SCHEME OF WORK FOR P.4 SCIENCE TERM I

WK	PD	THEME	SUB- THEME	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITY	LIFE SKILLS AND VALUES	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	REF
1	1	WORLD OF LIVING THINGS	PLANT LIFE	Types of plants Flowering plants Non flowering plants. Flowering plants Definition. Examples of flowering plants Parts of a flowering plant. Functions of each part. Systems of a flowering plant Main parts of a flowering plant Leaves Structure Uses of leaves. Types of leaves. Leaf venation Process in leaves Photosynthesis Transpiration	Language competence The learner: Spells the words correctly. Pronounce the given words correctly. Subject competences The learner: States the types of plants. Name the parts of a flowering plant. Discusses the functions of parts of a flowering plant. Subject competences The learner: States the type of stems Describes the functions of stems and roots. States the uses of flowers to man and plants to plants and man	-Guided discovery -Discussion -Demonstration -Question and answerExplanation - Observation	-Note taking -Drawing -Naming	Critical thinking. Problem solving. Decision making. Effective communication Appreciation	 Prepared chart. Leaves. flowers 	Comp. Science Pupils book 4. MK integrated scie pupils bk 4

		2. Stems - Types of stems Function of the stem Ways (methods) how weak stems climb others. 3. Roots - Describe roots Functions of roots Types of roots. 4. Flowers - Definition	Language competence The learner:- Pronounces the words correctly. Spells the given words correctly.		
		The structureFunctions of parts of a flower.Uses of a flower to man	Subject competences The learner: Defines fertilization. Identifies the reproductive		
WORLD OF LIVING THINGS	PLANT LIFE	 and plants. Pollination Definition. Types of pollination. Agents of pollination. Characteristics of wind and insert pollinated flavors. 	parts of a flower. Draws different structures of flowers Identifies the male and female parts of a flower Defines what a flower is Language competences		
		 insect pollinated flowers. Fertilization Definition. Where it takes place in a flower. Reproductive parts of a 	The learner: • Pronounces the given words correctly. • Spells' and writes the words correctly.		

flower. *Pistil *stamen	using the given words.			
Seeds				
 Definition Structure of seeds Types / classes / groups of seeds. Functions of seeds. Difference between a seed and a fruit. 				Mk intergrated Pri Sci BK 4 Pg 7 - 8
 Germination Definition Types of germination. Conditions necessary for germination. 				J

WORLD OF LIVING THINGS	Crops Definition Common crops grown Maize Sorghum Peas, etc Groups of crops Perennial crops. Annual crops. Definition and examples of the above groups of crops. Examples Uses of each garden tool. Caring for the garden tools. Crop growing practices Land preparation Tools used. Activities involved in land preparation. When land is prepared (season) Planting materials selection.	Subject competences The learner:- Identifies common crops grown. States the groups of crops and explains each. Identifies garden tools and their uses. Language competences. The learner: Spells, pronounce, reads and write given words correctly. Subject competences The learner:- Identifies tools used in land preparation. Describes how different crops are propagated or planted. Identifies methods of planting.	-Question and answerDiscovery -Inquiry Demonstration Observation	-Answering question -Writing -Demonstration	-Awareness -Creative thinking -Care Responsibility	Real objects (plants) A chart with garden tools.
	 Why it is done? Qualities of a good planting material (viable seeds) How different crops are planted (propagation) 	The learner:- • Pronounces, spells, reads, writes and makes sentences using the given				
	Planting	words.				

Methods / ways of planting.
 Description of the methods.

WORLD		Nursery bed	Subject competences	Discussion			
OF LIVING THINGS		 Definition Crops first planted in a nursery bed. Define transplanting. Advantages and disadvantages of a nursery bed. Hardening off 	 The learner: Defines a nursery bed. Identifies crops first planted in a nursery bed. Discusses ways of caring for crops. 	Question and answer.			
			Language competences				
	GROWING CROPS	Caring for crops Weeding *Definition *Examples of weeds *Importance *Dangers Manure Watering Pruning Definition Tools Advantages and disadvantages.	The learner:- Reads and writes the words. Makes correct sentences using the given words.	Explanation			
		ThinningDefinitionAdvantages.Mulching					
		• Definition					
		 Examples of mulches. Advantages and disadvantages of mulching. Plant training 				Р	age 5

