

BUDO JUNIOR SCHOOL

REMEDIAL WORK 2020 - SET THREE

LITERACY I – PRIMARY THREE

Time allowed: 1 hour

Name : _____

Stream : _____ **Date:** _____

LIVINGTHINGS (ANIMALS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY)

Living things: are the things which have live. They are two main groups of living things. These are **plants and animals**.

Examples of living things

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| -people | -maize plant | -cow | -earth worm |
| -goat | -birds | - insects | etc |

Characteristics of living things

- They grow
- They reproduce
- They respire/breathe
- They feed
- They excrete
- They respond to stimuli

Other groups of living things are insects, birds, bacteria, fungi, protozoa.

Activity

1. What are living things?
2. Write down the two main groups of living things.
3. Give three examples of living things.
4. State any four characteristics of living things.

Non-livings

They are things which do not have life.

Examples of non-living things are;

- | | | | |
|-------|------|--------|-------|
| Stone | soil | Pencil | rocks |
| Pens | air | Houses | etc |



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com
System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Characteristics of non-living things.

- They do not move.
- They do not reproduce.
- They do not respire/breathe.
- They do not respond to stimuli
- They do not grow
- They do not feed
- They do not excrete

Activity

1. Give the meaning of non-living things.

2. Write down three examples of non-living things.

i) _____ (iii) _____

ii) _____

3. Why is a stone called a non-living thing.

4. Mention any three characteristics of non-living things.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

Animals

There are two types of animals namely;

- Wild animals
- Domestic animals

Domestics animals are animals that are kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals include:

Cows	pigs	donkeys	sheep	cats
Goats	dogs	rabbits	horses	bulls

Wild animals

Examples of wild animals

lions	leopard	elephant	zebra	snake	etc
-------	---------	----------	-------	-------	-----



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com

System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Characteristics of animals

- Most animals have four legs
- Some have hooves
- some eat grass
- Some eat meat or flesh
- Some animals' bodies are covered with fur/hair.

Activity

1. Define the following terms

a. Domestic animals

b. Wild animals

2. Write down the two types of animals in your sub-county.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Give two examples of wild animals.

i) _____ ii) _____

4. Mention any two characteristics of animals.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Give the difference between wild animals and domestic animals.

6. Write down any two examples of domestic animals.

i) _____ ii) _____

Uses of domestic animals

- Some domestic animals guard our homes e.g dogs.
- We get meat from animals like cows, donkey, camel.
- Animals help to carry heavy things i.e donkey, camel.
- They add manure to the soil like cow dung.
- We get skins and hides from cows and goats.
- Animals are used for ploughing like bulls and donkeys.



Uses of wild animals

- They give us skin and hides.
- They give us bush meat.
- We sell them and get money
- Elephants give us ivory
- They attract tourist.
- They maintain the natural beauty of an area
- Some act as clan symbols

Activity

1. Write down four uses of wild animals.

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

2. Why do people keep animals at home?

- i) _____
- ii) _____

Habitats of animals

What is a habitat?

A habitat is a home of living things.

Soil as a habitat.

The following are animals that use soil as their habitats.

Rats, squirrels, snakes, wild rabbits, earthworms.

Water as a habitat (Animals in swamps and in water)

A swamp is a water logged area with some plants in it.

A swamp can be called a wetland.

Examples of animals which live in swamps

Some snakes, monitor, lizard, snails, slug, crocodile, mud fish, earth worm.

Water animals are animals that live in water. Animals that live in water are called aquatic animals.



Examples of aquatic animals are

Fish, crab, slugs, crocodile, hippotamus, frogs.

A pond

A pond is a small pool of water. Some ponds are natural and others are manmade. A pond can be found in homes, schools, and hotels.

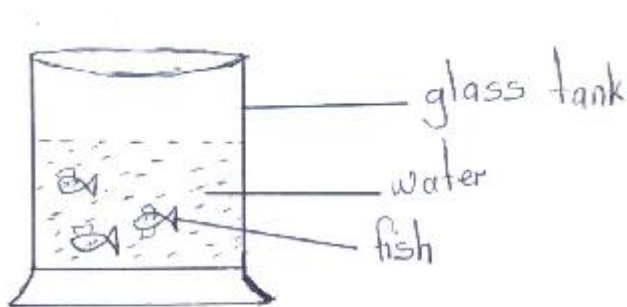
Examples of animals found in a pond.

