

THEME 1: OUR ENVIRONMENT

Reference: MK Integrated primary Science.

Week 2

Lesson 1

What is an environment?

Environments are the things around us.

Examples: Plants, buildings, animals, insects, birds, stones and cars.

Sub Theme: Common animals in our environment

- a) Domestic animals
- b) Wild animals.

a) Domestic animals.

What are domestic animals?


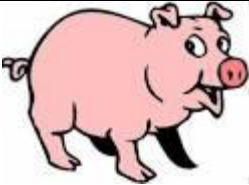


Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

Examples: dogs, cows, sheep, goats, cats, pigs, rabbits, horses, donkeys, camels etc.

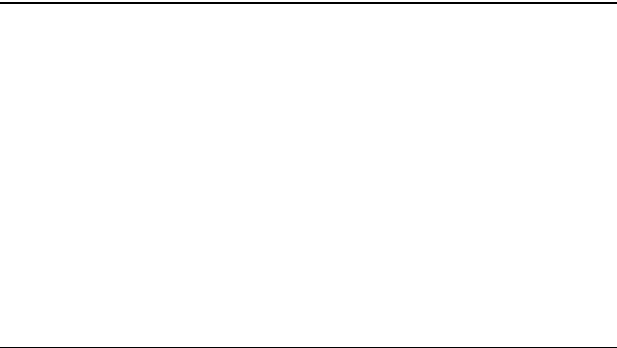
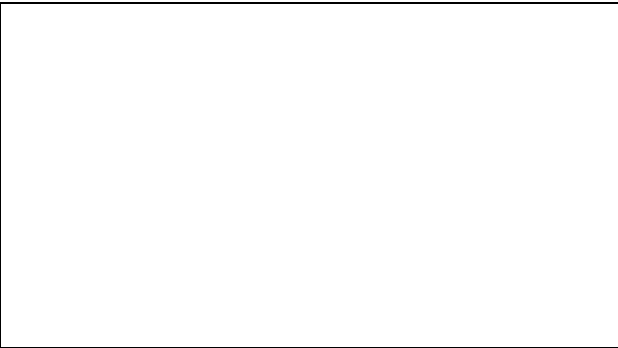
Activity

Name the domestic animals.

			
Cow	sheep	cat	dog

			
horse	pig	donkey	rabbit

Draw these animals.

	
cat	dog

Lesson 2

Care for the animals

By feeding them

By providing for them shelter

By giving them treatment

DOMESTIC BIRDS.

What are domestic birds?

These are birds kept at home.

Examples : chicken, turkeys, ducks, pigeons

Draw and name 3 domestic birds


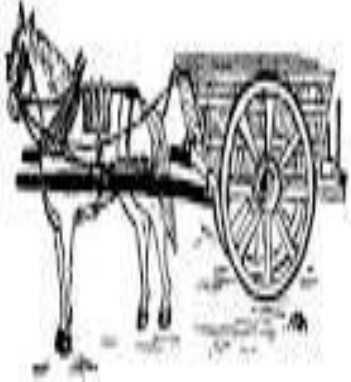


		
hen	dove	duck

Lesson 3




Uses of domestic animals and birds.

a) cows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We get milk, meat, hides, cow dung, hooves, blood and horns.
b) goats	We get _____, _____, and skins.
c) sheep	We get wool and mutton.
d) pigs	We get pork
e) dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guard our homes. Gives us company. Used or hunting.
Animal	Use
f) cats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chase and eat rats. Give us company.
g) rabbits	We get meat.
h) oxen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are used for ploughing They are used for transport
i) donkeys and horses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are used for transport.
chicken, ducks, turkeys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They give us eggs, meat, feathers and their droppings are used for manure

Animals and their uses.

	
Milk, meat	transport
	
ploughing	hunting

Draw the following

		
feathers	eggs	chicken (meat)

Lesson 4

b) Wild animals.

What are wild animals?

These are animals that live in the forest or bush.

Examples: lions, tigers, giraffe, zebras, snakes, fish, crocodile,

Elephants, gorillas, hippopotamus etc.

Draw the animals below.

snake	giraffe	fish	lion

Dangers of wild animals.

- a) Some wild animals eat people.
- b) Some wild animals destroy people's crops.
- c) Snakes bite people.

Lesson 5

Animals and their young ones.

