

-SCHEME OF WORK FOR LITERACY II P.3 TERM II 2014

WK	DAY	PD	THEME	SUB-THEME	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS / TECHNIQUES	ACTIVITIES	SKILLS AND VALUES	INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	REF	R M
1	1	1	Managing resources in our division	Basic resources	<p>Definition A resource is something which can be used to help get / achieve an aim. A resource is something or object used for a certain purpose.</p> <p>Basic resources These are things which we use in our day to day life.</p> <p>Examples of basic resources. -Water -Time -Money -Food Fuel (firewood & charcoal)</p>	-Definition resource, basic resources. -Naming basic resources.	Explanation question and answer	Definition Naming drawing.	Critical thinking. Self awareness Problem solving.	A chart showing basic resources. Chalkboard illustration.	Primary school curriculum P.3 pg. 35. Dictionary Teachers own collection.	
	2				<p>Water -Sources of water (a) – Natural sources of water. (b)- Artificial sources of water.</p> <p>-Natural sources These are God made sources of water. Examples of natural sources of water. -lakes – ocean - well -rivers - swamps – streams. -rain (main natural source of water).</p>	-Naming sources of water. -Defining natural resources of water. -Naming natural sources of water. -Mentioning the main natural sources of water.	Discussion Explanation	Defining Naming Drawing.	Appreciation concern.	A chart showing natural sources of water.	Primary school curriculum P.3 Pg 35. Dictionary. Teachers own collection.	

3				<p>-Artificial sources of water. Definition: These are man made sources of water. Examples: -boreholes, wells - ponds - dams Uses of water Domestic uses of water -Drinking - Bathing - Washing - Cooking. -Mopping houses. Feeding animals. Irrigating plants or watering. Other uses of water -Used in industries. -Transport activities. -Producing electricity. -For recreation activities. E.g. swimming, boat racing rafting.</p>	<p>-Defining artificial sources of water. Naming examples of artificial source of water. -</p>	<p>-Question and answer. -Discussion</p>	<p>Defining Naming Drawing</p>	<p>Appreciation critical thinking</p>	<p>A chart showing artificial sources of water.</p>	<p>Pg. 35 Dictionary.</p>	
4		<p>Managing resource in our division</p>	<p>Basic resources</p>	<p>Time. Time is the length of a period. It helps us to accomplish tasks. Money Money is a means of paying for things in form of coins and bank notes. Banking: Banking is a system of keeping money safely. Examples of banks in Uganda</p>	<p>-Naming basic resources. -Defining; time, money banking. -Mentioning examples of banks in Uganda.</p>	<p>Discussion Question and answer. Explanation</p>					

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Centenary bank -Stanbic bank -Bank of Baroda -Bank of Uganda (B.O.U) -Crane Bank. -Barclays bank etc 						
	5	Managing resource in our division	Basic resources	<p>Saving Saving means to store money for future use.</p> <p>Ways of saving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -in banks -in wooden or metallic box. <p>Other ways of saving money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Buying property e.g land, animals, building houses etc. -Avoiding over spending. <p>Why do we save?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For future use. (b) For meeting needs. (c) Improving standards of living. (d) Avoid wastage. 	<p>Defining the term records.</p> <p>Mentioning examples of records.</p> <p>Telling uses of records.</p>	<p>Discussion.</p> <p>Explanation.</p>	<p>Defining.</p> <p>Writing.</p> <p>Reading</p>	<p>Responsibility</p> <p>Concern.</p> <p>Honesty.</p>		
		6	Records	<p>A written document which is kept and can be used in future.</p> <p>e.g. -birth certificate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - registers -mark lists -Immunisation cards. -Death certificate. - Baptism card <p>Uses of records</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -For future use. For evidence. For information. For reference 						
2		1	Managing	Spending	Spending is using	Defining the term spending	Discussion	Defining.	Responsibility	