Fish, frogs, snails, slugs

An aquarium

This is a glass tank where fish and other water animals are kept in our homes.

Picture of an aquarium



Places where an aquarium can be found are hotels, schools compound, homes etc.

Homes of some animals.

The table below shows animals with their homes.

Animals	Homes
pig	sty
cattle	byre (kraal)
dog	kennel
lion	den
spider	web
fish	water
birds	net/trees
wild animals	forest, bush
sheep	pen
horse	stable
rabbits	hatch
bee	bee hive

Animals in our school compound; there are both wild and domestic animals e.g snakes, goats, geckes, pigs, lizards, cats, cow, rats etc

Animals in school garden.

Snakes

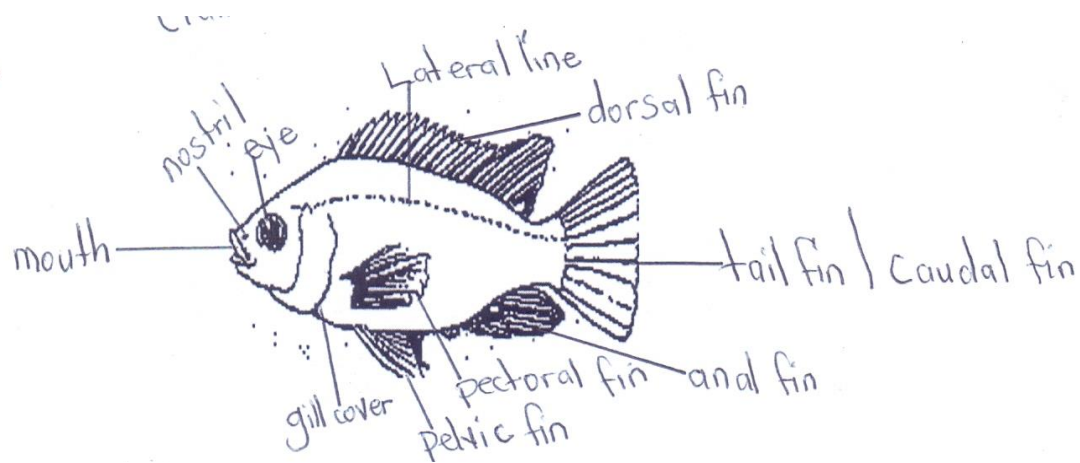
squirrels

Eaarth worms

rats

Fish

Parts of a fish



Uses of parts of a fish.

Eyes – used for seeing

nostril – Used for smelling food.

mouth – Used for feeding

gill cover - protects the gills from damage

gills – Used for breathing.

Pectoral/fin and pelvic fins are used to control the speed when the fish is going upwards or downwards.

Scales: used for body protection.

Tail fin: Is used for body steering and moving around corner.

Lateral lines: Is used for sensing danger

Dorsal fin: Used for protection.

Fish

Fish are aquatic animals

Aquatic animals are animals which live in water.

Fish breathe through gills and fins and tails for swimming

Fish are found in lakes, rivers, ponds and aquarium.

Types of fish

Tilapia

cut fish

mud fish

Lung fish

Nile perch

Uses of fish to man.

-They are sources of proteins

-Scales are used to make bags and belts.

-Fish help to control mosquito larvae

-Fish bone is used in manufacturing of animal feeds.

-Some people get jobs e.g fishmongers.

-People sell fish and get money.



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com

System developed by -- Lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Methods of catching fish.

By using hooks

By using fishing nets

By using baskets

Fish preservation

This is the way of keeping fish for a long time without going bad.

How can we preserve fish?

-By smoking it

-By salting it

-By sun drying it

-By refrigerating it

-By canning/ tinning it.

Animals in the forest.

In the forest we find animals like lions, monkeys, foxes, elephant, buffalos etc.