Animal	Young ones.
man	baby
cow	_____.
dog	puppy
goat	kid
hen	_____.
sheep	_____.
lion	_____.
horse	foal
donkey	foal
duck	_____.
bird	_____.
fish	fry
rabbit	bunny

frog	_____.
pig	piglet
cat	_____.
elephant	calf
buffalo	calf
tiger	cub

Lesson 6

Animal movements.

Animal	Movement
A bird	fly
People	walk
A fish	swims
A grasshopper	hops
A frog	leaps
A baby	crawls
A dog	runs/ walks
A caterpillar	wiggles
A snake	glides / slithers

Study the pictures below and answer the questions about it.



Questions

1. Which animal is leaping?
2. Name the animal that is flying.
3. What is the dog doing?
4. Which movement is the frog using?

Week 2

Lesson 1

Why do animals move?

1. They move looking for food.
2. They move looking for homes.
3. They move looking for their friends.
4. They move looking for protection.
5. They move looking for their parents.
6. They move looking for their young ones.
7. They move because of bad weather.

Give the reasons for the following animals' movements in the pictures below. (MK Science Pg. 4)

Lesson 2

ANIMALS AND THEIR HOMES.

Match the animals to their homes.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a) A man | a cob web |
| b) A spider | a shed. |
| c) A goat | a house |
| d) A cat | water |
| e) A cow | basket |

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| f) A fish | kraal |
| g) A pig | sty |
| h) A sheep | den |
| i) A lion | pen |
| j) Bees | grass |
| k) Snake | beehive |
| l) Snail | shell. |

Draw and name these animal homes.

nest	cobweb	a house

Lesson 3

ANIMAL PROTECTION?

How do the following animals protect themselves?

Animal	Ways of protecting itself.
a) Chameleon	By changing colour.
b) Tortoise and snail	By hiding in the shell.
c) Millipede	By coiling themselves.
d) Caterpillar	Uses prickly hair.
e) Dog	By barking / by biting
f) Cows / goats	By using horns and kicking
g) Bees / wasps	By stinging.

Match the pictures with their weapons.

Cow



goat



cock



Snake



Lesson 4

TOPICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Name any four living things found in our school environment.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

2. What name do we give to animals that are kept at home?

3. Give the uses of the animals below to people.

a) cows - _____

b) oxen - _____

c) sheep- _____

4. List down any three harmless wild animal you know.

zebra, cob, antelope.

5. Name the young ones of the following animals.

a) lion - **cub** b) horse - _____

c) fish - _____ d) rabbit- _____

6. Why do animals move?

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

7. How do the following animals protect themselves?

a) A chameleon - _____

b) A dog - _____

c) A bee - _____

8. Draw and name 2 animal homes.

9. How are wild animals dangers to people?

a) They destroy their crops.

b) Some wild animals eat people

c) kill people

Lesson 5

SUB THEME: COMMON INSECTS.

Names of common insects.

Houseflies, butterflies, wasps, locusts, ants, mosquitoes, bees, cockroaches, fleas, bedbugs, grasshoppers, termites, beetles.

Name the insects below.