			<p>resource in our division</p>	<p>resources</p> <p>money to pay for goods and services. <u>Things we use and spend money on.</u> -Food - Clothes -Education -Health (medical) -Transport -Communication <u>Ways of spending wisely.</u> <u>-Budgeting.</u> A budget is a plan of how to get and spend money wisely. <u>-Negotiating.</u> To reach an agreement by discussion. <u>Prioritising.</u> Choosing something which is more important than the other. <u>-Comparing quality</u> Looking at how things are similar or different from one another. <u>-Comparing prices.</u> Looking at different prices of goods and services.</p>	<p>resources.</p> <p>Mentioning the things we use and spend on.</p> <p>Mentioning ways of spending wisely.</p>	<p>Explanation</p>	<p>Mentioning</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Reading</p>	<p>Concern</p> <p>Honesty</p>	<p>Chalkboard illustration.</p>		
		&									
		2									
		3	<p>Project</p>	<p>-A piece of work that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim. -It is also an activity carried out in order to get knowledge, skills and money. Examples of projects. -Bee keeping. -Tree planting.</p>	<p>- Defining the term project.</p>						

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poultry keeping. -Brick making. -Drama groups 							
		4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing for a project Things needed to start up a project. -Money -space -time - knowledge / skills. How to manage a project. -Record keeping. Commitment. -Checking or supervision. -Maintainance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mentioning things needed to start up a project. -Describing how to manage a project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion. Explanation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentioning. Describing Reading Writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibility Concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalkboard illustration 		
			Keeping peace in our Division.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living in peace with others. Peace is living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with one another. Ways of living in peace with one another. -Observing rules and regulations. -Respecting each other. -Recognising and respecting differences between people e.g. blind, deaf, dumb, stummeries etc. -Playing with one another. -Participating in work. Importance of living in peace -Promotes development -Improves on the standards of living. Our class rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining the term peace. Mentioning ways of living in peace with one another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation Demonstration. Experimentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining Role playing demonstrating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assertiveness Self esteem Non violent conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalkboard illustration 		
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing the importance of living in peace. Writing the class rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion Explanation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing reading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self awareness Concern Belonging. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalkboard illustration. A list if class rules on a chart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school curriculum bk 3 pg. 36. Teachers 		

				<p>1. 2. 3. Importance of rules</p>						own collection	
				School rules and regulations	Writing school rules and regulations.	Explanation Discovery	Reading Writing	Cooperation Appreciation Interpersonal relationship	A chart showing school rules and regulations.	Teachers own collection	
			Child rights, needs and their importance	<p>Who is a child? A child is a person who is below or under 18 years. - Acts of child abuse. - Ways of stopping child abuse. What are children's rights? These are the natural freedom of a child. Examples of children's rights - A right to education. - A right to medical care. - A right to equal and fair treatment. - A right to belong to a clan/lineage or tribe. - A right to have basic needs e.g. water, food etc. - A right to have a name. - A right to know his parents. - Children's rights help them to grow socially.</p>	<p>Defining the term child, children's rights. Writing children's rights.</p>	<p>Discussion. Explanation.</p>	<p>Writing Defining reading</p>	<p>Appreciation Concern belonging</p>	A chart showing children's rights.	Primary school curriculum bk3 pg36 Mk sst bk	
7		Keeping peace in our division	Importance of children's rights and needs.	<p>- Children's rights help children to be protected from any form of abuses. - children's rights help</p>	Writing the importance of children's rights and needs.	Discussion	Writing Reading Pronouncing.	Concern Respect Care.	Chalkboard Illustration.		

				children to fit in the society, morally							
			Children's responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Respect elders e.g. teachers, parents and other children. -Keep law and order. -Promote interests of his country. -Develop talents for personal benefits and others. Work for the goodness and unity of his family and society. -Support parents' effort in promoting children's welfare. -Avoid misusing their rights. -Respect the rights of others. -Support children with special needs. 	<p>Writing children's responsibilities. Drawing some of the children's responsibilities.</p>	Demonstration. Question and answer.	Drawing Reading Writing.	Appreciation. Respect concern	Chalkboard illustration.		
			Keeping peace in our division	<p>Importance of children's responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It helps a child to manage time. -For healthy growth and development of a child. -For peacefully learning 	-Writing the importance of children's responsibility.	Explanation Discussion	Reading writing	Concern care	Chalkboard illustration.		

