

## LESSON NOTES TERM II 2012

### PRIMARY TWO - NEWS

#### THEME 5: OUR ENVIRONMENT

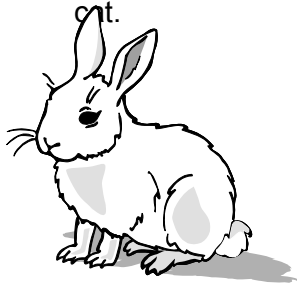
##### COMMON ANIMALS.

1. Domestic animals: What are domestic animals? Domestic animals are animals we keep in our homes.

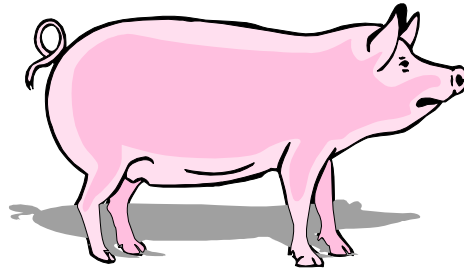
##### Examples:

Rabbit horse donkey cow pig ox goat dog camel'

Sheep cat.



Rabbit



pig

##### Activity:

1. What are domestic animals?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Give five examples of domestic animals.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw these domestic animals.

dog	cow	cat	rabbit

#### 2. Uses of domestic animals.

People keep animals for a purpose.

- (a) cow - We get milk, beef, skin, horns  
(b) dog - guards our homes.  
(c) sheep - mutton, wool

- (d) goat - meat, skin, milk
- (e) rabbit - fur, meat
- (f) cat - kills rats from the house
- (g) pig - pork
- (h) horse - transport
- (i) donkey- transport
- (j) Ox - Work in the garden/transport (ploughing)
- (k) Camel - transport

### Products of milk

- Cheese
- Yoghurt
- Ice cream
- Ghee
- Butter

### Activity: Match animals to their uses;

Cow	transport
Dog	mutton and wool
Sheep	beef
Horse	guards home

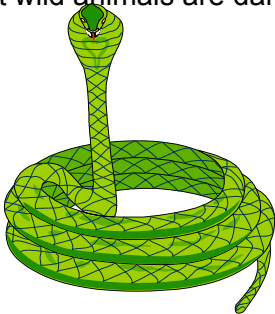
### 3. Wild animals:

What are wild animals? Wild animals are animals that live in the bush, forest or water. (wilderness).

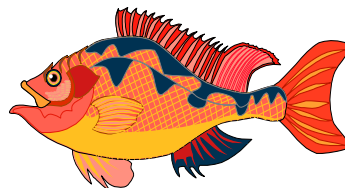
#### Examples

Zebra, rat, snake, fish, lion, rhino, crocodile, elephant, giraffe, monkey, fox

Most wild animals are dangerous to us.



Snake



Fish

**Activity:**

1. What are wild animals?

---

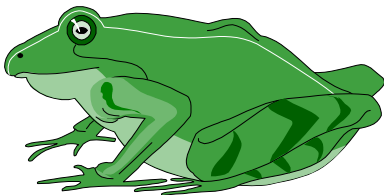
2. Mention six examples of wild animals.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

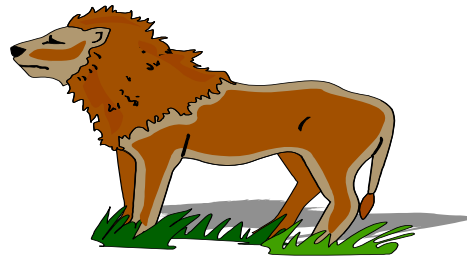
**Uses of wild animals**

- They give us food e.g. ....
- They give us skin e.g. snake, leopard
- They give us ivory (elephant)
- They attract the tourists and they give us money

3. Name the wild animals.



---



---

4. **Uses of wild animals.**

Wild animals are dangerous to us and to domestic animals. They destroy our crops. Some of these wild animals can be used for;

- (a) Meat
- (b) Skin
- (c) Tusks, horns
- (d) Money when they are in the zoo (attracts tourists)

Elephant	-	ivory
Rhino	-	horns
Kob	-	meat
Buffalo	-	meat
Leopard	-	skin
Snake	-	skin

**Activity:**

1. From which animal do we get the following;
- (a) Skin \_\_\_\_\_ (b) tusks \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) meat \_\_\_\_\_ (d) horns \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Animal products / Things we get from animal product.**

Useful animals also provide us with other things.

These are things made from wool, skins and milk.



socks



milk



suit case

**horns** – glue, earrings, buttons, bangles, necklaces etc

- From horns, hooves and bones of some animals, we make glue which is used in schools and offices.
- We can sell these products and get money.
- In some parts of the world, elephants have been trained to transport people.

**Activity:**

1. Name three things made from wool.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Mention any three products from skins.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name two milk products.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Animal young ones**

Animals are living things. They produce young ones. Some lay eggs and others give birth to young ones.

<b>Animal</b>	<b>Young one</b>
Cow	calf
Cat	kitten
Goat	kid
Pig	piglet
Dog	puppy

Elephant	calf
Lion	cub
Rabbit	bunny
Frog	tadpole
Fish	fry
Sheep	lamb
Man	baby
Donkey	foal
Horse	foal
Duck	duckling
Monkey	baby
Bird	nestling
Owl	owlet
Hen	chick

**Activity**

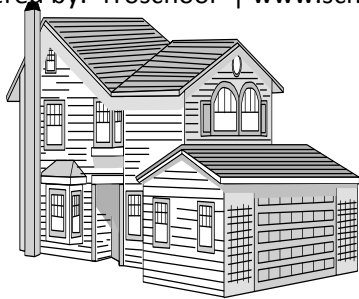
1. Write down the mother animals of these young ones.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) lamb _____     | (b) baby _____  |
| (c) calf _____     | (d) kid _____   |
| (e) rack _____     | (f) puppy _____ |
| (g) toadpole _____ |                 |

**7. Animal homes**

Animal have homes. Some animal homes are made by people and others live in homes made by themselves.