housefly



cockroach



mosquito



butterfly



bee	flea
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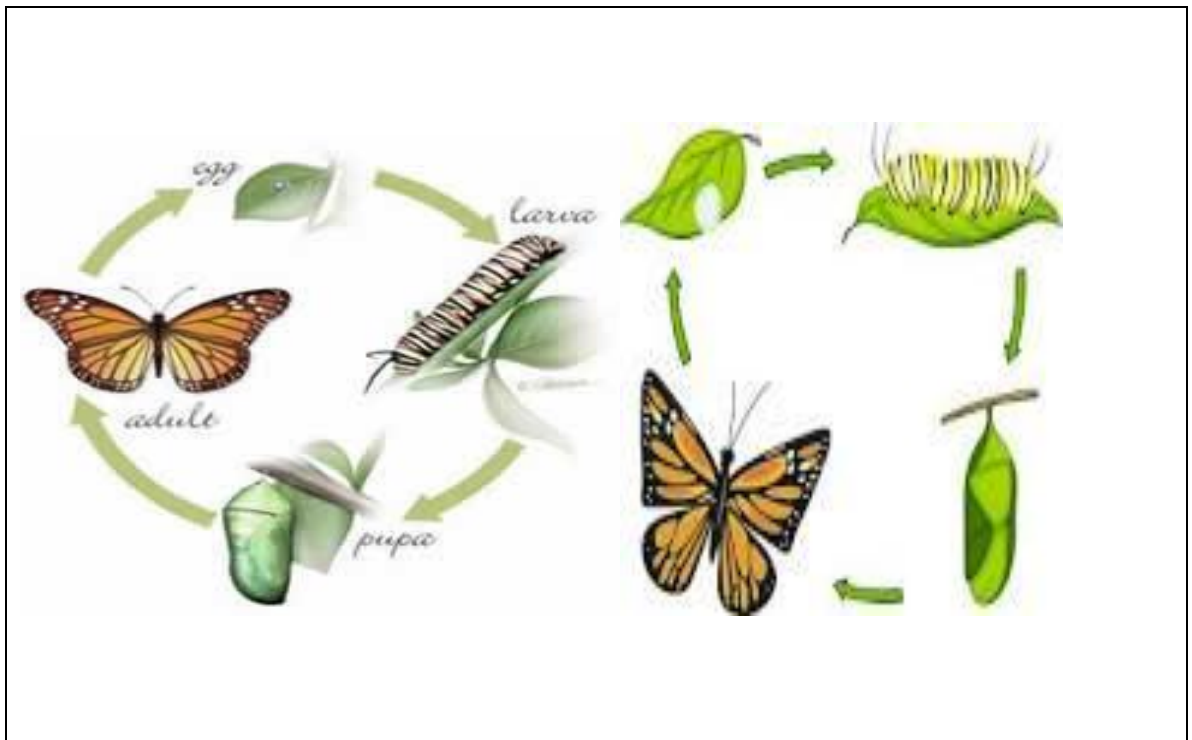
Lesson 6

Life cycle of an insect

Butterflies, mosquitoes, wasps, bees, houseflies have complete life cycles.

- They have four stages of growth.
- Eggs , larva, pupa, adult
- The larva stage of a butterfly is the caterpillar.
- A butterfly lays its eggs on the leaves.
- The eggs then become larva then the pupa and lastly the adult.
- The caterpillar eats the leaves of a plant. It is the most dangerous stage to a farmer.
- Some people eat the caterpillar.

