**P.3 LITERACY II LESSON NOTES TERM II**

**MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION**

**BASIC RESOURCES**

* A resource is something which can be used to achieve an aim.
* A resource is something used for a certain purpose
* Basic resources are the things which we use in our day to day life.

**Examples of basic resources**

* Water
* Time
* Money
* Food
* Fuel i.e firewood and charcoal

**WATER:**

**Sources of water.**

* A source is where something begins from e.g a river.
* We have both natural and artificaial sources of watere.

**Natural sources:**

* Natural sources are God made sources of water.
* Examples of natural sources of water

1. Lakes
2. Oceans
3. Streams
4. Rivers
5. Swamps
6. Rainfall

* Rainfall is the main natural source of water.

**Artificial sources of water**

These are man-made sources of water.

**Examples of artificial sources of water.**

* Bore holes
* Ponds
* Dams
* Wells

**Water harvesters**

* Tanks
* Drums
* Jerrycans
* Pots
* Basins
* Buckets

**Use of water**

* Domestic uses of water
* Water is used for cooking
* We use water for drinking’
* It is used for bathing
* It is used for bathing
* We use water for mopping houses.
* It is used for feeding animals
* It is used f or watering
* Ii is used for mixing some building materials e.g sand, cement , concrete

**SEASONS**

**There are two seasons in Uganda**

1. Wet season
2. Dry season

* A wet season is when we get enough rainfall.

**Activities done in the wet season.**

* Harvesting
* Planting
* Weeding
* Pruning
* Thinning

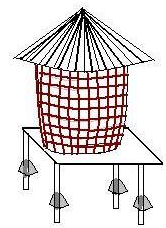
Too much rainfall causes floods.

A dry season is when we get enough sunshine.

**Activities done in the dry season.**

* Harvesting ready crops
* Clearing land
* Watering/irrigating crops
* Drying seeds
* Storing seeds

Dry seeds are stored in a granary or a silo.



Too much sunshine causes drought.

**Other uses of water**

* Water is used for transport
* Water is used in industries to cool the machines and wash them.
* Water is used for recreation activities e.g swimming, boat racing, rafting
* Water is used f or irrigation

**TIME**

**T**ime is the length of a period

It helps us to accomplish tasks.

**SEASONS**

**Money:**

Money is a means of paying for things in form of coins and bank notes.

Money is a medium of exchange

**Examples of currency**

* Uganda - shillings
* Kenya - shillings
* America - Dollars
* Tanzania - Tanzania shillings

**BANKING**

What is banking?

* Banking is a system of keeping money safely.

**Examples of banks in Uganda.**

* Bank of Uganda or Central Bank B.O.U
* Stanbic Bank
* Crane Bank
* Barclays Bank
* DFCU Bank
* Bank of Baroda
* Post bank, etc

**Uses of Banks**

* To keep money safely
* To give loans to people
* To keep important documents e.g land titles, wills, etc
* For employment

**Saving:**

* Saving means to store money for future use.

**Ways of saving**

* In the bank
* In a wooden or metallic box.

**Why do we save?**

* For future use
* For meeting our needs
* Improving standard of living
* Avoiding wastage

**RECORDS:**

What are records?

* A record is a written document which is kept and can be used in future.
* A record is a written document for future use.

**Examples of records**

* Birth certificates
* Registers
* Marklists
* Immunisation cards
* Baptism cards
* Marriage certificates wills
* Death certificates

**Uses of certificates**

* For future use
* For references
* For evidence
* For information

**Activity:**

Telling and retelling a story in relation to saving money.

**Spending resources:**

Spending is using of money to pay for goods and services.

**Things we use to spend money one.**

* Food
* Clothes
* Transport
* Education
* Healthy
* Communication
* Wedding and introductions

**Ways of spending wisely.**

Negotiating

* To reach an agreement by discussion.

**Comparing quality**

* Looking at how somethings are similar and different from others.

**Comparing prices:**

Looking at different prices of goods and services.

Role playing/story telling/simple dialogue

**PROJECTS**

**What is a project?**

* A project is a piece of work hat is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.
* It is also an activity carried out in order to get knowledge, skills and money.

**Examples of projects.**

* Bee keeping
* Poultry keeping
* Drama group
* Tree planting
* Piggery
* Fish farming, etc

**Preparing for a project:**

Things needed to start up a project.

