

LITERACY ONE

PLANTS

Qn. What are plants?

Plants are living things that make their own food through a process called photosynthesis.

Qn. Write down the characteristics of plants

- Plants make their own food
- Plants have chlorophyll

Types of plants

- Flowering plants
- Non flowering plants

2. What are flowering plants?

- Flowering plants are plants that bear/produce flowers.

Characteristics of flowering plants.

- They bear flowers
- They reproduce by means of seeds

3. What are non-flowering plants?

- Non flowering plants are plants that do not produce/bear flowers

Examples of flowering plants

- Mangoes
- Sugarcane
- Cabbage
- Irish potatoes
- Millet
- Sweet potatoes
- Rice

Activity

1. Name a group of living things which make their own food.

2. State any one characteristic of plants.

i) _____

ii) _____

3. What name is given to plant that bare flowers.

4. How do flowering plants reproduce?

5. By what process do plants make their own food?

Chlorophyll

- Chlorophyll is a green matter found in plants.
- Chlorophyll is used to trap sunlight energy.

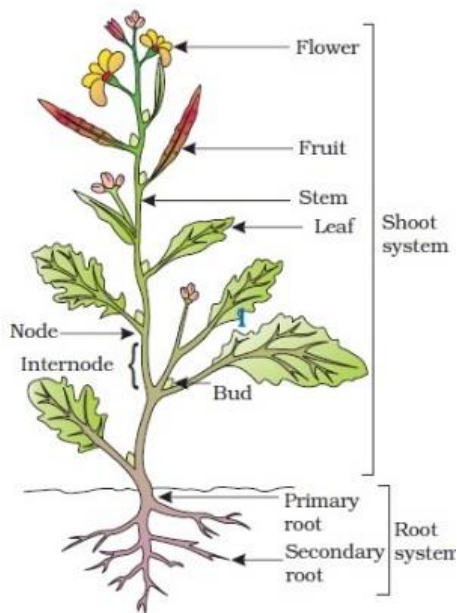
Questions:

1. Name the green colour found in plants.

2. How is chlorophyll useful to plants during photosynthesis?

PARTS OF A FLOWERING PLANT

1. Name the systems and parts of a flowering plant.



A flowering plant has two systems

- Shoot system
- Root system

Shoot system

- This is the plant system that grow above the ground.

Parts found on the shoot system

- Leaves
- Stem
- Flowers
- Fruits
- Branches
- Terminal bud
- Axillary bud

Root system

This is a plant system that grow below the ground.

parts that form/make the root system

- Root hairs
- Lateral roots
- Taproots
- Root cap

Activity

1. Name any 4 parts of the shoot system.

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

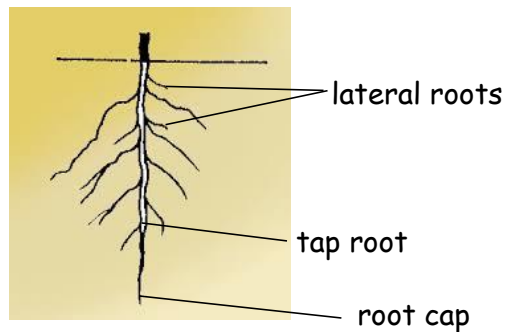
2. Identify any 2 parts of the root system.

- i) _____ ii) _____

3. Which plant system do we find on the following parts:

- i) Root hairs _____
ii) Terminal bud _____
iii) Flower _____
iv) Root cap _____

STRUCTURE OF ROOTS



TYPES OF ROOTS

- Primary roots
- Secondary roots
- Adventitious roots

Primary roots

These are roots that develop directly from the radical.

Tap root is the only example of the primary root.

Secondary Roots

These are roots which develop from the primary roots.

Examples of secondary roots.

1. Root hair
2. Lateral roots

Adventitious roots

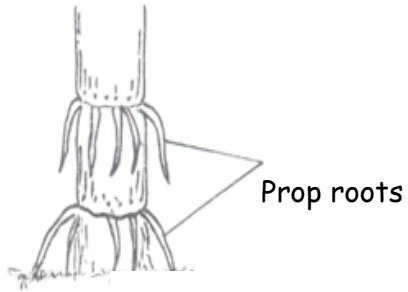
Adventitious roots are roots which develop from other parts of a plant other than the radicle.