Life cycle of a butterfly

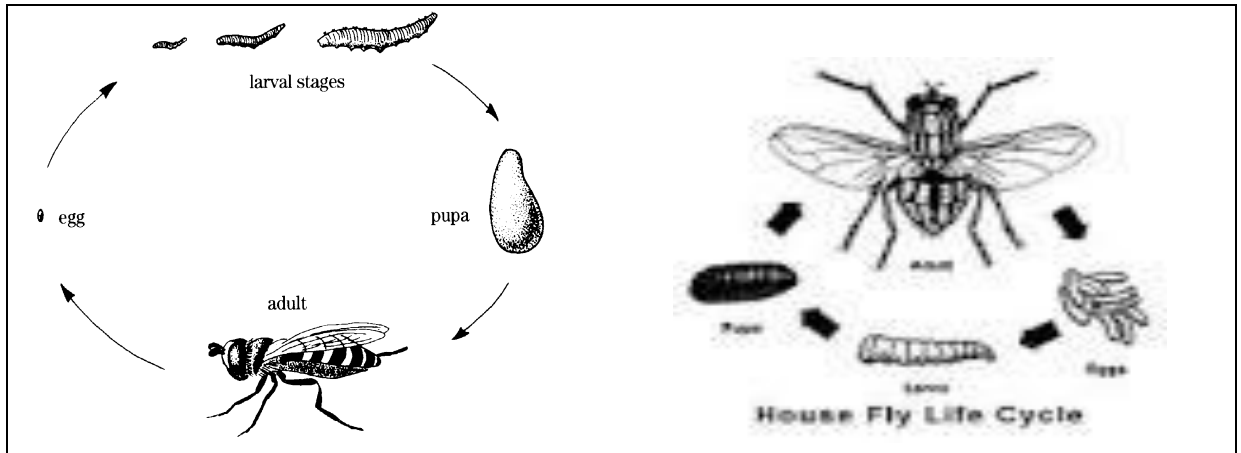


Week 3

Lesson 1

Life cycle of a housefly and bee

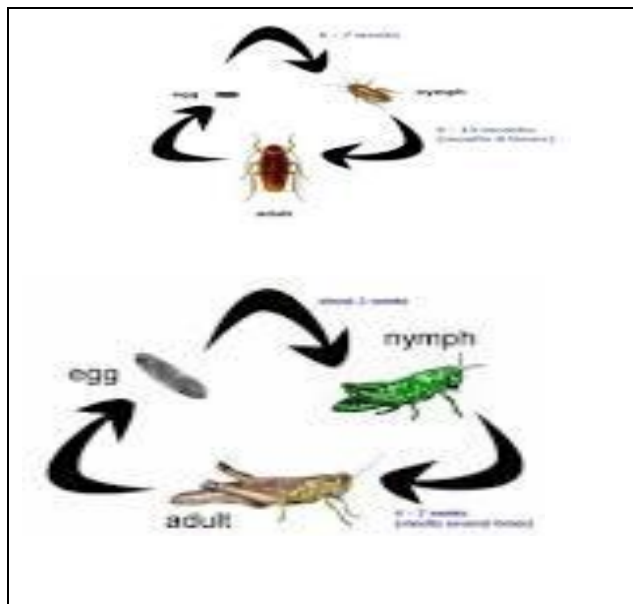
- A housefly has four stages.
- Eggs, larva , pupa, adult
- The larva stage of a housefly is the maggot.
- The maggot is mostly found in the toilet and rotting things



Lesson 2

Incomplete lifecycles

- Cockroaches, grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts have incomplete life cycles.
- They have three stages of growth eggs, nymph and adult.



Lesson 3

Useful insects.

Grasshoppers, white ants, bees, butterflies.

How useful are these insects?

- a) Grasshoppers and white ants are eaten.
- b) Bees give us honey and wax.
- c) Bees pollinate flowers.
- d) Butterflies pollinate flowers.

Harmful insects




These are insects which are dangerous to us. (they can harm us)
e.g. mosquitoes, bedbugs, lice, fleas, termites, locusts, houseflies,
cockroaches, _____ and _____, tsetsefly.

N.B. Spiders and ticks are not true insects because they have two body parts.

How dangerous are these insects

Insect	Danger
a) mosquito	_____.
b) Bed bugs / flies	sucks our blood
c) Cockroach	spreads _____
d) _____	spreads; cholera, dysentery, diarrhea and trachoma.
e) Tsetsefly	_____.
f) _____	destroys plants and people's property.

Name the insects in the picture

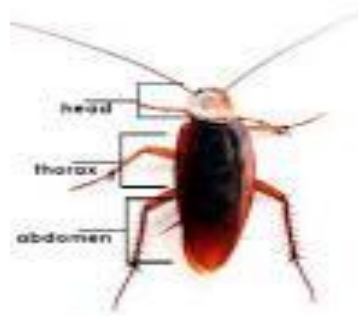
		
wasp	housefly	locust

Lesson 4

Characteristics of an Insect.

1. An insect has three main body parts i.e. head, thorax, abdomen.
2. It has 3 pairs of legs or six legs.
3. It breathes through spiracles.
4. It has one pair of antenna. (feelers)
5. It has one pair of compound eyes.

Parts of an insect



Uses of the different parts.

- a) Eyes – for seeing
- b) Wings – for flying.
- c) Feelers – for feeling, smelling
- d) Legs – for walking
- e) Spiracles – for breathing.

Lesson 5

Insects which have wings.

- a) Houseflies
- e) Locusts

- b) Butterflies
- c) Tsetse flies
- d) Beetles

- f) Grass hoppers.
- g) Bees
- h) White ants.

