**P.6 SST SCHEME OF WORK FOR TERM II**

**THEME: LIVING TOGETHER IN EAST AFRICA**

| **WK** | **PD** | **TOPIC** | **SUB-TOPIC** | **COMPETENCES** | | **CONTENT** | **TECHNIQUES/METHODS** | **ACTIVITIES** | **AVA** | **REF** | **LIFE SKILLS** | **RM** |
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|  |  |  |  | Subject | Language |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |  | GOING THROUGH HOLIDAY WORK | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA | LAND | The learners should be able to:-  -Define natural resources.  -example of natural resources.  -identify the importance of plants as a resource in the EAC.  - List the dangers of some plants | Learners should read and pronounce.  -Resources  -Utilization  -renewable  -non-renewable  -degradation  -natural | -vocabulary  -resources, renewable resources extract, minerals, mines, poaching, utilization, degradation.  -Meaning of natural resources.  -Examples of natural resources.  -Types of natural resources i.e renewable and non-renewable.  -Resource utilization.  -Importance of plants as a resource.  -Dangers of some plants. | Whole class discussion  Brainstorming  Field trip | -Reading  -pronouncing, writing and making sentences using new words.  -whole class discussion about natural resources.  -reading textbooks about natural resources.  -writing structured notes. | Charts showing examples of renewable and non-renewable resources.  Collection of resources by the children.  Chalkboard illustration. | Sharing our world book 4  Mk book 6 | -environmental awareness  -making the best use of available resources, appreciating the resources that we have. |  |
| 2 | 2 | MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA | LAND  Plants and animals | Children will be able to:-  -identify various systems of farming.  -outline the advantages and disadvantages of various systems of farming. | Agriculture  -farming  -subsistence  -mixed farming  -livestock farming  -arable farming  horticulture  -floriculture  -silviculture  -dairy farming  -pastoralism  -ranching  -transhumance  -venticulture  -apiculture, e.t.c | -meaning of new words  -system of farming  -advantages of each system  -Disadvantages of each system. -Conditions necessary for each system.  -Methods of farming in both arable and livestock (irrigation farming –irrigation schemes) | Small group  Discussion  Brainstorming  Whole class discussion  Interest corner. | -pronouncing new words  -Give meaning and spell new words.  -Reading texts (Mk revision book)  -Open discussion  - Structured notes | Collection of sample crops.  Text books  Chalkboard illustration | Mk revised (revision)  Mk bk 4 GHC8 | -appreciation  -Utilisation of resources sparingly.  - Clear pronanciation of terms.  - Respect  - Respect  -Giving accurate information |  |
| 3 | 3 |  | -do- | Methods used in farming  -Irrigation farming  -Traditional cash crops.  Plantation farming  -major perennial crops and their locations. | Irrigation  Mulching  Crop rotation  Plantations  Tobacco  Cloves  Spices  Perennial  Pyrethrum  Tunnin  Wattle  Insecticides  fertilisers | -Irrigation farming in East Africa  -Irrigation schemes  -Crops grown in specific irrigation schemes  -Advantages, disadvantages and solutions to the disadvantages in irrigation farming.  -Plantations of East Africa.  -Major crops in each plantation.  -Conditions favouring the crops.  -Products of the crops grown.  -Advantages, problems of plantations in a country and their solutions  -Modernisation of agriculture (improvement) | Whole class discussion  Brainstorming | Pronouncing new words  Using new words in s sentence and spellings  Open discussion  Structured notes | Textbooks  Chalkboard illustration | - do - | Clear pronunciation of terms.  Giving accurate information  Working together. |  |
| 3 | 3 | Major resources in East Africa | Land | -Problems faced by farmers in East Africa.  -Solutions to the above problems.  -How agric can be improved in E.Africa.  -Cooperative societies.  -Importance of farmers in E. Africa.  -Food preservation, importance and problems. | -Preservation  -Flucurring  -agrobased industries  -Cooperative  -society  -famine  -drought  -starvation  -soil erosion  exhaustion  fertility  fallowing | -Problems facing agriculture in East Africa.  - Ministry in charge of Agriculture  -Solutions to the above problems  -Cooperative societies  -Importance of cooperatives to farmers (members) and to country.  -Importance of farming.  -Methods of preserving food.  -Why we need to preserve food and the problems encountered | -story telling (Teso region)  during the recent drought)  whole class discussion  brainstorming  observation | Listening to the story contributions by pupils leading to an open discussion.  Personal experience by pupils (volunteers 3 children) questions and answers (oral)  Structured notes  Topical questions. | Pictures  Resource person (Mr. Otim)  Small group discussion | Teacher’s collection  Mk bk 4, Sharing bk 4. | Empathy  Appreciation  Problem solving  Making choices  Offering to the needy. |  |