Examples of adventitious roots.

- Prop roots
- Clasping roots
- Buttress roots
- Breathing roots
- Stilt roots

1. Prop roots

Structure of prop roots



Examples of plants with prop roots

- Maize
- Sugarcane
- Sorghum
- Burley
- Millet
- Wheat

Functions of prop roots.

Prop roots provide extra support to a plant.

2. Clasping roots

Structure

3. Stilt roots

Structure

4. Breathing roots

Structure

Breathing roots are used for breathing.

Root systems

There are two types of root systems. Ie.

1. Tap root system
2. Fibrous root system

Fibrous root system

This is a system where both primary and secondary root grow to the same size and length.

Plants with fibrous root system

- Maize
- Millet
- Onions
- Sorghum
- Wheat
- Sugarcane
- Banana
- Grass

Structure of fibrous root system

TAP ROOT SYSTEM

Is where tap root grows longer and bigger than secondary roots.

Examples

- Beans
- Ground nuts
- Soya
- Cowpeas
- Peas

Structure of tap root system

Functions of the parts of roots.

Root hairs - To absorb water and mineral salts from the soil

Root cap - To protect the main root from damage

Aerial root

These are adventitious roots that appear above the ground.

Uses of roots to a plant.

- To absorb water and mineral salts from the soil
- To hold the plant in the soil
- Some roots are used for breathing. (breathing roots)
- Some roots store food for the plant.

Uses of roots to people

- Roots are sources of food
- Roots are used as firewood
- Roots are used as herbal medicine.

Activity

1. Name two types of roots.

i) _____ ii) _____

2. Which type of root develop directly from the radicle?

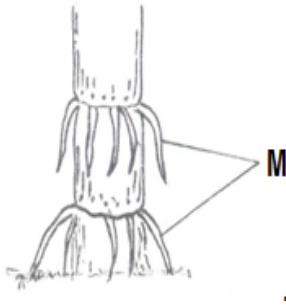
3. What are secondary roots?

4. Identify any one example of secondary roots.

5. How are prop roots useful to a maize plant?

6. What protects the main root from damage?

7. Study the diagram below to answer questions.



a) Name the structure marked **M**.

b) How is part marked **M** useful to a plant?

c) Name **two** crops with the above roots.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. Identify **any one** crop with fibrous root system.

9. Mention **any two** example of plants with tap root system.

i) _____

ii) _____

10. In the space below, draw a tap root system.



11. Give **any two** plants that store their food in the roots.

i) _____

ii) _____

12. Write any four roots eaten by people.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

P.3 TERM TWO

MATHEMATICS

THEME SEVEN; MANAGING RESOURCES

Week 3

Lesson one and two

Fractions

A fraction is a part of a whole.

The whole is always cut or divided into equal parts.

Names and parts of a fraction.

- Numerator- top number
- Denominator- bottom number.
- A whole number.

Types of fractions

Proper fractions: - These are fractions that have their top number smaller than the bottom number.

e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{63}{89}$

Improper fractions

These are fractions that have top number bigger than the bottom number.

e.g.

$\frac{9}{5}$, $\frac{12}{7}$, $\frac{15}{2}$

Mixed fractions

These are fractions that have both whole numbers and fractions.

e.g.