Insects without wings.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Red ants | safari ants |
| b) Flea | . Sugar ants |
| c) Bed bugs | black ants |
| d) Red ants | |

Lesson 6

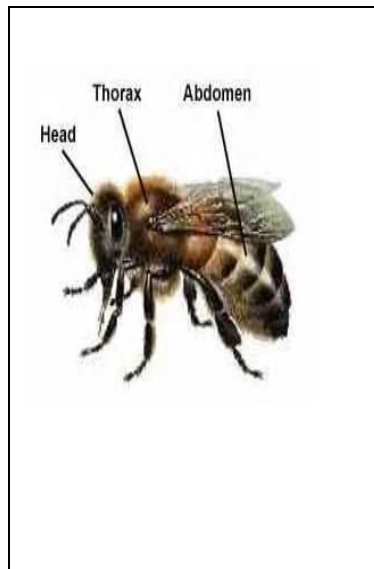
TOPICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Name any 4 common insects you know.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 3) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 4) _____ |

2. How useful are the spiracles to an insect?

3. Name these parts of an insect.



4. Name any 4 insects which have wings.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 3) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 4) _____ |

5. Write down any 3 useful insects

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Experiment of two insects;

One's abdomen in oil and the other the head. Which one dies first?

WEEK 4

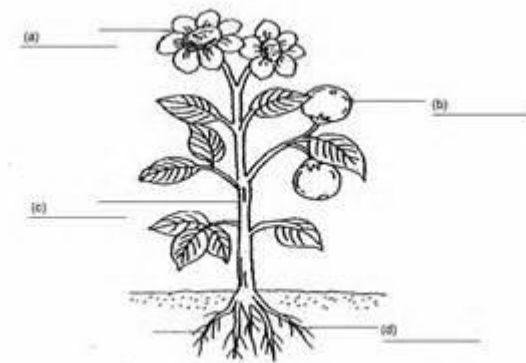
LESSON 1

SUB THEME: COMMON PLANTS

Examples: Mango plant, maize plant, cassava, orange plant, grass, pawpaw plant, cabbage plant etc.

- **Practical lesson to observe plants in the school environment.**

Parts of a plant.



LESSON 2

Uses of each part to the plant.

a) The leaves

Make food for the plant

Store food for the plant

For breathing

b) The stem

Supports the branches and leaves.

Transports water and mineral salts to the plant.

Some stems make food for the plant.

c) The roots

Hold the plant firmly in the soil.

suck water and mineral salts from the soil.

The root and shoot system.

a) The shoot system

Has the (a) stem

(b) Leaves

(c) Flowers

(d) Fruits

(e) branches

b) The root system has the roots.

LESSON 3

Uses of plants to people.

- Some plants are eaten.
- Some plants provide shades
- Some plants provide local medicine.
- Some plants provide us with fire wood.
- Some plants provide timber.
- Some plants provide poles.
- Some plants are used for decoration.

Harmful plants.



These are plants that are dangerous to people.

Examples: a) Cactus b) water hyacinth.

How harmful are these plants?

- a) The cactus, sisal, orange and roses have thorns which prick.
- b) Water hyacinth blocks the air for the fish.
- c) Water hyacinth also harbors dangerous snakes and insects
- d) It makes water transport difficult.

Name these plants.

	
cactus	Water hyacinth

LESSON 4

SEEDS

Examples of seeds.

Bean seed, groundnut seeds, peas, simsim, millet, maize, rice, mango, seeds, pawpaw seeds, avocado seed etc.

Planting seeds.

Seeds when planted grow into plants. The growing of seeds into young plants is called **germination**.

A young plant is called a **seedling**.

LESSON 5

Conditions necessary for germination.

Water

Oxygen

Warmth

Practical work.

(Teacher and the learners, get some seeds and a big tin. Together, fill the tin with some loam soil or cotton wool, plant there these seeds.)

Conditions for plant growth

For plants to grow they need .

a) soil

- b) oxygen
- c) water
- d) warmth
- e) sunlight

LESSON 6

Stages of plant growth.



A seed germinating into a plant.

Note: (Teacher and the learners will continue to watch the planted seeds germinating into a plant. Count the days taken)

WEEK 5

LESSON 1

TOPICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What is a seedling?

2. Write down 2 uses of plants to us.

3. How useful are the roots to a plant?

4. Name the parts of a plant that make the shoot system.

1) _____ 3) _____

2) _____ 4) _____

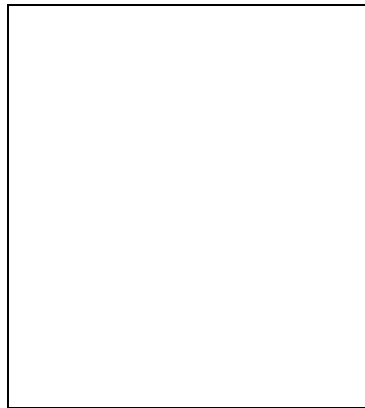
5. Why is the water hyacinth dangerous?