<b>Animal</b>	<b>Home</b>
Pig	sty
Cow	kraal
Goat	shed
Sheep	fold
Lion	den
Fish	water/aquarium
Man	house
Rabbit	hutch/burrow
Dog	kennel
Cat	basket
Rat	burrow/hole
Snake	water/grass/bush/forest/anthill



House

kennel

Kraal

**Activity:**

1. Give the homes of these animals;

(a) pig \_\_\_\_\_

(b) dog \_\_\_\_\_

(c) lion \_\_\_\_\_

(d) man \_\_\_\_\_

(e) fish \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Animal sounds**

All animals make sounds;

They make sounds for different reasons;

- (a) When they are hungry or thirsty.
- (b) When they are angry/annoyed.
- (c) When they are sick/in pain.
- (d) When they are looking for their young ones.
- (e) When they are in danger.
- (f) When they want company.

Animal	sound	It says
Cow	Lows	Moo – oo
Goat	Bleats	Mee-ee
Dog	Barks	Bwo-bu
Lion	Roars	

Cat	Purr/mews	mew
Rat/mouse	Squeals	
Bee	Hums/buzzes	zzz
Bird	Sings	
Pig	Grunts	mmm
Sheep	Bleats	Bee - ee
Snake	Hisses	sss
Baby	Cries	aa-aa
Donkey	Brays	
Elephant	Trumpets	
Monkey	Chatters	
Horse	Neighs	
Cock	Crows	
Hen	Clucks	
man	Speaks/talk	

**Activity:**

1. Mention three reasons why animals make sounds.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name the sounds of these animals.

- (a) bee \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) snake \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Elephant \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) cat \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Animal movements**

Animals move from one place to another for reasons;

- (a) to look for food.
- (b) to look for water.
- (c) to look for shelter.
- (d) to look for protection.
- (e) to look for their young ones.

(f) to hide from danger.

**Different animals have different ways of moving.**

Animal	Movement
Bird	flies
Monkey	jumps
Cow	walks
Snake	glides
Fish	swims
Caterpillar	wriggles
Man	walks

**There are many animals that use more than one type of movement e.g.**

- (a) A bird can walk and fly.
- (b) A cat can walk and run.
- (c) Man can crawl, walk and run
- (d) A duck can walk and fly
- (e) A dog can walk and run.

**Activity;**

1. Write down two reasons why animals move.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_

**Match animal to movement;**

Animal	Movement
Snake	hopping
Fish	crawling
Man	wriggling
Caterpillar	running
Dog	jumping
Bird	gliding
Baby	flying
Grasshopper	walking
Frog	



## 10. Animal weapons

A weapon is something an animal uses to defend itself from danger or enemy.

<b>Animal</b>	<b>Weapon</b>
Snake	fangs
Crocodile	tail
Bedbug	bad smell
Cat/dog/lion	claws/teeth
Elephant	trunk
Cow	horns
Dog/rat/lion/pigs	teeth
Chameleon	change colour
Birds	beaks
Bee	sting
Snail/tortoise	hard-shell
Man/monkey	hands

### Activity:

1. What is a weapon?
2. Give the weapons of these animals;
  - (a) elephant \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) bee \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) chameleon \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) snake \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Birds

Birds can also be grouped into two groups

- (a) domestic birds
- (b) wild birds

### Domestic birds

These are birds that we keep in our homes. Examples;

Turkey, ducks, pigeon, hens, cocks,

goose



duck



turkey



parrot



G. fowl

**Stages of a bird**

egg - nestling - bird

**Uses of domestic birds**

- (a) eggs
- (b) meat
- (c) feathers
- (d) pets
- (e) cocks tell the time

**Wild birds**

These are birds that are found in forests and bushes. Some of them can be eaten and their eggs can also be eaten. Examples;

An owl, G. fowl, an eagle, Ostrich, Swan, Penguin, Guinea – enkofu

**Activity**

1. Name the domestic birds you know.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write down the uses of birds;

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How many days does a hen take to hatch its eggs?

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Draw these animals**

duck	hen	turkey

**12. Insects**

**Common Insects**

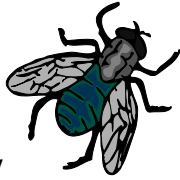
**Names of common insects;**

Housefly , cockroach, locust, mosquito, flea, tick, wasp, bedbug,  
grasshopper, ants, butterfly, spider, earthworm, bee

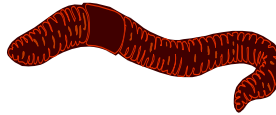
- Insects are living things. They reproduce by laying eggs.

**Characteristics of an insect.**

- (i) An insect has six legs.
- (ii) An insect has three main body parts.
- (iii) An insect breathes through spiracles.



Fly



earthworm

Activity;

1. Give any four examples of common insects.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name any two characteristics of insects.

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Useful/good insects.**

These are insects that are good/useful to us.

**Examples:**

Grasshoppers, bees, white ants, bees, moths, butterflies

**These insects help us in different ways:**

- (a) We use some of them as food e.g. white ants, grasshoppers
- (b) Some make food for us. E.g. bees make honey.
- (c) Some insects help to pollinate flowers and we get fruits and seeds. E.g. butterflies, moths and bees.

**Activity:**

1. Name three examples of useful insects.
2. Why are grasshoppers and white ants important to people?
3. What does bees give us?

**14. Harmful/bad insects.**

Harmful insects are insects that are dangerous or cause injury to people or plants.

**Examples:**

Houseflies, bedbugs, termites, mosquitoes, cockroaches, caterpillars, tsetseflies, locusts, banana weevils, cotton stainer, bean weevils, spider.