$2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{2}{5}$, $4\frac{1}{3}$

Lesson three

Writing fractions in words

$\frac{1}{2}$

-

A half

$\frac{1}{5}$

- a fifth

Writing word fractions in figures

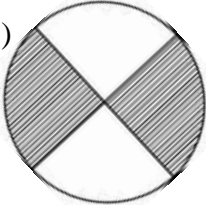
1) Three seventh = $\frac{3}{7}$

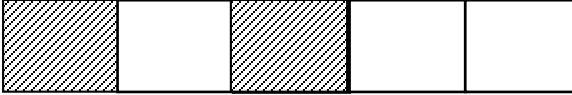
2) Four ninth = $\frac{4}{9}$

3) three quarters = $\frac{3}{4}$


Lesson four and five

Shaded and un-shaded fractions

e.g 1)  2 of the 4 parts are shaded $\frac{2}{4}$
2 of the 4 parts are un-shaded $\frac{2}{4}$

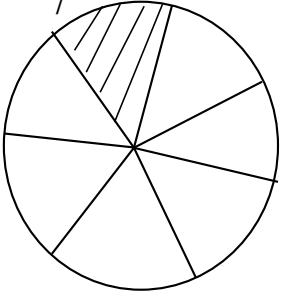
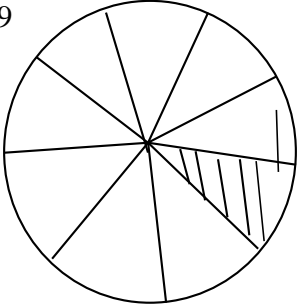
2) 2 of the 5 parts are shaded = $\frac{2}{5}$
3 of the 5 parts are un shaded 

Drawing and shading given fractions

$\frac{2}{5}$ 

Lesson six and seven

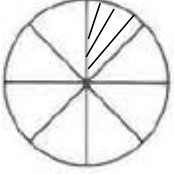
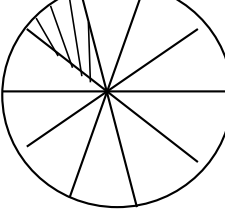
Comparing fractions

e.g 1) $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$  

Symbol
> greater than
< less than
= equal

$\frac{1}{7}$ Is greater than $\frac{1}{9}$.

Which is smaller?

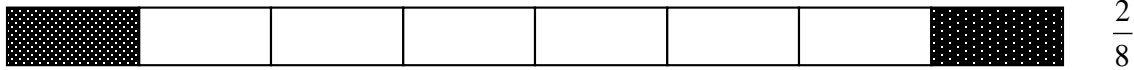
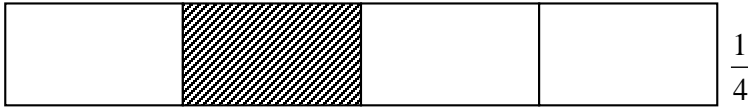
$\frac{1}{8}$  $\frac{1}{10}$ 

$\frac{1}{10}$ is smaller than an eighths ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Lesson one and two

Equivalent fractions

These are fractions which give the same number.



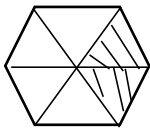
Lesson three and four

Addition of fractions

$$\text{i) } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$$

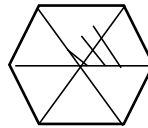
$$\text{ii) } \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1+1+1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Adding using diagrams



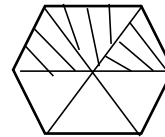
$$\frac{2}{6}$$

+



$$\frac{1}{6}$$

=



$$\frac{3}{6}$$

Example 1: A pupil read $\frac{1}{7}$ of a math text book on Monday and $\frac{2}{7}$ of it on Tuesday. What fraction did the pupil read altogether?

$$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{1+2}{7} = \frac{3}{7}$$

The pupils read $\frac{3}{7}$ of the math text book

Example 2: Find the sum of $\frac{5}{10}$ and $\frac{4}{10}$

$$\frac{5}{10} + \frac{4}{10} = \frac{5+4}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$$

Try theses

1. Musa ate $\frac{7}{15}$ of the cake and Namugga ate $\frac{4}{15}$ of the cake.

What fraction of the cake did they eat?

2. Add: $\frac{4}{9}$ to $\frac{3}{9}$

3. Jane dug $\frac{3}{10}$ of the garden and Deo dug $\frac{4}{10}$. What fraction did they dig altogether?

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS.

Examples

$$\text{i) } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3-2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5-2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$\text{iii) } 1 - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{5-2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Subtraction using diagrams

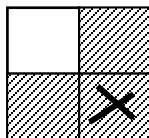
Example 1:

$$\text{i) } \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{ii) } \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5}$$



$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$$

Word questions on subtraction of fractions.