6. Which conditions are necessary for seeds to germinate?

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

7. Why do plants bend when put in dark corners?

8. Draw and name the parts of a plant.



LESSON 2

THEME 2: THINGS WE MAKE

Sub theme: Things we make in our community.

References: MK S.ST

1. Play materials

Examples and their uses.

Ropes	-	for skipping
Balls	-	for football and netball.
Dolls	-	for playing
Sticks	-	riding tyres
Sticks	-	for building
Strings	-	for making balls, sticks and grass.
Toy cars	-	for driving

Cups and plates - for eating and drinking

(Practical lesson: Teacher and the learners use the materials collected and make the play materials for use.)

Draw and name 4 play materials.

			
balls	Toy car	cup	dolls

LESSON 3

2. Things we use at home.

1. In the kitchen; charcoal stove, plates, cups, baskets, cooking pots, spoons, mingling stick, saucepans, brooms etc.




Draw and name 3 things we make and are found in the kitchen.

		
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basket	broom	pots
--------	-------	------

2. Bedroom; bed, wardrobe, table, chair, shoes, clothes, mattress, bed sheets, pillow, carpet.

Draw and name 3 things we make and are found in the bedroom.

		
bed	chair	shoes

LESSON 4

3. Sitting room: chairs, mats, carpet, table, cushions, broom, stool, table clothes.

Draw and name 2 things found in the sitting room.

	
mat	Table

4. Toilet a brooms, rag, brush, mop, , waste paper basket, basin.
5. compound: hoe slasher , rake, broom

Draw and name 3 things we make and are found in the toilet and compound.

		
brush	hoe	Waste paper basket.

LESSON 5

Materials used to make things we use and their source.

Material

sisal
 banana fibres
 palm leaves
 papyrus
 reeds
 raffia
 clay soil
 grass
 straws
 sticks
 thread
 needles
 nails
 bricks
 blocks
 mud
 sand
 iron sheets
 poles
 tiles

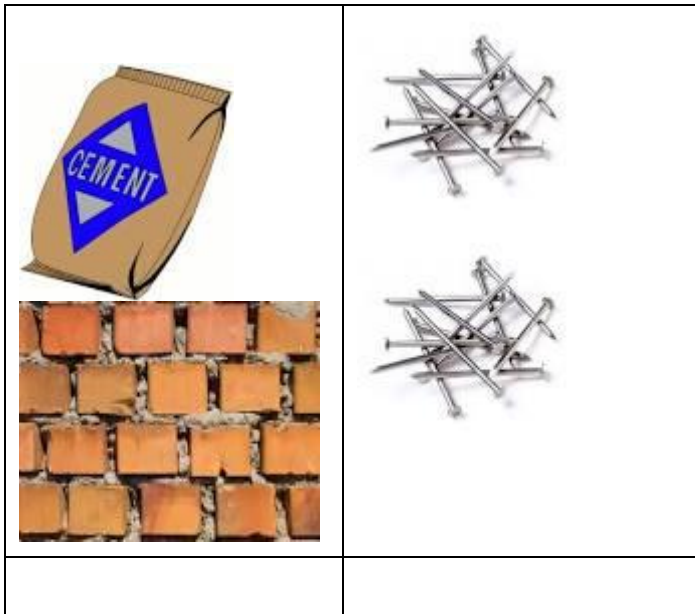
Source

garden
 garden
 forest / swamp
 swamps
 bush
 swamps
 swamps
 bush
 bush
 garden/forest
 shop
 shop
 shop
 swamps
 factory
 soil
 swamp
 factory
 forest
 factory

timber

forest

Name the sources of the material we use below.



LESSON 6

Importance of things we make.

<u>Things made</u>	<u>Use of the things made</u>
Chairs, tables, stools, benches, mats	For sitting on
Balls, dolls, ropes, sticks, threads	For playing
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
Spoons cups plates charcoal stove shoes saucepans pots baskets	They are used at home

WEEK 6

LESSON 1

TOPICAL QUESTIONS.

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

1. Match the following correctly.

Dolls	made from skins
Shoes	made from palm leaves.
Mats	made from banana fibres.