Activity

1. What are aquatic animals? _____

2. Write down three examples of animals that live in soil.

i) _____ (iii) _____

ii) _____

3. Mention any three aquatic animals.

i) _____ (iii) _____

ii) _____

4. Write down any two places where we find an aquarium.

i) _____ ii) _____

5. Give the breathing organ for a fish.

6. Mention any two methods of fish preservation.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Which food value do we get from fish?



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com

System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Animal movement

Ways of movement

1. Crawling
2. Hopping
3. Flying
4. Walking
5. Gliding
6. Wriggling
7. swimming

animals

lizard, chameleon, tortoise
frogs, grasshoppers, locusts, toads
butterflies, houseflies, bees
cows, dogs, hens, man
snails, slug, snake
caterpillar, earthworm, maggots
fish, duck, swans, geese

Why animals move from one place to another.

- To get food
- to get water
- For protection
- for shelter
- To look for their young ones.
- To look for friendship
- To look for new homes
- To look for company

Activity

1. Give ways through which these animals move.

- a. cows _____
- b. chameleon _____
- c. caterpillar _____
- d. snake _____
- e. fish _____

2. Mention four reasons why animals move from one place to another.

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



Animal weapons

These are ways through which animals protect themselves.

Animals protect themselves in different ways like.

- By changing the colour of the skin e.g chameleon.
- By running away and hiding from their enemies (rats, dogs, rabbits)
- Some bite (snakes)
- Some fight using horns. (cows, goats, buffalo, kob)

Animals and their weapons.

Animals	weapon
Cow	horns, hooves
Goat	horns
Snake	fang
Cat	claws
Dog	teeth
Bed bug	bad smell
Snail	shell

Activity

1. Which animal protects itself by biting?

2. Write any one poisonous animal.

3. How does a chameleon protect itself?

4. Write down any two ways how animals protect themselves.

i) _____

ii) _____

Animals and their young ones.

Animals

cow
pig
goat
sheep
monkey
dog
cat
lion
elephant
fish
frog/toad
rabbit
horse
hen

young ones

calf
piglet
kid
lamb
baby
puppy
kitten
cub
calf
fry
tadpole
kitten
foal
chick

Animal sounds

Animal

lion
dog
cow
goat
bees
cat
bird
man
elephant
monkey
baby
cock
snake
sheep
hen
donkey

sound

roars
barks
mows
bleats
buzz/hum
purrs/mews/meows
sings
speaks
trumpets
chatters
cries
crows
hisses
bleats
clucks
brays



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com

System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Why do animals make different sounds?

- When they are hungry/ thirsty.
- When they are sick
- When they are looking for their young ones.
- When they are angry or annoyed.

Activity

1. Give two reasons why animals make sounds.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Match correctly

Lion	baby
Sheep	kitten
Cat	lamb
Monkey	cub

Things got from animal products.

Things made from skins/hides

Shoes bags

Belt hat

Drums jacket etc

Uses of hooves, bones and horns.

-for making glue

-for making button

-for making shoe soles.

Things made from milk

Butter

Ghee

Yoghurt

Ice cream

Cheese

Margarine



Meat from animals

-cow	- beef
-pig	-pork
-sheep	-mutton
-fish	-fillet
hen	-chicken
goat	-goat's meat

Activity

1. Write down three things got from animal skins and hides.

2. How are animal hooves and bones useful?

3. How do we call the meat got from sheep?

Caring for animals

How do we care for animals?

- Treating them
- Providing them with food
- Giving them water
- Keeping animal records
- Cleaning homes i.e sty for pigs.

Common animal diseases

Nagana

Anthrax

Foot and mouth disease

NB: Veterinary doctors treat sick animals.



THE BIRD

A bird is a creature that is covered with feathers and has two wings and two legs.

Types of birds

-Domestic birds

-Wild birds

Domestic birds

These are birds which are kept at home.

Examples of domestic birds.

duck turkey guinea fowl chick goose
pigeon parrot

Wild birds

These are birds which live in the bush.

Examples of wild birds.

Eagle owl weaver bird Ostrich kiwi crested crane

Examples of birds which do not fly.