| 4 | 2 | MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA | LAND | Children will be able to:-  -define tourism  -give examples of major tourist attractions in E.A.  -List the importance of the tourism industry.  -Outline the solutions for the tourism industry.  -State why tourism is called an industry and an invisible export. | -Tourism  -Tourists  -Tourist attractions  -Physical features  -Game parks  -historical sites  -Coastal beaches  -Economic infrastructures  -Game reserve  -Zoo  -Sanctuary  -Game  -Game cropping  -Museum  -Heritage  -travel  -journey  purpose | -Meaning of tourism, tourist, tourist attractions.  -Major tourist attractions in East Africa.  -Importances of tourism industry.  -Solutions to the above mentioned problems.  -Why tourism is called an industry.  -Ministry in charge of tourism industry and minister  -Poaching  -Why people poach  - Problems of poaching and solutions  -What makes Kenya’s tourism more developed in E.Africa. | Whole class discussion  Field trip  Chalkboard illustration. | -Pronouncing and defining new words.  -Whole class discussion about tourism, tourist attractions.  -Review of the previous P.6 trip to Western Uganda.  -Writing structured notes. | Charts showing game parks and game reserves.  Atlases  -chalkboard illustration. | Atlas Mk bk 6, Sharing our world bk 6  Functional SST bk 6 | -Problem solving  -Talking decisions  -Making choices  -Honesty  -Appreciation. |  |
| 4 | 2 | MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA | LAND | Children will be able to:-  -give the meaning of wild life  -outline the natural habitants of wild life.  -list the components of wild life.  -give the meaning of wild animals with examples.  -give a classification of wild animals. | Wildlife  Giraffe  Hyena  Rhinos  Carnivores  Herbivores  Pasture  Drought  Permission  Poaches  Prey  Conserve  Sanctuary  Predator | -Meaning of wild life  -Components of wildlife  -(animals, insects, plants and birds)  -The natural habitants of each group of wild life.  -Natural parks and game reserves.  -Dominant wild animals in specific reserved areas.  -Problems affecting game parks.  -Importance of game parks  -Solutions to the problems  -Influence of vegetation on animal species  -Conservation of wildlife.  -How does vegetation influence wildlife? | -Field trips  story telling  whole class discussion  brainstorming  observation | -Spelling  -Pronunciation  -making sentences of the vocabulary  -Sample stories of the children’s trip to Western Uganda.  -Open discussion  -Questions (oral)  -Structured | -Charts of game parks and reserves.  -Pictures of wildlife  -Atlas  -Questionnaires used during the trip. | Mk bk 6 page 36-37, Sharing our world bk 6  Comprehensive SST Bk 6 | -Appreciation  -Empathy  -Conservation of environment-Solidarity  -Making friends |  |
| 4  & 5 | 5 | MAJOR RESOURCES OF EAST AFRICA | Vegetation | Pupils should be able to:-  -Give the meaning of vegetation  -List the types of vegetation  -List the importance of vegetation.  -List forms of vegetation, their characteristics, location and activities carried out. | -Vegetation  Natural vegetation,  -Planted vegetation  -Conservation  -Deforestation  -afforestation  -Re-afforestation  -Agro-forestry  -Lumbering  -Timber  -Fuel, e.t.c | -Vegetation of East Africa (defn)  -Types of vegetation  -Example of natural and planted vegetation  -Importance of vegetation  -Forms of vegetation, their characteristics, location and activities.  -Factors that influence vegetation distribution.  -Why conservation is important.  -Why people are destroying natural forests.  -Location of natural vegetation. | Whole class discussion  Brainstorming | -Spelling and giving the meaning of new words.  -Answering oral questions  -Writing structured notes. | Video on D.V.D  Learner’s textbooks. | MK Standard SST Bk 6, page 42-44  Sharing our world bk 6 | -Environmental awareness  making the best use of available resources  Appreciation |  |