2. Name any 3 things made for selling.

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

3. Identify the source for these materials.

1. sand	-	_____
2. papyrus	-	_____
3. Iron sheets	-	_____

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

LESSON 2

THEME 3: TRANSPORT IN OUR COMMUNITY.

References: Monitor S.ST Bk. 2 MK. S.ST Bk. 2

Definition:

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

Types of transport.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Road transport | 3. Railway transport |
| 2. Air transport. | 4. Water transport |

Sub theme:

Means of transport in our community.

a) Means of road transport.

What is road transport?

Road transport is the travelling by road.

What means can one use on the road?

- bicycles, buses, motorcycles, donkeys, lorries, cars, camels, footing, etc.

Note: (teacher explains the word vehicles.)

Name these means of road transport.

	
donkey	car

Name these means of road transport.

	
bicycle	Bus

LESSON 3

N.B. Road transport is the commonest type of transport in our community.

b) Means of air transport.

What is air transport?

Air transport is the travelling by air.

What means of transport can take you by air?

1. Aeroplanes
2. helicopters
3. rockets
4. parachutes.

Draw and name the means of air transport.

	
Aeroplane	Helicopter.

Note these

1. Air transport is the most expensive type of transport.
2. Air transport is the quickest type of transport.
3. A pilot flies an aeroplane or helicopter.

LESSON 4

c) Means of railway transport.

What is railway transport?

Railway transport is the travelling by rails.

What can one use when travelling by rails?

1. trains
2. trolleys.

Draw a train



Note this

1. Trains that take people are called **passenger trains.**
2. Trains that carry good are called **goods trains.**
3. Trains carry **bulky** goods.
4. Bulky goods mean **very heavy** goods.
5. Railway transport is the **slowest type of transport in Uganda.**

LESSON 5

d) Means of water transport.

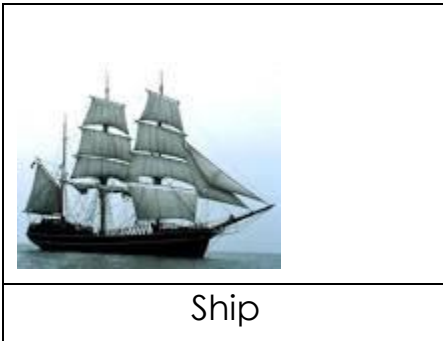
What is water transport?

Water transport is the traveling by water.

How can one travel by water.

1. You can use a boat.
2. You can use a ship.
3. You can use a submarine.
4. You can use a canoe.
5. You can use a motor boat.
6. You can use a ferry.
7. You can use a yacht.

Draw people travelling by water.



Uses of transport in our community.

1. For carrying people.
2. For carrying food.
3. For carrying water.
4. For carrying animals.
5. For carrying building materials.
6. For carrying charcoal
7. For carrying sodas.

LESSON 6

TOPICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Why is air transport important to us?

2. Name any 2 other types of transport.



1) _____ 2) _____

3. How do we call trains that carry passengers?

4. Which animals do people normally use for transport?

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

5. Draw and name 3 means of road transport.

		
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>

6. What is water transport?

7. How is road transport important to us?

WEEK 7

LESSON 1

SUB THEME: ROAD SAFETY

A) 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, then right before crossing.
7. By not playing on the road.

Name these safe ways of crossing the Road.



LESSON 2

B) Unsafe ways of using the road.

Which ones are the unsafe ways of using the road?

- Playing on the road – (you can get an accident)
- Crossing from;
 - d) Where roads meet.
 - e) Where there is a bend.
 - f) 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.

LESSON 3

ROAD SIGNS

The road signs help the road user 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 they are going to pay.

Name the road users below.







	
driver	motorist
	
cyclist	pedestrians

LESSON 4

Common road signs on our roads.

Name these road signs.

	
Round about	parking
	
Pedestrian crossing	No parking
 Pg. 55	
Traffic lights	Zebra crossing

	
stop	Cattle crossing
	
School ahead	Humps ahead
	
Danger ahead	Men at work

Teacher and the learners discuss each road sign shown.

LESSON 5

The traffic lights road sign.



Name the colours of the traffic lights.

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

Dangerous things on the road. (Monitor S.ST pg. 50)

- ## Dangerous people on the road.

Name these dangers on the road.



Animal bite



kidnapping

- Policeman / policewoman, wardens
- Teachers, guards / women, parents.

