

SMART STAR EXAMINATIONS BOARD

PRIMARY TWO

SOCIAL STUDIES

TEACHER'S HAND BOOK

2024

THEME 1: OUR SCHOOL AND NEIGHBORHOOD

SUB-THEME: LOCATION, SYMBOLS AND BENEFITS OF OUR SCHOOL.

LOCATION OF THE SCHOOL

Our School

A school is a place where people go to learn.

Our school is called _____

It is a government aided/ private headed school.

It is a day/ boarding school.

It is for both boys and girls.

Our school is near the bank, hospital, church or mosque.

Location of our school

It is located on/ near/ between _____.

Our school is found along _____ road.

Our school is built on _____ hill.

Our school is found in _____ division/ sub county.

Our school is found in _____ village/ zone.

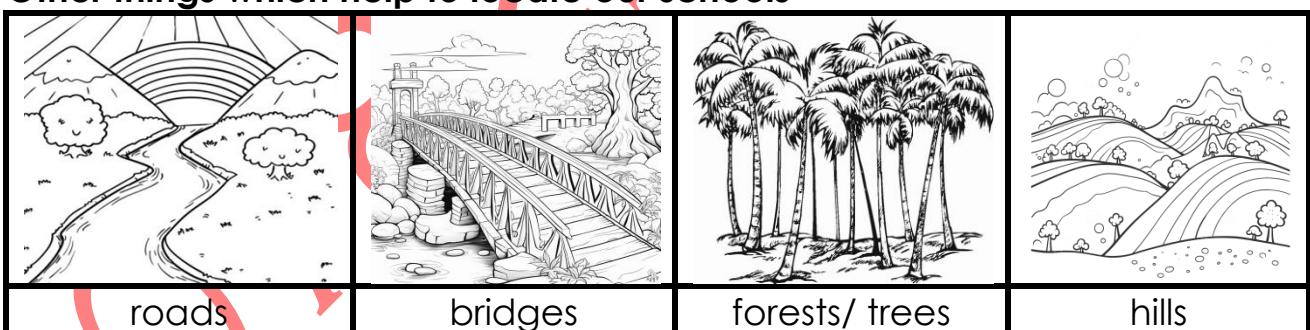
Our school is found in _____ district.

Lesson

Things which help us to locate our school

- The road
- The trees
- The school sign post
- The multiple industry
- Shops
- Village, zone

Other things which help to locate our schools



Activity

- 1) What is the name of your school?
- 2) What is the name of your head teacher?
- 3) Mention **two** things which help to locate our school.
- 4) Fill in the missing letters

Brigd_____

ro_____ds

h_____lls

Lesson

Means of coming to school

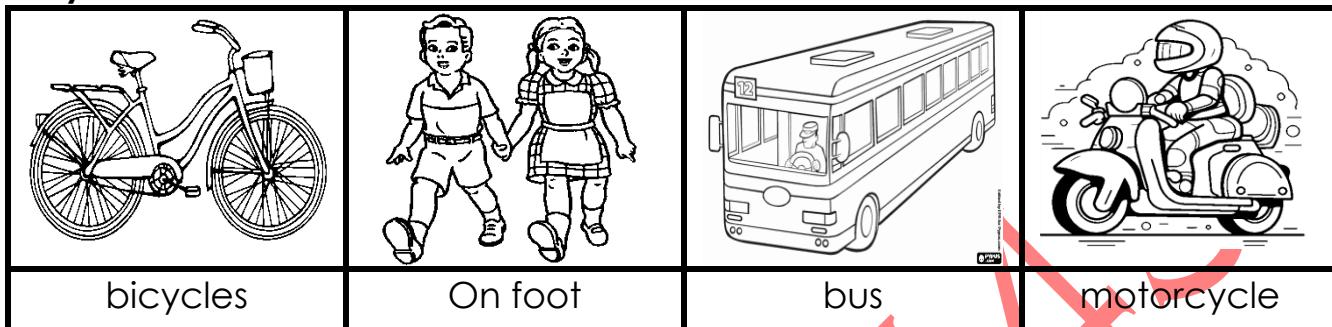
We come to school in the morning and go back in the afternoon/ evening.

How I come to school and go back home

We come to school using different means of transport.

- 1) Some children ride bicycles
- 2) Some children are carried on motorcycles
- 3) Some children use vehicles like school bus, shuttles
- 4) Some children come on foot.

Ways in which we come to school



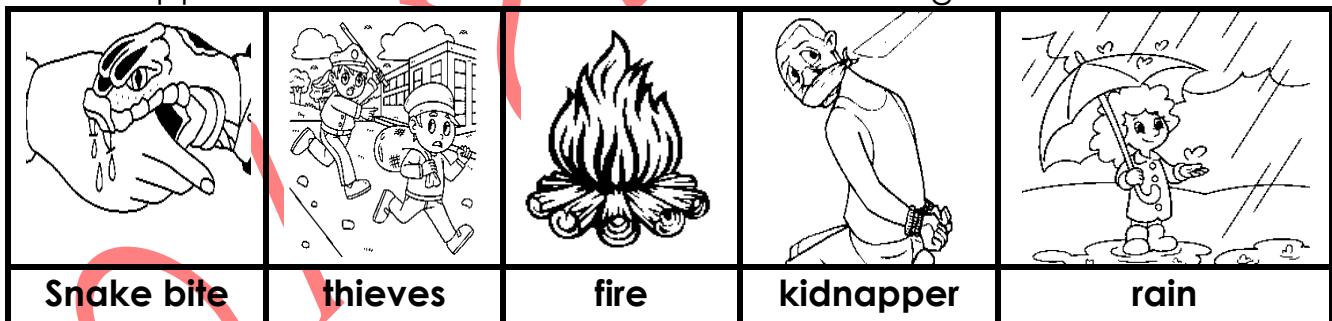
Activity

- 1) At what time do we come to school?
- 2) Where do we go after leaving the school?
- 3) When do we go back home after school?
- 4) State **two** ways we come to school.

Lesson 4

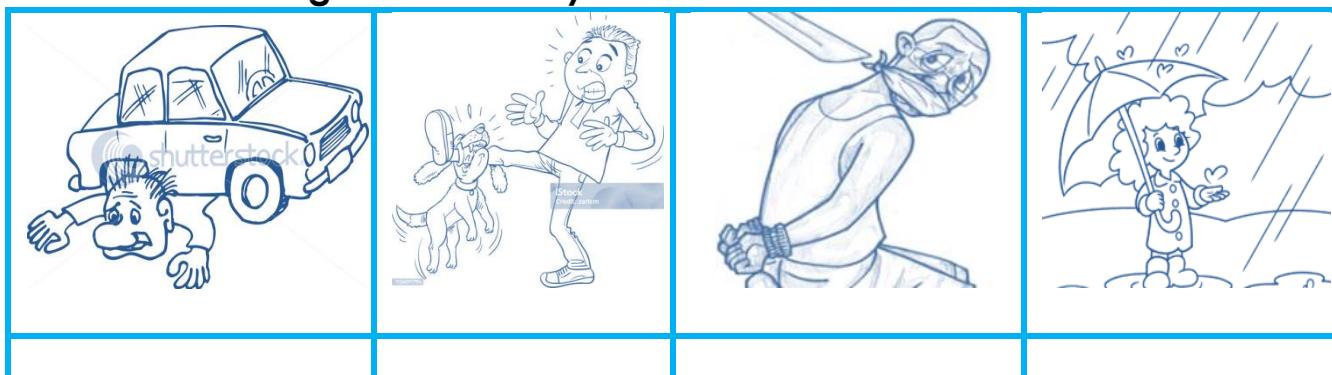
Things which cause insecurity on the way to school

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Car knocks | 5. Snake bites |
| 2. Dog bites | 6. Drowning |
| 3. Thieves | 7. Electric shock |
| 4. Kidnappers | 8. Insect stings |



Activity

1. Name the dangers on the way to school below.



(car knock, kidnappers, rain, dog bite)

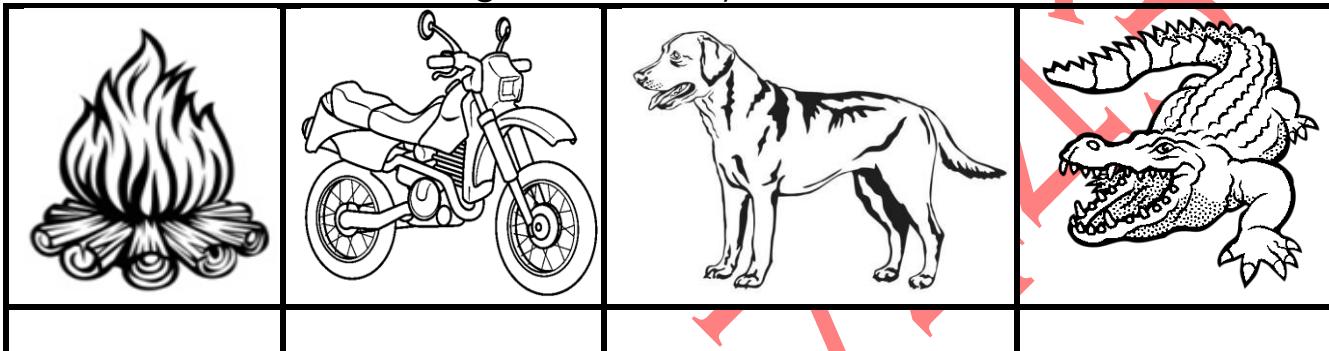
2. Write the dangers on the way to school correctly

- a) accdenti _____
- b) thieves_____
- c) nair _____

3. Fill in the missing letters vowel letters

- a) Sn____ke b____te
- b) Fir_____
- c) R_____in
- d) Dr____wning

4. Name the cause of danger on the way to school.



(dog, fire, motorcycle, crocodile)

Lesson

People in my class

My class is primary two.

The teachers in my class areand.....

There are.....boys andgirls in my class.

My best friend is.....

Other boys in my class are: _____, _____, _____

Other girls in my class are: _____, _____, _____

We have three/ two teachers

They are: Teacher Lillian, teacher Monica and teacher Morgan.

Our teachers are very important in class

✉ Our teachers teach us.

✉ They also protect us from danger

✉ They discipline us

Activity

1. What is the name of your school?

2. What is the name of your class?

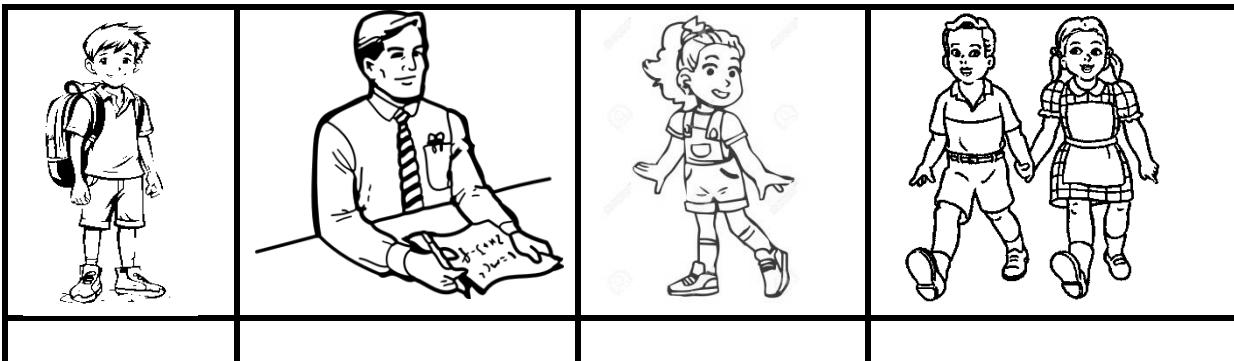
3. Name **two** teachers in your class.

- (i) Teacher_____
- (ii)Teacher_____

4. Name any **two** boys in your stream/ class.

5. Write down any **two** girls found in your class.

6. Name the people found in your class.



(friends, teacher, girl, boy)

Symbols of a school

School symbols are things which make our school different from other schools.

Examples of school symbols

- a) School name
- b) School uniform
- c) School badge
- d) School motto
- e) School flag
- f) School anthem
- g) School signpost
- h) School mission
- i) School vision
- j) School prayer.

Activity

- 1) What do we call the things that make a school look different from others?
- 2) Write the name of your school.
- 3) Which school symbols do we sing during assembly?
- 4) Write down **two** symbols of our school
- 5) Draw these school symbols



(school uniform, badge, school flag)

IMPORTANCE OF THE SCHOOL SYMBOLS

1. School name

It shows the name of our school.

Other school symbols where school names are found

☛ School badge

- ☒ School sign post
- ☒ School flag
- ☒ School anthem
- ☒ School uniforms

2. School badge

A badge is the school symbol found on a uniform.
It is used for identification.



On which school symbols do we find the badge?

- ☒ The school uniform
- ☒ The school flag
- ☒ The school sign post

It is also found on the school gates

Things found on our school badge.

- ☒ The school name
- ☒ The school motto
- ☒ The crested crane

Activity

- 1) What is the importance of the school name?
- 2) What is the name of your school?
- 3) Name the school symbol shown below.



school _____

(bag, badge)

- 4) State **one** use of school badge.
- 5) Mention **two** school symbols which have school badge.
- 6) State **two** school symbols found on the school badge.

3. School uniforms

School uniforms are set of clothes that we wear at school

It makes us different from other pupils

Examples of school uniforms

- ☒ Sports wear
- ☒ Class wear
- ☒ Leisure wear

Uses of school uniforms

- ☒ It is used to identify the school.
- ☒ For uniformity
- ☒ To look smart
- ☒ To promotes discipline

Colours of our school uniform

(Pupils will give according to theirs)

- Navy blue
- Light blue
- White

People who put on uniforms

1. Pilots
2. School children
3. Doctors
4. Policemen
5. Nurses
6. Soldiers
7. Traffic officers

		
policemen	footballers	soldiers

Activity

- 1) Write **two** uses of school uniforms.
- 2) _____ makes the pupils look smart.
- 3) _____ teaches us to be God fearing.
- 4) Write **two** school symbols found on the school uniforms
- 5) We put on _____ wear during Sport's Day.(Class, Sports)
- 6) What is the use of your school motto?
- 7) Write down **two** groups of people who wear uniforms.

Lesson

4. The School flag

School flag is a piece of cloth designed according to school uniforms
It gives us a feeling of unity.

Colours of the school flag

- Navy blue
- Light blue
- White
- Yellow

School flag is raised on the flag poles every morning and taken back in the evening

5. School prayer

School prayer is a special prayer for the school
It teaches us to be God fearing

6. School motto

- Our school motto is “**Let’s Discover our Potentials**”
- It encourages pupils to work hard.

Our school motto is found on,

- ☒ The school badge
- ☒ The school sign post
- ☒ School flag

Activity

1. What is the use of a school sign post?
2. _____ makes the pupils look smart.
3. _____ teaches us to be God fearing.
4. What is the special song of your school called?
5. What is the use of your school motto?
6. Write down your school motto.

D. Drawing school symbols

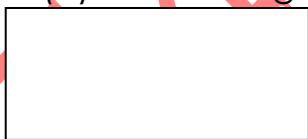
a) School uniform



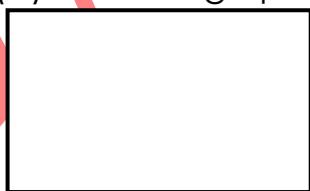
b) School badge



(c) School flag



(d) School sign post



Lesson

SCHOOL ANTHEM

A school anthem is a special song for a school.

The title of our school anthem

Forge ahead

How many verses \ stanzas does the GHAS anthem have?

The school anthem has two stanzas\ verses.

Guide learners to sing their own school anthem

Greenhill Academy school anthem

Forge ahead oh! Mighty Greenhill, like a mighty force we now arise.

Standing on our God unchanging, we uphold his name on high.

Extend your horizons we shall say. Going before us is our God. From our ranks we will build our nation and endear it for all to see.

What must we do when singing the school anthem?

- ☒ We must stand up right.
- ☒ We must raise up our arms

When do we sing the school anthem?

- During assembly
- During sports day
- On swimming gala
- On the concert day
- On the school debate

Activity

- 1) What is school anthem?
- 2) Write the title of your school anthem.
- 3) How many verses/ stanzas does the school anthem have?
- 4) What must we do when singing the school anthem?
- 5) When do we sing the school anthem?

Lesson

SCHOOL MISSION, VISION

To provide high quality education which transforms the Light Academy community and beyond

SCHOOL VISION

An exemplary person contributing effectively to the society

SCHOOL SIGN POST

It shows where the location of our school

A school sign post helps to locate the school.

Things found on the school signpost

- School badge
- School name
- School address
- School motto
- School box number

Lesson

- 1) Name the place where we go to learn.
- 2) State the use of school sign post.
- 3) Mention **four** school symbols found on the sign post.
- 4) Write the school motto found on your school sign post.

SCHOOL STRUCTURES

School structures are the buildings found in the school

Examples of school structures:

classrooms, toilets, kitchen, library, dormitories, offices, staffroom, store, canteen

Uses of school structures:

- Pupils sit and learn from the classroom.
- Pupils use toilets to ease themselves
- Food at school is prepared from the kitchen
- The headmaster and the secretaries do their work from the offices
- We buy things from the school canteen

- Sick pupils rest in the sickbay.
- Teachers meet and rest from the staffroom
- Library is where the books for the school are kept
- Store: The school property are kept in the store

Activity

1) Match the following:

Library	where we go to ease ourselves
Kitchen	where pupils go for treatment
Toilet/latrines	where food is prepared
Sickbay	where school books are kept
Classroom	where pupils learn from
Store	where school property is kept

2) Circle all the school structures

library	latrines	kitchen	store
children	sickbay	teachers	chicken

3) Why do we need library at school?

4) Where do children sit and learn?

5) How important are the following school structures/

- a) Dining hall _____
- b) staffroom _____

Lesson

Things used for building our school

Building materials

Building materials are things we use to build houses.

