
- Avoid draining wet lands.
- Dig valley dams.
- Use irrigation method.
- Avoid burning bushes.
- Proper farming methods e.g. crop rotation, terracing, mulching.
- Covering gullies with stones.
- Educating people about dangers of deforestation.
- Avoid poor disposal of wastes.

ACTIVITY

Observing ways of managing changes in our environment

EXERCISE

1) Give one way of managing floods in our environment.
2) Give two ways of managing drought.
3) Identify any one change which can be controlled by irrigation.

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary

Agents	Drought
Erosion	Cultivation
Deforestation	Grazing

Soil erosion:

Soil erosion is the carrying away of top soil by its agents.

OR

Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by its agents.

Agents of soil erosion

Running water
Strong wind
Animals

Causes of soil erosion

Over grazing
Deforestation
Bush burning.
Over stocking
Over cultivation

ACTIVITY

Discussing the causes of soil erosion

EXERCISE

1) What is soil erosion?
2) Name the agents of soil erosion.
3) Give four causes of soil erosion.
State any one human activity that can lead to soil erosion.

LESSON FIVE

Vocabulary

Famine
Deforestation
Gulley
Siltation
Exhaustion
Manure
Burning

Effects of soil erosion:

It causes desertification.
It leads to famine.
It leads to soil exhaustion.
It creates unnecessary gulley.
It leads to silting.

Soil exhaustion

Soil exhaustion is the loss of soil fertility.

Causes of soil exhaustion

Over cultivation
Over grazing
Leaching
Bush burning
Mono cropping

How to control soil exhaustion

By mulching
Use of crop rotation
Addition of manure
Use of fertilizers

ACTIVITY

Discussing the causes of soil exhaustion and how to control

EXERCISE

1) Give two effects of soil erosion.
2) Give two ways a farmer can control soil exhaustion.
3) State any one method of controlling soil erosion on the school compound.

LESSON SIX

Vocabulary:

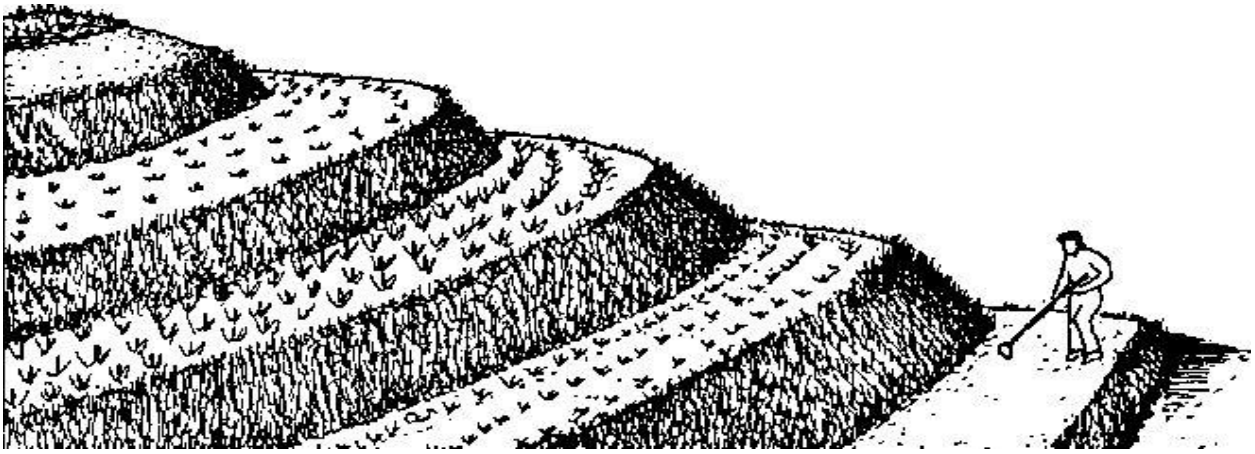
Mulching	Terracing
Contour	Rotation
Ploughing	Afforestation

How to control soil erosion

1) By mulching –the covering of top soil with dry plant material

2) By terracing; The cutting of steps on a slope/a hill
Terraces reduce the sped of running water from the top of the hill

Diagram showing terraces



3) Contour ploughing
4) Planting trees.
5) Planting grass on bare land.
6) Crop rotation.
7) Re-afforestation – planting of trees where they were cut down.

ACTIVITY

Looking at methods used to control soil erosion in the school compound

EXERCISE

1) Write three ways of controlling soil erosion.
2) How farmers in mountainous areas control soil erosion?
3) What is re-afforestation?