| 5 | 3 | MAJOR RESOURCES IN EAST AFRICA | MINERALS | Types of minerals methods of mining (traditional and modern location of various minerals in East Africa minerals as a source of income | Minerals  Mines  Extraction  Explosive  Exploit  Petroleum  Diesel  Ore  Phosphate | -Meaning of minerals and mining.  -Examples of minerals in E.Africa  -Methods of mining used  -Location of different minerals in East Africa.  -Products made from each mineral  -Importance of mining  -Disadvantages of mining  -Problems faced by the mining industry in Eat Africa.  -Solutions to the problems above.  -Drawing a map showing mineral distribution in East Africa.  -Topical test. | Study trip  Research  Survey  Small group discussion  Whole class discussion  Interview  Resource persons | -Open discussion on pupils experiences during the study tour  small group discussion on the questionnaires used.  Presentation by pupils after the small group  Teachers explain the subtopics to summarise the pupils presentations  Reading texts  Oral questions  Structured notes  Answering topical questions in pupil’s books. | Pictures  Atlas  Maps  Teacher’s collection  Questionnaires | Atlas page 37  Sharing our world bk 6 | -Appreciation  Analysing differences in information  Making the best use of resources available  Budgeting  Using resources sparingly  Research |  |
| 6 | 6 |  | WATER | Discusses and outline different water masses, locates them.  Importance of water  Formation of water bodies  Methods of fishing  Importance, problems and solutions of fishing in East Africa. | Hot springs  Glaciers  Source of river  Confluence  Delta  Estuary  Watershed  River bank  Shores  Coast  Island  Peninsular  Hydro-electricity  Tributary  Distributary | -Drainage in East Africa (lakes, rivers, oceans and swamps)  -Uses of water in East Africa  -Brief explanation of types and formation of lakes and rivers  -Fishing – fishing methods both modern and traditional  -Fish preservation (modern and traditional)  -Importance of fishing to people  -Problems and solutions to the fishing industry.  -Major fishing grounds in East Africa. | Whole class discussion  Story telling  Small group discussion  Exhibition  Note making  Peer teaching  Explanation | -Open discussion on fishing  Presentation or researched work.  Teacher’s summary on researched work and supplementing on it.  Writing short notes  Draw species of fish. | Sharts  Pictures or diagrams of various kinds of fish | MK bk 4  G.H.C standard 8 | - do - |  |
| 7 | 6 | TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION | COMMUNICATION | Name the different means of communication both modern and traditional  Discuss three uses of traditional means and their advantages.  Advantages and disadvantages of each modern means used.  Disadvantages of each over another | Learners read and pronounce new words, they use them in sentences.  Internet  Telecommunication  E-mail  Landlines  Telegrammes | -Definition of communication  -Traditional means of communication (Rock pictures, messengers/drums, e.t.c, modern means of communication (telephones-mobile and landlines, internet, e-mail, faxes, radios, videos, televisions, billboards, neon signs, e.t.c)  -Advantages and disadvantages of each means used.  -Advantages of some means over others.  -Invention of some modern means of communication. | Research  Story telling  Whole class discussion  Brainstorming | Reading texts  Small group discussion  Whole class discussion  Answering oral questions  Taking structured notes  Drawing pictures | Pictures  News papers  Real objects | Sharing our world bk K  GHC standard 8 | Effective communication  Audibility  Articulation  Decision making  Privacy concern  Logical thinking |  |
| 8 | 6 | - do - | TRANSPORT | Pupils will be able to:-  -Identify different types of transport  corresponding means of transport  advantages and disadvantages of using each means  giving a history of some means | Bicycle  Railway line  Dhows  Aeroplane  Helicopters  Steamers  Stretchers  Canoes  Monsoon  Rafts | -Traditional means of transport in East Africa (dhows, canoes, rafts, foot, stretchers, bridges, ropes, logs, stepping stones, animals  modern means;bicycles, vehicles, trains, aeroplanes, steamers, ships, e.t.c.  Each of them grouped under a type of transport e.g road, water, air and railway.  Advantages and disadvantages of various types of means of transport.  Advantages and disadvantages of each over another. | Story telling  Open discussion  Brain stoming | Reading texts  Open discussion  Answering questions in the read texts  Taking structured notes  Drawing pictures. | Model of means of transport  Pictures of the means of transport | Sharing bk 6, Functional bk 6  Compre. bk 6 | Decision making  Innovativeness  Logical thinking  Appreciation |  |