-Ostrich

-kiwi

Characteristics of birds

-They have two wings

-Some birds fly

-Their bodies are covered with feather

-They lay eggs

-They have beaks

The keeping of domestic birds is called **poultry keeping**.

Uses of domestic birds

-They provide eggs

-They provide meat/chicken

-They provide feathers for decoration

-They provide manure

-Some domestic birds are used for cultural practices e.g paying dowry

-Birds provide bones used to animal feeds.

-Some birds attract tourists.



Activity

Apart from laying eggs, state any two characteristics of birds.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Give two reasons why people keep animals at home.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. What is poultry keeping?

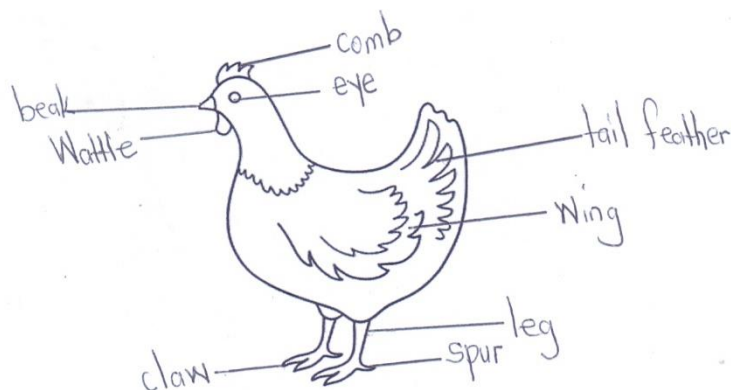
4. Write down two types of birds.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. On each type of a bird. Give three examples

External parts of a bird



Uses of parts of a bird.

Beak – It picks food from the ground.

-It is also used for protection

Wings – For flying

Legs – for walking

Claws – for protection

Spur – For fighting/ protection

Eyes – for seeing

Feathers – for giving the bird shape

- They give the bird colour.

Bats

A bat is not a bird but a flying mammal because it produces its young one alive.

Characteristics of bats

-They produce their young ones alive.

-They feed at night.

-They have wings.

Activity

1. Name any one flying animal which does not fly.

2. Write any two characteristics of a bat.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Name the bird on a National flag.

4. How are the following parts useful on a bird?

beak _____

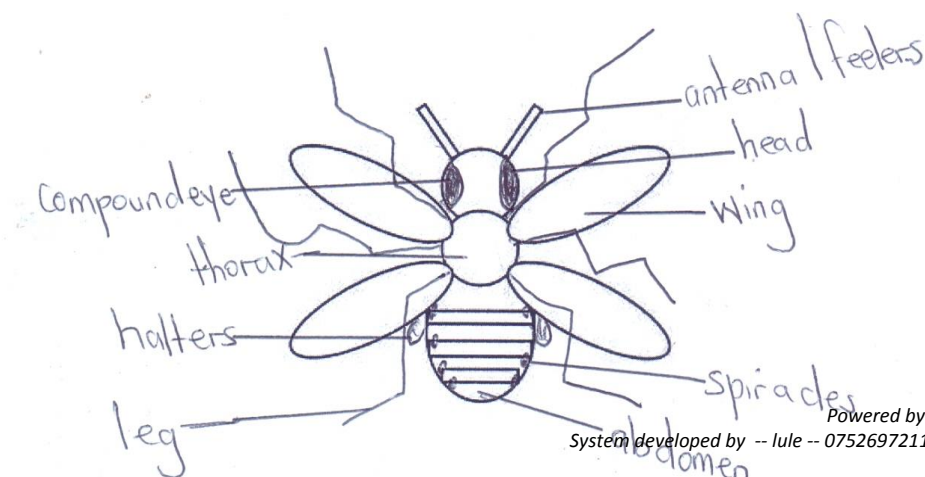
claws _____

wings _____

5. How are feathers useful on a bird?

INSECTS

Parts of an insect



The three main body parts of an insect.

Head – Is where we find the eyes, feelers and a proboscis.

Thorax – Is where we find the legs and the wings.

Abdomen – Is where we find the spiracles.

Functions of the parts of an insects.