LESSON SEVEN

Vocabulary:

Storms
Mulch
Husks
Materials
Erosion
Hazards
Weeds

Mulching

Mulching- is the covering of top soil with dry plant materials.

Materials used for mulching

•Dry grass
•Banana leaves
•Coffee husks

Advantages of mulching:

- It keeps water in soil.
- It rots to form manure.
- It controls growth of weeds.
- Mulching controls soil erosion.

Mulch prevent direct contact of top soil with strong winds / storms

Disadvantages of mulching

- It hides crop pests.
- Mulch can be fire hazards.
- Some mulch can turn into weeds.

ACTIVITY

Demonstrating how to mulch the garden

EXERCISE

1) What is mulching?
2) Name three examples of mulch.
3) Why do farmers mulch their gardens? Give two reasons.
4) Mention one disadvantage of mulching.

WEEK FIVE: Administering, marking and revising mid-term examinations

WEEK SIX: LESSON ONE

Vocabulary:

Season
Diseases
Erosion
Fertility
Legumes

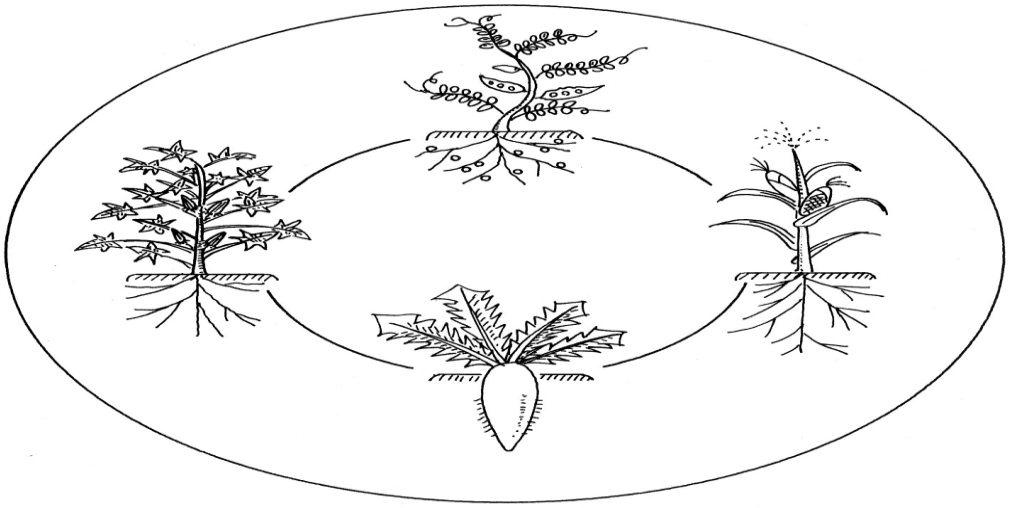
Crop rotation

Crop rotation is the growing of different types of crops on the same piece of land seasonally.

Advantages of crop rotation

- Controls soil erosion.
- Improves on soil fertility.
- Controls crop pests and diseases.

Diagram showing crop rotation



Why are legumes included while practicing crop rotation?

Legumes add nitrates to soil which makes it fertile.

Activity

Demonstrating crop rotation on the school garden

EXERCISE

1. What is crop rotation?
2. State any two advantages of practicing crop rotation.
3. Why are legumes included while practicing crop rotation?

LESSON TWO

TREE PLANTING PROJECT

Vocabulary

Lemon
Mvule
Jackfruit
Formation
Fuel

Names of common trees

Trees that provide fruits

Mango tree
Orange tree
Lemon tree
Jackfruit

Trees that provide timber

Musizi tree
mvule tree
Eucalyptus tree
Pine tree

Importance of trees in the environment

1. Trees act as wind breaks
2. Trees influence rain formation
3. Trees provide shade
4. Trees are habitats for some animals
5. Trees provide wood fuel
6. Trees provide timber
7. Fruit trees are source of food.

Activity

Observing and writing names of trees on the school compound

Exercise

1. Name any two examples of trees which are sources of food in the environment.
2. Apart from providing food, how else are trees useful to people?
3. Give any one example of trees planted for timber production.

LESSON THREE

THEME TWO: ENVIRONMENT AND WEATHER IN OUR SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION

TOPIC ONE: AIR

Vocabulary

Air

Atmosphere

Oxygen

Mixture

Nitrogen

Carbon Dioxide

Air is a mixture of gases
Wind is moving air or air in motion.