**How these insects are harmful:**

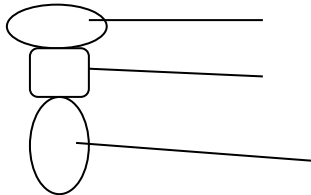
- Houseflies carry germs which cause diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, typhoid, trachoma, conjunctivitis.
- Tsetse flies spread sleeping sickness to people and animals
- Mosquitoes spread malaria.
- Bean weevils eat bean seeds
- Cotton stainer stains cotton.
- Caterpillars eat leaves of plants
- Banana weevils eat banana stems
- Termites eat stems, roots of plants and spoil our homes

**Activity:**

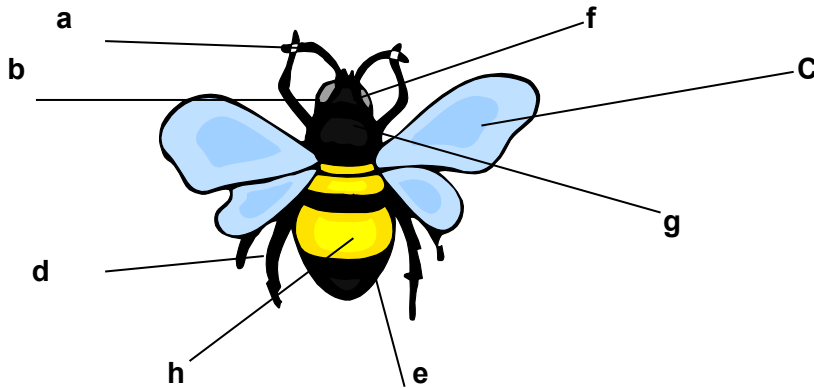
1. Name one disease spread by houseflies
2. Give three examples of harmful insects
3. What insects spread malaria?
4. What do we call insects that make holes in seeds?

**15. Parts of an insect.**

An insect has 3 main body parts. (Abdomen, thorax, head)



### Other body parts of an insect



- |    |                |    |      |    |        |    |         |
|----|----------------|----|------|----|--------|----|---------|
| a. | feeler/antenna | b. | eye  | c. | wing   | d. | leg     |
| e. | spiracles      | f. | head | g. | thorax | h. | abdomen |

#### **A. Activity:**

- (i) Pupils will draw the above insect and name it.
- (ii) How many legs has a true insect?
- (iii) On which body part of an insect do we find the legs?
- (iv) Where does an insect breathe from?

#### **16. Parts of an insect.**

##### The head;

- On the head there is a pair of eyes and a pair of feelers.
- An insect uses the feelers to feel as it moves.
- The thorax has four wings which help the insect to fly.
- These wings are found on the thorax. There are some insects that do not have wings.
- On the thorax again, legs are found.

##### The abdomen.

- On the abdomen there are spiracles.
- Insects use spiracles to breathe.

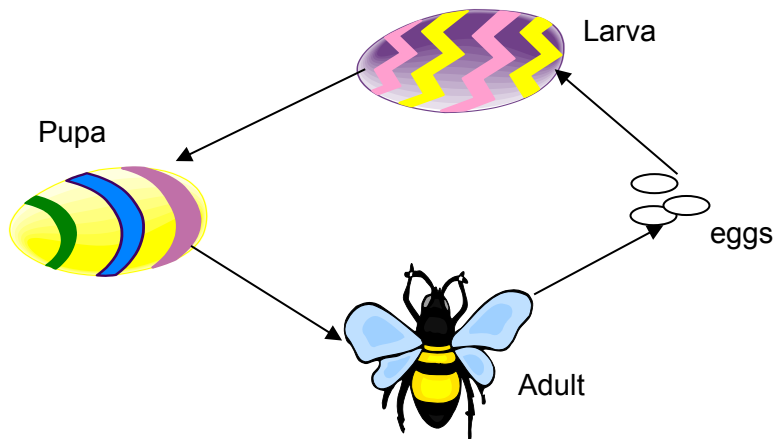
### **Activity**

1. Draw an insect and show on the following parts;
  - (a) Feathers
  - (b) Legs
  - (c) Spiracles
  - (d) Wings

### **15. Changes in insects.**

Insects grow from eggs.

Stages of a house fly.



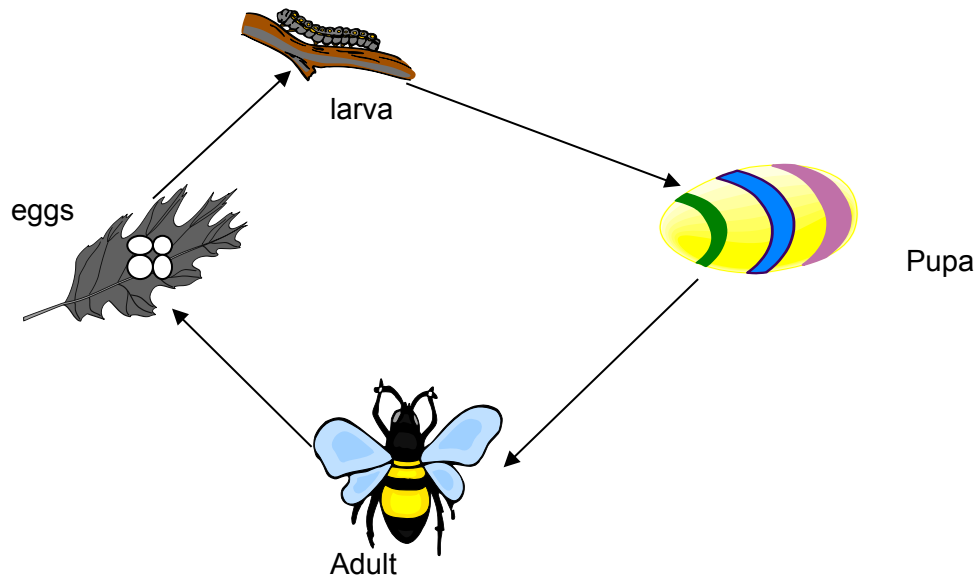
- A housefly grows through four stages.
- It is common in dirty homes.
- The larva stage of a housefly is called a Maggot.
- Houseflies are common in dirty places like rubbish pits, pit latrines or toilets. This is where they lay the eggs from and grow.