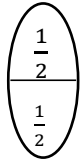
1. A boy had $\frac{5}{6}$ of a cake. He ate $\frac{2}{6}$ of it. What fraction remained?

$$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5-2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$

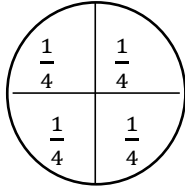
2. A school garden has 8 equal parts. 3 parts out of 8 are planted with maize. What fraction was left?

$$1 - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{8}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{8-3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

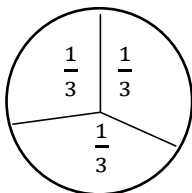
Counting halves, thirds and quarters in wholes.



Two halves in 1 whole

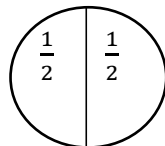
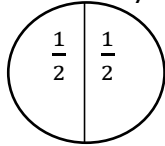


Four quarters in 1 whole



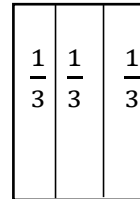
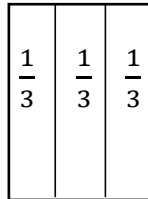
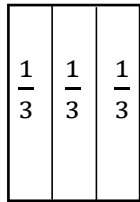
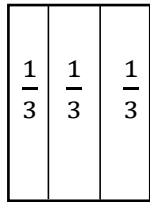
Three thirds in 1 whole

1. How many halves are in 2 wholes?



= 4 quarters

2. How many thirds make 4 wholes?



= 12 thirds

Activity

- What is a fraction?
- Write two examples of proper fractions.

- What type of fractions are shown below.?

$$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{4}, \frac{9}{6} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. Write one example of a mixed fraction.

5. Write these fractions in words.

1 _____

$\frac{1}{2}$ _____

$\frac{1}{5}$ _____

$\frac{1}{7}$ _____

$\frac{1}{3}$ _____

$\frac{1}{10}$ _____

6. Write the word fractions in figures.

One sixth = _____

nine eighth = _____

Three seventh = _____

four fifth = _____

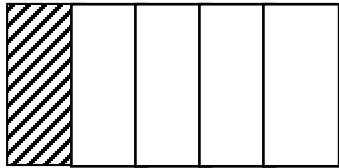
Five tenth = _____

two thirds = _____

7. What fraction is shaded and un shaded?

i)  shaded fraction = _____

un shaded fractions = _____

ii)  shaded fraction = _____

un shaded fraction _____

8. Using diagrams compare the fractions below using "greater than" or "less than".

i) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ $\frac{1}{5}$

ii) $\frac{1}{4}$ _____ $\frac{1}{7}$

iii) $\frac{1}{6}$ _____ $\frac{1}{3}$

9. Fill in >, < or =

i) $\frac{1}{10}$ _____ $\frac{1}{9}$

ii) $\frac{1}{7}$ _____ $\frac{1}{8}$

ii) $\frac{1}{9}$ _____ $\frac{1}{9}$

10. Add the following fractions.

i) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} =$ _____

ii) $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$ _____

iii) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} =$ _____

iv) $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{6} =$ _____

11. Use the diagrams to add the following fractions.

i) $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$ _____

ii) $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$ _____

12. How many halves are in 3 wholes?

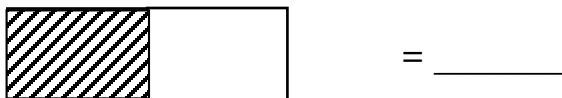
13. What fraction is left after eating $\frac{3}{6}$ of an apple?

14. Add: $\frac{4}{7} + \frac{1}{7} =$ _____

15. Andrew wrote $\frac{3}{9}$ of the book in the morning and $\frac{4}{9}$ of it in the evening.
What fraction of the book did he write?