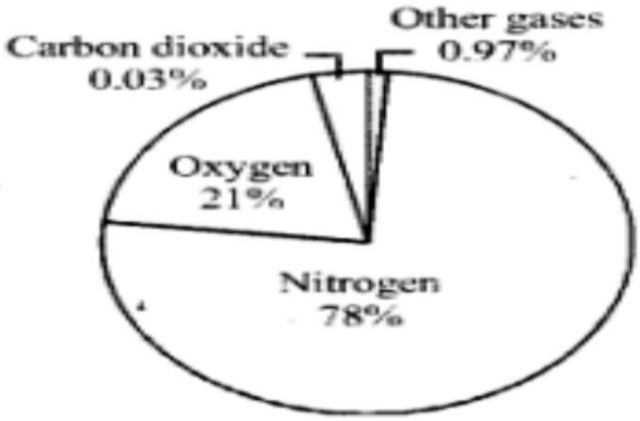
Components of air

Nitrogen
Oxygen
Rare gases
Carbon dioxide

Percentage composition of air in the atmosphere

Nitrogen 78%
Oxygen 21%
Rare gases 0.97%
Carbon dioxide 0.03%

Summary diagram



ACTIVITY

Naming components of air

EXERCISE

1) What do we call the mixture of gases?
2) Give two components of air.
3) Which component of air occupies the biggest percentage in the atmosphere?

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary:

Exerts	Occupies
Expands	Balloon
Compressed	Inflated
Weight	Deflated

Properties of air

- Air has weight.
- Air occupies space.
- Air exerts pressure.
- Air expands when heated.
- Air can be compressed.

An experiment to show that air has weight

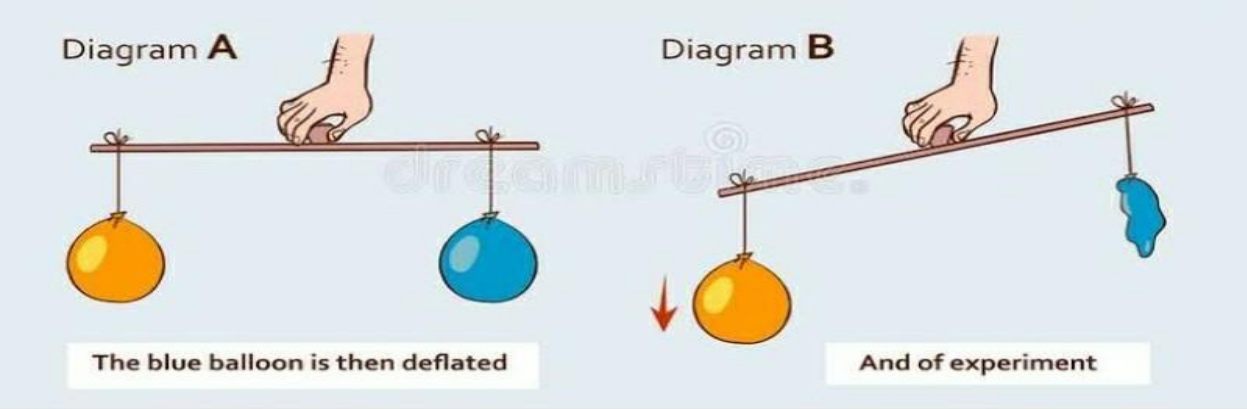
Materials needed

Two balloons
Two strings
Beam balance

Steps to follow

Put a beam balance on a leveled table top
Inflate one of the balloons
Tie the inflated balloon on one end of the beam balance
Tie the deflated balloon to the opposite end of the beam balance

Diagram of the experiment



Observation: The inflated balloon goes lower than the deflated one.
Conclusion: Air has weight.

ACTIVITY
Carrying out the experiment
Recording observations

EXERCISE

1 Write any three properties of air.
2) Why does the inflated balloon appear on the lower side?

LESSON FIVE

Vocabulary:

Trough
Bubbles
Occupies
Inverted
Slightly

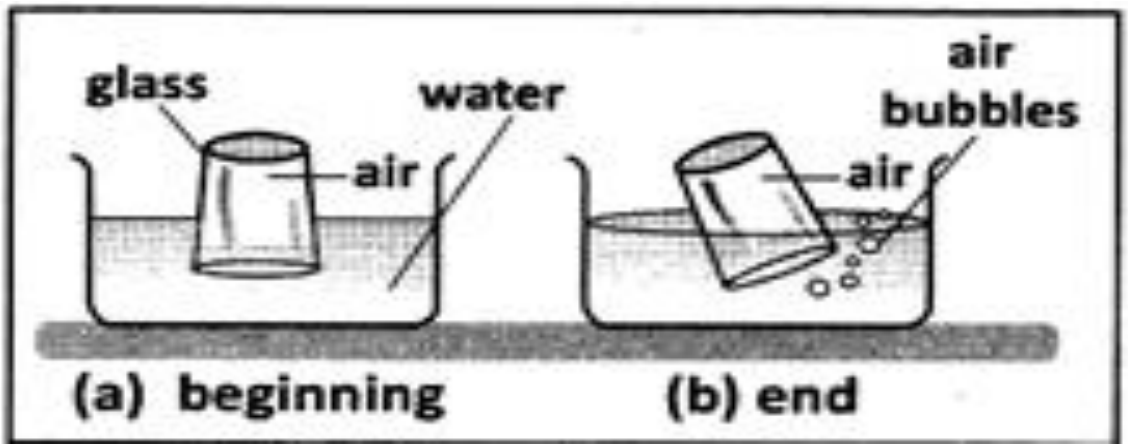
An experiment to show that air occupies space

Materials needed
Glass
Basin (trough)
Water

Steps to follow

1. Fill the trough ¾ with water
2. Lower an inverted glass directly into the water
3. Bend the glass slightly and observe

Diagram of the experiment



Observation
Air bubbles are seen escaping from the glass
Conclusion
Air occupies space
Activity
Carrying out a demonstration of the experiment

LESSON SIX AND SEVEN
Vocabulary:

Pressure	Cardboard
Atmosphere	Exert

Experiment to show that air exerts pressure

Materials to use
Card board (hard paper)
Glass
Water
Steps to follow
1. Half fill a glass with water.
2. Cover it with a card board.
3. Turn it upside down while holding the cardboard
4. Leave the cardboard and observe.

Observation: The card board is held on the mouth of the glass.
Conclusion: Air exerts pressure.

ACTIVITY
Drawing an experiment which shows that air exerts pressure

An experiment to show that air can be compressed

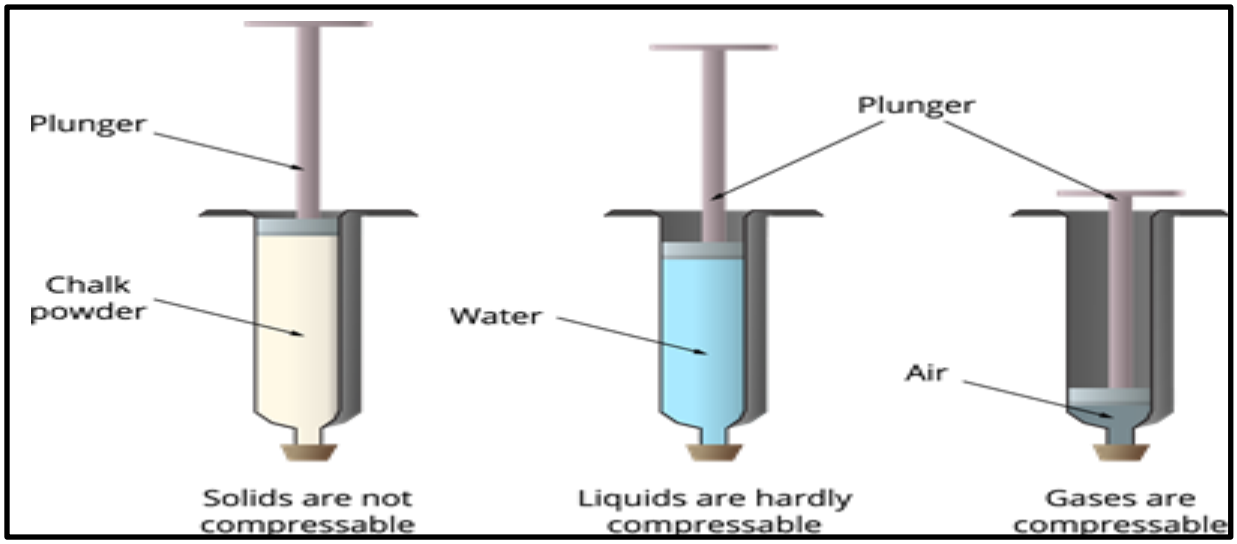
Materials to use

A ball or a balloon

Steps

1. Inflate a balloon
2. Place it on a flat surface
3. Step on it and observe

Diagram of the experiment



Observation: The balloon loses shape

Conclusion

Air can be compressed.