### **Activity:**

1. Pupils will draw the stages and name them.
2. What do we call the larva stage of a housefly?
3. Where are houseflies commonly found?

### **16. The life stages of a butterfly.**

**Also butterflies grow from eggs.**



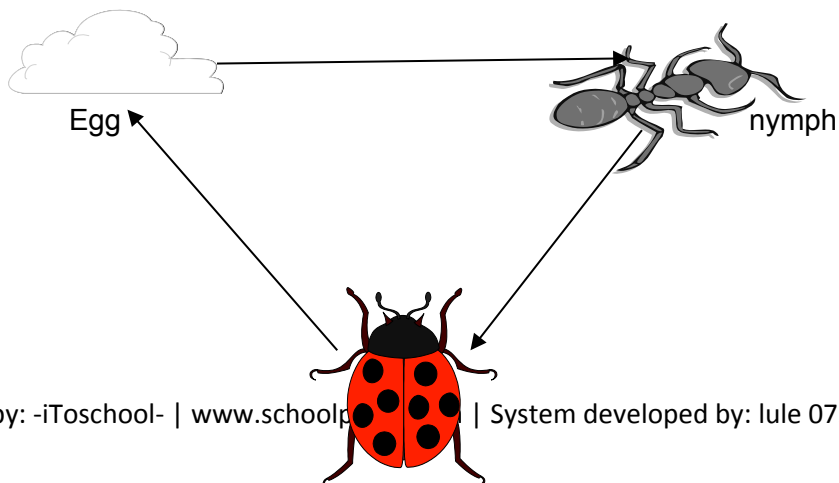
- The larva stage of a butterfly is called a **caterpillar**. This is the most active and dangerous stage to our plants.
- It feeds on leaves of plants.
- Butterflies lay eggs on leaves of plants.
- Butterflies suck nectar from flowers.
- The pupa of a butterfly does not feed or move. It stays in a cover called cocoon.

**Activity:**

- Draw and name the stages of a butterfly.
- What is the larva stage called?
- Which stage of a butterfly is dangerous to our plants?

**17. Life stages of a cockroach (Talk about other insects with 3 stages of growth)**

A cockroach lays its eggs in dark places or corners e.g. cupboards.



- Cockroaches feed on papers, clothes, left overs and dirty things in the toilet.
- Other insects which grow through three stages are grasshoppers, locusts.

**Activity;**

1. How many stages of growth does a cockroach go through?
2. What do we call the second stage of a cockroach?
3. Where does a cockroach lay its eggs?
4. Give any two things cockroaches can spoil.

**20. Protecting ourselves from harmful insects.**

- We can avoid mosquitoes by;
  - (a) Spraying
  - (b) Cutting bushes around our homes.
  - (c) Sleeping under mosquito nets.
  - (d) Removing stagnant water around our homes.
  - (e) Pouring oil on bleeding places around our homes.

**From houseflies**

- We can avoid houseflies by;
  - (a) Spraying
  - (b) Covering the pit latrines.
  - (c) Burning the rubbish
  - (d) Practicing proper disposal of wastes.
  - (e) Covering our food.

**Activity;**

1. Write down any four ways of protecting harmful insects.
2. Give one way we can protect ourselves against houseflies.
3. Why do we cover food?

**21. Common plants;**

Plants are living things. Plants grow, die, breath, feed, and others.



**Examples of plants;**

- Maize plant
- Orange plant
- Paw paw plant
- Cabbage plant
- Cassava plant
- Sorghum plant
- Tobacco plant
- Yam plant
- Mango plant
- Coffee plant
- Millet plant
- Peas plant
- etc

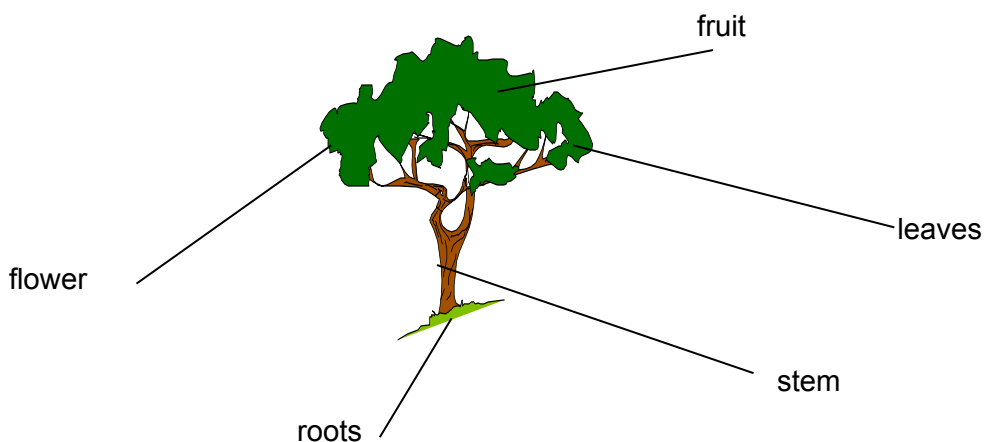
**Activity;**

1. Give four examples of common plants;

**22. Parts of a plant**

A plant has three main parts;

- (i) roots                      (ii) stem                      (iii) leaves



**Activity;**

1. Pupils will draw and name the parts of a plant.
2. Write the main parts of a plant.

## 24. Uses of plants

- (a) Plants provide us with shade.
- (b) They act as wind breakers. (trees protect our homes from strong wind)
- (c) They give us flowers for decoration.
- (d) They provide us with medicine (Medicinal plants)
- (e) They provide us with timber.
- (f) They give us firewood.
- (g) They fence our school.
- (h) They provide us with charcoal.
- (i) Forests are homes of some wild animals plus bushes.
- (j) We get fruits from plants.
- (k) Plants provide us with food.