Types of building materials

1. Weak building materials
2. Strong building materials

Weak building materials

These are used to build temporary houses

Examples of weak building materials

cow dung, mud, banana fibres, reeds, grass, sticks, poles

Strong building materials

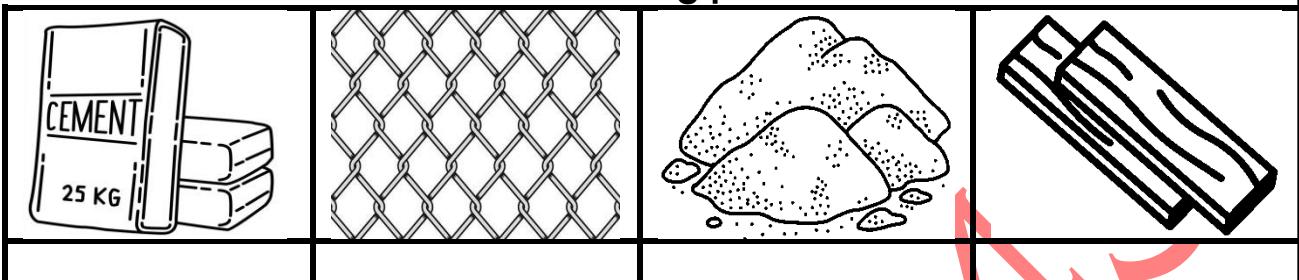
These are used to build permanent houses

Examples of strong building materials

sand, bricks, or blocks, iron sheets, iron bars, nails, timber, cement, stones, tiles

Activity

1. What are weak building materials?
2. Name any **two** building materials got from the soil.
3. Name any **two** weak building materials got from plants.
4. What are strong building materials?
5. Mention **two** examples of strong building materials.
6. **Name these materials used for building permanent house.**



7. Group the following into **weak and strong building materials**



Lesson

Sources of building materials

Stones	quarry
Sand	lake side/swamp
Grass	bush
Timber	forest
Reeds	bush
Bricks	swamp
Iron sheets	factory
Cement	cement factory
Nails	factory
Iron bars	factory
Tiles	factory

Activity

1. Name the source of stones for building.
2. Mention **three** building materials made from factories.
3. Name any **two** building materials got from the swamps.
4. Write any **one** material got from these sources
 - a) Bush _____
 - b) factory _____
 - c) swamp _____
 - d) forest _____

PEOPLE IN OUR SCHOOL

There are many people found in our school.

These are

- Head teacher
- Teachers
- Bursar
- Secretary
- Cooks
- Cleaners
- Librarian

- Security guards
- Gate keeper
- Matrons
- School nurse
- School driver
- Water man

Activity

1. Name your school head teacher
2. Who is your class teacher?
3. Where do teachers work from?
4. Why is the school bursar important?
5. Mention any **two** important people found at school.
6. Fill in the missing letters to form names of important people at school
(a) nur____e (ii) tea____her (iii) co____k (iv) pup____l
7. Name the important people at school



8. Draw and colour these people found in our school

Nurse	Teacher	Guard	cooks

Lesson

Names of important people in our school

Title	Name
-------	------

Director	
Head teacher	
Deputy head teacher	
Librarian	
Bursar	
Nurse	
Teachers	1. 2.
Cook	
Watchman	
Matron	

Activity

1. Who heads a school?
2. What is the name of our head teacher?
3. Fill in the missing letters to name people found at school.
(a) matr____n (ii) Bur____ar (iii) teach____r
4. Give the name of the people at our school

matron	bursar	cook	director	librarian

5. Name any **two** teachers at our school.

(i) _____
(ii) _____

Uses of people in our school

1. Headmaster heads the school
2. Deputy head teacher assists the head teacher
3. Teachers teach the children
4. Secretary types our home work and exams
5. Bursar -collects school money, pays workers, banks money
6. Cooks cook food/ serve food, cleans utensils
7. Cleaners clean the school
8. Librarian lend school books to teachers and pupils
takes care of school books
9. Nurse takes care of the sick children at school
10. Security guard keeps the school safe
11. Matrons look after children in the boarding section

Activity

1) Where do we find these people at school?

- a) nurse _____
- b) head teacher? _____

2) Write correct or wrong against these statements.

A teacher teaches children in class	
A librarian works in the library	
A cook works in the chicken.	
A nurse works in a kitchen	

3) Match the following

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Head teacher | -teaches the children |
| Bursar | -types exams |
| Secretary | -heads the school |
| Cook | -keeps the school money |
| Teachers | -cooks food |

4) Name and colour these people who work at school.



5) Why do we need these people in a school?

- a) Cooks _____
- b) Head teacher _____

6) Who collects our fees at the school?

7) A cleaner _____ our school.

(cleans, teaches)

8) Underline two works of a librarian at school.

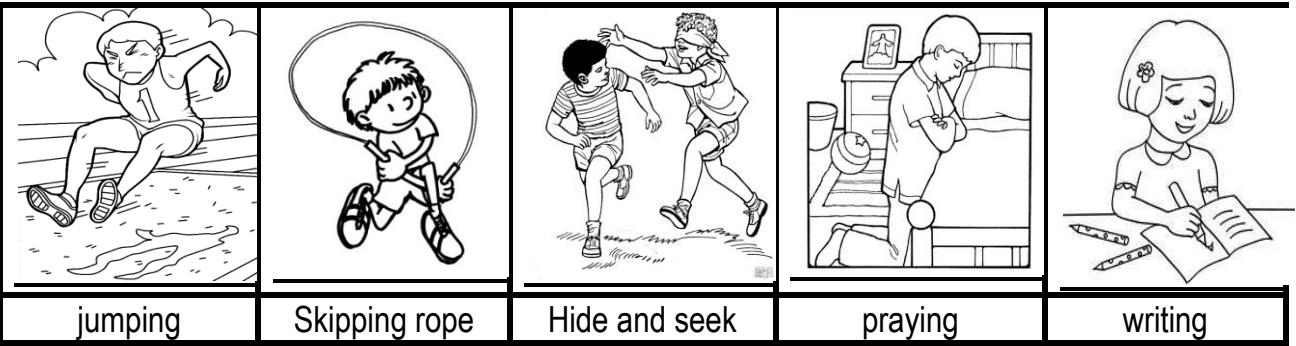
- a) To keep books
- b) To cook food
- c) To lend books to children and teachers

Pupils' roles / duties / work

- ☛ Sweeping the classroom.
- ☛ Mopping the classroom
- ☛ Dusting tables and chairs
- ☛ Watering the flowers
- ☛ Arranging books
- ☛ Collecting books

Prefects at school

- ☛ Pupils with special duties at school are called prefects
- ☛ A class monitor is the head of other pupils in the class.
- ☛ The monitor makes sure that order is kept in class.



Activity

- State any **two** responsibilities of children at school.
- What is the main work of class monitor in class?
- Who is your class monitor?

Prefects

- ☛ Prefects are pupils who have special roles at school.
- ☛ Prefects work together with teachers.
- ☛ Prefects help pupils to be disciplined at school.
- ☛ There are **two** very important prefects in our school.
 - They are head boy and head girls
 - They head all other prefects
- 3. They are other prefects at schools like;**
 - ☛ Games prefects
 - ☛ Meals prefect
 - ☛ Health prefect
 - ☛ Music, Dance and Drama (MDD)

Activity

- Pupils who have special roles at school are called _____
- Name the head girl of your school.
- What is the name of your head boy?
- Name other **two** prefects in your school.

CLASS RULES:

These are set of rules controlling our class.

- ☛ Do not play in classroom
- ☛ Pay attention to your teachers
- ☛ Put up your hand before you answer
- ☛ Do not step on tables and chairs
- ☛ Do not eat from class.
- ☛ Do not go out of class without permission.
- ☛ Do not fight
- ☛ Do not shout in class
- ☛ Do not steal
- ☛ Keep the school property safe
- ☛ Keep the compound clean
- ☛ Do not come to school late

SCHOOL RULES:

These are rules governing a school.

There are many school rules we must obey.

Importance of school rules

1. School rules help us to be disciplined pupils
2. It avoids accidents
3. They guide us to do good things.

These are:

4. Pupils should not come to school late
5. Do not fight one another.
6. You should love your schoolmates
7. Do not run carelessly
8. Never leave your school without permission.
9. Do not climb trees.
10. Keep the compound clean
11. Maintain good behaviours
12. Greet the people you find at school.

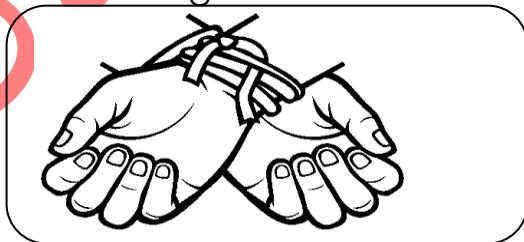
Punishments for breaking rules at school

1. We are beaten
2. We replaced the damaged property.
3. We are sent out of school
4. We are imprisoned

Activity

1. Why do we need class rules?
1. School rules are a set of laws governing our _____.
(school, home)

2. Write down any **two** school rules.
3. Name the punishment for breaking school rules below.



4. Mention **two** other punishments for breaking school rules

Our time table

1. The timetable tells us what to do.
2. It shows us the right time to do something.
3. It helps us to do things in an organized way.

Things found on the timetable.

Time	subjects / learning areas	Names of teachers
Days of the week	name of the class	

Activity

1. Below is a timetable for P2 class at Kolfram Junior School Kasana.

DAY	8:00-8:40	8:40-9:20	9:20-10:00	10:00-10:30	10:30-11:10	11:10-11:50	11:50-12:30
MON	ENG	MATHS	LIT 1A		LIT 1B	LIT II	MATHS
TUE	LIT 1A	ENG	RE		LIT 1A	LIT IB	LIT IA
WED	PE	ENG	LIT IB		ENG	MATHS	LIT II
THUR	MATHS	LIT II	RE		LIT 1A	LIT II	ENG
FRI	ENG	PE	MATHS		LIT 1B	MATHS	ART

2. On which day do you learn art and craft?
3. Which subject has many lessons in a week?
4. What time do lessons start in your school?
5. At what time do pupils go for lunch in your school?
6. How many English lessons do you have in a week?
7. We should always keep our books in _____ (order, dustbin)

Lesson

OUR NEEDS AT SCHOOL

School needs are things we use at school

School activities cannot go on without school needs

School needs can be facilities or scholastic materials

Examples of things we use at school

Chairs

tables

chalk

pencil

balls

pen

toilets

papers

water

brooms

duster

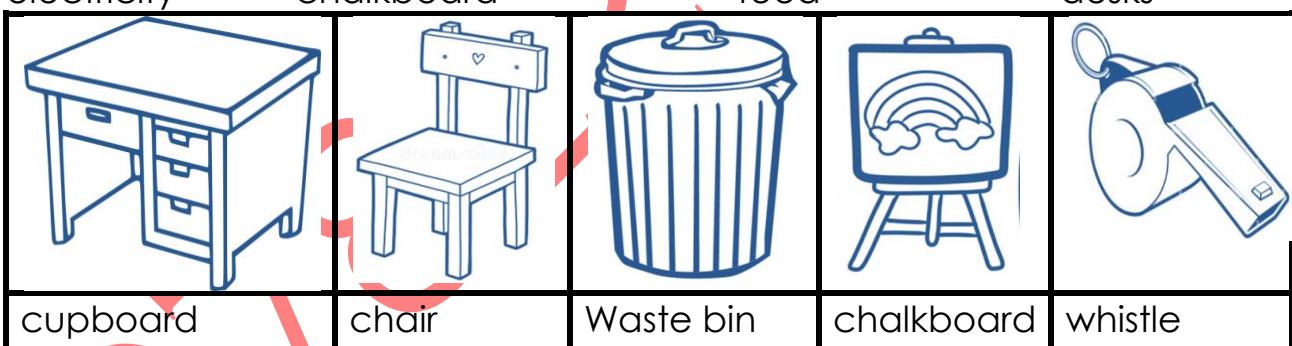
ruler

electricity

chalkboard

food

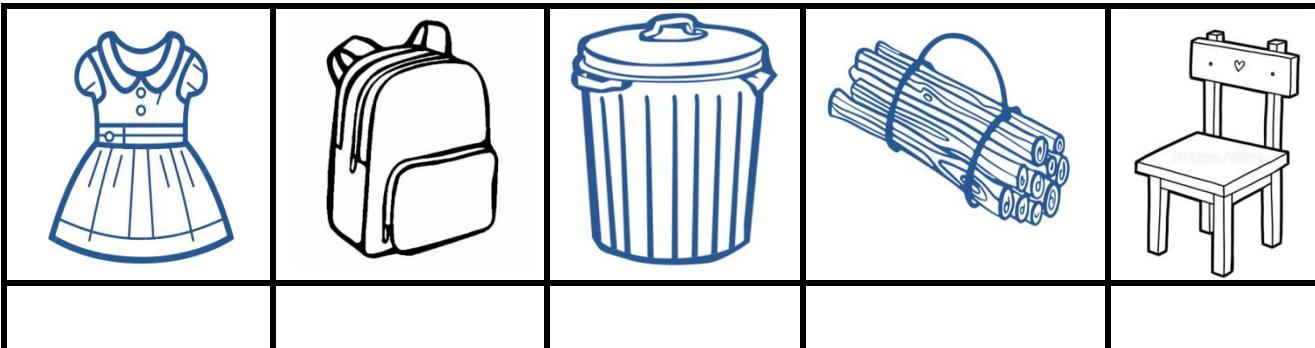
desks



Activity

1. What are school needs?
2. State **two** ways we get school needs.
3. Name **two** school needs
4. Which school need is provided by the school nurse?
5. Mention **two** school needs made by the carpenter.
1. Draw and name five school needs in the table below.

2. Name the school needs to their names



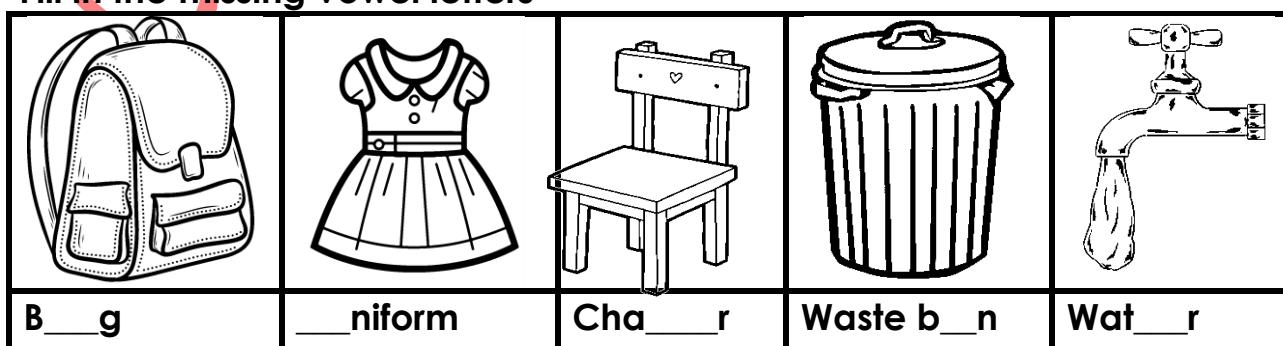
Uses of school needs

water	cupboard	uniforms	chair	firewood

- ☛ **Classrooms** protect us against bad weather and to study from.
- ☛ we need pencils for writing with
- ☛ we need teachers to teach children.
- ☛ We need chairs for sitting on
- ☛ We write on tables
- ☛ We need food to feed on
- ☛ We use chalk to write on the chalkboard.
- ☛ We use brooms for sweeping.
- ☛ We use dusters to clean the chalkboard.
- ☛ We put rubbish in the waste paper basket
- ☛ We use rags for mopping our classes

Activity

1. Why do we need chairs at school?
2. We need _____ to feed on.
3. Mention **two** school needs you know.
4. Which school need protects us from bad weather?
5. Fill in the missing vowel letters



6. Write true or false

We use pencils for writing with	
We sit on chalkboard	
We put rubbish in kitchen	
teachers are used for writing on chalkboard	

Lesson

Play objects in our school

Play objects are items we use during playing.

Examples of play objects

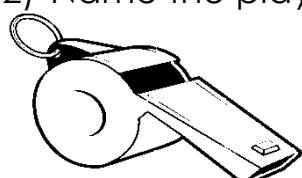
field	balls
ropes	dolls
slides	climbing frame

Uses of different playing materials

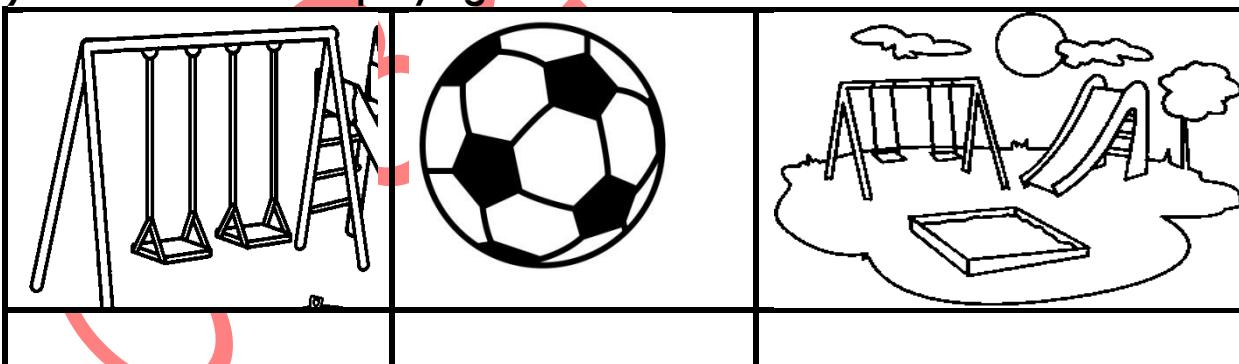
- We play on the fields
- We use ropes for skipping and pulling
- We use balls for kicking
- We carry dolls as babies
- We enjoy sliding on the slides

Activity

- Name **two** locally made playing materials.
- Name the play materials below.



- Name these three playing materials



- Which problem comes from:

- Playing football on the roads: _____
- Climbing and playing on the tree? _____
- Playing with razor blades: _____

Lesson

Problems in meeting school needs.

- ☛ Some schools do not have enough money
- ☛ Some parents cannot pay school fees.
- ☛ Some people steal school property

- Some schools do not have enough classrooms and seats.
- Sometimes the sun destroys crops in the school farm.
- Animals can also destroy the farm crops
- Sometimes fire spoils things at school.

Ways of solving school problems.

- Parents should help the school to meet its needs.
- School properties should be kept safely.
- Our school crops should be watered during the dry season.
- Pupils should be taught to make things for the school e.g. bricks.
- Broken desks chairs should be repaired.