WEEK SEVEN: LESSON ONE

An experiment to show that air expands when heated

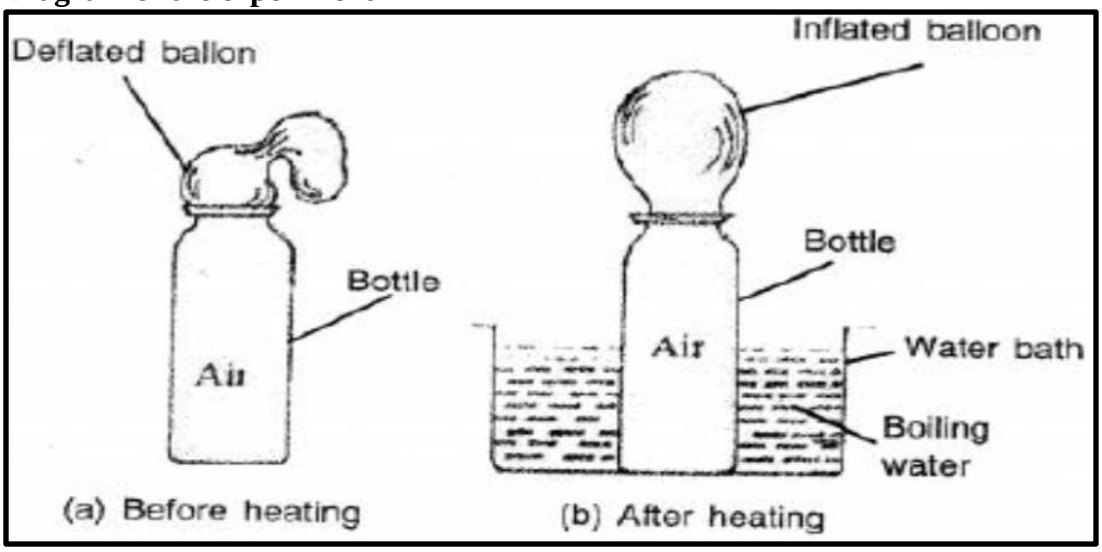
Materials needed

1. Two bottles of same size
2. Hot and cold water
3. Two balloons

Steps to follow

1. Fix a balloon on top of each bottle
2. Label the bottles a and b
3. Place one of the bottles in cold and the other one in hot water for some minutes and observe.
4. Change the one which was in cold water to hot water and vice versa

Diagram of the experiment



Observation

The balloon of the bottle put in hot water swells up and when put in cold water, it collapses.

Conclusion

Air expands when heated.

ACTIVITY

Carrying out a demonstration on air expands when heated

EXERCISE

1) What is the experiment about?
2) What did you see before heating?
3) Draw the experiment which shows that air expands when heated.

.**LESSON TWO**

Vocabulary:

Winnowing
Pollination
Germination
Dispersal
Extinguisher

<u>Importance/uses of air in the environment:</u>

Oxygen supports burning.
Air is used for transport (Aeroplanes).
Wind is a source of power to drive wind mills.
Oxygen is used in germination.
Carbon dioxide is used to preserve drinks.
Wind is used in winnowing seeds.
Butane gas is used in gas cookers.

Air is used by birds to fly.
Wind is an agent of pollination.
Wind is an agent of seed dispersal
Moving air helps to cool our bodies.
Wind sails boats/ships/paper kites.
Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers to put out fire.
Wind is used for flying kites

Places where we find fire extinguishers

- Petrol stations
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Banks
- Hotels
- Homes

ACTIVITY

Observing activities and objects that use air in the environment

EXERCISE

1) Name the component of air used in preserving foods and drinks.
2) Which type of air supports burning?
3) Give three uses of air.
4) Why is carbon dioxide used in fire extinguishers?
5) Apart from school, name four other places where we find fire extinguishers.

LESSON THREE

Vocabulary:

Capsize
Environment
Measles
Tuberculosis
Destroy

Importance of wind in the environment:

Wind is an agent of pollination.
Wind sails boats.
Wind is an agent of seed dispersal.
Wind is used to fly kites.

Dangers of strong winds

Strong wind carries away top soil.
Strong winds break boats/ ships on water (destroy property)
(They break down crops and house).
Wind spreads diseases e.g. flu, measles mumps/tuberculosis etc.
Wind raises dust, spoiling our eyes and environment as well.
Strong wind blow off people's houses
Strong winds can capsize boats

ACTIVITY

Indentifying and recording dangers caused by wind in the environment.

EXERCISE

1) What do we call moving air?
2) Write any two diseases spread by air.
3) Give three dangers of wind to people.

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary:

Photo
Synthesis
Photosynthesis
Evaporation
condensation

TOPIC 2: THE SUN

The sun rises from the East every morning.