16. Which fraction is bigger $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$?

17. What fraction is shaded?



18. Subtract:

$$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$$

19. Write $\frac{1}{2}$ in words.

20. What is the difference between $\frac{11}{12}$ and $\frac{7}{12}$?

21. Work out $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{5}{9}$ using a diagram.

ENGLISH

THEME 5: LIVING THINGS.

WEEK 1. Animals

Vocabulary

Forest

Zoo

Bush

Monkey

Elephant

Tame

Wild animals

zebra

lion

giraffe

hyena

wild animals

buffalo

domestic animals

Activity

Write the words correctly.

1. braze _____

2. ffalobu _____

Write these words in alphabetical order.

a) tame, bush, forest, lion

b) wild, giraffe, buffalo, zoo

Use these words to construct sentences.

- a) tame _____
- b) hyena _____

Give the plural form of these words.

- a) giraffe _____
- b) bush _____
- c) money _____

Make small words from these words.

- a) forest _____
- b) elephant _____

Choose a word from the box and fill in the gaps correctly.

rain,	cold,	dark,	because,	clouds,	weather,
wind,	most,	sky,	covered,	cumulus	

Clouds cover the sun in the _____ and make it cloudy.
When the sky is _____ with clouds, we call it cloudy _____.
This weather is not _____ or hot. There is no _____
blowing in the atmosphere.

There are different types of _____ namely nimbus, cirrus, stratus
and _____ clouds. All the clouds are important in different
ways but the _____ useful is nimbus cloud _____ it
provides us with _____.

Read the passage below and answer the questions in full sentences.

Birds

Birds are also living things. Some birds are domestic while others are wild. Examples of domestic birds are hens, cocks, ducks, turkeys and parrots. Examples of wild birds are weaver birds, owls, sparrows, crested cranes and crows.

People keep birds for eggs and meat. Their droppings are used as manure in gardens. The birds must be fed and treated well in order to grow well. When they are sick, a veterinary doctor treats them. Examples of bird diseases are coccidiosis, flu and worms.

Wild birds are also important because people pay money to see them in the zoos or game parks. People who go to see wild birds and animals are called tourists.

Questions:

a) What is the passage about?

b) Name the **two groups** of birds.

i) _____ ii) _____

c) List down **any four** examples of domestic birds.

i) _____ ii) _____

iii) _____ iv) _____

d) Give three reasons people keep birds.

People keep birds for:

i)

ii)

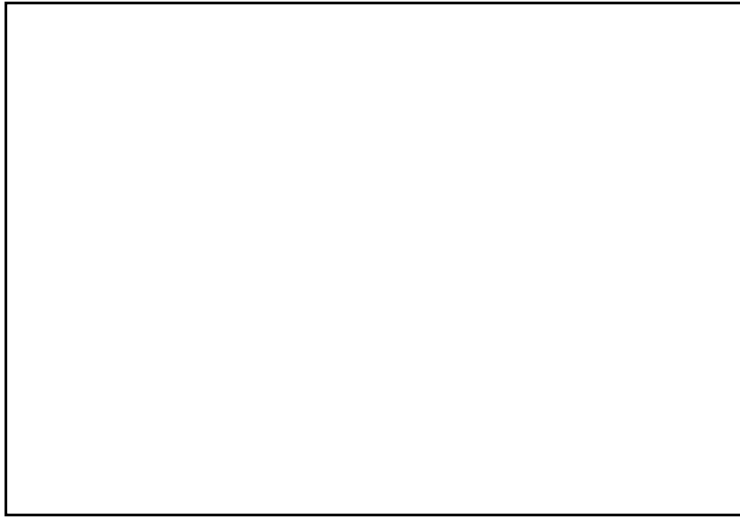
iii)

e) Some of the diseases that attack birds are _____, _____,
and _____

f) The doctor who treats animals is called a

g) Who are tourists?

h) Draw, name and colour any bird kept at home.



PLANTS IN OUR SUB-COUNTY/DIVISION.

Vocabulary:

Maize	dry season
Beans	flowers
Yams	tins
Garden	water
Swamp	mango
Farmers	wet season
Weeds	harvest
Care for	weeding

Activity

Dialogue:

Peter: Good morning, Joel.