WORLD		Staking	Subject competences			Responsibility	
OF					D 6 .		
LIVING		0.50	The learner:-	Discussion.	Defining.		
THINGS		Gap fitting	Defines a pest.			Concern.	
		Pests and disease control	 Gives examples of pests. 				
		Definition of pests.	 Discusses ways of 		Writing.		
		Examples of pests.	controlling pests and			Honesty.	
		Effects of pests and	disease.			Tionesty.	
		diseases.		Explanation.	Reading		
		Diseases of some crops.	Languaga competence				
		Signs of diseases.	Language competences				
		Ways of controlling pests	The learner:			Care	
	PS	and diseases to plants					
	GROWING CROPS		Pronounces, spells, reads				
	5	Harvesting	the given words correctly.				
	9	Definition					
	፟	When to harvest and why?	Subject competences				
	8	Tools used in harvesting.					
	5	J	The learner:-				
			 Identifies examples of 				
		Food preservation	storage pests.				
		Definition	 States the types of stores. 				
		Methods of preserving food.	• States reason for				
		Reasons for preserving food	preserving food.				
		Storage					
		 Examples of storage pests. 	Language competences				
		Types of stores.	Language competences				
		 Qualities of a good store. 	The learner:-				
			Pronounces, spells the				
			words correctly.				

OUR ENVIRON MENT	Weather changes around us.	Definition of weather and climate Types of weather. Elements of weather / factors Weather struments Structures of weather instruments.	Subjects The learner:- Describes the changes in weather. Makes accurate measurements of rainfall. Uses thermometer to measure temperature.	-Group workGuided discoveryQuestion and answerGuided discussion.	Answering both oral and written questions.	-Effective communication -Critical thinking -Creative thinking. -Problem solving.	Weather chart. Clinical thermometer A chart showing clinical thermometer.	Comprehe nsive book four pg. Mk.scie Bk 4 Integrated Bk. 4.
OUR ENVIRON MENT	Weather changes around us.	Formation of rain/ water cycle Advantages of rain and disadvantages. Supplies	 Draws a simple weather chart. Describes an experiment to show how rain is formed Names the parts of thermometer. 			-Self awareness. -Prediction		
		 Sunshine Advantages and dangers of sunshine. Cloud cover Types of clouds and their characteristics. Advantages of clouds. Wind Defnition. Instrument used to measure. 	Languages. The learner:- Explains orally the water cycle. Pronounce, spell and write parts of a clinical thermometer. Defines evaporation Defines condensation Defines transpiration					

Advantages of wind.	
Humidity: Definition. Instrument used to measure. Advantages of humidity. Atmosperic pressure	
 Definition. Causes. Instrument used. 	
Temperature Definition Instrument used Types of thermometer.	
(a) Clinical thermoter Structure Liquid used and reasons - Advantages of using mercury - Normal human body temperature of celcious and Fahrenheight scale. both scales.	

2	HUMAN	Personal	(b) Minimum and miximum thermometer Structure. Personal hygiene.	Subject:	-Discussion.	-Combing hair.	-Appreciation.	- Comb	MK.
3 4	HEALTH	Hygiene	Definition. Ways of keeping our body clean. Items used in keeping our bodies clean. Things used to keep our bodies clean. e.g Towels Soap Razorblade Water Comb Brushes Importance of keeping our bodies clean. Remove germs. Remove dirt. Avoid bad smell. Keep health.	The learner should be able to: Define personal hygiene. State ways of keeping our bodies clean. Give the importance of personal hygiene. Demonstrate clean body activities. Language. Spell the words correctly. Pronounce the words correctly. Write the words in correct spelling.	-Discovery -Demonstration -Observation Question and answer.	-Brushing teethWashing the faceCutting finger nails short.	-CaringResponsibility -Self esteem -Assertiveness Concern	- Water - Tooth paste Tooth brush Nail cutters.	Intergrated primary Science Bk.

SCHEME OF WORK FOR P.4 SCIENCE TERM II

WK	PD	THEME	SUB- THEME	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITY	LIFE SKILLS AND VALUES	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	REF
1	1	HUMAN HEALTH	OUR FOOD	Definition: *Food *Feeding *Nutrition Sources of food *Super markets *Markets *Shops *Gardens Forest Why we eat food. (5Hs) Uses of food in the body. Balanced diet. *Definition *Components of balanced diet (classes of food) Sources of food values. Carbohydrates:	Defines *Food *Feeding *Nutrition *Balanced diet *Deficiency diseases States why we eat food? Gives some sources of food. Mentions some of the components of balanced diet. Language Pronouncers, spell,s writes and reads words and sentences correctly. Language competence The learner:-	-Guided discovery -Group discussionThink pair share.	- Note making. - Collecting food sources of food values. -Grouping them according to food values. -Drawing and painting different food stuffs.	-AppreciationCare -Love Responsibility	Real objects (food stuffs)	Comp. Science bk 4. Pg. MK integrated scie pupils bk 4 Pg.
					Pronounces the words					