- It sets in the west every evening.
- The sun produces a lot of heat.
- It also produces light
-

Uses of the sun (importance of the sun)

- The sun provides heat.
- The sun provided light.
- The sun's heart dries clothes/seeds.
- It is a source of solar energy.
- Sunlight is used during photosynthesis.
- The sun helps in formation of rainfall.
- The sun helps living things to grow.
- The sun helps our bodies to make vitamin D

Dangers of the sun

- Too much sunshine dries crops in the garden.
- Too much sunshine dries water bodies.
- Too much sunshine leads to drought.
- Sunny weather makes animals thirsty.
- Strong sunshine has rays which can cause skin cancer.

The sun spoils our eyes if you look at it directly.

ACTIVITY

Identifying items that use energy from the sun

EXERCISE

1) Name the hottest star.
2) Where does the sun rise from?
3) How is the sun useful to our bodies?
4) State any two ways in which the sun is useful.

LESSON FIVE

Vocabulary:

Opaque
Block
Shadows
Noon

Shadows and opaque objects

What is a shadow?

A shadow is a dark shape formed when light is blocked by an opaque object.

What is an opaque object?

An opaque object is an object that does not allow light to pass through.

- Shadows are longer in the morning and evening.
- Shadows are shorter at mid-day and noon.

Importance of shadows in our environment

- To tell time during the day.
- To show direction during day

How shadows appear at different hours of the day

A shadow in the morning A shadow at noon (midday) A shadow in the evening

ACTIVITY

Observing shadows in the school compound
Measuring the length of shadows at different times of the day

EXERCISE

1) What is a shadow?
2) What are opaque objects?
3) How are shadows useful to people?
4) When is the shadow of an object shorter?

TOPIC THREE: WATER

LESSON SIX

Vocabulary:

Natural
Streams
Artificial
Valley
Well

Natural sources of water

Lakes
Streams
Rivers
Oceans
Rain
Seas

Artificial sources of water

Bore holes
Valley dams
Ponds
Springs
Wells

Activity

Observing items used in harvesting rain water.

EXERCISE

1) Name the main natural source of water.
2) Identify two other natural sources of water.
3) Mention two artificial sources of water.
4) Name the instrument used to measure rainfall.
5) Identify two ways of harvesting water.
6) Mention two ways of maintaining water sources.

WEEK EIGHT: LESSON ONE

Managing Water

1) Importance of water

To people

-water is used for cooking food
-water is used for washing clothes
-water is used for drinking
-water is used for washing utensils

To plants:

-Plants use water to make their own food.
-water is used for seed germination

ACTIVITY

Recording activities that use water at home

EXERCISE

1) Give three importance of water to people.
2) Write any two uses of water to plants.

LESSON TWO

.Water harvesting

Water harvesting is the collection of rain water for domestic use or irrigation.

Ways of harvesting water

- By using buckets, water tanks, basins, etc.

Importance of harvesting water

- It provides water for home use.
- It provides water for irrigation.
- Harvested water can be used later when water is scarce.

Items used in harvesting water

Tanks	jerry cans
Buckets	Basins
Pots	

LESSON THREE

How water sources get contaminated

- Urinating in a water source.
- Dumping industrial wastes in a water source.
- Defecating in a water source
- Bathing/ swimming in a water source.
- Using dirty containers to collect water.
- Sharing a water source with animals.

Maintenance of water sources

- Repairing the damages.
- Fencing the water sources.
- Cleaning water sources.
- Avoid dumping wastes in water sources.
- Avoid bathing in water sources.
- Avoid urinating in a water source.

Activity

Demonstrating how to clean water sources

Exercise

1. Identify any two ways water sources get contaminated.
2. State any two ways of maintaining water sources.
3. Why is it good to use clean containers to harvest water?

LESSON FOUR

Vocabulary:

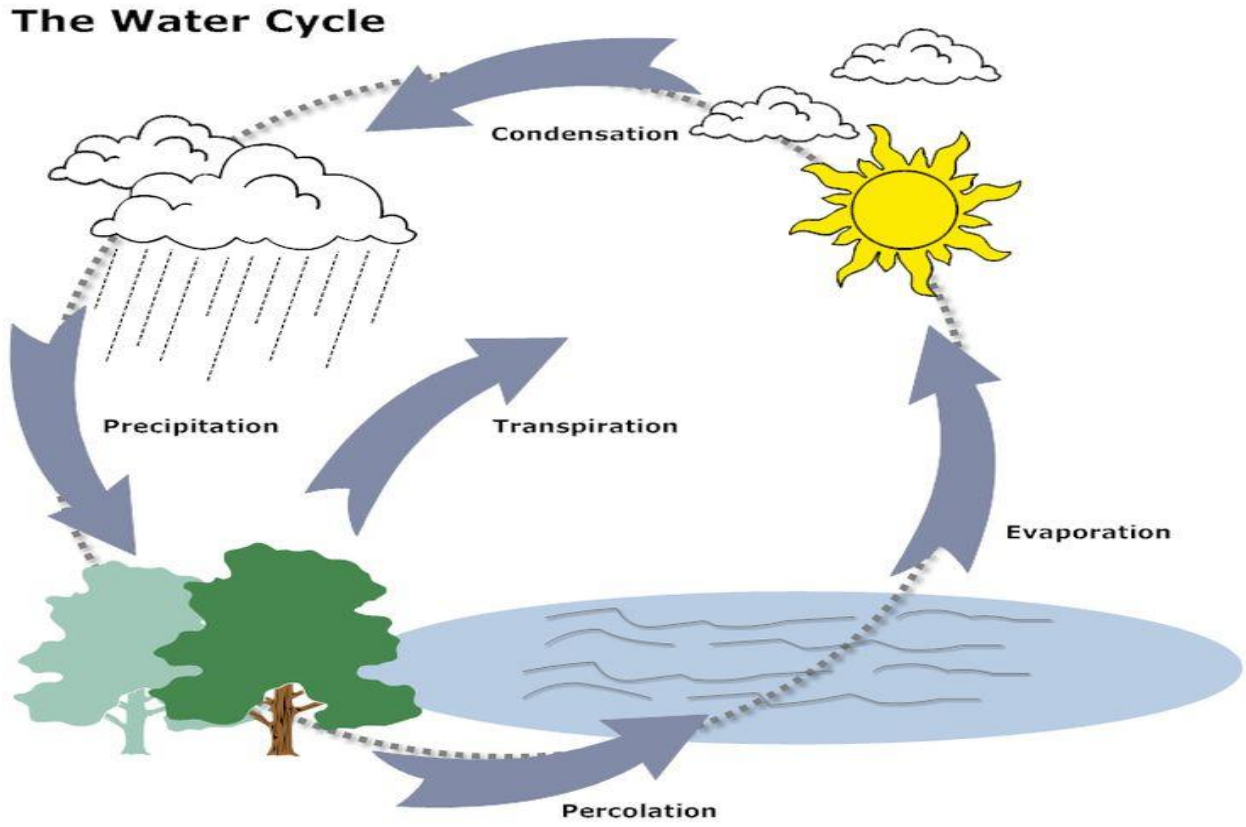
Vapour
Evaporation
Condensation
Condense
Rain
rainfall

RAIN

How rain is formed:

Water cycle

A diagram to show the water cycle



The sun **heats** the water.
Water **evaporates** to form water vapour.
Water vapour rises and **condenses** to form nimbus clouds.
When the clouds become heavy, they fall as rain.

ACTIVITY

Drawing diagram of the water cycle

EXERCISE

1) What is the use of sun in the rain cycle?

2) Which clouds give us rain?
3) Name the processes that take place in the rain cycle.

LESSON FIVE

Vocabulary:

Natural	Formation
Temperature	Cycle

Importance of rain

Rain provides water for domestic use
It cools down temperature.
Rain water is used for watering plants.

ACTIVITY

Discussing the importance of rain
Drawing the water cycle

EXERCISE

1) Identify the main natural source of water
2) Give four uses of rain to animals.
3) In which season do farmers plant their crops?
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LESSON SIX

Vocabulary: Instrument, gauge, instrument

How rainfall is measured

a) A rain gauge is the weather instrument used for measuring rainfall.

A diagram of a rain gauge:

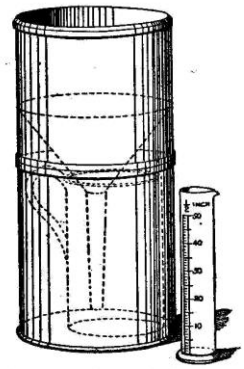

FIG. 151.—Standard rain-gauge.

ACTIVITY

Observing parts of a rain gauge

Drawing a rain gauge

EXERCISE

1. Name the different parts of a rain gauge.
2. Give the functions of the different parts of the rain gauge.
3. Draw and name the parts of a rain gauge.
4. Where a rain gauge should be placed?
5. Why is a rain gauge important to a farmer?

LESSON SEVEN

Vocabulary: Strike, floods, mud, lightning, conductors, drainage

Dangers of heavy rainfall

- Leads to soil erosion.
- Lightning can strike people and other animals.
- It breaks down houses and crops.
- It leads to floods.
- It makes murram roads muddy.