-SCHEME OF WORK FOR LITERACY II P.3 TERM III 2014

WK	DAY	THEME	SUB THEME	L/AREA	CONTENT	COMPETENCES	METHODS	ACTIVITY	SKILLS & VALUES	L/AIDS	REF	REM
					Define a custom Examples of customs - Greeting - Praying - Sharing - Washing hands - Cultural practice - Define culture - Give examples of cultural practices like marriage, naming children , dressing , language , music , burial , tattooing , detoothering , circumcission	- Taking about customs cultural practices. - Discussing the examples of cultural practices. - Telling related stories	Story telling Discussion Role playing demonstration	Discussing Writing Listening	Appreciation Love Co-operation Critical thinking	A chart showing some cultural practice like Dance , marriage	Mk Stand ar d SST Bk3 Pg 4 Prima ry schoo l curr. BK3 Pg 43	
					Food - Define food - Traditional dishes of different Tribes (staple foods) - Food taboos (what it is ?) - Examples of food taboos.	- Discussing about food - Discussing about food taboos - Telling related stories	Discussion Story telling	Discussing Writing Listening Reading	Awareness Critical thinking	Samples of food like	- do-	
					Importance of customs - They promote culture - They help members to become acceptable in the society. - They help tame people's behavior. - They help people to keep their values - They help people to learn more about their culture. - They help people to be gentle - They help people to please God - Customs help in people	- Talking about the importance of customs - Telling stories about customs.	Story telling Discussion Demonstration	Story telling Discussion Demonstration	Appreciation Co-operation Responsibility Loyalty respect	Bible Qur'an	Prima ry schoo l curr BK3 Pg 43	
					Define Gender Gender is the state of being a male or female . <u>What makes me a boy / girl?</u> - Bod parts Some body parts of boys are different from those of girls. - Dressing	Describing gender. - Telling the differences between boys and girls. - Writing activities done by boys and girls.	Discussion Role play Demonstration Question and	Writing Answering question s	Cooperatio n Appreciatio n Friendship	Cooperati on Appreciat ion Friendshi	A chart showi ng activiti es done by	

				<p>There are some specific clothes for male and females.</p> <p>Activities for boys and girls</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Boys</th> <th>Girls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Building</td> <td>Cooking</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grazing animal</td> <td>Collecting firewood</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hunting</td> <td>Cleaning the home</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Splitting firewood</td> <td>Digging</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Digging</td> <td>Looking after babies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Providing security</td> <td>Fetching water.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fetching water</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Boys	Girls	Building	Cooking	Grazing animal	Collecting firewood	Hunting	Cleaning the home	Splitting firewood	Digging	Digging	Looking after babies	Providing security	Fetching water.	Fetching water			answer		formation	p	children at home	
Boys	Girls																										
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Digging	Looking after babies																										
Providing security	Fetching water.																										
Fetching water																											
				<p>EQUITY – Equity means equal and fair treatment of both boys and girls.</p> <p>Examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educating both boy and a girl child. - Giving equal shares to children in a family 	<p>Describing equity</p> <p>Identifying examples of equal and fair treatments of both boys and girls</p>	<p>Question & answer</p> <p>discussion</p>	<p>Answering question</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Reading</p>	<p>Empathy</p> <p>Appreciation</p> <p>Awareness</p>		<p>Primary school curr</p> <p>Pg 43 Bk3</p>																	

LITERACY II LESSON NOTES FOR P.3 TERM II 2014

MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION.

Basic resources.

- A resource is something which can be used to help get or achieve an aim.
- A resource is something or object used for a certain purpose.
- Basic resources are the things which we use in our day today life.

Examples of basic resources.

- (i) Water.
- (ii) Time
- (iii) Money
- (iv) Food
- (v) Fuel i.e. firewood and charcoal.

WATER

Sources of water

A source is where something begins from e.g. a river.
We have both natural and artificial sources of water.

Natural source

These are God – made sources of water.

Examples of natural sources of water.

- (i) Lakes - springs
- (ii) Oceans
- (iii) Wells
- (iv) Streams
- (v) Rivers
- (vi) Swamps
- (vii) Rainfall is the main natural source of water.

Artificial sources of water

These are man-made sources of water.

Examples of artificial sources of water.