	Proteins Deficiency disease etc. Definition Examples Causes Sign of symptoms of each disease. Prevention. Ways in which food gets contaminated, bad feeding habits. Prevention of food contamination. Preparation of simple dishes locally.	correctly. • Spells the given words correctly.					
HUMAN BODY ORGAN	 Major body organ Definition - Organ. Examples of major body organs. * Eyes * Brain * Ears * Stomach 	Subject: - Identifies different body organs Defines: Organ States ways of caring for our body organs Draws and labels body organs.	-Discussion -Guided discoveryQuestion and answer.	 Singing a song. Note making. Drawing. Answering both oral and written questions. 	-Selfawareness -Responsibility Confidence -FluencyEffective communicatio	- Chart showing body organs.	

UMAN THE	* Nose * Bladder * Heart * Lungs * Liver * Tongue. Kidneyd • Structure showing location of each body organ. • Structure of each part and function. • Diseases and disorders. • Care for each body organ.	Language: - Reads, pronounces, spells and writes words correctly Answers simple comprehension questions correctly.	Demonstration.	Matakinatan	n -Creative thinking -Critical thinking.	A short showing	Comprehe
UMAN THE ODY TEET	 Sets of teeth. Types of teeth and their uses. The tooth structure. Functions of the internal parts of the tooth. Regions of the tooth. Diseases and disorders of the teeth. How to care for the teeth. 	Subject The learner:- Identifies sets of teeth. Describes the different types of teeth and their functions. Draws different types of teeth with correct labeling. Languages Reads, writes, pronounces words and sentences correctly.	-Discussion. -Question and answer. -Group work. Guided discovery.	 Matching types of teeth to diagrams. Drawing and labeling teeth structures. Practicing brushing of teeth. Answering oral and written questions. 	-Effective communicationSelf awarenessCritical thinkingProblem solvingDecision making Confidence -Care -Acceptance	-A chart showing different types of teeth.	Comprehe nsive scie Bk. 4 pg. 151 – 164. Intergrated scie. Bk. 4 pg. 112 – 118. Fountain scie. Bk. 4 pg 119 - 129

	HUMAN HEALTH	SANITATION	 Definition Its elements (activities) Importance of good sanitation. Germs and diseases Definition Where they are found. Types of germs How they are spread. Dangers of germs. The germ cycle (4Fs). Rotting Definition Importance of rotting Causes of rotting. Ways of protecting against germs and diseases in our environment. 	Subject The learner:- Identifies sanitation concerns. Draws diagrams on transmission of germs (germ path). Carries out activities of keeping the environment clean. Defines rotting Language Spells, write and pronounce words correctly.	-Discussion - DemonstrationQuestion and answerGuided discovery.	-Drawing the germ path. -Answering oral and written questionsDemonstrating way of keeping classroom clean.	-Self esteem. Effective communication. -Critical thinking. -Problem solving. -Care -Love -Respect. appreciation	 Brooms. Dustbin Water Plates Prepared chats. 	Comp. scie BK. 4. Integrated Scie. Bk.4 MK. Bk. 4 pupils scie.
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SCHEME OF WORK FOR P.4 SCIENCE TERM III

WK	PD	THEME	SUB- THEME	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITY	LIFE SKILLS AND VALUES	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	REF
		COMMUN ICABLE DISEASE S AND WORM INFESTA TION	Diarrheal diseases or faecal diseases	 Definition of Diarrhoea. Examples of diarrhoeal diseases. Causes The 4Fs Prevention. Dehydration (Definition) Its causes Signs (Use of ORS) Solutes Solvent Solution Rehydration (Definition) Preparation of ORS and SSS. 	 Identifies diarrheal diseases. Describes the spread of the above diseases. Demonstrates the preparation of ORS and SSS. Draw the structure of a tape worm. Tell how tape worms enter our bodies. Defines dehydration Defines rehydration 	-Demonstration -Discussion -Guided discovery -Question and answer	-Note making -Preparing ORS and SSS -Cleaning the toilet or latrines -Boiling water - Making SSS	-Critical thinking -Problem solving -Decision making -Self awareness	 Water Sugar Salt Spoons Chart showing the 4Fs 	Mk integrated Pri Sci Bk 4 Pg 124 Functional intergrated Pri Sci for Ug Pg 180
2	1	HUMAN HEALTH	VECTORS AND DISEASES	Definition of vectors Examples of common vectors Cockroaches Ticks Bedbugs House flies Mites Rats Lice Mosquitoes Tsetse flies	The learners:- Defines vectors Identifies some common disease vectors	-Guided discovery -Question and answer Discussion. Observation	- Naming - Drawing - Answering questions Match	- Awareness - Care Responsibility -Self	A chart with some vectors. Real vectors like cockroaches	