* Money
* Time
* Space/skills
* Record keeping
* Commitment
* Checking or supervision

**KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUBCOUNTY/MUNICIPALITY/DIVISION**

What is peace?

* Peace is living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with one another.

**Ways of living in peace with one another.**

* Observing rules and regulation
* Respecting each other
* Recognizing and respecting differences between people e.g blind, deaf, dumb, ec.
* Participating in work
* Sharing with one another

**Importance of living in peace.**

* Promoting peace
* Promotes development i.e education, transport , transport, business, etc
* Improves on the standards of living
* Promotes tourism

**Our class rules**

* Always pay attention to the teacher
* Keep the class in order
* Keep the classroom in order
* Report wrong doers to the teacher

**Importance of rules and regulation**

* Rules promotes discipline
* Rules promotes respect
* Rules promote peace
* Rules reduce accidents
* Rules promote unity

**CHILD RIGHT , NEEDS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE**

Who is a child?

* A child is a person who is below under 18 years of age according to Ugandan law.

What are children’s rights

* These are the natural freedom of a child.

What is child abuse?

* Child abuse is the denying of a child his or her rights.

**Acts of child abuse:**

* Beating
* Child battering
* Denying children food
* Child labour
* Child sacrifice
* Bad touches
* Intimidation
* Defilement
* Rape
* Denial of education
* Forced marriages

**Examples of children’s rights**

* A right to education
* A right to medical care
* A right to belong to a clan, lineage or tribe
* A right to equal and fair treatment
* A right to have a name
* A right to know his/her parents
* A right to have needs e.g water, food, etc
* A right to play.

**Importance of children’s rights and needs.**

* Children’s rights help them to grow healthy and social
* Children’s rights help children to be protected from any form of abuses.
* Children’s rights help children to fit in the society morally. ((morally upright)

**Children’s responsibility**

* It helps a child to manage time.
* Or healthy growth and development of a child.
* For peaceful learning.

**Ways of stopping child abuse:**

* By teaching children’s rights
* By punishing those who abuse children’s rights
* Children should value their rights.

**Causes of child abuse:**

* Poverty
* Broken families
* Wars
* Alcoholism
* Death of parents
* Indisciplined children
* Insecurity
* Early marriage

**Effects of child abuse:**

* Increased number of street children
* Death may occur
* Early pregnancies
* School drop outs
* Indiscipline of children like stealing
* Permanent deformation or lameness.

**CULTURE AND GENDER**

What is a custom?

* A custom is an acceptable behavior in the society .

**Examples of customs**

* Greeting
* Praying
* Sharing
* Washing hands before and after eating
* Kneeling down to show respect to elders.

**CULTURE PRACTICE:**

What is a culture?

* Culture is a special way of doing things in a particular society.

**Examples of cultural practices:**

* Baganda kneel down while greeting and serving food
* Circumcision like Sebei, Bakonjo and Bagisu
* Detoothing like Kumam and Sebei.
* Atooing like Karimojongs
* Celebrarting the birth of twins
* Marriage ceremonies
* Introduction ceremonies
* Different tribes practice different cultural dances
* Different tribes speak different languages
* Different tribes have different styles of dressing.

**Marriage:**

Marriage is when a man and a woman stay together as husband and wife. Marriage starts with courtship.

**What is courtship?**

This is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.

**TYPES OF MARRIAGES:**

Religious marriage - By religious leaders

Customary marriages - By parents

Civil marriage - By court

**FOOD:**

What is food?

* Food is something good to eat or drink.

Traditional dishes of different tribes (staple foods)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tribe | Traditional dishes |
| Buganda | Matooke (bananas) |
| Banyankore | Millet |
| Basoga | Sweet potatoes |

**Food taboos:**

* A taboo is something which is forbidden in a culture or religion.

What is food taboo?

* Food taboo is a forbidden food.

**Examples of food taboo**

* Moslems are not allowed to eat pork.
* Women of long ago were not allowed to eat pork, chicken, grasshoppers and eggs, mutton.
* Catholics are not supposed to eat meat on Fridays during lent period.
* Seventh Day Adventists are not allowed to eat pork, grasshoppers, white ants.
* One is not allowed to eat his/her totem.