What are you doing?

Joel: I am preparing my garden for planting.

Peter: What are you going to plant?

Joel: I am going to plant maize and bean seeds.

Peter: How are you going to plant them?

Joel: I am going to plant them in rows. The rows will be three feet apart.

Peter: Alright. When the plants begin to grow, look after them carefully and remove any weeds.

Joel: Thank you very much for the advice.

Peter: It's a pleasure.

Questions:

What is Joel doing?

Which seeds is Joel going to plant?

What are weeds?

Why should Joel remove the weeds from the garden?

Apart from weeding, we care for plants by _____, _____ and _____

Draw, name and colour four plants grown in our sub-county/division.

LITERACY TWO

MANAGING RESOURCES IN OUR DIVISION

BASIC RESOURCES

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

Examples of basic resources

- Water
- Time
- Money
- Food
- 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 sources:

- Natural sources are God made sources of water.
- Examples of natural sources of water
 - (i) Lakes
 - (ii) Oceans
 - (iii) Streams
 - (iv) Rivers
 - (v) Swamps
 - (vi) Rainfall
- 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.

- Bore holes
- Ponds
- Dams
- Wells

Water harvesters

- Tanks
- Drums
- Jerrycans
- Pots
- Basins
- Buckets

Use of water

- Domestic uses of water
- Water is used for cooking
- We use water for drinking'
- It is used for bathing
- It is used for bathing
- We use water for mopping houses.
- It is used for feeding animals
- It is used for watering
- It is used for mixing some building materials e.g sand, cement, concrete

SEASONS

There are two seasons in Uganda

- (i) Wet season
- (ii) Dry season
- A wet season is when we get enough rainfall.

Activities done in the wet season.

- Harvesting
- Planting
- Weeding
- Pruning
- Thinning

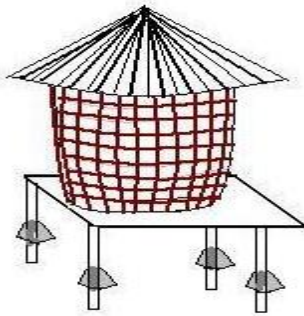
Too much rainfall causes floods.

A dry season is when we get enough sunshine.

Activities done in the dry season.

- Harvesting ready crops
- Clearing land
- Watering/irrigating crops
- Drying seeds
- Storing seeds

Dry seeds are stored in a granary or a silo.



Too much sunshine causes drought.

Other uses of water

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

TIME

Time is the length of a period

It helps us to accomplish tasks.

SEASONS

Money:

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

Money is a medium of exchange

Examples of currency

- Uganda - shillings
- Kenya - shillings
- America - Dollars
- Tanzania - Tanzania shillings

BANKING

What is banking?

- Banking is a system of keeping money safely.

Examples of banks in Uganda.

- Bank of Uganda or Central Bank B.O.U
- Stanbic Bank
- Crane Bank
- Barclays Bank
- DFCU Bank
- Bank of Baroda
- Post bank, etc

Uses of Banks

- To keep money safely
- To give loans to people
- To keep important documents e.g land titles, wills, etc
- For employment

Saving:

- Saving means to store money for future use.

Ways of saving

- In the bank
- In a wooden or metallic box.

Why do we save?

- For future use
- For meeting our needs
- Improving standard of living
- Avoiding wastage

RECORDS:

What are records?

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

Examples of records

- Birth certificates
- Registers
- Marklists
- Immunisation cards
- Baptism cards
- Marriage certificates wills
- Death certificates

Uses of certificates

- For future use
- For references
- For evidence
- For information

Activity:

Telling and retelling a story in relation to saving money.

Spending resources:

Spending is using of money to pay for goods and services.

Things we use to spend money one.

-
- Food
- Clothes
- Transport
- Education
- Healthy
- Communication
- Wedding and introduction

Ways of spending wisely.

Negotiating

- To reach an agreement by discussion.

Comparing quality

- Looking at how somethings are similar and different from others.