Activity

1. Write down three needs in your school.

Ways how school gets school needs

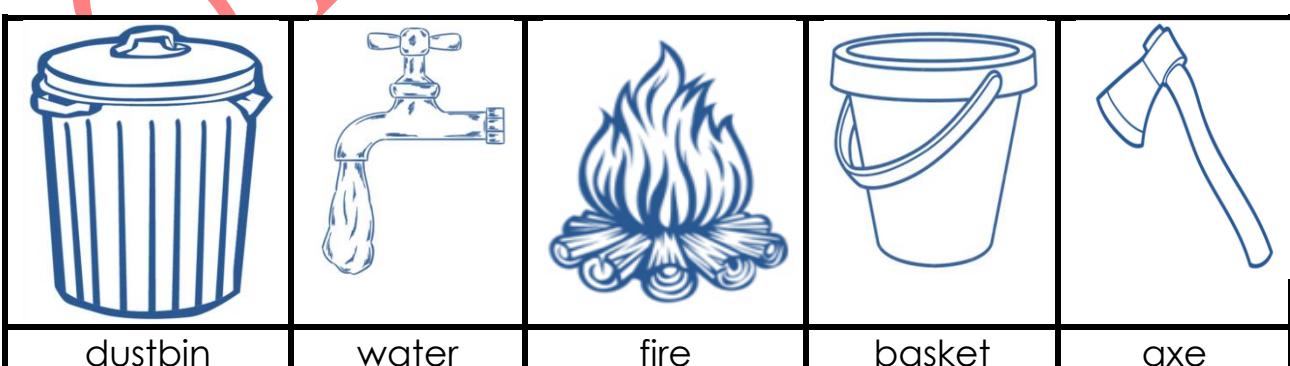
- school buys the school needs
- parents bring school needs
- Parents pay school fees.
- Some parents also give gifts to the school e.g. books and pencils
- Many school use government money to met their needs
- Some schools have sponsors
- Some schools have projects e.g. poultry keeping
- Some schools have farms and gardens where they get food from
- Some good people give money to the school.

Places at school that need to be kept clean

Latrines/ toilets, offices, classrooms, compound, kitchen, dormitories, sickbay

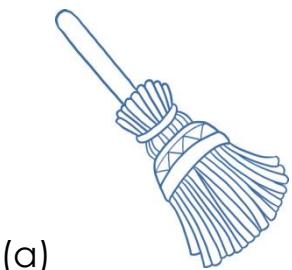
Things we use to keep the school clean

- | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|
| Brooms | soap | matchbox |
| Rags | bucket | rags |
| Dustbin | Brushes | slasher |
| Rake | hoe | |

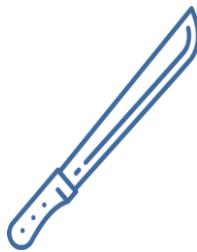


Activity

- Mention any **four** places at school which needs to be kept clean
- Name the items used to clean the schools below



(a)



(b)

- 3) Mention **one** use of brooms at school.
- 4) Name any **two** places where we clean using brooms.

Ways of keeping the school clean

1. By sweeping the compound and classroom
2. By slashing the compound
3. By weeding flower gardens
4. By mopping the classroom
5. By dusting the tables and chairs
6. By picking rubbish and putting in the waste bins
7. By burning rubbish
8. By cleaning the chalkboard.
9. Arranging the things in our classroom
10. Proper use of the toilets
11. Flashing toilets
12. Removing cob webs

Activity

1. Name **two** activities done to keep our school clean.
2. What do we use to clean the chalkboard?
3. Mention **two** places we can sweep at our school.
4. Mention **two** ways we can keep our toilets clean.
5. Why do you always wash your hands after visiting the toilet?

Activities done at school

playing
drawingdancing
picking rubbishSinging
Shading

				
Planting trees	reading	sweeping	writing	Computer learning

Activity

- 1) Name any **two** activities done at school.
- 2) Mention **two** activities which need pencils in class.
- 3) State **two** activities done outside the classroom

- 4) Where do we pick rubbish from?
- 5) Why do we collect rubbish from the compound?

SUB THEME II : BENEFITS OF A SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

OUR SCHOOL NEIGHBOURHOOD

- ☛ A neighbor is someone who stays near you.
- ☛ Children will name their neighbours in class and at home.
- ☛ Neighbourhood is the areas around our school.
- ☛ Things found in our neighbourhood are mosque, church, plants, market, police station, roads, schools
- ☛ Important places in our neighbourhood
- ☛ Our school neighbours do different things.
- ☛ They work to meet their needs.

Examples:

People

A barber	work
The police	cuts / trims our hair
A herds man	keeps law and order
A fisher man	looks after cattle
A cobbler	catch fish
Plumber	mends our shoes
Fish monger	repairs water pipes
	sells fish

Activity

1) Match

A teacher	looks after cattle
A farmer	treats sick people
Policeman	teaches children
A doctor	keeps law and order
A herds man	grows crops

2) Who is a neighbour?

- 3) Mention **two** things we get from neighbours.
- 4) Mention **two** things found at our neighbourhood

Benefits to the neighbourhood from school

- (a) The school teaches children from the neighbourhood
- (b) The school gives jobs to the people
- (c) The school is a meeting place for the people from the neighbourhood
- (d) The school teaches good behaviors e.g. cleanliness
- (e) The school lends furniture to the people in the neighbourhood
- (f) The school entertains people in the neighbourhood
- (g) Provides market to the community
- (h) It provides facilities like the field.

Benefits of a community to the school

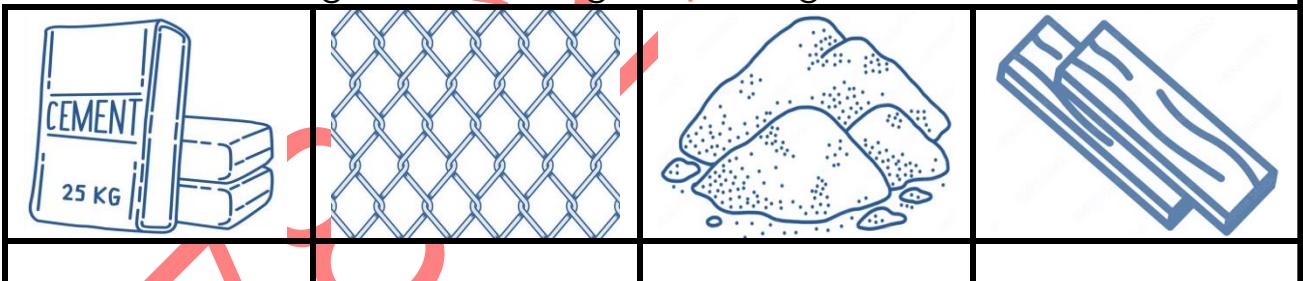
- A community provides building materials to the school.
- A school gets furniture
- The neighbourhood provides food to the school
- It provides security
- It provides water
- It provides clothes.
- It provides books, pens and pencils.
- It provides workers like teachers, cleaners
- The school buys land from the school neighbourhood
- The school gets money from people from the neighbourhood e.g. donors

Activity

1) Drawing things the school gets from the neighbourhood

furniture	books	pens	food

- 2) Mention **three** benefits of a school to the neighborhood.
- 3) Give **three** things a school gets from the neighbourhood.
- 4) How can you show respect to our teachers?
- 5) Name the building materials we get from neighbourhood.



(cement, sand, timber, wire mesh)

THE SCHOOL AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

Problems between a school and neighbourhood

Trespassing , theft, fight, quarrels, use of bad language, fire out breaks

Causes

1. some people are thieves
2. Some people use bad language
3. Some people quarrel
4. Some people break and damage property
5. Some people burn schools
6. Some people kidnap children
7. Some people fight others.
8. Some people trespass.

Preventing problems between the school and neighbourhood

1. Hiring guards
2. Fencing the school
3. Respecting one another
4. Following rules and regulations
5. People should keep law and order

Activity

1. Write any **three** problems between the school and neighbourhood
2. Mention any **three** causes of problems between the school and neighbourhood.
3. State any one reason for fencing school.
4. Who guards our school?
5. State **two** ways of solving problems between school and neighbouring parents

Topical questions

- 1) Write any **four** things a school buys from its neighbourhood.
- 2) Name any **four** palaces near the school.
- 3) Which school symbol tells us to work hard?
- 4) Name the bird found on the school badge.
- 5) Name the things that help us to locate the school.
- 6) Mention three problems between the school and neighbourhood.
- 7) Along which road is your school found?
- 8) Name any four school symbols.
- 9) Why do we put on school uniforms?
- 10) Write the title of your school motto.

THEME: OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

SUB THEME: Relationship among family members

What is a home?

A home is a place where people or animals live.

Things found in a home

Bed, lamp, knife, pot, mortar, pestle, plates, saucepan, firewood, furniture, spoons, bucket

			
mortar	knife	furniture	broom

Things that make up a home

Kitchen, latrine, compound, toilet, stores, rack, house

Rooms found in a house

Bedroom, garage, dining, study room, sitting room, bathroom,

☞ Bedroom is a room where we sleep

☞ Garage is where vehicles are parked

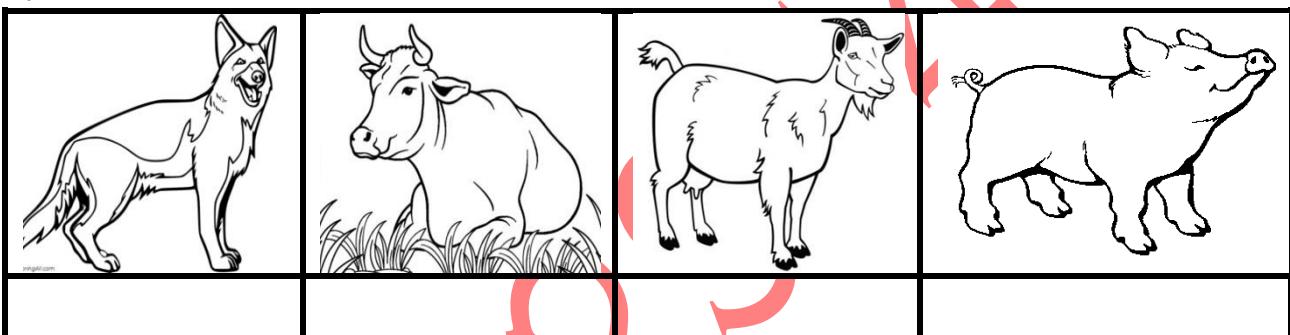
☞ Dining room is the room where we eat from

☞ Sitting room is the room where we rest from

☞ Bathroom is the room where we take a bath from

Activity

- 1) Name any **four** rooms found in a house.
- 2) What do we call the building where food is prepared?
- 3) Why do we need toilets at home?
- 4) What do we call a place where people live and stay?
- 5) Write any **two** things that make a home.
- 6) Name the animals found at home.



Lesson

Family

A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

Ways how family members are related

1. By blood
2. By marriage
3. By adoption

Types of families

There are two types of families namely

1. Nuclear family
2. Extended family

Nuclear family

It is a family with father, mother and their own children.

A nuclear family consists of parents and siblings.

Fathers head nuclear family.

Members of a nuclear family



Father

mother

sister

brother

baby

Activity

1. What is a family?
2. Tick correct ways in which the family members are related.

By blood		by marriage	
by adoption		By fighting	

3. Mention **two** types of families.
4. What is a nuclear family?
5. Who heads a nuclear family?
6. Fill in the blank spaces correctly.
 - a) Parents consist of father and _____
 - b) Siblings consist of _____ and sisters.
7. State any **two** ways we can be member in a nuclear family

Extended family

An extended family is a family with father, mother, children and other relatives.

Members of an extended family

Mother, father, children, relatives

Examples of relatives

- uncle
- aunt
- niece
- nephew
- grandfather
- grandmother
- cousin.

Activity

1. An _____ family consists of father, mother , children and relatives. (**extended, nuclear**)
2. Mention **two** members of an extended family
3. State **two** examples of relatives
4. Fill in the names of these members of an extended family.



A_n_

b_ot_ _er

Gramd_the_

F_ath_ _r

Lesson

Family relations

1. The son of my father and mother is my brother
2. The daughter of my father and mother is my sister
3. The sister of my father and mother is my aunt
4. The brother of my father and mother is my uncle
5. The father of my father and mother is my grandfather
6. The mother of my mother and father is my grandmother.
7. The son of my brother or sister is my nephew
8. The daughter of my brother or sister is my niece
9. The children of my aunt and uncle are my cousins.

People who start / begin a family are husband and wife.

Roles of the family members

Duties of a father:

1. A father heads a family
2. A father pays school fees
3. A father buys food and other things for the family
4. A father takes and picks children from school
5. A father pays house rent.
6. Father pays bills like medical bills, water bills and electricity bills
 - a) provides shelter
 - b) protects the family
 - c) teaches children
7. buys clothes for the family

Duties of a mother

1. A mother cares for the home
2. A mother cooks food
3. A mother looks after children
4. A mother washes clothes
5. A mother takes ad picks children from school.
6. A mother pays school fees
7. A mother heads a home when the father is not around.
8. A mother pays house rent.

Duties of children

1. Children clean the home
2. Children fetch water
3. Children collect firewood
4. Children help their parents
5. Children wash utensils
6. Children carry babies
7. Pounding
8. milking cows
9. clean the houses

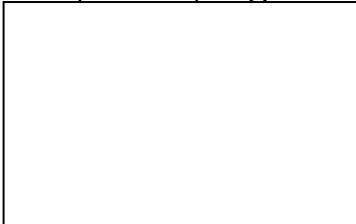
Activity

Read and draw

1. A mother cooking food



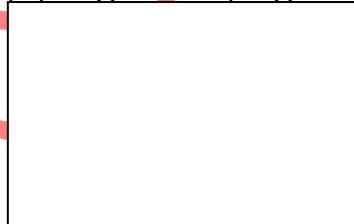
2. A boy sweeping



- (3) a father digging



- (4) a girl carrying firewood



5) Write **two** roles of children at home.

6) Mention two roles of father at home?

7) Who pays school fees?

8) Who cooks food at home?

Needs of a family

Needs are things that family members cannot live without.

There are two types of needs namely:

↗ Basic needs

↗ Luxury needs

BASIC NEEDS

These are things that a man cannot live without.

Examples

Food	Security	education	Medical care	Water

Food , water, medical care, shelter, clothes, education

LUXURY NEEDS

These are needs man can live without.

Examples

Radios, televisions, car, mobile phones, laptops

Ways of getting basic needs

- ☛ By buying
- ☛ By planting crops
- ☛ By hunting
- ☛ By donations

Other basic needs include

1. Clothes
2. Shelter
3. houses
4. clothes
5. love and care
6. shelter
7. land.

Luxury needs

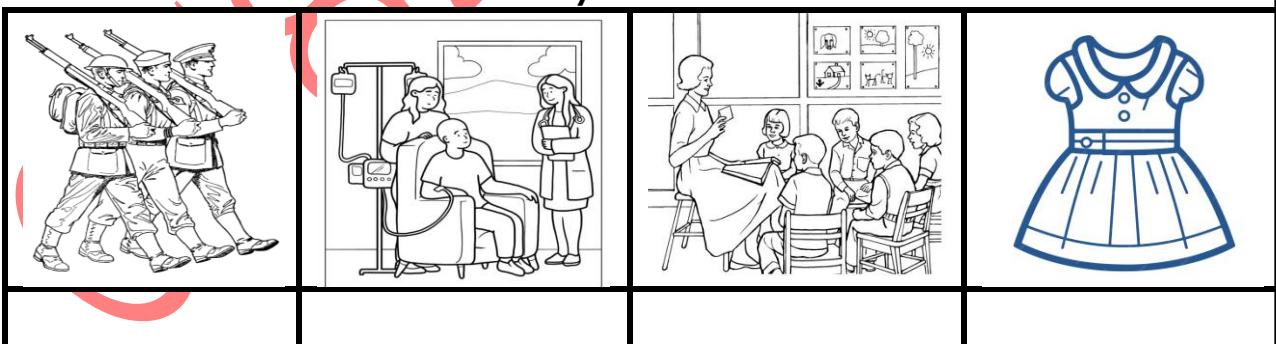
Luxury needs are things needed to make life simple but we can live without.

Examples of luxury needs

- ☛ Television
- ☛ Electricity
- ☛ Telephones
- ☛ Cars

Activity

1. Mention any **two** types of needs.
2. **Name these four needs of a family**

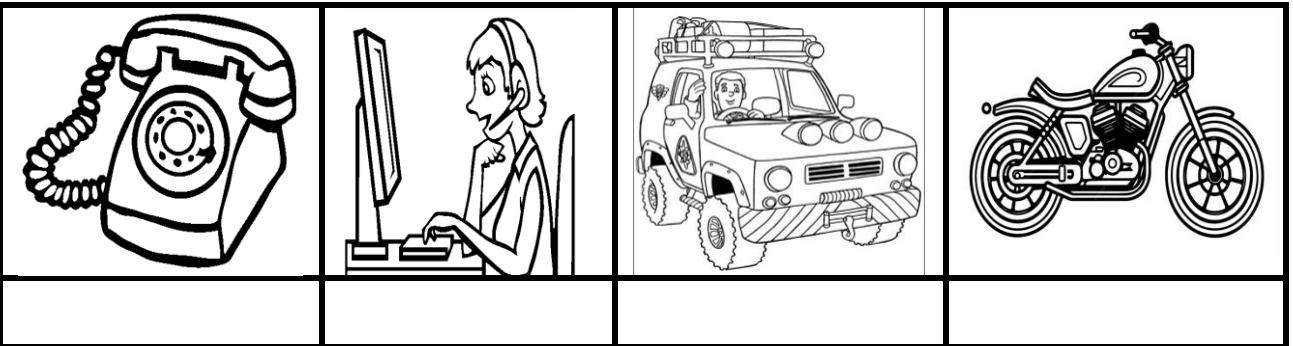


(security, clothing, health care, education)

3. _____ are things people cannot live without them.