### Activity;

1. Write any five uses of plants.

## 25. Plants which give us food./Useful plants

Plants which give us food can be called food crops.

### Examples

Cassava plants, banana, irish potato, sweet potato, yam, rice, maize, millet, bean, pea, etc.

### Activity;

1. Pupils move around and see plants which give us food.
2. Draw some examples of food crops.

## 26. Crops grown for sale.

Crops grown for sale are known as cash crops.

### Examples

Coffee, sugarcane, tea, vanilla, sorghum, tobacco, vanilla, sisal, sunflower

**Their products.**

- Sugarcane - sugar
- Coffee - coffee powder, husks
- Cotton - clothes
- Tobacco - cigarettes
- Sisal - ropes, bags, baskets
- Sunflower - cooking oil / animal feeds
- Cotton seeds - cooking oil

**Activity:**

1. What are cash crops?
2. Give any three examples of cash crops.
3. Write down the products of these plants.

- (a) sugarcane \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Tea \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Tobacco \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Cotton \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Sunflower \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Cooking oil \_\_\_\_\_

**28. Dangers of plants**

- Some plants have thorns and they prick us.
- Some plants are poisonous.
- Some plants have bad smell.
- Some plants keep dangerous animals and insects like snakes, bees, wasps, rats
- Some plants have leaves which make the compound dirty.
- Some plants keep dangerous animals e.g. snakes.

**Activity:**

1. Pupils will write down the dangers of plants.

**29. Caring for plants**

We care for plants by;

- Watering them-
- Weeding -
- Spraying

- Pruning
- mulching -
- Fencing
- Harvesting

**Plants need the following conditions to grow well:**

- Sunlight
- (air)
- moisture (water)

**Activity:**

1. Give any four ways how we can care for plants.
2. What is mulching?
3. Write down the three conditions necessary for plants to grow.

**30. SEEDS**

What is a seed?

- A seed is a living part of a plant that grows into a new plant.
- Seeds are found in the fruit.
- The fruit protects the seeds.

Some of the seeds can not be eaten because they are poisonous, sour, hard.

**Activity:**

1. What is a seed?
2. Name any four seeds that we eat.
3. What are edible seeds?
4. Why are some seeds non edible? Give any two reasons.

**31. Sorting seeds for planting.**

- Good seeds grow well in good soil.
- Good seeds are healthy.
- Good seeds grow into good plants.
- Bad seeds cannot grow into good plants.
- Old seeds cannot grow into good plants. The growing of a seed into a new plant is called germination.
- A young plant is called a seedling.

- Should be healthy
- Should be dry
- Should not have been eaten by pests.

### **Germination of seeds.**

- Germination is the growing of a seed into a new plant.
- Stages of plant growth:
  1. seed
  2. Seedling
  3. Plant
- A seedling is a young plant
- Seeds need the following to germinate;
  - (i) Moisture (water)
  - (ii) Oxygen / oxygen
  - (iii) Warmth

### **Stages of a plant.**

Seed

seedling

plant

### **Activity:**

1. Why do we saw good seeds?
2. A young plant is called a \_\_\_\_\_
3. Give the needs of a seed to germinate.

**THEME: 6 THINGS WE MAKE. Things we make in the community.**

**Crafts:** Are things made from local materials.

- (a) Play materials.
  - Ropes
  - Dolls
  - Balls
  - Sticks
  - Strings
  - Metre sticks
  - Mats
  - Baskets
  - Hats

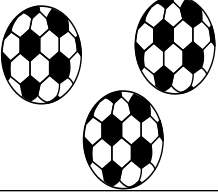
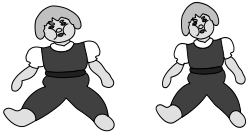

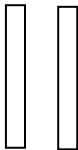

mat	balls	dolls	ropes	sticks	hats

**TERM II:      THEME 6:      THINGS WE MAKE**

**SUB – THEME:**

Things we make in the community;

- (a) Play materials;
- ropes, sticks, strings, metre sticks, mats, baskets, hats
  - dolls
  - balls

					
mat	balls	dolls	ropes	sticks	hat

**2. Things we use in the home.**

Kitchen;      stove, plate, mortar/pestle, basket, ladle, pot,      spoon, mingling stick, saucepan.

Bedroom:      bed,      bedsheets.

Sitting room: mat, cushion,      chair, table

Wearing:      ornaments, jewelry,      footwear, clothes

**3. Materials used and their sources.**

Material	Source
Banana fibres	Banana plants
Sisal	Sisal plants
Clay soil	swamps

Palm leaves	Swamps and valleys
straws	factory
sticks	Bush/forest
grass	Bush
raffia	Swamps
thread	Factory
needle	Factory
bricks	Swamps/valleys
mud	Soil
sand	Lakeside
Iron sheets	Factory
tiles	factory
Timber/poles	forest

**4. Importance of the things we make.**

1. We use pots for keeping water.
2. We use balls, ropes, sticks, strings and dolls for playing.
3. We sit on mats in our homes.
4. We sell them and get money.
5. We use raffias for dancing.
6. Use threads and needles for sewing clothes.
7. We use bricks, blocks, tiles, grass, timber, poles for building.
8. We use sticks and straws for decoration.
9. They help us to know our culture.

**Activity:**

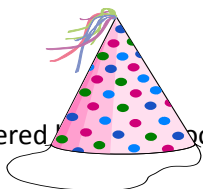
1. Pupils will write the uses of the things we make.