- (i) Boreholes
- (ii) Ponds
- (iii) dams
- (iv) wells

Water harvesters

- Tanks
- Drums
- Jerrycans
- Pots

- Basins
- Buckets

Uses of water

Domestic uses of water

- (a) Water is used for cooking
- (b) We use water for drinking
- (c) It is used for bathing.
- (d) It is used for washing.
- (e) We use water for mopping houses.
- (f) It is used for feeding animals.
- (g) It is used for watering.
- (h) It is used for mixing some building materials eg. Sand , cement, concrete

Other uses of water.

- Used for transport
- Water is used in industries to cool the machines and wash them.
- Water is used in producing electricity.
- Water is used for recreation activities e.g. swimming, boat racing, raffling.
- Water is used for irrigation

TIME

- Time is the length of a period.
- It helps us to accomplish tasks.

MONEY

Money is a means of paying for things in form of coins and bank notes.

Money is a medium of exchange.

Examples of currencies

- Uganda - Shillings
- Kenya - shilling
- America - Dollars

BANKING

What is banking?

Banking is a system of keeping money safely.

Examples of Banks in Uganda.

- (a) Bank of Uganda or Central Bank (B.O.U)
- (b) Stanbic bank
- (c) Crane bank
- (d) Barclays bank
- (e) D.F.C.U bank
- (f) Centenary bank
- (g) Bank of Baroda
- (h) K.C.B bank
- (i) Post bank etc.

Uses of banks

- To keep money safely
- To give loans to people
- To keep important documents eg land titles
- For employment

SAVING

Saving means to store money for future use.

Ways of saving

- (i) In the bank
- (ii) In a wooden or metallic box.

Other ways of saving money

- (a) By buying property e.g. land, animals, building houses.
- (b) By avoiding over spending.

Why do we save?

- (i) For future use.
- (ii) For meeting our needs.
- (iii) Improving standards of living.
- (iv) Avoiding wastage.

RECORDS

What are records?

A record is a written document which is kept and can be used in future.

Examples of records.

- Birth certificates
- Registers.
- Mark lists
- Immunization cards
- Marriage certificates
- Death certificates
- Baptism card

Uses of records

- (a) For future use
- (b) For references
- (c) For evidence
- (d) For information

Activity

Telling and retelling a story in relation to saving money.

Spending resources.

Spending is using money to pay for goods and services.

Things we use and spend money on.

- (a) Food
- (b) Clothes
- (c) Transport
- (d) Education
- (e) Health
- (f) Communication
- (g) Weddings and introductions

Ways of spending wisely.

-Budgeting

A budget is a plan of how to get and spend money wisely.

Negotiating

To reach an agreement by discussion.

Prioritizing

Choosing something which is more important than others.

Comparing quality.

Looking at how things are similar or different from one another.

Comparing prices.

Looking at different prices of goods and services.

Role playing / story telling / simple dialogue.

PROJECTS

What is a project?

A project is a piece of work that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.

It is also an activity carried out in order to get knowledge, skills and money.

Examples of projects.

- Bee keeping
- Poultry keeping
- Tree planting
- Brick making
- Drama group
- Piggery
- Fish farming etc.

Preparing for a project

Things needed to start up a project.

- (a) Money

- (b) Time
- (c) Space
- (d) Knowledge / skills

How to manage a project.

- Record keeping
- Commitment
- Checking or supervision
- Maintenance

KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUB-COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY / DIVISION

What is peace?

Peace is living in a friendly and calm atmosphere with one another.

Ways of living in peace with one another.

- (a) Observing rules and regulations.
- (b) Respecting each other
- (c) Recognizing and respecting differences between people e.g. blind, deaf, dumb etc.
- (d) Playing with one another.
- (e) Participating in work.

Importance of living in peace

- (i) Promotes unity.
- (ii) Promotes development i.e. education, transport, businesses etc.
- (iii) Improves on the standards of living.
- (iv) Promotes tourism.

Our class rules.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

School rules and regulations.

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

Importance of rules and regulations

- Rules promotes discipline
- Rules promotes respect
- Rules reduce accidents
- Rules promote peace

Child rights, needs and their importance.

Who is a child?

A child is a person who is below / under 18 years of age.

What are children's rights?

These are the natural freedom of a child.

What is child abuse?

Child abuse is the denying of a child his or her rights.

Acts of child abuse.