(food, basic needs)

4. Mention **two** examples of basic needs.
5. Name the basic need provided at the school.
6. Mention **two** basic needs provided by children at home.
7. What are luxury needs?
8. **Name these luxury needs at home**



Lesson

Uses of family needs

1. Food – to feed on.
2. Houses – for shelter
3. Clothes – for wearing/ covering the body parts.
4. Land- for growing crops, grazing animals, building houses.
5. Education- helps us to get good jobs

Ways of getting family needs

Ways of getting food

1. We grow crops in the garden
2. Relatives give them to us.
3. We buy food from the market, supermarket and shops.

Ways of getting houses

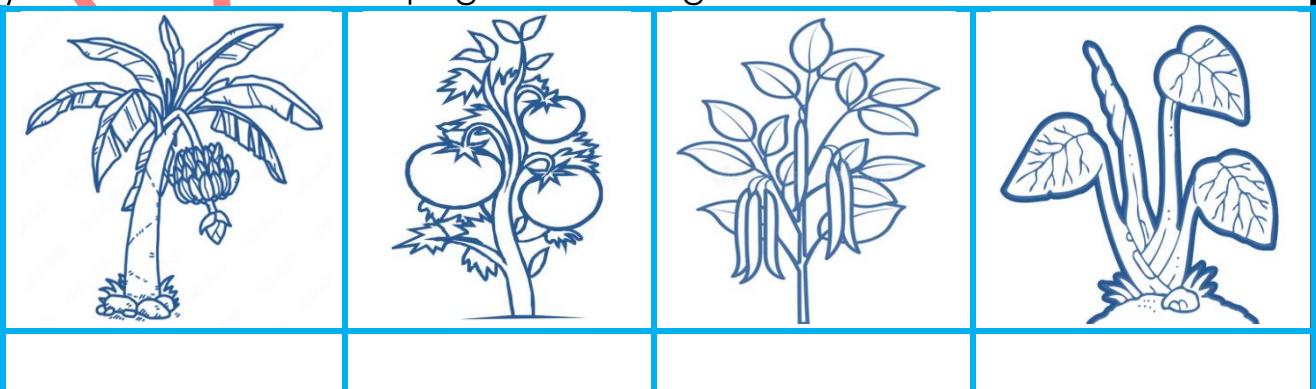
1. We build houses
2. We buy or rent houses
3. We inherit them from our friends and families.

Activity

- 1) Name the family need that we feed on.
- 2) Which family need is used for sheltering?
- 3) What do we use to buy land?
- 4) _____ helps us to get good jobs.

(Food, Education)

- 5) Name any **two** sources of food.
- 6) Name these food crops grown in the garden.



(tomato, bean, banana, yam)

- 7) Mention **two** ways we can get food.
- 8) We get houses by _____, inheriting and _____ them from our relatives
- 9) Mention **one** place where we can buy food from.
 (i) _____
 (ii) _____

Lesson

Ways of getting land

1. We borrow from friends and relatives
2. We buy land
3. We inherit them from our families' members.
4. We hire land
5. We lease swamps and become our land

Ways of getting clothes

1. We buy clothes
2. Relatives give them to us.

Ways of getting education

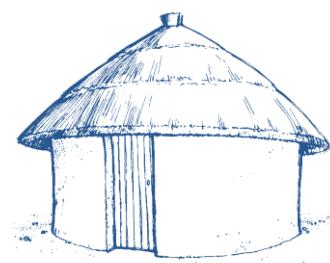
We get education from school

Activity

1. What do we use to buy basic needs?

(food, money)
2. Mention **two** ways of acquiring land.

3. We use _____ to buy land.
4. Name the basic needs below.



(security, shelter, medical care, clothing)

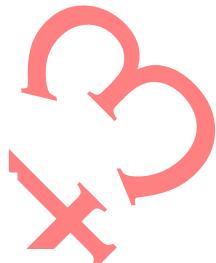
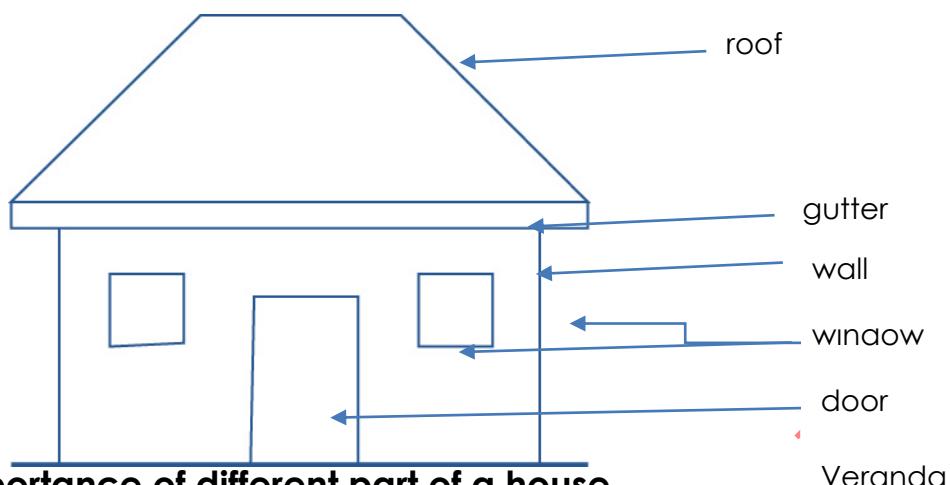
5. In which **two** ways do we get clothes?
6. We get education from the _____.
(school, class)
6. Draw and name three basic needs.

Lesson

A house

A house is a building where people live.

Parts of the house



sunshine

Importance of different part of a house

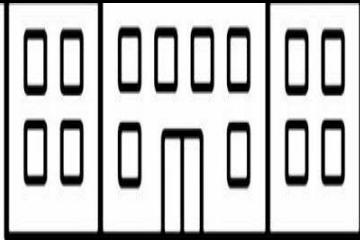
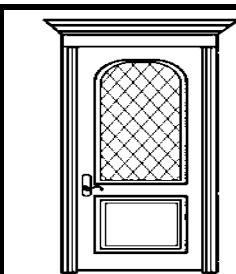
- ↗ Roof protects us from bad weather like rain
- ↗ Gutter helps to collect water
- ↗ Walls support the roof and to give partition of rooms
- ↗ Windows send light and air in the house
- ↗ Ventilator send out warm air
- ↗ Door is used for entrance
- ↗ Veranda is used for supporting the base of house

Activity

1. Name the building where we live.
2. Name the highest parts of the house.
3. We enter through the _____ when going inside our house. (door, window)
4. Draw these parts of a house.

ventilators	roof	gutter	window

5. Name these parts of a house.



6. Write the main use of ventilator.

Lesson

Rooms found in a house and their uses

1. Sitting room - for sitting in and welcoming visitors.
2. Bedroom -for sleeping in.
3. Dining room - for eating from.
4. Toilet - for defecating in.
5. Kitchen - for cooking from.
6. Bathroom - for bathing from.
7. Store - for keeping our things.
8. Reading room - for reading from.

Activity

1. Name any **two** rooms found in a good house.
2. In which room of a house do we do the following?
 - a) bathing: _____
 - b) cooking: _____
3. We read from the _____ room. (reading, bath)

Lesson

Sitting room

A sitting room is a room at home where we sit in.
We also welcome visitors in the sitting room

Things found in the sitting room

- ☛ radio
- ☛ carpet
- ☛ flowers

Other things found in the sitting room

chair	mat	newspaper	cupboard	Water pot

Uses of things found in the sitting room

- We use chairs for sitting on
- We use mat for sitting on/ for sleeping
- We read newspapers to get information
- Water pot keeps drinking water

Activity

1. Name these things found in the sitting room.



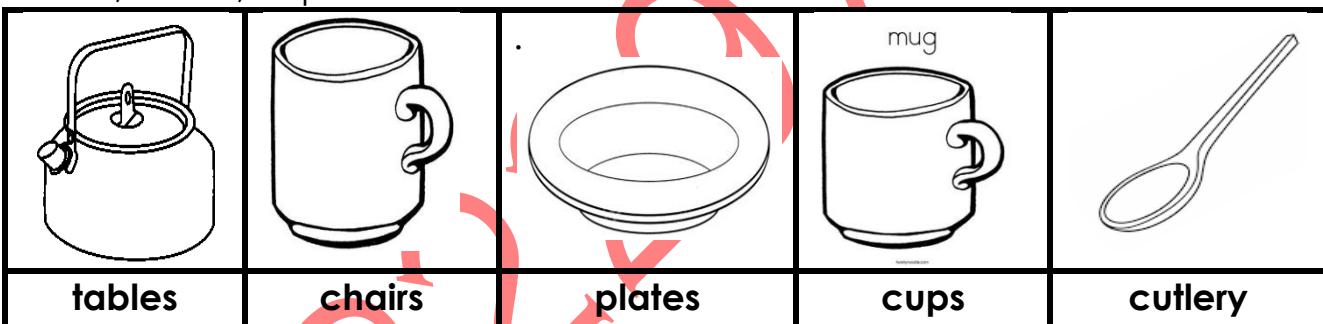
2. Write down any **two** rooms found in a sitting room

3. State **two** uses of mats found at home.

Lesson

Things found in a dining room

Tables, chairs, cupboard



Uses of things found in the dining room

- Tables are used to put things on.
- Chairs are used for sitting
- Plates are used for serving food to eat
- Cups are used for drinking water, juice or tea
- Serving ladle are used for serving food
- Spoons and forks are used for eating

Things found in kitchen

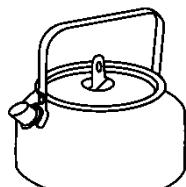
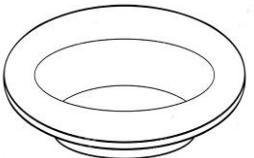
A kitchen is where we cook food from

We also keep utensils in the kitchen.

Utensils are items used for cooking food.

Examples of utensils

Saucepans, forks, baskets, jerry cans, trays, jugs, ladle, flasks, mugs, kettles, glasses

				
cup	kettle	Serving bowl	Plate	spoon

Activity

- Who prepares food at home?
- We cook food in the _____.
- Circle the correct name for room where food is prepared from.

Chicken

kitchen

kitten

- Mention any **two** items found in a kitchen.

5. Match the following items to their uses

- a) Cup
- b) Serving ladle
- c) Knife
- d) Plates

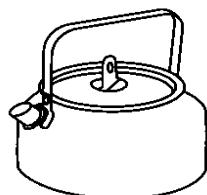
- eating food
- for drinking milk and water
- for keeping hot tea
- for serving food

6.

- Why do we need these items in the kitchen?

- (a) Charcoal _____
- (b) Knife _____

- Name these utensils

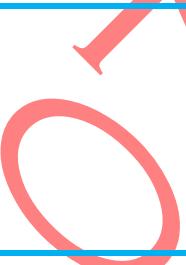


(a)



(b)

- Draw these **four** things found in a kitchen

			
cups	flask	plate	fork

- Name the dangerous items below.

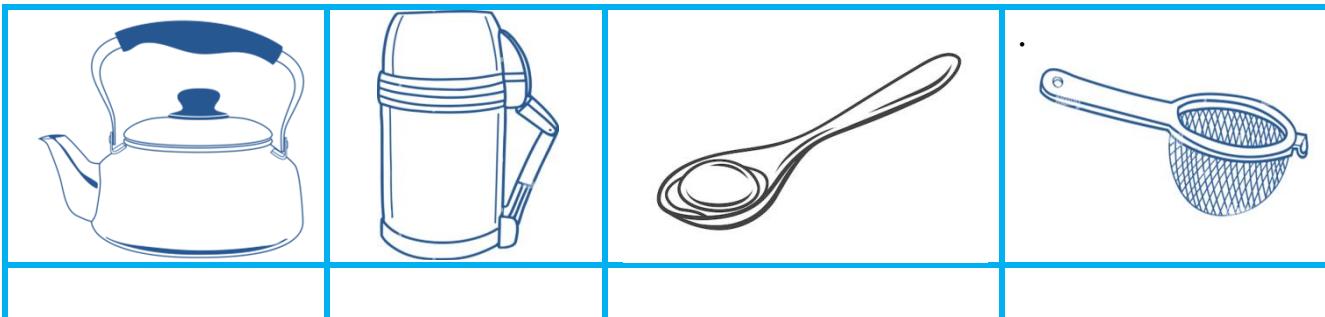


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11. Name these utensils



(kettle, spoon, sieve, tea flask)

Lesson

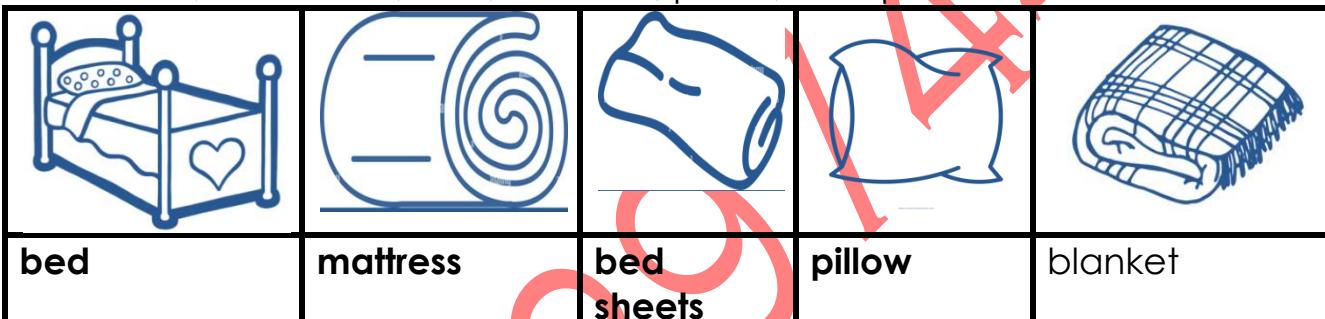
Bedroom

A bedroom is a place where we sleep.

We sleep during night time. We sleep during day time when we are tired or sick.

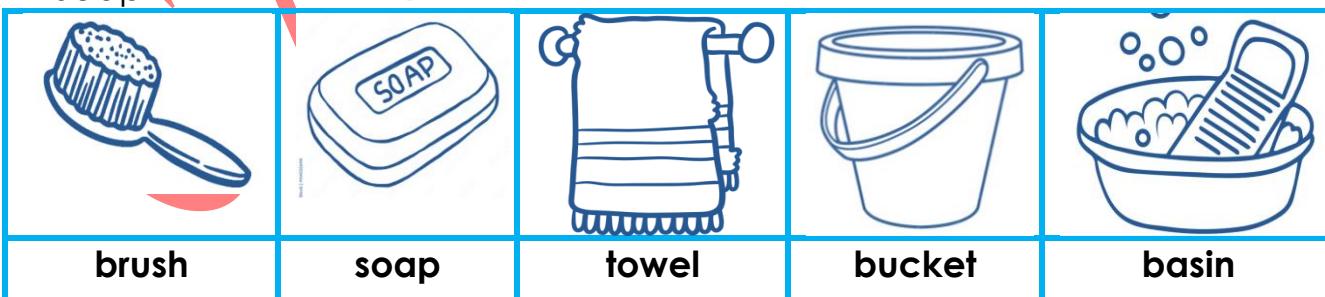
Things found in the bed room

Bed sheets, mattresses, bed, blankets, pillow, mosquito nets



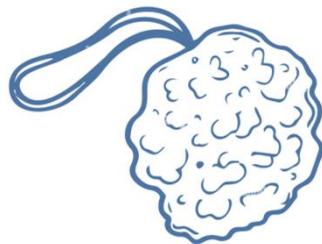
Things found in the bathroom

- ☛ Basin
- ☛ Brush
- ☛ Bucket
- ☛ Sponge
- ☛ Water
- ☛ Towel
- ☛ Soap



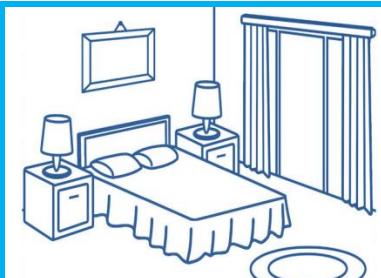
Activity

- 1) What do we do in bedroom?
- 2) Mention **two** things found in your bed room.
- 3) Name the following items found in the bathroom.



(toothbrush, bathing brush, bathing sponge)

- 4) Mention **two** things found in your bathroom.
- 5) Why do we find soap in our bathrooms?
- 6) Name these rooms found at home.



(bedroom, kitchen, sitting room)

Lesson

Types of houses

There are two types of houses.

These are temporary houses and permanent houses

Temporary houses

These are houses built using weak building materials

Examples of weak building materials

Grass, mud, reeds, sticks, banana fibres

Examples of temporary houses

Unipots

Huts

Tents

Kiosks

Mud houses

Illustration of temporary house



Permanent houses

These are houses built using strong building materials.

Examples of permanent houses are flats, bungalow



Examples of strong building materials

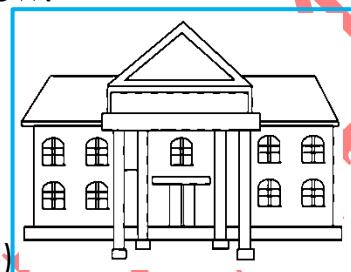
Cement, iron bars, iron sheets, timber, tiles, sand, bricks, blocks

Activity

1. What are temporary houses?
2. Name the type of houses shown below.



(a)



(b)

3. Give **two** examples of temporary houses.
4. Mention any **two** materials used for building temporary houses.
5. What are permanent houses?
6. Name any **two** examples of permanent houses.

Lesson

Uses of a house

- ☛ We sleep in a house
- ☛ A house protects us from the rain
- ☛ A house protects us from strong wind
- ☛ A house protects us from too much sunshine
- ☛ A house gives us warmth
- ☛ A house protects us from dangerous animals.
- ☛ A house protects our property.

Places where we get basic needs from

- ☛ We get food from the garden
- ☛ We get education from the schools
- ☛ We get shelter from houses we build

Problems in getting basic needs

- ☛ Lack of money
- ☛ Laziness
- ☛ Thieves

Activity

- 1) Who builds houses at home?
- 2) Where do we get education from?

- 3) Mention **two** things we keep in the house.
- 4) Write two main problems in getting basic needs.
- 5) Name **two** weather conditions that house protect us from.
- 6) State **two** basic needs we get from swamps

THEME 2: OUR HOME AND COMMUNITY

SUB THEME: Relations among family members.

Our community

A community is a group of people living and working together.