**5. Learner's activity**

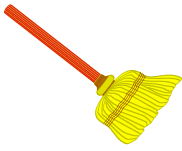
Name the materials used to make these things.



---



---



## TERM III - 2012

### Theme 7: Transport in our community

#### Sub theme: Means and uses of transport in our community.

1. What is transport?

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

Types of transport

- (a) road transport
- (b) air transport
- (c) railway transport
- (d) water transport

#### **Learner's activity;**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.
2. Name four types of transport.
3. Road transport;

#### **Means of transport used on the road.**

1. cars, buses, lorries, bicycles, animals e.g. horse, camel, donkey, motorcycles, pedestrians, taxis.



**Learner's activity;**

Draw the following means of transport.

A car	bus	train
lorry	bicycle	taxi

**3. Water transport;**

**Means of water transport.**

1. Canoe
2. Boat
3. Ship
4. Ferry

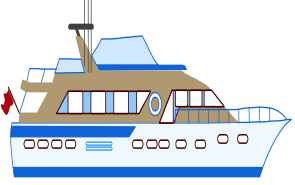
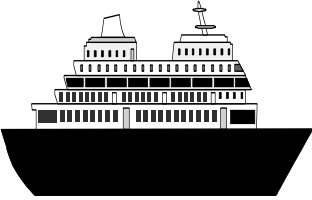
**Air transport**

**Means of air transport;**

1. Aeroplane
2. Helicopter
3. Paracute
4. Kite
5. Rocket
6. Tram

**Learners' activity.**

Name these means of transport.

**4. People who operate the means of transport.**

<b>Means</b>	<b>People</b>
Aeroplane	pilot
Ship	ship captain
Train	captain
Boat	sailor
Bicycle	cyclist
Motorcycle	cyclist
Bus	driver
Taxi	driver

**Activity**

Match	
Train	pilot
Boat	cyclist
Aeroplane	captain
Bicycle	sailor

**5. Uses of transport**

1. We use transport for carrying people.
2. We use transport for carrying food.
3. We use transport for carrying water.
4. We use transport for carrying charcoal.
5. We use transport for carrying cement.

6. We use transport for carrying animals.

**Learner's activity;**

1. Give four uses of transport to man.

**6. Road Safety**

**(a) Safe ways of using the road.**

1. Do not play on the road.
2. Following traffic signs.
3. Walking in single line.
4. Stop, look right, left and right again and cross.
5. Cross the road from the zebra crossing.
6. Use footpath.

**Un-safe ways of using the road.**

1. Playing on the road.
2. Not crossing from zebra crossing.
3. Crossing where roads meet/near a bend.
4. Crossing at junctions/near the top of a hill/between parked cars.
5. Throwing objects at moving vehicles.

**Learner's activities**

(a) Give any two ways of using the road safely;

1. \_\_\_\_\_,

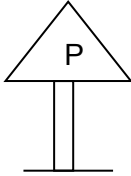
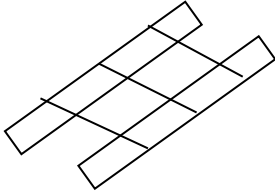
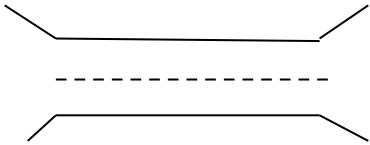
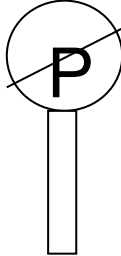
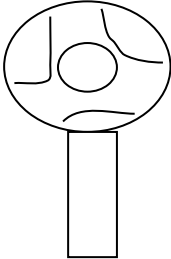
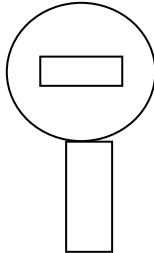
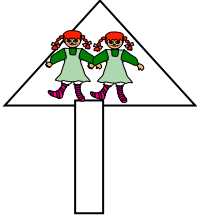

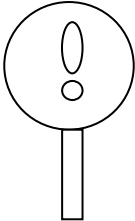
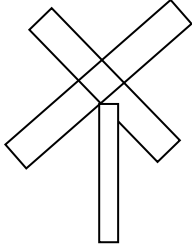

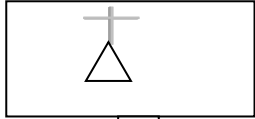
(b) Give any two un safe ways of using the road.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Road signs.**

1. Road safety signs are signs used on the road.
2. Road safety signs help us to use the road well.

**Examples of road signs:**

 <p>Parking</p>	 <p>Zebra crossing</p>
 <p>Bridge ahead</p>	 <p>No parking</p>
 <p>Round about</p>	 <p>No way through</p>
 <p>School ahead</p>	 <p>Humps ahead</p>
 <p>Accident ahead</p>	 <p>Railway crossing</p>
 <p></p>	 <p></p>

Animals crossing	Church a head
------------------	---------------

## 8. Dangerous things found on the road.

1. Land slides/falling rocks.
2. Pot holes
3. Water passengers
4. Broken bottles
5. Broken electric wires and poles
6. Land mines
7. Waste disposals.
8. Nails
9. Water

## Causes of road accidents

- Over speeding
- Over loading
- Drunkardness
- Pot holes
- Bad roads
- Bad vehicles
- Not following the road signs
- Over taking

## People who help in traffic

1. Policeman/police woman.
2. Parents
3. Teachers
4. Older children
5. Wardens
6. Lollipop men/women

## Activity

1. Name these dangerous things on the road.

## 9. Learners' activity

Draw these people who help us to cross the road.

- Traffic police
- Teachers
- Older children
- Wardens
- Parents

## **THEME 8: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY**

### **1. CAUSES OF COMMON ACCIDENTS IN OUR COMMUNITY**

What is an accident?

An accident is an unexpected injury on the body.