* Life cycle of vectors * Diseases spread by each vector • Body structure • Their habitat • Their feeding habits • Their file cycles • How they protect them selves from enemies How vectors spread diseases. • Through bites of infected anmals • Through contaminated food • Through open wounds • Through ontaminated air • Through per how ounds • Through infected insect bites Prevention and control • Proper hygiene • Covering food. • Spraying • Biological control. • Sleeping under a treated mosquilo net. • Sleeping under a treated mosquilo net.			1	1
vector Body structure Their habitat Their feeding habits Their file cycles How they protect them selves from enemies How vectors spread diseases. Through bites of infected anmals Through contaminated food Through contaminated air Through open wounds Through open wounds Through infected insect bites Prevention and control Proper hygiene Covering food. Spraying Biological control. Steeping under a treated	* Life cycle of vectors	Field	awareness	
Body structure Their habitat Their feeding habits Their life cycles How they protect them selves from enemies How vectors spread diseases. Through bites of infected anmals Through contaminated food Through contaminated air Through open wounds Through open wounds Through infected insect bites Prevention and control Proper hygiene Covering food. Spraying Biological control. Sleeping under a treated	* <u>Diseases spread by each</u>	Study		
	 vector Body structure Their habitat Their feeding habits Their life cycles How they protect them selves from enemies How vectors spread diseases. Through bites of infected anmals Through contaminated food Through contaminated air Through open wounds Through infected insect bites Prevention and control Proper hygiene Covering food. Spraying Biological control. Sleeping under a treated 	Study	making Taking Decision Sharing Appreciation Effective communicatio	

HUMAN HEALTH	Accidents poisoning and first Aid	Accidents Definition Types of accidents Causes of accidents Prevention of accidents Prevention of accidents First Aid Definition Reasons for giving first aid. Responsibilities of a first aider. Qualities of a first aider. First aid kit (box) How to use a first aid kit. Components of the first and kit and uses. Places where we find first aid box	The learner:- - Names common accidents and poisoning at home, on the way to, from and at school. - States causes of accidents and poisoning. - Demonstrates how to take care of one who has taken poison. Language - Talks about common accidents. - Reads and writes words, sentences and stories about accidents.	-Guided discussion -Group work. Demonstration.	 Collecting first aid items. Making a first aid box. Demonstrating how to give first aid. 	-Critical thinkingProblem solving -Coping with stressCare Sympathy - Responsibility	-Real first aid materials. - Chart showing common accidents.	Mk intergrated Prim Sci Bk 4 Pg 154
WORLD OF LIVING THINGS	Animal life (Rabbits)	 Pabbitary Rabbit keeping External parts of a rabbit	 Defines new terms. Names external parts of a rabbit. Names breeds of rabbits. Lists examples of exotic 	Guided discovery Discussion	 Drawing. Note taking Answering oral and written questions. 	-Effective communicationCritical thinkingCreative	-Prepared chart	Mk Intergrated Prim Bk 4 Pg 180

	Breeds of rabbits Local - Exotic - Examples of exotic breeds. Importance / uses of rabbits. Advantages of keeping rabbits over other animals. Housing in rabbits. Management practices. Diseases of rabbits and their control. Keeping farm records.	breeds. Explains the uses of rabbits Describes the habitat for rabbits Demonstrates skills in keeping rabbits. Names diseases of rabbits and their control. Signs of a sick rabbit Requirements of starting a rabbitary farm	Demonstration Question and answer. Group work field trip.	thinking. -Decision making -Problem solving. -Appreciation - Patience -Care -Fluency
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HUMAN	Road	Definition of road accidents.	Subject competences	
HEALTH	traffic accident s, sprains, strains, bruises wounds	 Causes of road traffic accidents. How to cross the road e.g. from zebra crossing. How to prevent road traffic accidents. Injuries / Fractures Types of injuries. Fractures (types and their first aid) Sprains and strains (their first aid). Dis location and its first aid. Bruises and their first aid. Blisters and their first aid. Wounds and their first aid. 	The learner - Names causes of road accidents - Name road users - Demonstrates how to cross a busy road. Language - Talks about common injuries Reads, poems, posters about accidents	
	Accident s, poisonin g and First Aid	Definition of Poison Poisoning Common poisons in our homes. Causes of poisoning. Signs of poisoning First aid How to prevent poisoning.		