Examples of communities are:

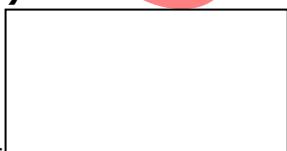
- ☛ Church
- ☛ mosque
- ☛ school
- ☛ police station
- ☛ hospital
- ☛ home
- ☛ market

People found in our community

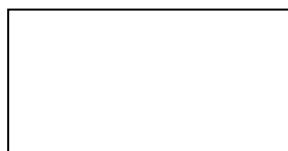
- ☛ Doctors
- ☛ barbers
- ☛ nurse
- ☛ Teachers
- ☛ security guards
- ☛ pastors
- ☛ Fisherman
- ☛ priests
- ☛ carpenters
- ☛ Mechanics
- ☛ shopkeepers
- ☛ venders
- ☛ Herdsman
- ☛ police officers

Activity

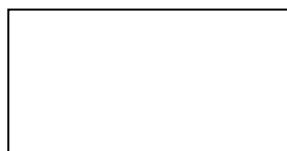
1) Read and draw



Teacher



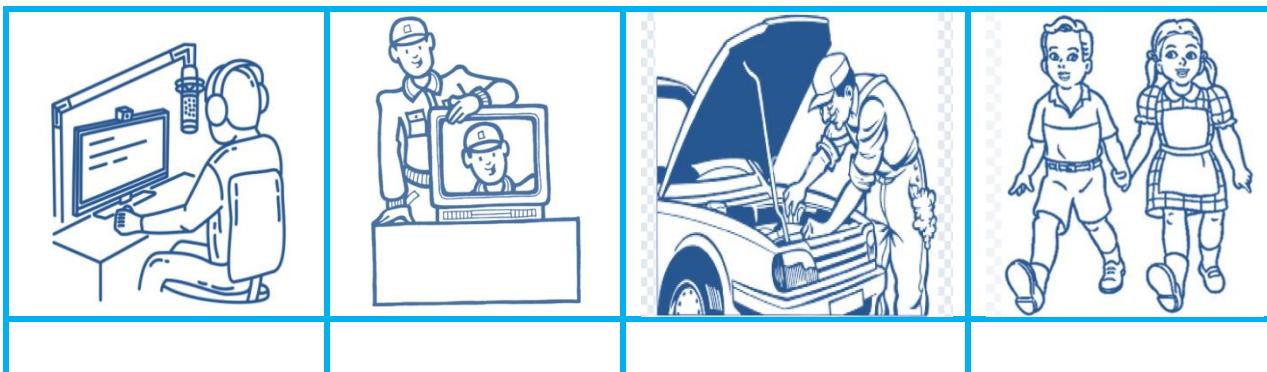
a farmer



a fisherman

2) What is a community?

3) Name these **four** people found in our community.



(radio presenter, mechanic, pupils, electrician)

- 4) Mention **two** different people found in our community.
- 5) Who is a carpenter?
- 6) Mention **two** things made by a carpenter.

(i) _____
(ii) _____

Roles of different people in the community

repairing vehicles	farming	teaching	building

People and their activities

people	responsibility
teacher	Teaches pupils
farmer	Grows crops and keeps animals.
doctor	Treats sick people.
carpenter	Makes furniture.
tailor	Sews clothes.
Police man	Keeps law and order.
barber	Shaves hair.
dentist	Treats sick teeth.
cobbler	Mends shoes.
builder	Builds houses.
pilot	Flies aero planes.
nurse	Takes care of sick people.
Religious leaders	Preach the word of God .
bankers	Keep people's money.
L.C leaders	Keep law and order.
Shop keepers	Sell goods in a shop.

drivers

Transports people.

Other people and their activities

1. Plumber repairs broken pipes
2. Herds man looks after cattle
3. Fishmonger sells fish
4. Fisherman catches fish
5. Builders build houses
6. Veterinary doctor treats sick animals
7. Shepherd looks (care) after sheep
8. Oculist examines and treats eyes
9. Optician sells eye glasses

Activity

1. Why do we need these people in our community,

- a) Pilots _____
- b) Cobbler: _____
- c) Policeman _____
- d) Priest: _____

2. Match

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| a) Carpenter | - | grows crops |
| b) Doctor | - | looks after cattle |
| c) Farmer | - | makes furniture |
| d) Cobbler | - | treats sick people |
| e) Herdsman | - | mends shoes |

3. Mention any four groups of people in a community.

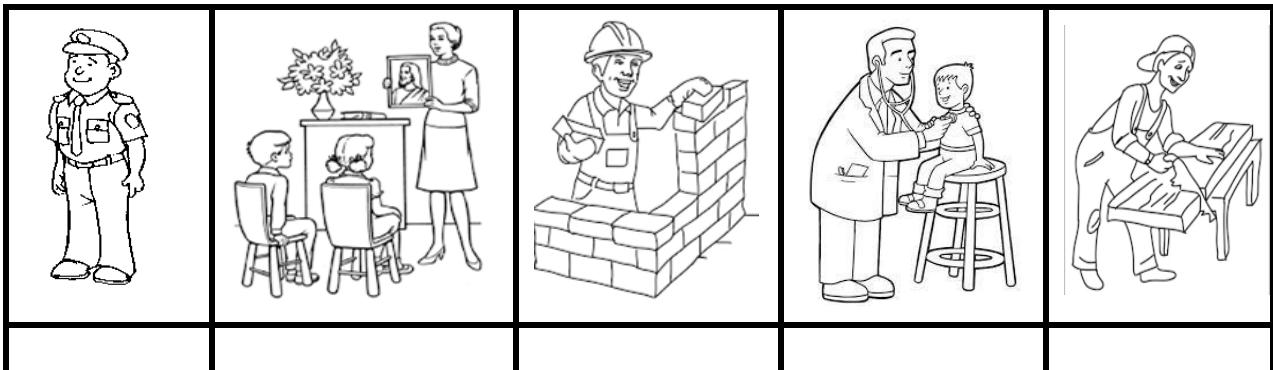
4. What do we call a group of people living and working together?

IMPORTANT PEOPLE AND THEIR PLACES OF WORK

Doctors	hospital
Teachers	school
Priest	church
Policeman	police station
Carpenter	carpentry workshop
Farmers	garden
Soldiers	barracks
Mechanic	garage
Butcher	butcher's shop
Barbers	salon
Imam	mosques
Shopkeepers	shop
Drivers	on the road
Banker	bank

Activity

1. Name these people in our community



(teacher, policeman, builder, carpenter, doctor)

1. Name the places of work for these people.

- a) Police: _____
- b) Doctors : _____
- c) Carpenters: _____

2. Which people work from these places?

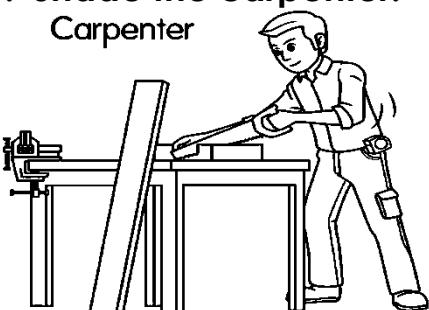
- a) airport : _____
- b) market : _____
- c) hospital : _____

3. Complete these statements.

4. Pilot is to airport as _____ is to garden.
 5. _____ is to market as teacher is to school.

6. Shade the carpenter.

Carpenter



Lesson

Acceptable behaviors in different cultures in our community

What is culture?

Culture is the acceptable way of behaving in a society.

Types of culture

There are two types of culture namely:

1. Material culture
2. Immaterial culture

Material cultures are the aspect of culture that are in form of materials

Things that make up material culture

1. Dressing
2. Food
3. Dances

Immaterial culture is acceptable behaviors that we cannot touch them.

Things that make up immaterial culture

- ☛ Introduction
- ☛ Wedding
- ☛ Language
- ☛ Naming of children
- ☛ Circumcision

Activity

1. What is culture?
2. State any **two** types of culture
3. Give any **two** examples of people's culture

Cultural practices/ ceremonies in our community

Cultural practices are common things done to show our culture

Examples of cultural practices

1. Wedding/ marriage
2. Naming children
3. Burial
4. Introduction
5. Greeting
6. Singing and dancing
7. Circumcision

Cultural foods

Baganda	-	banana / matooke
Basoga	-	sweet potatoes
Acholi	-	millet
Bagwere	-	cassava/ millet
Karamajong	-	sorghum
Bakiga	-	Irish potatoes
Bagisu	-	millet

Cultural ways of greeting

Baganda women	-	kneeling
Basoga	-	kneeling
Banyankole	-	by hugging

Twins

1. Twins are children born on the same day by the same mother
2. The mother of twins is called Nalongo
3. The father of twins is called Ssalongo
4. A child born before the twins is called Kigongo
5. The child born after twins is called Kizza / Kiiza.

Names of twins

Boys	Girls
Wasswa	Babirye
Kato	Nakato

Learners' activity

1. What is cultural practice?
2. Write down **two** cultural practices

3. Read and draw

1. Two girls dancing



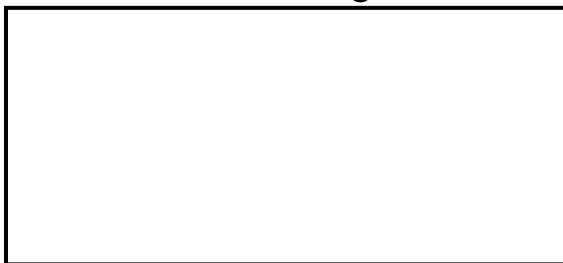
2. People praying



3. A bride groom



4. Your traditional dress e.g. Kanzu and Gomesi



3. Who are twins?

Tribe cultural wear

Gomesi

Kanzu baganda men

Busuti baganda women

Indian women

sari

banyankole women

Importance of culture

1. Promotes good morals
2. Promotes unity among people
3. It promotes peace
4. It promotes development
5. Help for identification
6. It is a source of income
7. It entertains people

Pasting cultural practices of different cultures



introduction



wedding



dances



Circumcision

1. What is culture?
2. State any **two** types of culture
3. Give any **two** examples of people's culture

4. Mention any **three** importance of culture.
5. Mention **one** example of culture which entertains people.

Ways of promoting and preserving culture

1. Through conducting music, dance and drama festivals
2. Through initiation ceremonies
3. Through attending funerals
4. Through planting medicinal plants
5. Through record keeping
6. Through practicing traditional education
7. Through installation of cultural leaders (enthronement)
8. Through sharing roles and responsibilities
9. Through respecting cultural norms

Dangers of some cultural practices

1. They lead to spread of H.I.V i.e. circumcision and inheritance of wives.
2. They lead to pain.
3. They lead to cannibalism
4. Some cultural practices lead to crimes
5. They lead to human sacrifices.
6. Some cultural practices can lead to isolation of people
7. Some cultural practices lead to immorality
8. Some cultural practices lead to death
9. They lead to idol worshipping.

ACTIVITY

1. What is culture?
2. State **two** types of culture.
3. State any **two** ways of prompting our culture.
4. State **one** cultural activity which spread HIV/ AIDS.
5. Mention any **two** dangers of some cultural activities.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

1. Write your cultural name.
2. What is culture?
3. Mention any three things that make up culture.
4. Name the tribe that carries out circumcision.
5. Give any **two** importance of culture.
6. Mention the cultural food for the Baganda.
7. How do the following people greet ,
 - a) Baganda _____
 - b) Banyankole _____
 - c) Acholi: _____
8. Name any **two** cultural practices.
9. Which tribe practices circumcision in Uganda?

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

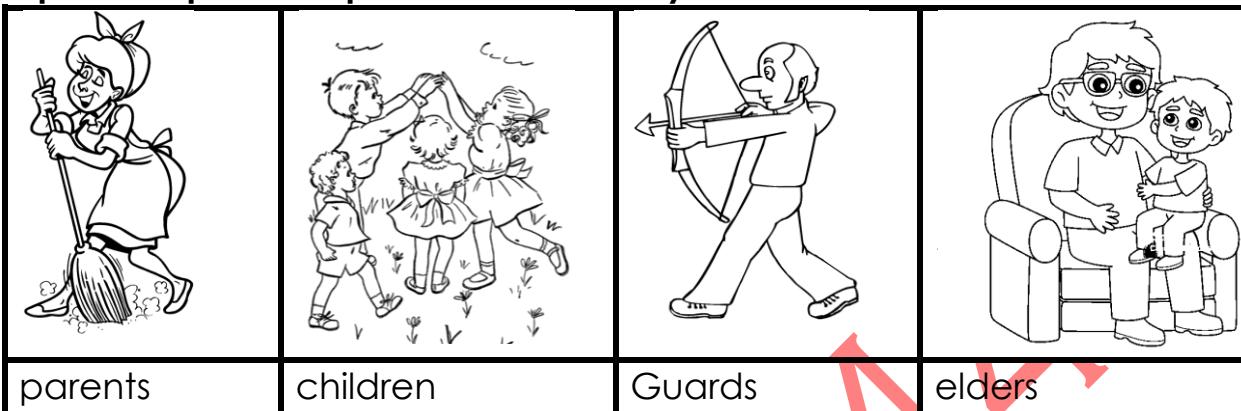
SUB-THEME: Roles of people who keep peace and security

Lesson

Peace is living in harmony with others.

Security: is living with protection and freedom.

People who promote peace and security at home



Factors that promote peace and security at home

1. Love for one another
2. Obedience
3. Caring/helping
4. Good health
5. Good relationship
6. Respect
7. Good feeding
8. Protection

Activity

1. What is peace?
 2. What is security?
 3. Name **two** people who promote peace at home.
 4. Name two places where we need peace.
 5. Mention **two** factors that promote peace.
 6. Draw **two** people who keep peace and security at home
-
7. Tick two factors that promote peace and security at home.

Respect	panga	Protection	clothes

Lesson

People who promote peace and security at school

Children	Teachers	Guards	Secretary	Cleaner

Other people who promote peace and security at school

1. Cook
2. Nurse
3. Matrons
4. Bursar

Factors that promote peace and security at school

1. School rules
2. Loving one another
3. Caring for one another
4. Observing children's rights and responsibilities
5. Sharing with one another
6. Listening to teachers, friends, prefects
7. Obedience
8. Protection
9. Helping others

Activity

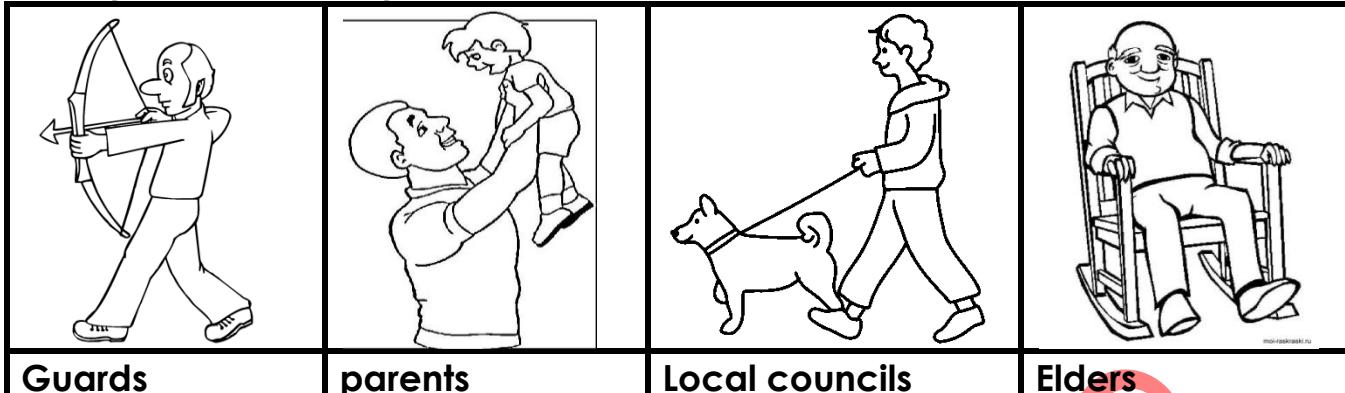
1. What is a school?
2. Write the factors that promote peace and security at school correctly
 - (a) another Loving one: _____
 - (b) rules School: _____
 - (c) others Helping: _____
3. Name any **two** people that promote peace at school
4. Write **true** or **false** against these statements
 - (a) School rules promote peace and security at school
 - (b) Children learn from the school
 - (c) Teacher provide peace at home
5. Mention **two** factors that promote peace and security at school.

Lesson

People who promote peace and security in our community

- Elders
- Local council members
- Local Defense Unit (LDU)
- Army
- Police officers
- Parents
- Youth

- Religious leaders e.g. Sheikhs, pastors, reverends, bishops,



How different people promote peace and security in our community.

(a) Parents

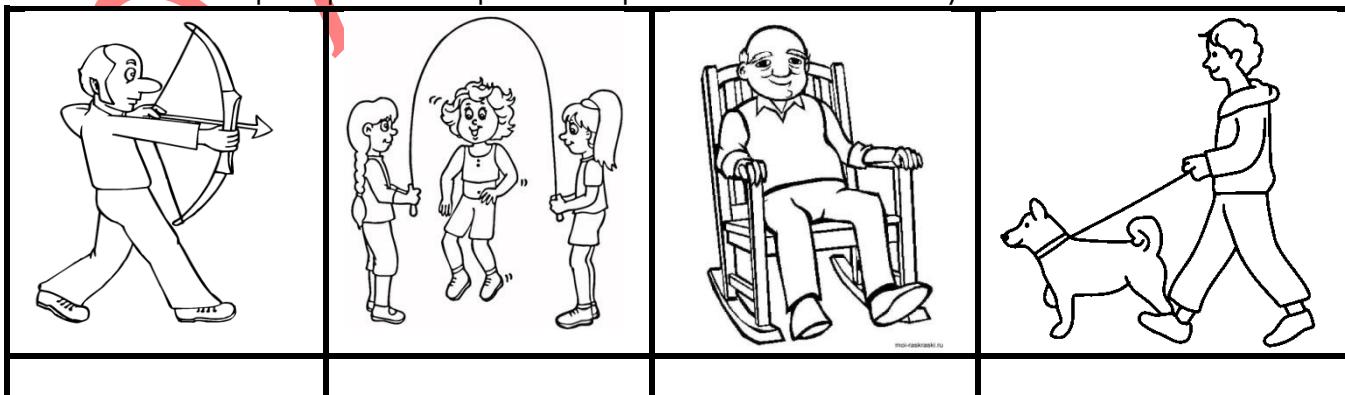
- (i) By guiding and counseling.
- (ii) By teaching discipline.
- (iii) By providing basic needs.

(b) Teachers:

- (i) By providing and reinforcing rules and regulations.
- (ii) By making sure that children have discipline.
- (iii) By providing guiding and guidance.
- (iv) By teaching discipline and respect for one another.

Activity

1. Underline people who keep peace and security in our community.
(police officers, blind people, youth, babies, parents)
2. Write these words in correct order
Man police: _____
People blind: _____
3. Give **two** ways how parents promote peace and security in our community.
6. What is a community? Where do teachers keep peace and security?
Mention **two** religious leaders who promote peace and security.
7. Name the people who provide peace and security at home below.



(elder, children, guards, police, local council)

1. Cross the wrong word

- (a) Children, teachers, Parents consist of: father, mother, children

- (b) Dogs, cows, elders provide peace at home.
2. Shade the parents who keep us at home.



3. Where do religious leaders work from?
4. State any **two** ways how teachers promote peace and security.

Lesson

How different people promote peace and security in our community.

How children promote peace and security

- By Obeying rules and regulations
- Peer guidance and protection
- Listen and respond to issues and report to the most relevant helper.

How Police maintain laws and order

- ★ Keep law and order
- ★ Guidance and counseling
- ★ Enforce discipline
- ★ Protect people and their property
- ★ Arresting wrong doers

How religious leaders maintain peace and security

- 1) Guidance and counseling
- 2) Teach societal norms and values
- 3) Preach to people the word of God/Allah.