- Beating
- Child battering
- Denying children food
- Child labour
- Child sacrifice
- Bad touches
- Intimidation
- Defilement
- Rape
- Denial of education
- Force marriages

Examples of children's rights.

- A right to education.
- A right to medical care
- A right to belong to a clan, lineage or tribe
- A right to equal and fair treatment.
- A right to have a name.
- A right to know his / her parents.
- A right to have basic needs e.g. water, food etc.
- A right to play.

Importance of children's rights and needs.

- (a) Children's rights help them to grow healthy and socially.
- (b) Children's rights help children to be protected from any form of abuses.
- (c) Children's rights help children to fit in the society morally. (To be morally upright).

Children's responsibility.

- Respect elders e.g. teachers, parents and other children.
- Keep law and order.
- Promote good behaviour.
- Promote interest of his country.
- Develop talents for personal benefits and others.
- Support parents effort in promoting children's welfare.
- Avoid misusing their rights.
- Respect the rights of others.
- Support children with special needs.
- Work for the goodness and unity of his family and society.

Importance of children's responsibility

- (a) It helps a child to manage time.
- (b) For healthy growth and development of a child.

(c) For peaceful learning.

Ways of stopping child abuse

- By teaching children their rights.
- By punishing those who abuse children's rights
- Children should value their rights.

Causes of child abuse

- Poverty
- Broken families
- Wars
- Alcoholism
- Death of parents
- Indiscipline children
- Insecurity
- Early marriage

Effects of child abuse.

- Increased number of street children
- Death may occur
- Early pregnancies
- School dropouts
- Indiscipline of children like stealing
- Permanent deformation or lameness.

LITERACY II LESSON NOTES FOR P.3 TERM III 2014

CULTURE AND GENDER.

What is a custom?

- A custom is an acceptable behavior in the society.

Examples of customs.

- Greeting
- Praying
- Sharing
- Washing hands before and after eating.
- Kneeling down to show respect to elders

Culture practice

What is culture?

Culture is a special way of doing things in a particular society.

Examples of cultural practices.

- Baganda kneel down while greeting & serving food.
- Circumcision like sebei , Bagisu
- Detoothing like Kumamus , Sebei
- Totooing like Karimojongs
- Celebrating the birth of twins
- Marriage ceremony
- Introduction ceremony
- Different tribes practice different cultural dances
- Different tribes speak different languages
- Different tribes have different styles of dressing.

Marriage

Marriage is when a man and a woman stay together as husband and wife.

Marriage starts with courtship

What is courtship? This is when a man and a woman talk to one another about getting married.

According to Ugandan laws , a person below eighteen years is not allowed to get married

Types of marriages.

- Religious marriage - By religious leaders
- Customally marriage - By parents
- Civil marriage - By court

Food

What is food?

Food is anything good to eat or drink.

Traditional dishes of different tribes (staple foods)

Tribe	Traditional dishes
Baganda	Matooke (Bananas)
Banyankole	Millet
Basoga	Sweet potatoes

Food taboos. A taboo is something which is forbidden in a culture or religion.

What is food taboo?

Food taboo is a forbidden food.

Examples of food taboos.

- Moslems are not allowed to eat pork.
- Long ago women were not allowed to eat chicken , eggs and mutton.
- One is not allowed to eat his or her totem.
- Importance of customs
- Customs promote culture
- Customs promote unity
- They help members to become acceptable in the society
- Customs tame peoples behavior.
- Customs help people to keep and promote values
- Customs help people to learn more about their culture
- Customs help to be gentle
- Customs help people to please God.

GENDER

What is gender?

Gender is the fact of being male or female.

What makes me a boy or a girl?

- Body parts
Some body parts of boys are different from those of girls.
- Dressing
There are some specific clothes for males and females.
- Activities for boys and girls

BOYS	GIRLS
Building	Cooking
Grazing	Collecting firewood
Hunting	Cleaning the home
Splitting firewood	Digging
Digging	Looking after babies
Providing security	Fetching water
Fetching water	

EQUITY

What is equity?

- Equity means equal and fair treatment of both boys and girls.
- Educating both a boy and a girl child.
- Giving equal shares to both gender (sexes) in a family.
- Equal distribution of work
- Recognition of children with special needs
- (Taking care of children with special needs, the same way like others)