[illegible]

WEEK 8

LESSON 1

SUB THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY.

What is an accident?

1. An accident is an unexpected danger that causes injury.
2. An accident is a sudden happening that causes injury.

A picture of a road traffic accident.



Road accident

Examples of accidents.

Cuts, fainting, falling, drowning, burns, scalds, electric shock, animal bites, poisoning, nose bleeding, sprains.

LESSON 2

Causes of common accidents in our community.

accidents

cuts
fainting
fractures
drowning
burns
scalds
electric shock
animal bites
poisoning

Causes

sharp objects
over crowding
falling
water bodies
fire
hot vapor
electricity
animals / insects
misuse of drugs

nose bleeding
fracture. sprain, bruise

a blow on the nose
falling

LESSON 3

Causes of road accidents.

What can cause accidents on the road?

- Over loading
- Over speeding
- Over taking in corners.
- Careless driving
- Bad road surface
- Bad weather
- Driving while drunk.
- Driving vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions.

How can we manage accidents on the road?

- Reporting to the police.
- No driving while drunk.
- Drive well repaired vehicles
- Repair the roads.
- Don't overtake in corners.
- Don't overload the vehicles
- Don't over speed.

LESSON 4

Managing accidents at home.

- Reporting to an elder.
- Rushing the person to the hospital
- Using a bandage
- Making an alarm.

How can we prevent accidents?

- Never use wet hands to touch electric sockets.
- Never play near fire or hot water.
- Avoid playing with sharp instruments.
- Medicine should be kept away from reach of children.
- Don't leave hot stuff in the open.

- Don't disturb animals resting.
- Don't climb trees.
- Don't go swimming without a guide.
- Avoid running on a safety ground.

Leaving hot stuff is dangerous too.



What is happening in the picture above?

LESSON 5

Sub Theme: First Aid

What is First Aid?

First Aid is the first help given to an injured person before being taken to a hospital or clinic.

Practical lesson

Teacher and children give first aid to a person with a nose bleeding.

Step I : Put a cold pad on the forehead

II : Press the nose and let the patient breathe through the mouth.

Teacher and children give first aid to a person with a cut.

Step I : Tie the wound to stop bleeding.

II : Clean the wound.


LESSON 6

The first aid kit box.

What is first aid box?

A first aid kit is a box that contains the things we use to give first aid.

Contents of a first aid box.

		
scissors	Safety pin	Cotton wool

		
Razor blade	soap	plaster

WEEK 9

LESSON 1

Others are;

Soap, gauze, razorblade, spirit.

Uses of these items.

1. Pain killer - Is given to reduce pain.
2. Cotton wool - is put on the wound to avoid germs and dust to enter the wound.
3. Bandage - Is for tying a dislocated part.

- 4. Spirit - Is applied on a fresh wound to prevent germs from Entering the wound.
Help the cut to dry fast.
- 5. Soap - For washing our hands before and after cleaning the wound.
- 6. plaster - covering the wound.
- 7. safety pin - to remove objects that pierced the body.
- 8. pair of scissors - for cutting the gauze.
- 9. Gauze - for covering the big wounds.
- 10. razor blade - for cutting pieces of _____.

LESSON 2

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Immunization

Definition: Is the giving of a vaccine to prevent a killer disease.

A vaccine is a medicine used to prevent diseases from attacking people.

The killer diseases.

The _____ killer diseases in children. Also known as childhood diseases e.g. polio, Tuberculosis, diphtheria, Tetanus, whooping cough, hepatitis b and b1 , influenza b

Picture showing children suffering from different diseases.

The

immunisable childhood diseases.

Lesson3

A child's health card / immunization card.

A child immunization card shows the following.

1. The childhood immunisable diseases.
2. Dates of next immunization.
3. Comment of the health worker.
4. Name of the child.
5. Name of the parent.
6. Occupation of the parents.
7. Date of birth.

8. Child's number.
9. Residence of the family.
10. Birth order.
11. Sex
12. Health unit.
13. The ministry of health.

Things found on a child health card

Name of child
Date of birth
Names of parents
Residence
Occupation
Childs name
Childs sex, gender
Childs position in the family

JERIMAIH 29: 11

JERIMAIH 33:3

PHILLIPIANS 4:6

***** **END** *****