Draw the examples of religious leaders

Sheikh	Pastor	Bishop	Reverend

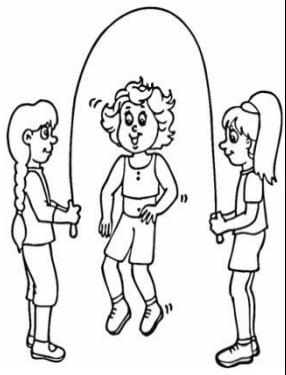
Activity

1. Mention ways how the following people promote peace and security.
 - a) children
 - b) police
 - c) Religious leaders
2. Draw a police officer.
4. Who arrest wrong doers?

Lesson

General ways of promoting peace and security in our community

- By respecting one another
- By loving one another
- By providing security
- By reporting bad/wrong doers
- By solving problems or conflicts
- By obeying rules
- By listening to elder's advise
- By guiding and counseling

			
Playing together	Guidance and counseling	Working together	Listening to elders

Activity

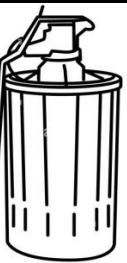
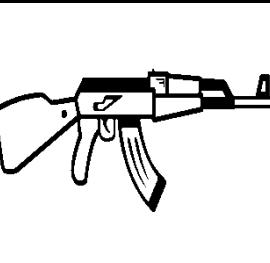
1. Write down any three general ways of promoting peace and security in our community?
2. Whom should we report the wrong doers to?
3. Give any **two** people who provide peace and security to children.
4. Mention any **two** people who can counsel us.

Lesson

Weapons are things we use for keeping peace and security.

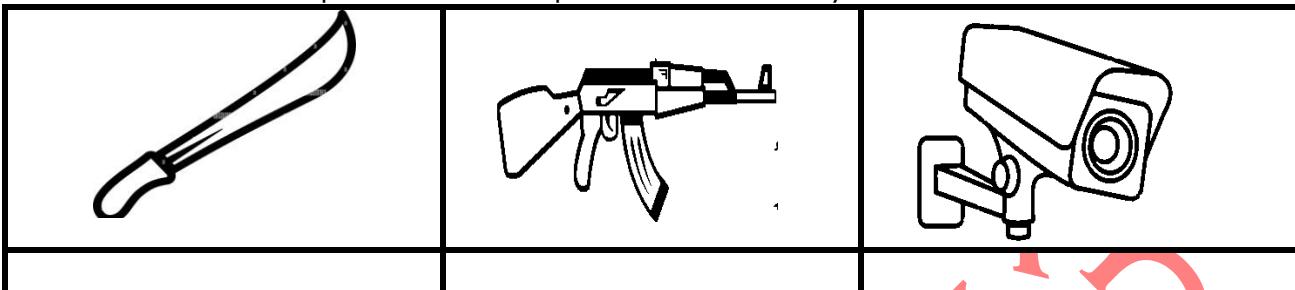
Examples of weapons

1. Axe
2. Spear
3. Bow and arrow
4. Baton
5. Shield
6. Bombs

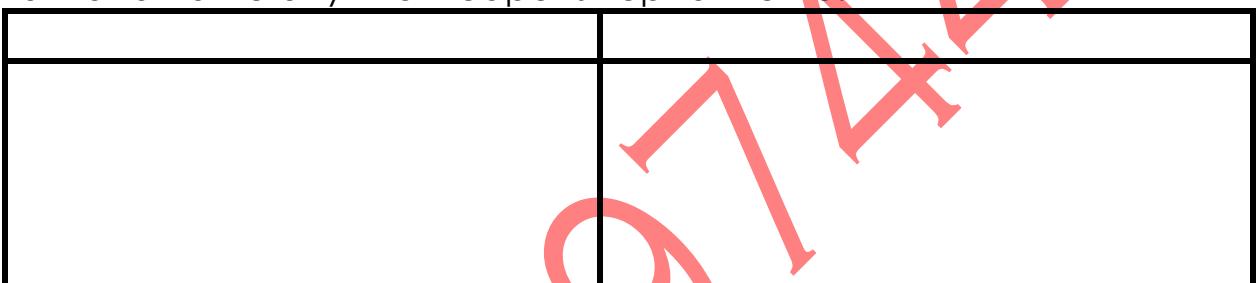
				
7. Teargas.	8. Dog	9. Panga	Security	10. Gun

Activity

1. What are weapons?
2. Mention **one** animal used for providing security.
3. Name these weapons used to promote security



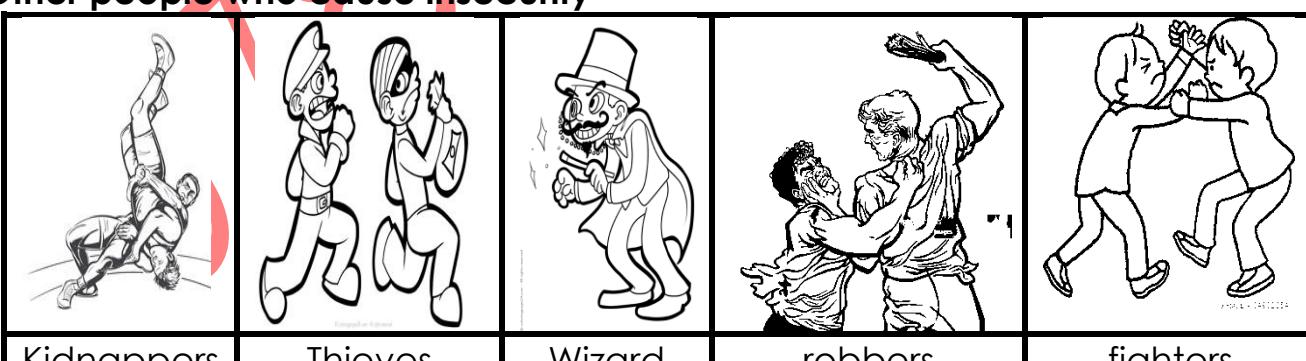
4. Mention **two** uses of dog.
5. State any **four** examples of weapons.
6. Draw and name any **two** weapons kept at home.

**Insecurity in our community**

Insecurity is living without protection and freedom.

People who cause insecurity

2. Rapists
4. Rebels
- 5 . Murderers
7. Robbers.

Other people who cause insecurity**Causes of insecurity at home**

1. Poverty
2. Theft
3. Violence
4. Defilement
5. Poor relationship
6. Fighting

7. Diseases
8. Lack of basic needs
9. Child neglect
10. Isolation

Activity

1. Draw and name any three people who keep security at home.

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3

2. Mention **two** causes of insecurity at home.

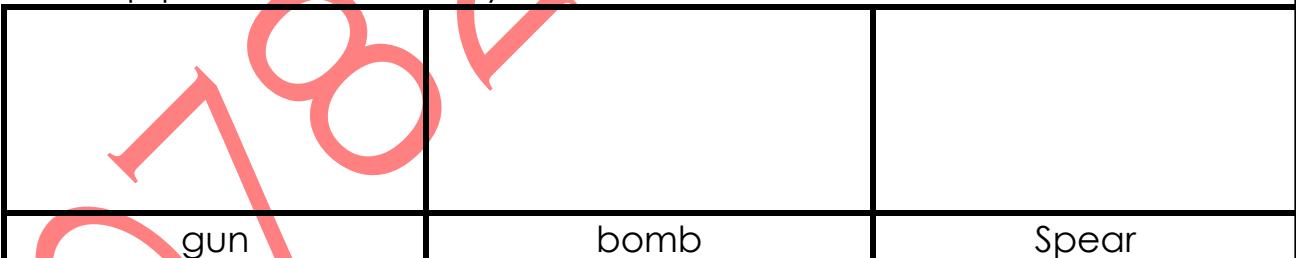
- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Name the three weapons used to provide security below.



(dog, gun, knife, spear, axe)

4. Mention any **two** people who cause insecurity. 2. Draw these things used to keep peace and security.



gun

bomb

Spear

Shade and name the cause of insecurity below.

(poverty, fighting)

Lesson

Causes of insecurity at school

1. Teasing
2. Fighting or quarrels
3. Stealing
4. Beating and fighting others
5. Not respecting others
6. Defilement

7. Poor relationship

Effects / results of insecurity Effects are outcomes of insecurity.

1. Death
2. Famine
3. Displacement
4. Child abuse
5. Poverty
6. Disability
7. Violence
8. Loss of jobs
9. Dropping out of school
10. Loss of property
11. Fights

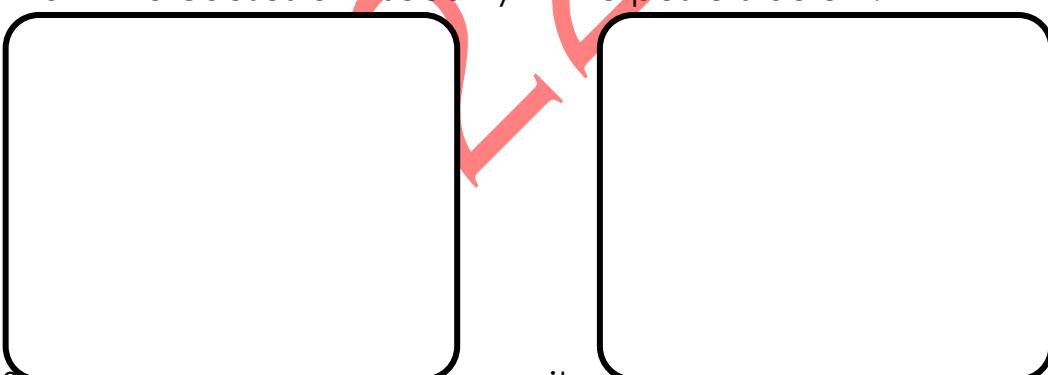
12. Homelessness

Importance of peace and security

1. It promotes love.
2. It promotes harmony.
3. It promotes safety.
4. It promotes care for others.
5. It promotes happiness in the community.

Activity

1. What is insecurity?
2. Write down any **two** effects of insecurity to people.
3. Draw **two** causes of insecurity in the posters below.



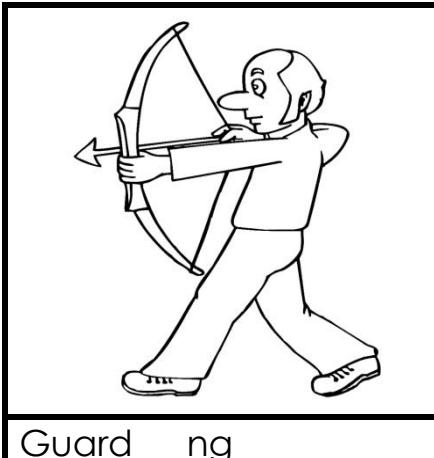
4. State any **two** causes of insecurity at school.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

3. Give **two** reasons why it is good to keep peace and security in the neighborhood.

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Fill in the missing letters to form ways of providing peace and security



Guard____ng



H____ping others



List____ning to elders

THEME 1: PEACE AND SECURITY TOPICAL TEST I

1. Name any **two** people who keep peace and security at home.

- i) _____
ii) _____

Write LC's in full. _____

3. From the list below, write out people who keep peace and security at school. Police officers

Cleaners _____

Doctors _____

Cooks _____

Grandmother _____

Teachers _____

Prefects _____

House keepers _____

4. What is the work of the police officers in the community?

5. How do parents keep peace and security at home?

6. Mention any **two** people who promote peace and security in the church

7. Whom should we report the wrong doers in the community to?

8. Identify any **three** causes of insecurity at home.

9. Give any **two** results of insecurity.

10. Identify any **one** importance of peace and security.

11. Draw and name any **two** people who keep peace and security in the community.

12. Why do we need peace and security at school?

13. Suggest **one** way of promoting peace and security at home.

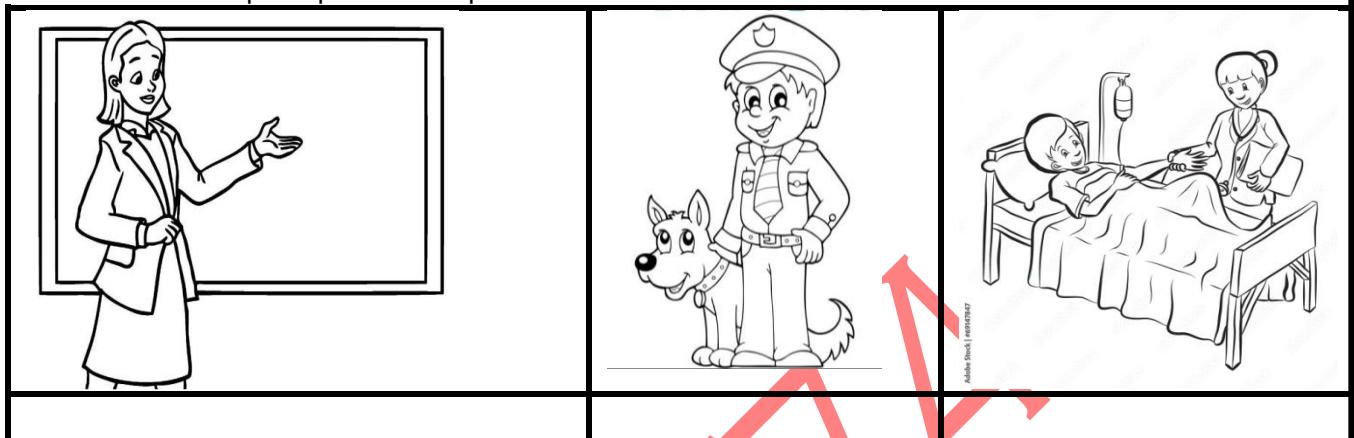
Below is a diagram of a Holy book



Name the holy book above.

Mention any **two** people who promote peace using Bible.

Name these people who protect us at a school



**THEME: CHILD PROTECTION
SUB-THEME: CHILD WORK AND CHILD ABUSE**

Definition:

A child is a person below eighteen years of age.

Children's work

These are activities done by children

Examples of child work

- Sweeping
- Mopping
- Arranging a house
- Washing clothes and utensils
- Caring for the young ones
- Fetching water
- Cooking
- Digging in the garden

Activity

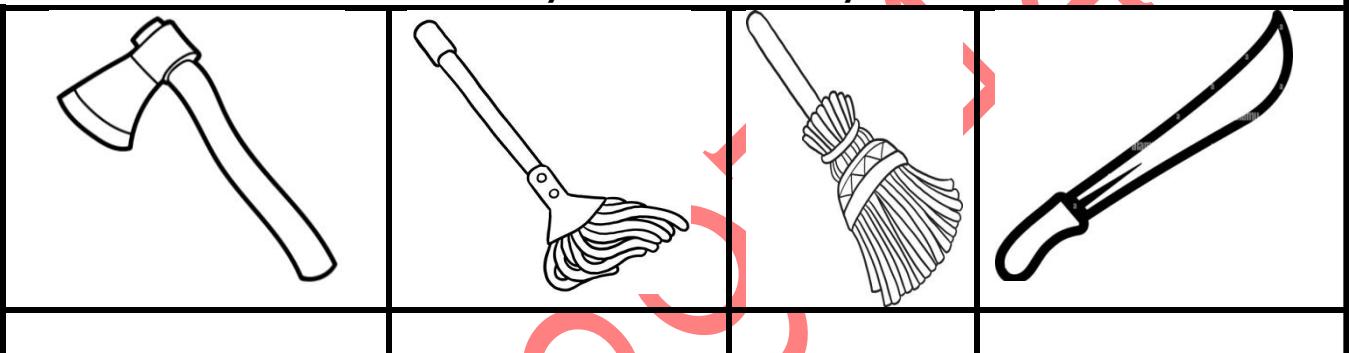
1. Who is a child?
- 2.
3. Draw and name any **three** needs of a school child.

4. What is children's work?
5. Name these children's work.



6. Mention any **two** sources of water fetched by children.
7. Name any **two** places that we sweep at school.
8. Where do we cook food?
9. Who cook food for children at school?

10. Name these tools used by children to carryout their work



(broom, clasher, axe, squeezer, panga)

Lesson

Child abuse:

Is the denial of children's rights. Child abuse is the violation of children's rights. Child abuse is the mistreating of children.

Ways /Examples of child abuse

A child who undergoes the following experiences is abused:

- Denying a child education
- Defilement
- Kidnapping
- Teasing a child
- Burning a child
- Threatening a child
- Harassing a child
- Child labour e.g. carrying heavy things, breaking stones etc.
- Beating a child
- Denying a child basic needs.
- Denying a child medical care.
- Child sacrifice

Activity

5. What name is given to a person who is below eighteen years of age?
6. What are basic needs?
7. Write down any **four** basic needs of people.
8. What is child abuse?
9. Write down any **four** examples of child abuse.
10. Give **two** examples of child work.

Lesson

Causes of child abuse:

- Poverty
- Alcoholism
- Death of parents
- Indiscipline among children
- Violence
- Insecurity
- Disobedience
- Lack of respect
- Wars
- Greed (love for things)

The effects of child abuse:

These are the outcomes of the bad act done to children:

They include:

- ✉ Anger
- ✉ Lameness
- ✉ Death
- ✉ Fear
- ✉ Blindness
- ✉ Loneliness
- ✉ Worry
- ✉ Deafness
- ✉ Shame
- ✉ Displacement
- ✉ Isolation
- ✉ Neglect
- ✉ Sadness
- ✉ Hatred

Activity

1. Write down any four effects of child abuse.

- i) _____ ii) _____
iii) _____ iv) _____

2. Fill in the missing letters

- (a) d_ath sha_e
(b) an_er
(c) hat_ed

3. Underline the causes of child abuse only.

- Greed, wars, paying school fees, discipline, alcoholism
4. All children should _____ their parents. (abuse, obey)

Lesson

Ways of avoiding child abuse:

- Children should be given love and protection.
- Children should be talked to but not beaten.
- They should be given the basic needs.
- Defilers and rapists should be arrested.
- Parents should avoid domestic violence and keep together in marriage.
- Children should not be asked to do heavy work (child labour).
- Children should avoid strangers.
- Children should listen to elder's advice.
- People who harass children should be punished.