Or

An accident is sudden danger that hurts or injures a person's body.

### **2. Common causes of accidents.**

- Poor housing
- Fire
- Animals
- Sharp objects
- Vehicles
- Electricity
- Irresponsible behavior
- Violence
- Poison
- Medicine etc

#### **Activity:**

1. What is an unexpected injury on the body called? \_\_\_\_\_
2. List down any four causes of accidents

### **2. Types of accidents**

- burns, nose bleeding, cuts, breaking bones, falls, electric shock, drowning, choking, poisoning, bites, stings

#### **Burns**

Burns are caused by;

- Playing with fire
- Careless house keepers
- Careless handling of hot objects/things
- Limited space in the home/work place
- Keeping dangerous fuels in the house

### **Falls**

Falls are caused by;

- Running carelessly
- Rushing with no reason
- Rudeness
- Playing rough games
- Climbing

### **Activity**

1. Mention any five types of accidents
2. List down two causes of falls
3. Name two causes of burns

### **Cuts**

**Cuts are commonly caused by;**

- Playing with sharp objects e.g. nails, razorblades, pins, knives etc.
- Playing in unsecure places
- Playing/walking on rough places

### **Poisoning**

**Poisoning is commonly caused by;**

- Greediness
- Keeping poison near open places
- Carelessness
- Neglect over some substances

### **Bites**

**Bites are caused by;**

- Carelessness
- Children trying to discover more
- Rough playing

- Stray animals
- Playing in bush/long grass
- Bad handling of animals

**Activity;**

1. Name any two causes of poisoning
2. List down any three sharp objects
3. Give any three animals that cause bites

**Drowning**

Drowning can be caused by;

- Floods
- Bad swimming pools
- Untrained swimmers
- Negligence of concerned people
- Irresponsible behavior
- Playing near/on water bodies

**Road accidents**

Road accidents are commonly caused by;

- playing on the road.
- Careless drivers
- Bad roads
- Bad vehicles
- Unsteady riding on busy roads
- speaking on phone while driving
- Driving while drunk
- Not following road signs

**5. Prevention of road accidents;**

- By not overspeeding.
- By not overloading
- Following road signs.
- Not playing on the road
- Following traffic lights



### **Activity**

- Pupils discuss the ways of preventing accidents with the help of the teacher.

### **Activity;**

With the help of the teacher, pupils will discuss the ways of managing accidents.

### **Electric shock**

Causes of electric shock can be;

- Poor wiring
- Bad hearted people
- Children trying to discover
- Carelessness
- Broken wires
- Playing with electric gargets

### **Activity**

1. Name any two causes of drowning  
(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Why is it bad to play on the road?
3. List down 3 causes of electrical shock.

### **Preventing accidents in our homes/school;**

- Stop running unnecessarily
- Handle sharp objects carefully
- Keep away poison/medicine
- Wear shoes/gumboots when walking in bad places
- Not playing rough games
- Not playing near/on water bodies
- Not playing with unfamiliar animals
- Use medicines as instructed by health worker
- Avoid climbing
- Follow traffic rules when using roads
- Avoid playing in bushes
- Not playing with electric wires

- Not playing with electric wires
- Not speaking on phones while driving
- Not to drive when drunk

### **Activity**

Pupils discuss the ways of preventing accidents with the help of the teacher.

### **Managing accidents**

We can manage accidents by;

- Giving first aid
- Reporting
- Disconnect electric circuit
- Making an alarm
- Good feeding
- Daily cleaning
- Using bandage
- Rushing to hospital
- Put cold water on forehead incase of nose bleeding

### **Activity**

With the help of the teacher, pupils will discuss the ways of managing accidents.

### **First Aid**

(a) First Aid concept

What is first Aid?

- First Aid is first help given to an injured person before taken to hospital.
- A person who gets hurt in an accident is called a casualty.
- A person who gives first aid is a first aider.

### **Why do we give first aid?**

- to save life
- to reduce pain
- to promote recovery
- to prevent further injury
- to stop bleeding

### **Examples of first aid**

- Cooling burns with cold water
- Washing cuts with clean water
- Covering the cut with the bandage
- Pinching nose in case of the nose bleeding
- tying the cuts to stop bleeding
- disconnecting the circuit.

### **Activity**

1. Who is a first aider?
2. Give any three reasons why we give first aid.
3. What first aid can you give to a person who is bleeding through the nose?

### **First aid box (kit)**

What is a first aid kit?

First aid kit is a kit /box where things used to give first aid are kept.

### **Examples of first aid materials (things)**

- |       |                          |   |                                |
|-------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| (i)   | Soap                     | - | Washing hands/around cuts      |
| (ii)  | cotton wool              | - | for cleaning the cuts.         |
| (iii) | bandage                  | - | tying wounds/broken limbs      |
| (iv)  | razorblade               | - | cutting plaster, strings etc   |
| (v)   | Safety pins              | - | removing objects from the body |
| (vi)  | Iodine/spirit            | - | Cleaning cuts to kill germs    |
| (vii) | Medicine/Asprine/panadol | - | pain killers                   |

### **Where to find first aid kits**

- Hospitals
- Schools
- Hotels
- Vehicles
- Homes
- Aircrafts etc

### **Activity**

1. What is a first aid kit?
2. Write down any three places where first aid kits are found.
3. Why does a first aider carry cotton wool in the first aid kit?

4. \_\_\_\_\_ if for removing objects from the body.

## TERM III NEWS:

**THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY**

**SUB THEME: ROLES OF PEOPLE WHO KEEP PEACE AND SECURITY**

People who provide us with security;

**(a) At home;**

1. Parents
2. Grand parents
3. Children
4. House keepers
5. Security guards.

**(b) At school**

1. Teachers
2. Children
3. Prefects
4. Non teaching staff
5. Security guards.

**(c) In the community**

1. Police
2. Religious leaders
3. The army
4. L.D.U's (Local Defence Unit)
5. L.C's Local Council members.
6. Elders
7. Security guards.
8. Cultural leaders e.g. kings

### Activity

Draw people who provide us with peace and security.