Solutions to the above problems

- By practicing better methods of farming
- By putting lightning conductors on the roofs
- Planting trees to act as wind breaks
- To avoid swamp drainage

Tarmac the roads

ACTIVITY

Indentifying and recording dangers caused by rain in the environment.

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EXERCISE

- 1) Give three dangers of heavy rainfall.
  2) State any two ways of controlling:
  i) Soil erosion
  ii) Floods
  iii) Lightning

WEEK NINE: LESSON ONE

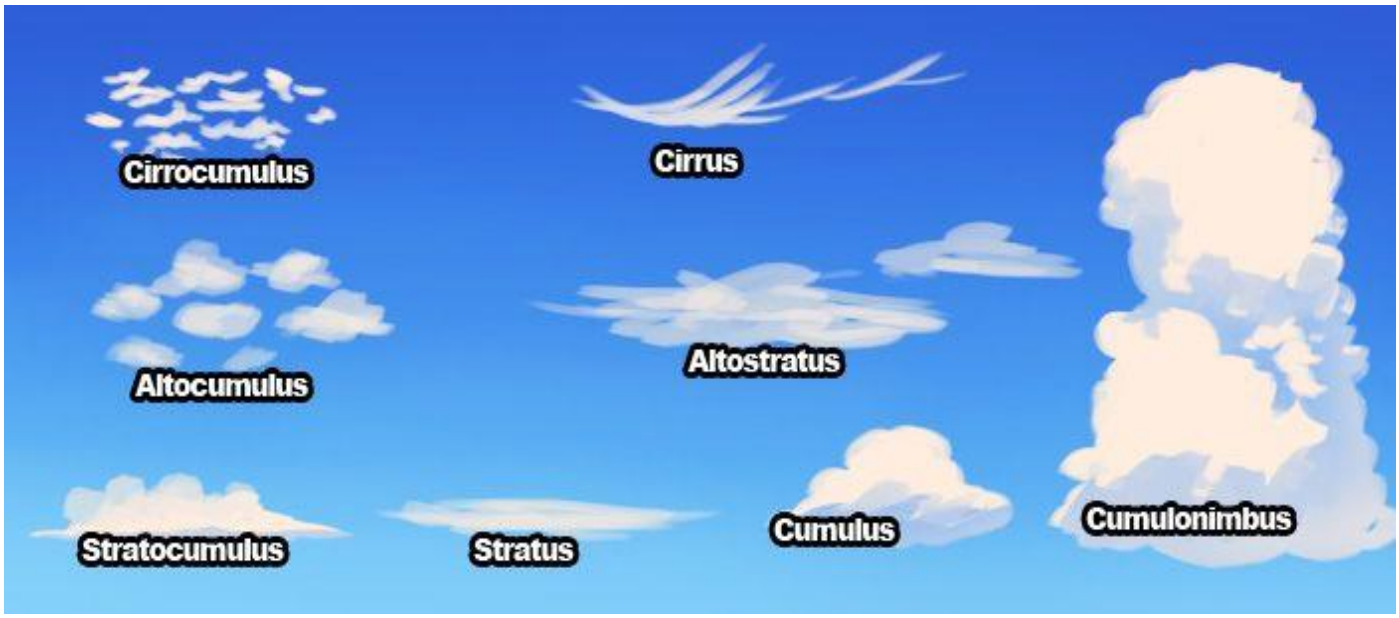
Vocabulary:

Nimbus	Clouds
Cirrus	Cumulus
Stratus	Drizzles

CLOUDS

Types of clouds

Nimbus clouds
Cirrus clouds
Stratus clouds
Cumulus clouds



Cirrus - are the furthest/highest clouds.

Stratus - clouds are commonly dark grey and sometimes cause drizzles.

Cumulus clouds: commonly white in colour.

Cumulo nimbus clouds – bring rain/storms.

Nimbus clouds - bring steady rainfall

EXERCISE

1) Which clouds bring steady rainfall?
2) Name the clouds that bring drizzles.
3) Mention the highest clouds

ACTIVITY

Observing different clouds in the atmosphere

LESSON TWO

Vocabulary:

Temperature	Weather
Transport	Environment
Lightning	Accident

How clouds affect the environment:

Nimbus clouds bring steady rains.

Clouds cool the temperature.

Dangers of clouds

- Clouds cause lightning
- Clouds bring heavy rain fall which cause floods
- Clouds cause accidents to people who use air transport.

EXERCISE

1) Mention two effects of clouds to the environment.
2) Give two dangers of clouds to people.

ACTIVITY

Observing dangers caused by clouds.

END