Children should be protected in the following ways:

1. Through child to child monitoring.
2. By reporting incidents
3. Through parental guidance
4. Using educational messages e.g. both young and teacher talk

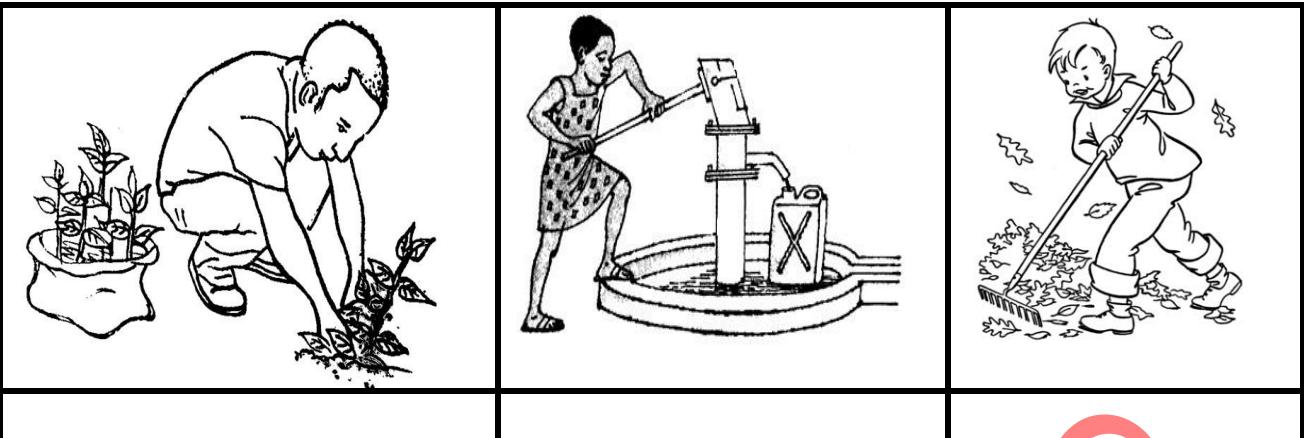
Activity:

1. Give any **three** ways of avoiding child abuse.
2. Mention **two** ways of child abuse.
3. Identify **two** outcomes of child abuse. i)

Lesson

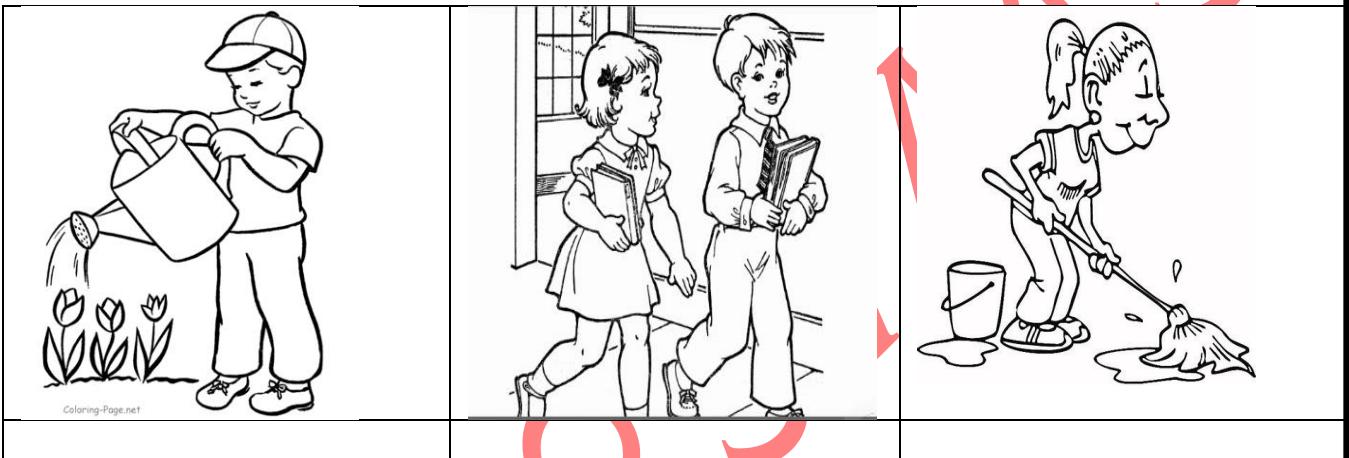
Activities done by children at school

- Mopping the class
- Sweeping the compound and classrooms
- Arranging books
- Dusting tables and chairs
- Collecting and giving out books
- Keeping order in class
- Watering the plants
- Burning the rubbish
- Rubbing the writing board
- Cleaning the toilets/pit latrines



Activity

1. Draw any **three** activities done by children at school.
2. Name the activities done below.



3. Mention **two** places that we mop.
4. Give **one** reason for mopping:
 - a) Classroom
 - b) latrines
5. Who collects our books for marking?
6. Who marks our books at school?
7. Draw and name any three things found in our class.
8. **Shade the activity shown below.**



Lesson

Children's rights

Children's rights are freedoms of children.

Examples of children's rights

Children have a

- ☞ A right to medical care
- ☞ A right to education
- ☞ A right to play
- ☞ A right to have a name
- ☞ A right to good feeding
- ☞ A right to know their parents
- ☞ A right to know their culture
- ☞ Freedom of speech
- ☞ A right to live in a clean environment.

Activity

1. Who is a child?
2. Name any **three** activities children do at school.
3. Write down any **four** children's rights.
4. Match people with their activities done in the community.

People	activity
Hunter	keeps law and order
Secretary	teaches people
Teacher	hunts animals
Policeman	types work

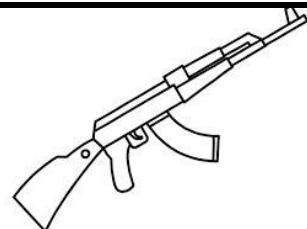
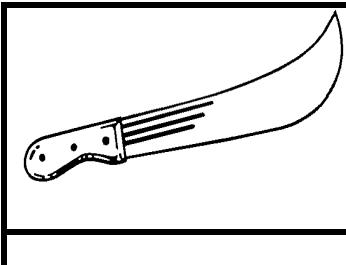
- (a) Hunter: _____
- (b) Secretary: _____
- (c) Teacher : _____
- (d) Policeman : _____

THEME 2: CHILD PROTECTION TOPICAL TEST TWO

1. Who is a child?
2. Mention any **three** examples of work children do at home.
3. Draw and name these needs of children.

clothes	food	houses

3. What is child abuse? 2. Give any three examples of child abuse.
8. Identify any **two** effects of child abuse. What are children's rights?
4. Name the weapon shown below.



5. Write down any **three** rights of children.
6. State any **three** ways of child abuse.
7. What are the ways of child protection? (Give three ways)
8. Write out the causes of child abuse only.
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Kidnapping
 - c) Insecurity
9. Children should _____ their parents (abuse, obey)
10. Write the message in Musa's poster.



Lesson

THEME 3: RECREATION, FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

Recreation activities at home and schools

What is recreation?

Recreation is the way of refreshing one's mind.

Activities done for recreation

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Playing
- (c) Resting
- (d) Reading for pleasure
- (e) Listening to music
- (f) Watching movies
- (g) Telling and listening to stories
- (h) Visiting friends
- (i) Praying

Examples of recreation centres:

The following are the examples of recreation centres:

- ★ Hotels

- ★ Beaches
- ★ Theatres
- ★ Restaurants
- ★ Bars
- ★ Studios
- ★ Zoos

Activity

1. Write down any **four** recreational activities.
2. Mention any **two** recreation centres/places.
3. Draw these recreational activities

A person swimming	Children playing football.

What are they doing?
They are _____.



Mention any **two** places where we pray from.
Circle the odd word out.

Recreational vocabularies	Odd word out
swimming, playing, resting, raping	
beaches, hotels, zoos, bicycle	

Lesson

Importance of recreation

1. For enjoyment
2. For fun
3. For amusement
4. For entertainment
5. For exercising the body
6. For resting
7. For learning

- To earn a living (to get jobs)
- For friendship formation
- For pleasure

Activity

1. Underline the importance of recreation only.

- For fighting
- For enjoyment
- For eating
- For fun
- For stealing

2. Give three reasons why do some people go for recreation

3. Name **one** recreational centre found at the lake side.

Cultural festivals:

Culture is a way people behave in a given society.

Examples of cultural festivals:

1. Naming children

- Twins

Twins are two children born on the same day by the same mother.

Names of twins in Buganda:

Girls	Boys	First born	Babirye
Wasswa	Second born	Nakato	Kato

Parents of twins:

Father: Ssalongo

Mother: Nnalongo

- Other names are given according to tribes and culture of a person

2. Initiation:

This is the way of introducing a child or person into the family.

Examples of initiation ceremonies include;

- Circumcision e.g. Bagishu
- Detoothing
- Tattooing
- Naming twins

Importance of initiation:

- ✉ For identification
- ✉ For recognition
- ✉ To fit in the society

Activity

1. What do we call children born on the same day by the same mother?

2. Give any **two** examples of initiation ceremonies.

3. Circle the odd man out

Detoothing, Tattooing, Circumcision, doctor

4. Fill in the missing letters
- (a) Cir____umcision
(b) Tatto____ing
5. Give the names of these twins in Buganda
- (i) First born girl twin _____
(ii) Second born boy twin: _____
6. What title is given to these parents of the twins in Buganda?
- (a) Mother of twins: _____
(b) Father of the twins: _____

Lesson

HOLIDAYS

Types of holidays:

1. School holidays
2. National holidays/public holidays
3. Religious holidays

A. School holidays:

School holidays are time when we are out of the school.

Examples of school holidays include:

- ☛ First term holiday
- ☛ Second term holiday
- ☛ Third term holiday

B. National/Public holidays

Examples include:

- ☛ New year's day
- ☛ 1st January every year
- ☛ Liberation day 26th January
- ☛ Women's day 8th March
- ☛ Heroes' day 9th June
- ☛ Independence day 9th October
- ☛ Labour day 1st May

C. Religious holidays

- Good Friday
- Easter Sunday
- Easter Monday
- Martyrs' day 3rd June
- Christmas day 25th December

Importance of holidays

- a) We rest when not at school.
- b) Children help their parents at home.
- c) People visit their relatives and friends
- d) People go for prayers.
- e) People celebrate.

f) Parents get time to be with their families.

Activity

1. Write down any **two** types of holidays.
4. Match the public holidays to their correct dates

public holiday	correct date
Martyrs' day	3rd June
Christmas day	9th October
Independence day	26th January
Liberation day	25th December

- (a) Martyrs' day : _____
- (b) Christmas day: _____
- (c) Independence day: _____
- (d) Liberation day: _____

5. Which public holiday is celebrated on 1st January yearly?
6. When do we celebrate independence holiday?
7. Apart from Good Friday, write down any **two** other religious holidays.
8. Why do we celebrate Christmas day?
9. Mention any **two** importance of holidays.

THEME 3: RECREATION, FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS

1. Give any **two** recreation activities done at home.
2. Mention any **three** recreation activities done at school.
3. Draw these recreation activities done at school.

Swimming	Playing	Resting
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4. List three uses of recreation activities.
10. Name the children born on the same day by the same mother. Give special names given to twins.
11. Mention the group of people who circumcise the men.
12. Give one importance of initiation.
13. Give any **three** types of holidays.
14. Mention **two** examples of religious holidays.
15. Why do people need holidays? Give three reasons

Test one

- 1) What is done at school?
- 2) Name one plant that gives us fibres?
- 3) Animals kept at home are called _____.
- 4) What food do we get from a sugarcane plant?

- 5) Give one way of keeping food safe.
- 6) Why does this animal move from place to place?
- 7) A driver is to a car as a _____ is to an aero plane.
- 8) How are plants useful to man? Give two ways.
- 9) A _____ is a person below 18 years of age. (child, daddy)
- 10) How is a dog useful to man?
- 11) Tick the odd words out
(a) Stings knocks car cuts
(b) Broken bottles fire table pins
11. Give any one type of transport.
1) _____
12. Draw and name any two things we make in our community.

13. What name is given to a person injured in an accident?
_____ (first aider, casualty)
16. I promote peace and security in our community. I keep law and order.
Who am I?
2) _____
17. Draw and name one member of a nuclear family.

18. Mention any **two** people who keep peace and security at home.
19. Draw a line under the things that insecurity brings.
fear love death care happiness.
20. Identify any **one** role of a child at home.
21. Mr. Bwire's wife gave birth to two children on the same day.
(a) What name is given to both children?

- (b) What special name is given to Mr. Bwire?
- 1) Draw these activities done at school

(a) A boy swimming	(b) children playing	A girl pounding

- 2) Match people to their places of work
doctor workshop

teacher hospital
carpenter school

3) Name these things we use to clean our body

24. Circle the examples of energy giving food

eggs cabbage cassava orange

26. Why do we go for holidays?

27. Draw and name the stages of a cockroach

28. Mention any **two** forms of child abuse.

29. Write down any **two** religious holidays.

30. Match the people to the means of transport

People	means of transport
Driver	train
Captain	vehicle
Cyclist	bicycle

31. Draw and name two places of worship.

32. Christians go to church on Sunday while Muslims go to mosque on

33. In how many days did God create the world?

34. How are the following gifts useful to our body?

Test two

1. Give any one use of school symbols.

2. What are non – living things?

3. State the main source of light.

4. What is child abuse?

5. How useful is the garden tools drawn below?

6. How are butterflies useful to plants?

7. How are priests important in our community?

8. Define the word an accident.

9. Circle the odd man out.

A. rake umbrella panga Trowel

B. lion snake Apple elephant

10. Draw and name one road sign in the space below.

11. Why do people keep cats in their homes?

12. Give any **one** building material you know.

13. Give the use of a library at school.
14. What is a nuclear family?
15. Name any **one** useful insect eaten as food.
16. Why do animals move from one place to another?
17. How are plants useful to people?
18. Why do we eat food? (Give one reason)
19. Give one role of a mother at home.
20. Name one thing that makes our school different from others.

SECTION B

21. Match the words with sentences below.

Barber plumber cobbler fishmonger carpenter

- a. Asells fish.
- b. Amends our shoes.
- c. Arepairs broken water pipes.
- d. Atrims' our hair.

22a. Name any **two** ways of child abuse

Write **two** basic needs of people.

State any **two** types of transport.

24. what is a family?

Give **one** type of a family.

Why does a family need shelter?

Draw and name two domestic animals in the space below.

Why do some people fear wild animals?

26a. Give a reason why people boil drinking water.

Give one use of water to man.

27a. what is wind?

b. Write down any two types of weather.

TEST THREE

1. Give any two people who provide us with security.

2. Why is a dog useful in a home?

3. How are these people important in keeping peace and security?

a. teachers

b. Police

c. Religious leaders.

4. What is child abuse?

5. State any two forms of child abuse.

6. What is child sacrifice?

7. Mention any four activities done by children at home.

8. Give any **one** way of helping parents at home.

9. Give two examples of work children do at home.

10. Identify any **three** effects of child abuse.

11. State any **four** ways of protecting children.
12. The brother of Cain was called _____.
13. _____ died for our sins on the cross.
14. We are children of _____. (Satan, God)
16. What is the use of a mosquito net?

Test Four

1. Name one product of milk.
2. Name one activity children do at school.
1. What do insects use for breathing?
2. Why do people keep cows at home?
5. Give **one** example of edible seeds.
5. Which animal tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit?
6. Why does a chameleon change its colours?
8. What is a school?
9. Give one way of keeping your body clean.
10. Why does a dog move from one place to another?

11. Write the young ones of these animals.
(a) fish _____
(b) owl _____

12. Draw and name two weather types.

13. How do these animals move?
(a) snake _____
(b) horse _____
14. Write any two things found in a First Aid box.
15. Which one of these does not move on a road?
(a) car (c) train
(b) lorry (d) motorcycle
16. The following are examples of accidents. Which one is not?
(a) Falls (c) Burns
(b) Bites (d) Knives
17. Write True or False
(a) We should shout in class. _____
(b) Mother cooks food. _____
(c) Birds are living things. _____
18. From the list below pick the foods that make us healthy.

Honey _____
Meat _____
egg _____
milk _____

Carrot
Pineapple

19. Match correctly.

A B

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| Toilets | where sick pupils go to rest. |
| Kitchen | where people go to ease themselves. |
| Sickbay | where our food is prepared from. |

20. Read and write: (use donkey, camel or horse)

(a) I am an animal.

My neck is long.

My body is big.

My legs are long.

I can carry many things on my back and walk well in a desert.

What animal am I?

You are a _____

(b) I am an animal.

My hair is brown.

My body is not very big.

I have short legs.

People use me to transport water from the well.

I also carry crops from the garden.

What am I?

You are a _____

(c) I am a very strong animal.

I have a nice body.

My hair looks smooth.

I also run very fast.

People keep me in their homes to provide transport.

My main duty is to run in races with my fellow animals.

What animal am I?

You are a _____

21. Study the picture below and answer the questions.

(a) What does the picture show? _____

(b) Give **two** uses of the container shown above.

(i) _____

(ii) _____

22. Match correctly

A (means of transport) B (person in control)

- (a) ship sailor
- (b) bicycle driver
- (c) lorry captain
- (d) boat cyclist

23. Read the sentences and write correct or wrong

- (a) Jesus created the world. _____
- (b) Prophet Muhammad was born in Mecca. _____
- (c) We talk to God through prayer. _____

24. Draw a line under religious days.

Martyrs day Christmas day Idd day

Labour day Heroes day

25. Draw and name the things that you can do to make God happy.

THEME 1: THINGS WE MAKE

Lesson: 1

Crafts

Crafts are things we make out of local materials using our hands.

Things we make in our community.

• balls	• broom	• Chairs	• Baskets	• tables

- dolls
- shoes
- mats
- Bricks
- cups

Other crafts include;

1. Tablemats
2. Sandals
3. Hats
4. Necklaces
5. Carpets
6. Bags
7. Earrings

Activity

1. Draw and name four crafts

2. Write the use of the following crafts.

- a) brooms _____
- b) mats _____

c) balls _____

3. Mention any **one** craft we use to clean the school compound.
Which craft do we buy from the shop?

Lesson: 2

Date _____

Things we make and are found in the kitchen.

charcoal stove, plates, cups, baskets, cooking pots, spoons, mingling stick, saucerpans, brooms etc

Things we make and are found in the Bedroom;

bed, wardrobe, table, chair, shoes, clothes, mattress, bed sheets, pillow, carpet, Bed chair Shoes

Crafts in the Sitting room

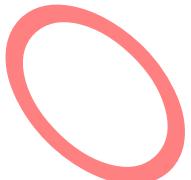
chairs, mats, carpet, table, cushions, broom, stool, table clothes.

Activity

1. Mention **four** things found in the bedroom.

2. Give **two** crafts found in the kitchen.

3. Draw the following crafts.

		
broom	table	mat

Lesson: 3

Date _____

Materials used to make crafts.

1. Clay
2. Sisal
3. Papyrus

4. threads
5. Palm leaves
6. Woods
7. Banana fibres
8. Backcloth seeds

Things we make from banana fibers.