--	--	--

children	teachers	parents
policemen	Grand father	A soldier

**Roles of people who keep peace and security.**

**(a) Teachers;**

1. Teachers guide and counsel children.
2. Teachers teacher children.
3. Teachers provide rules and regulations to children.
4. Teachers enforce discipline.

**(b) Parents;**

1. Parents guide and counsel children.
2. Parents enforce discipline in children.
3. Parents provide family needs to children.

**(c) Children;**

1. Children obey rules and regulations.
2. Children guide their friends.
3. Children protect their friends.
4. Children report bad behaviours to elders.

**(d) Police;**

1. Police keeps law and order.
2. Police counsel and enforce discipline.
3. Police protect people and their property.

**(e) Religious leaders;**

1. They guide and counsel children.
2. They enforce societal norms.
3. They preach the word of God.

**Learner's activity;**

1. Name any two people who provide us with peace and security at;  
(a) School \_\_\_\_\_ (b) at home \_\_\_\_\_  
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
2. How are these people important in our community?  
(a) Police men  
(b) Priests
3. Write the following in full;  
(a) L.D.U \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) L.C \_\_\_\_\_

**Ways of promoting peace and security.**

1. Praying
2. Following rules and regulations
3. Obeying rules
4. Thanking
5. Forgiving
6. Sharing
7. Helping
8. Guiding others.
9. Greeting

**Learner's activity**

Read and draw

People praying	Children greeting

Children helping one another	Children sharing

**Importance of promoting peace and security.**

We need security to;

1. Respect one another.
2. Love one another.
3. Co-operate with others.
4. Have freedom of speech.
5. Move freely.
6. Grow and develop well.

**Effects of insecurity.**

Insecurity causes;-

1. Death
2. Hunger
3. Famine
4. Divorce
5. Child abuse
6. Disabilities.
7. Loss of job.
8. Fights
9. Fear
10. Trauma
11. Dropping out of school.
12. Homelessness
13. Displacement
14. Loss of property

**Learners' activity;**

1. Identify three ways of promoting peace and security.
2. Give two reasons why we need peace and security in our community.
3. Mention three effects of insecurity in the community.

**Theme 10: Child protection**

**Sub-theme: Child work and child abuse.**

**Children's work at home.**

1. They fetch water.
2. They do house work.
3. They collect firewood.
4. They dig in the garden.

**Basic needs of children.**

Children need the following;

- a. food, clothes, water, shelter, medical care, love.
- b. They need to live in a peaceful environment.

**Activity;**

1. Draw the needs of children.

clothes	Food	Houses	Water

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

**Bad acts done to children.**

**Child abuse**

Child abuse is the way children are mistreated.

**Forms of child abuse**

1. Beating them
2. Child sacrifice
3. Child labour
4. Kidnapping
5. Rape
6. Defilement
7. Making children carry heavy loads.
8. Harsh punishments
9. Denial of basic needs.

**Activity**



1. What is child abuse?
2. Name these forms of child abuse.

**Effects of child abuse.**

1. anger, sadness, loneliness, pain, hatred, lame, worry, deaf, fear, shame, death, isolation

**Ways of child protection.**

1. Child to child monitoring.
2. Reporting incidents.
3. Using educational messages e.g. young talk, straight talk
4. Parental guidance.

**Activity**

1. Identify three effects of child abuse.
2. Give three ways of child protection

**Children's rights.**

Children have a right to;-

- a. Education.
- b. Good feeding
- c. Clean environment.
- d. Medical care.
- e. Play
- f. Pray
- g. Freedom of speech

**Learner's activity**

1. Give any four rights of children.
2. State any four ways of child abuse.

**Theme 12: Recreation, festivals and holidays.**

**Sub-theme: Recreation activities at home and school.**

These are;

1. Going for a picnic.
2. Resting
3. Listening to music
4. Telling and listening to stories.

5. Paying a visit.
6. Reading for pleasure.
7. Playing and watching games.
8. Swimming.

### **Importance of recreation activities.**

We need them for;

1. Learning
2. Amusement
3. Enjoyment
4. Fun
5. Rest
6. Entertainment
7. Exercises

### **Activity**

1. Draw these activities done at school.  
(a) Swimming (b) Resting
2. Give three uses of recreation activities.

### **Cultural festivals**

These are;-

1. Naming e.g. twins and cultures.
2. Initiation e.g. circumcision, de-toothing, tattooing, naming.

### **Importance of initiation**

Initiation can be for;-

- (a) Identity (b) Recognition.

### **Activity**

1. Name the children born on the same day by the same mother at the same time.
2. Mention one group of people who circumcise the men.
3. Give one importance of initiation.
4. Give special names given to twins.

### **Holidays**

Types of holidays

- (a) School holidays
- (b) National and public holidays.
- (c) Religious holidays

**1. School Holidays**

- (a) Term I (ii) Term II (iii) Term III

**2. National and public holidays.**

- (a) Independence day.
- (b) Women's day
- (c) Labour day
- (d) Heros day
- (e) Liberation day

**3. Religious holidays.**

- (a) Martyrs day
- (b) Christmas day
- (c) Iddi day
- (d) Easter day

**Activity**

- 1. Give two types of holidays.
- 2. Mention two examples of religious holidays.
- 3. Name one natural holiday.

**(b) Importance of holidays e.g.**

- 1. To rest when not at school.
- 2. To help parents at school.
- 3. To celebrate.
- 4. Visiting friends and relatives
- 5. Praying
- 6. Merry making

**Activity**

- 1. Draw;
  - (a) Children playing at school
  - (b) At home on Christmas holiday.

2. Give one importance of holidays.