1. Feelers – For feeling
2. Proboscis – For sucking food and water.
3. Wings – For flying
4. Spiracles – For breathing
5. Halteres – For body balance during flight
6. Compound eyes – For detecting light.

Characteristics of insects

- They have three main body parts.
- They have three pairs of legs
- They breathe through spiracle.

Note: Spiders, ticks and mites have two main body parts and eight legs. They are not insect they are arachnid

Spiders breathe through **lung hooks**.

Activity

1. On which part of an insect do we find the wings and legs?

2. Write down any two characteristics of an insect.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. Why are spiders not called insects?

4. How many pairs of legs does an insect have?

5. How do we call the breathing organ of an insect?

6. Name the three main body parts of an insect.

i) _____

(iii) _____

ii) _____

Harmful insects

These are insects that are dangerous to people and animals.

They are dangerous in the following ways;

- They spread disease germs
- They sting
- They damage crops

Examples of harmful insects are;

mosquitoes	flea	houseflies	bedbug
wasps	cockroach	bees	tsetse fly

Useful insects

These are insects that benefit man.

Examples of useful insects are;

- grasshoppers
- bees
- white ants

1. Bees

- They pollinate man's crop
- They provide honey to man
- Young bees are eaten as food.

2. Grasshoppers and white ants.

- They act as food

People sell them and get money.

Habitats for insects

- White ants and termite stay in anthills
- Some live in dirty places like houseflies
- Bees live in a hive

Insects that live and feed on crops are called **pests**

Social insects

They are insects that move and work together.

Examples of social insects

Bees, termites, wasps, white ants, safari ants, etc.



Powered by: www.schoolporto.com

System developed by -- lule -- 0752697211, info@schoolporto.com

Activity

1. Write down two examples of harmful insects.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. How are bees useful to us?

3. What do we call a habitat for bees?

4. What are harmful insects?

5. Write down any two insects that spread diseases.

i) _____

ii) _____

6. In which ways are insects useful to people?

Anti-social insects/ solitary insects

These are insects which do not move and work together.

Examples of solitary insects are;

houseflies

mosquitoes

locusts

cockroaches

How can we care for bees?

-By providing a hive.

-By planting flowers for nectar

-By providing water

Types of bees

work bee

drone bee

queen bee

Note: A group of bees is called a swarm.

Uses of bees to man.

-Bees provide honey

-Bees provide bee wax

-Young bees are eaten as food.



Importance of honey

- It is used as medicine
- It is used to make some food sweet
- People sell it and get money

Products we get from bee wax

- candles cosmetics
- shoe polish after shave

Activity

1. Write down two products we get from bee wax.

- i) _____ ii) _____

2. Mention any three uses of honey.

- i) _____

- ii) _____

- iii) _____

3. How do we call a group of bees?

4. What are anti-social insects? _____

5. Write down two examples of anti-social insects.

- i) _____ ii) _____

LIVING THINGS (PLANTS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY)

Plants are living things that grow on the earth's surface.

There are two groups of plants. These are;

-flowering plants

-Non-flowering plants

1. Flowering plants

These are plants which bear flowers

Examples of flowering plants are;

maize peas oranges beans pawpaws

tomatoes mangoes



2. Non-flowering plants

These are plants which do not bear flowers.

Examples of non-flowering plants are;

ferns mosses
conifers liver worts etc.

Characteristics of plants

- They grow
- They feed
- They make their own food
- They respond to stimuli
- They reproduce
- They breathe
- They excrete

Plants habitats

These are places where plants grow or found

Plants found in the school compound

pawpaw beans maize
mangoes banana plant etc

Plants that grow in swamps are

yams rice
papyrus sugar cane

Plants that grow in water bodies are

Water hyacinth
Water cabbage

Plants in desert/dry places

Sisal, cactus, liver worts

Plants that grow on rocks are

Lichens Ferns, conifers, liver worts

Activity

1. Write down two groups of plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

2. Give the meaning of the two groups of plants.

3. Mention any four characteristics of plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

4. What are plant habitats?

5. Write down any two examples of plants that grow well in water.

i) _____ ii) _____