1. Ropes
2. Dolls
3. Mats
4. Bags
5. Balls
6. Tablemats
7. Baskets

Things we make from clay.

1. Pots
2. bricks
3. Charcoal
4. stove
5. cups
6. Flower vases
7. Candle stands

Things we make from papyrus.

Carpets
Baskets
Mats

Activity

1. Mention any **two** things made from;
 - a) banana fibres
 - b) clay
 - c) papyrus

Lesson: 4

Date _____

Things we make from palm leaves.

Mats

Bags

Hats

Things we make from sisal

Ropes

Doormats

Things we make from raffia.

Ropes	Baskets	Mats

Things we make from wood

A carpenter makes things out of wood.

Things made out of wood are called furniture

1. Chairs
2. Doors
3. Stools
4. Windows
5. Tables
6. Cupboard
7. Beds
8. Benches
9. Desks

ACTIVITY

1. Write materials used to make these crafts.

- a) ropes _____
- b) chairs _____
- c) baskets _____
- d) bricks _____
- e) hats _____
- f) door mats _____

Lesson: 5

Date _____

Materials used to make things we use and their sources.

Material

Source

sisal

banana fibres

palm leaves
papyrus reeds
raffia
clay
soil
grass
straws
sticks
thread
garden
garden
forest / swamp
swamps
bush
swamps
swamps
bush
bush
garden/forest
shop

needles nails bricks blocks mud sand iron sheets poles tiles timber
shop shop swamps factory soil swamp factory forest factory forest

Activity

1. Name the sources of the materials below.

- a) sand
- b) timber
- c) banana fibres
- d) sisal
- e) clay

Lesson: 6

Date _____

Uses of things we make.

Things made	Use of the things made
Chairs, tables, stools, benches, mats	For sitting on
Balls , dolls, ropes, sticks, threads	For playing with
Mats, baskets, table cloth	for decoration
Pots, beds, mingling stick, hats	Sold to make money
Mats, balls, baskets, ropes	For learning purposes
Baskets, clay, pots, mats	For promoting culture heritage and skills

Different people who make crafts

Carpenter- makes things from wood.

Welder- makes things from metals.

Potter- makes pots.

Tailor- makes clothes from threads using a sewing machine.

Blacksmith- makes things out of iron.

Activity

1. Who is a Potter?
2. Mention **three** people who make crafts.
3. **Below is a drawing of a craft man.**



4. Name the craft man above.
5. Mention any **two** furniture made by this craftsman
6. Identify the uses of these crafts.
a) Pots _____
b) Hats _____
c) Mats _____
d) Desks _____

Lesson: 7

Date _____

Topical Test 1

1. What are crafts?
2. Draw and name any **four** examples of crafts.

3. Identify any **two** materials used to make crafts.

4. Match the materials to their sources correctly.

Palm leaves
Banana fibres
Wood
Clay
Wires

forest
factory
swamp
palm tree
sisal plant

Sisal

banana plant

5. Mention any two things made from.

a) wood

b) clay

6. How are crafts important? Give **three** ways.

7. The diagram below is an example of a craft.

a) How is it useful to people?

b) Name the local materials from which they are made.

c) Identify **one** place where the material can be found.

Topical test 2

Draw and name 3 things we can make from banana fibres.

1. Match the following correctly.

List A	List B
Dolls	made from skins
Shoes	made from palm leaves.
Mats	made from banana fibres.

2. Name any 3 crafts made for selling.

1) _____ 2) _____

3. Identify the source of these materials.

1. sand _____

2. papyrus _____

3. Iron sheets _____

4. How useful is the paper waste basket in our classroom?

5. Write true or false. a) A carpenter makes things out of metals _____

b) A potter makes pots _____

c) A blacksmith makes things out of iron _____

d) A welder makes things from wood _____

6) What are local materials?

b) Mention any three local materials used to make crafts.

Theme 2: Transport in our Community.

Transport is the movement of people or goods from one place to another.

Types of transport

1. Road transport

2. Air transport.

3. Railway transport

4. Water transport

Means of transport in our community

What is road transport?

Road transport is the travelling by road.

Means of road transport.

Bicycles, buses, motorcycles, donkeys, Lorries, cars, camels, footing

Road transport is the commonest type of transport.

Road users (people who use the road)

Drivers	Cyclists	Passengers	Riders	Pedestrians

Activity

1. What is transport?
2. Mention **four** types of transport.
3. Give **three** means of road transport.
4. Mention any **three** animals used for transport.

Lesson: 10

Date _____

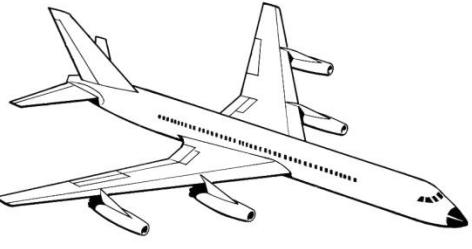
Air transport

Air transport is the travelling by air.

Means of air transport.

1. Aero planes
2. Helicopters
3. Rockets
4. Parachutes.

Draw and name the means of air transport.

	
Aero plane	Helicopter

1. Air transport is the most expensive type of transport.

2. Air transport is the quickest type of transport.

A pilot flies an aero plane or helicopter

Means of railway transport.

What is railway transport?

Railway transport is the travelling by rails.

Means of railway transport.

1. Trains



1. Trains that take people are called passenger trains.
2. Trains that carry goods are called goods trains.
3. Trains carry bulky goods.
4. Bulky goods mean very heavy goods.

Activity

1. Name the most expensive type of transport.
2. Mention any **three** means of air transport.
3. A person who flies an aero plane is a _____.
4. Name the quickest type of transport.

Lesson: 10

Date

Water transport

Water transport is the traveling by water.

Means of water transport.

- ☛ boat
- ☛ ship
- ☛ submarine.
- ☛ canoe.
- ☛ motor boat.
- ☛ ferry.
- ☛ yacht.
- ☛ Ship

People who operate different means of transport

Cars	-	driver
Aeroplane	-	pilot
Ship	-	captain
Train	-	captain
Boat	-	sailor
Bicycle	-	cyclist
Horse	-	rider

Places where we find different means of transport.

Boat, ship, ferry - harbour, port

Train	- railway station
Aero plane	- airport
Motorcycle	- stage
Taxi	- taxi park
Bus	- bus park

Activity

- 1) Mention any **four** means of water transport.
 - 2) Name the cheapest type of transport.
 - 3) Write down the people who operate these means of transport.
 - a) boat _____
 - b) ship _____
 - c) aeroplane _____
 - 4) Why is air transport important to us?
 - 5) Name any 2 other types of transport.
 - 6) How do we call trains that carry passengers
 - 7) Which animals do people normally use for transport?
 - 8) Draw and name 3 means of road transport.
 - 9) What is water transport?
 - 10) How is road transport important to us?
 - 11) How do we call the movement of people or goods from one place to another?
 - 12) Match the means of transport to the people who operate them

a) Motorcycle	sailor
b) Ship	driver
c) Aeroplane	cyclist
d) Lorry	rider
e) Boat	captain
f) Horse	pilot
- 1) Write down any **three** examples of people who use the road.
- 2) Give the places where these means of transport can be found.
- a) Bus _____
 - b) aeroplane _____
 - c) Ship _____
 - d) taxi _____
 - e) Train _____

Lesson: 11

Sub Theme: Road Safety

Safe ways of using the road

What are the safe ways of using the road?

1. Not playing on the road.
2. By observing the road traffic signs.
3. By crossing at the zebra crossing
4. By crossing the road with the help of an adult.
5. By walking from the pavement.

6. Look right, left and then right before crossing.

7. By not playing on the road

Unsafe ways of using the road

- Playing on the road – (you can get an accident)
- Crossing from:
 - a) Where roads meet.
 - b) Where there is a bend.
 - c) Between parked cars.
- Grazing animals along the road.
- Throwing objects at moving vehicles.
- Crossing without observing whether cars are coming.
- Crossing the road while running.

Activity

1. Mention any **four** safe ways of crossing the road.

2. Give any **two** unsafe ways of using the road.

3. Draw children crossing the road.

Lesson: 14

Road signs

The road signs help the road users to be careful when crossing the road.

Who are the road users?

1. drivers
 2. cyclists
 3. motorists
 4. pedestrians
 5. passengers
- a) Drivers are people driving vehicles.
 - b) Cyclists are people riding bicycles.
 - c) Motorists are people riding motorcycles
 - d) Pedestrians are people walking along the road.
 - e) Passengers are people travelling in a vehicle or motorcycle but pay fares.

Activity

1. Name the road users below.

2. Who are cyclists?

3. Who are drivers?

4. Who are pedestrians?

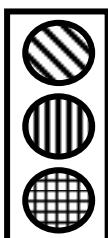
Lesson: 15

Date _____

Common road signs on our roads.

Round about	parking	Zebra crossing	Cattle crossing
Pedestrian crossing	No parking	Traffic lights	Stop
School ahead	Humps ahead	Danger ahead	Men at work

The traffic lights



Red

Orange

Green

What is the meaning of each colour?

1. Green - Go
2. Orange - Get ready
3. Red - Stop.

Activity

- 1) Tell the meaning of these colours of the traffic lights.

Green _____

Red _____

Orange _____

Lesson: 16

Date _____

Dangerous things on the road.

Pot holes	broken electric wires	nails	Open water passages

- Broken trees
- waste disposal
- land slides

Dangerous people on the road



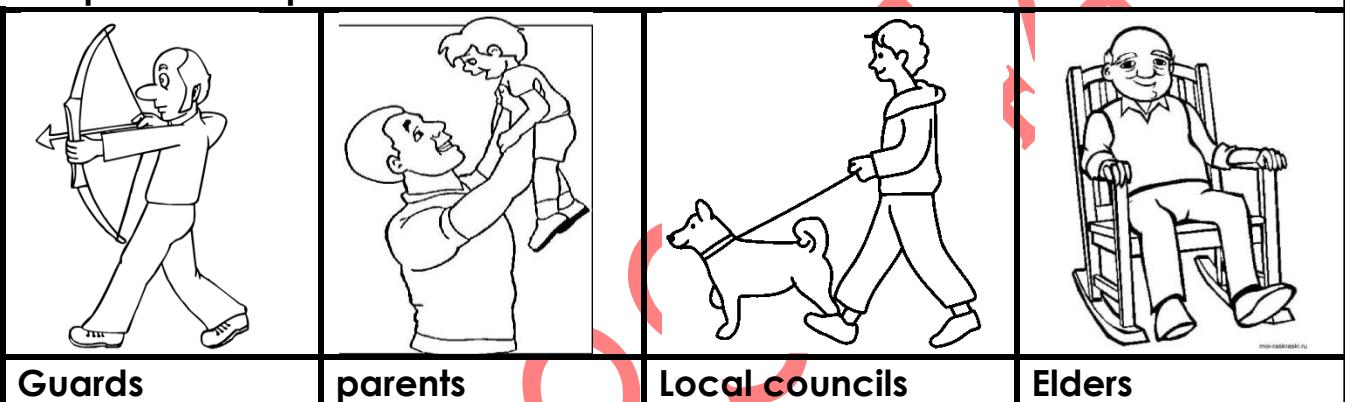
Kidnappers, mad people, drunkards, defilers, robbers

Dangers on the road

Animal bite kidnapping



People who help us on the road



1. Police officers
2. Wardens
3. Teachers
4. Guards
5. Parents

Activity

1. Mention four dangerous things on the road. i) _____
- ii) _____
- iii) _____ iv) _____

2. List down any four dangerous people on the road.

- i) _____ ii) _____
- iii) _____ iv) _____

3. Give four people who help us to cross the road.

- i) _____ ii) _____
- iii) _____ iv) _____

Date _____

Revision exercise 1

- 1) 1.What do we call things which are made from wood?
- 2) Which furniture do people sleep on?
- 3) Mentions two examples of furniture found in our classrooms.
- 4) Mention **one** furniture found in the sitting room.

- 5) State one use of a pot.
- 6) Give two things made out banana fibres.
- 7) How do we call the movement of people and their goods from one place to another
- 8) Mention any two types of transport
- 9) State one animal used as a means of transport.
- 10) Which colour of the traffic lights tells the road users to get ready?
- 11) Name **one** craft made from these local materials.
 - a) Clay _____
 - b) Banana fibres _____

Lesson: 18

Date

Revision exercise 2

- 1) Match materials to their sources.

a) Banana fibres	sisal plant
b) Clay	palm tree
c) Sisal	garden
d) Palm leaves	swamp
- 2) Give **four** accidents on your way to and from school.
- 3) Name the commonly used type of transport.
- 4) Give the use of these things we make.
 - a) stools
 - b) ropes
 - c) pots
- 5) From which plant do we get banana fibres.
- 6) Write two uses of crafts.
- 7) Mention any **four** roles of children at home.
- 8) Give four types of weather.
- 9) Write down the four elements of weather.

Revision exercise 3

- 1) Name the person who flies an aero plane.
- 2) Give any two ways a farmer cares for plants.
- 3) Why do we keep dogs in homes?
- 4) Who treats sick pupils at school?
- 5) Underline any two immunisable diseases.
Malaria, measles, flu, polio, chicken pox
- 6) Why do we wash our hands after picking rubbish?
- 7) How do people manage a rainy weather?
- 8) Name **two** members of a nuclear family.
- 9) Name the person who baptized Jesus.
- 10) Draw and name any three common foods you know.

11. What is a family?
12. Give any **two** uses of trees to people.
13. What is the difference between domestic and wild animals?
Give **two** examples of domestic animals.
14. Name **two** activities done at school.
15. Give any **two** uses of water to people.

Testing exercise 1

1. A place where we live is called a _____
2. How do you call the sister of your father? _____
3. _____ is the main natural source of water.
4. Bad drivers cause _____ on roads.
5. Name one activity in our school.
6. Give one material used to build a hut.
7. Write one animal which keeps security in our home.
8. What do we get from nimbus clouds?
9. Why do we eat food?
10. Where do we go to learn?
11. Draw these things we use to clean our classroom

broom	duster
-------	--------
12. Who heads a school? _____
13. Write down two examples of food.
14. What do we call a man and woman who go to Mecca for Hajja?
 - i) Man _____
 - ii) Woman _____
15. Draw and name **two** things that may cause accidents at home

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16. Draw and name any **two** road signs
- 17a) Mother, Father, Uncle, Son make a family called _____.
(b) Give one role of a mother at home.
18. Write **two** ways of keeping food safe.
19. Draw and name two ways of protecting our bodies from bad weather

20. Circle the common diseases. flu polio malaria tetanus

21. Tick the basic needs of a family

food house

sand

water

22. Write True or False

(a) A dog is to puppies as a cow is to calves. _____

(b) The home of wild animals is the bush. _____

(c) A doctor makes tables and chairs from wood. _____

23. Draw and name three things we use to clean our bodies

24. Name three things created by God.

25. Circle the places of worship

Church shop bar mosque

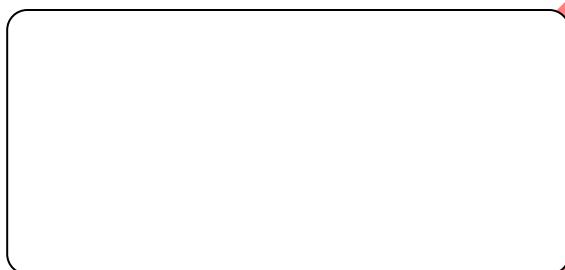
Lesson

Testing exercise 2

1) Who heads a school? _____ (bursar, Headteacher, askari)

2) Name one plant which gives us fibres. _____

3) Draw and name one means of transport.



4) Why do you go to school?

5) Write one material used to build our school.

Complete correctly

6) Lion is to den as bee is to _____.

7) What is a family?

8) Write two types of families.

9) An insect uses _____ to breathe.

10) The work of a barber in our community is to

11) What do these road signs mean?

12) Give two reasons why a dog barks.

13) We get _____ and _____ from milk.

14) Draw and name **two** foods that grow on trees



15) Give the uses of these gifts from God.

- 16) Name the first people to live on earth.
- 17) Write any two things you can do to make God happy.
- 18) Circle two non-members
cow goat pig fox donkey cheetah
- 19) Draw and name **two** things we make at home
- 20) Write two ways we protect ourselves from diseases at home.
- 21) Mention three needs of a school
- 22) Match the animals
- Animal
- Meat sheep
- fillet hen
- chicken
- fish mutton
- 2) What is a family?
- 3) 24. Give the sources of these building materials
- a) clay _____
- b) timber _____
- c) nails _____

- 4) 25. Complete correctly using 'bicycle', 'water' or 'train'
- (a) Aeroplane is to air as canoe is to _____.
- (b) Car is to road as _____ is to railway.
- (c) Ship is to water as _____ is to path.
- 5) Draw and name three things which make you sad

Guided Activity II

1. Write the following school symbols correctly.

- (a) gebad _____
- (b) ttomo _____
- (c) gfal _____

2. How do these animals move?

3. Circle the insects which we eat. locust grasshoppers flea white ants 4.
Write the work of these people at school. cook

teacher _____

5. Write True or False.

- (a) Over speeding is bad. _____
- (b) helmets are worn by all pupils at school
- (c) We get clothes from milk. _____
- (d) A dog guards our home.

6. Name these things we get from local materials.

7. Use these words to complete the sentences about people and their work. carpenter, barber, pilot, soldier

(a) Teacher is to chalk as _____ is to gun.

(b) Shirt is to tailor as furniture is to_____

(c) Driver is to a car as _____ is to an aeroplane.

(d) _____ is to hair as mechanic is to car.

8. Draw and name any **two** basic needs of a family.

9. Read and answer correctly. (You are.....)

(a) I live in water. I move by swimming. My young one is called a fry and my meat is a fillet. What am I?

(b) I roar when am hungry. I live in a den and eat meat. My young one is a cub. What am I?

(c) I like dirty places. I spread diseases like dysentery. I grow through four stages. My larva stage is called a maggot. What am I?

10. Write out the means of transport used on water.

lorry _____ yacht _____ bus _____ ship
canoe _____

11. Why do animals make sound? Give **two** reasons

12(a) Draw and name **one** plant you know.

This is a _____

(c) Name any **two** things that a plant needs to grow well.

(d) Give **two** importance of plants to us.

15. What is the work of a class prefect?

16. Who leads Christians in prayer in church?

17. Who leads Muslims in prayer in a mosque?

State the source of water shown below.



Name the person shown below



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- (a) State any two needs of a farmer.
(b) Why do we need farmers in our community?

13. Give the products we get from these:

tobacco _____ sisal _____
cotton _____ sun flower _____

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