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 hat 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
- Drama group
- Tree planting
- Piggery
- Fish farming, etc

Preparing for a project:

Things needed to start up a project.

- Money
- Time
- Space/skills
- Record keeping
- Commitment
- Checking or supervision

KEEPING PEACE IN OUR SUBCOUNTY/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.

- Observing rules and regulation
- Respecting each other
- Recognizing and respecting differences between people e.g blind, deaf, dumb, ec.
- Participating in work
- Sharing with one another

Importance of living in peace.

- Promoting peace
- Promotes development i.e education, transport, business, etc
- Improves on the standards of living
- Promotes tourism

Our class rules

- Always pay attention to the teacher
- Keep the class in order
- Keep the classroom in order
- Report wrong doers to the teacher

Importance of rules and regulation

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

CHILD RIGHT , NEEDS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE

Who is a child?

- A child is a person who is below under 18 years of age according to Ugandan law.

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

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 needs e.g water, food, etc
- A right to play.

Importance of children's rights and needs.

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

Children's responsibility

- It helps a child to manage time.
- Or healthy growth and development of a child.
- For peaceful learning.

Ways of stopping child abuse:

- By teaching children's 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
- Indisciplined children
- Insecurity
- Early marriage

Effects of child abuse:

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

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 a culture?

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

Examples of cultural practices:

- Baganda kneel down while greeting and serving food
- Circumcision like Sebei, Bakonjo and Bagisu
- Detoothing like Kumam and Sebei.
- Atoeing like Karimojongs
- Celebrating the birth of twins
- Marriage ceremonies
- Introduction ceremonies
- 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.

TYPES OF MARRIAGES:

- Religious marriage - By religious leaders
- Customary marriages - By parents
- Civil marriage - By court

FOOD:

What is food?

- Food is something good to eat or drink.

Traditional dishes of different tribes (staple foods)

Tribe	Traditional dishes
Buganda	Matooke (bananas)
Banyankore	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 taboo

- Moslems are not allowed to eat pork.
- Women of long ago were not allowed to eat pork, chicken, grasshoppers and eggs, mutton.
- Catholics are not supposed to eat meat on Fridays during lent period.
- Seventh Day Adventists are not allowed to eat pork, grasshoppers, white ants.

1. Who promised the Holy Spirit to the disciples?

2. Name atleast four disciples of Jesus Christ.

3. Mention two reasons why Jesus Christ promised the Holy Spirit.

i) _____

ii) _____

4. Write down two miracles performed by Jesus.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. Name the day when the Holy Spirit came on the apostles.

6. Name at least two symbols of the Holy Spirit.

i) _____

ii) _____

7. Outline four fruits of the Holy Spirit.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

8. Name four gifts of the Holy Spirit.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

9. Which symbol of the Holy Spirit came to Jesus Christ when He was to be baptized?

10. Give three activities done together when guided by the Holy Spirit.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

B) THE WORSHIPPING COMMUNITY:

1. What is worship?

2. Name three ways of worshipping God.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

3. Give three reasons why should Christians worship God?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. Identify atleast four people who worshiped God.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

5. Write down four prophets in the Bible who worshiped God.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

C) PRAYING TO GOD.

1. What is prayer?

2. Name atleast four prayers in Islam.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Identify three reasons why people prayer to God?

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

4. Name the prayer which Jesus Christ taught His disciples?

5. Identify atleast two requests made from that prayer.

i) _____

ii) _____

1. What are basic resources?

2. Identify four examples of basic resource.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

3. Identify any four domestic uses of water.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

4. Identify the two seasons in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

5. **Write the season in which the following activities are shown.**

Activity	Season
Harvesting water	
Harvesting ready crops	
Thinning	
Weeding	

7. Identify two places where dry food can be kept.

i) _____

ii) _____

8. What is money _____

9. Mention the currency for these countries.

a) Uganda _____

b) America _____

c) Rwanda _____

d) Nigeria _____

10. Mention any four banks in Uganda.

i) _____

ii) _____

iii) _____

iv) _____

11. Which bank is in charge of all commercial banks in Uganda?
