

CREATIVE PRINTERS

PRIMARY ONE

LIT 2

LESSON NOTES

I-III

(LIT II) LESSON NOTES FOR P.1 TERM I

Theme: Our school

Def. A school is a place where we go to learn.



How I come to school

Whole class discussion about how (they)

Children come to school. (orally)

I come to school by car

I come to school on foot etc

Activity

Draw your self coming to school

Things on the way to school

Plants e.g. trees, grass, flowers, banana plants etc

Buildings e.g. houses, shops, schools, churches , banks etc

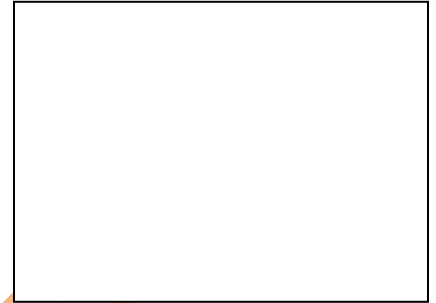
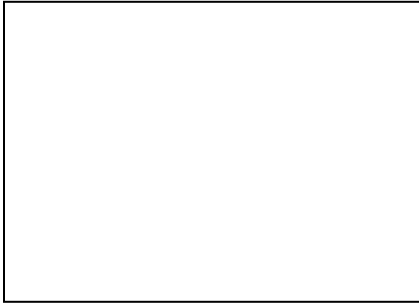
Vehicles e.g. cars, buses, motor cycles etc

Animals e.g. birds, cows, goats, cats, hens , dogs etc

Roads

Activity

Draw, name and colour three things on your way to school

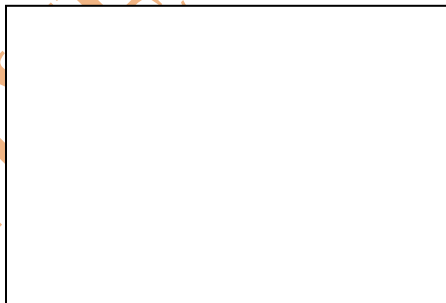


Dangers on the way to school

Car knocks, dog bites, thieves, kidnappers, snake bites, drowning, electric shock and insect stings.

Activity

Draw and colour the dangers on the way to school



People in my class

Name and stream of class

Names of the teachers in the class

Children in the class e.g. boys and girls

Number of children in class

Names of Boys

Names of girls

1

1

2

2

3

3

4

4

5

5

Things found in the classroom and their use

Chalkboard	tables	broom	bags
Charts	class rulers	pencils	books
Duster	shelves	wall clock	ruler
Tables	chalk	nature table	

Activity

Draw and name four things in your classroom

Uses of the things in the classroom

Fill in with the correct words.

We use tables for writing from

Chairs are for sitting on

Teachers use chalk to write on the chalkboard

John uses a pencil to write in his book.

We put rubbish in the waste paper basket

We use brooms to sweep our classrooms

Mat, doormat, rags, duster etc

People in our school

Naming the people found in our school.

Headmaster nurses pupils cleaners cooks

Guards administrator matrons librarians

Drivers secretaries bursar watchman

The name of our class teacher is _____

The name of our head teacher is _____

The name of your best friend is _____

Name and colour these people in our school

Nurse	Teacher	Guard	cooks

Work of people in our school

Teachers – **teach children**

Cooks – **prepare and serve food**

Pupils – **learn in class**

Nurse – **treat and care for the sick people.**

Secretaries – **type letters, homework and examinations**

Librarian – **lend school books to teachers and pupils**

Cleaners – **clean the class and toilets**

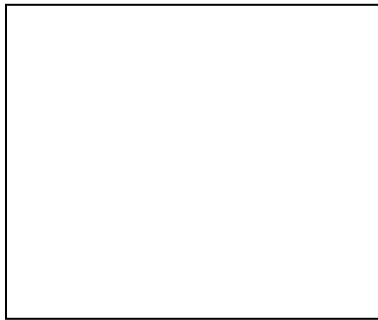
Guards – **protects school property**

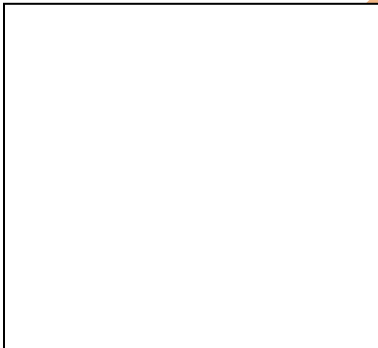
Work places of people in school

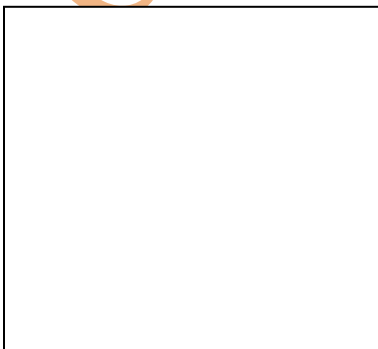
Teachers	classroom
Cooks	kitchen
Librarian	library
Head teacher	office
Nurses	sickbay
Secretaries	office
Bursar	office

Activity

Draw and name three people and their places of work at school





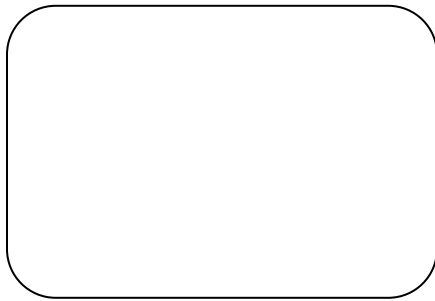


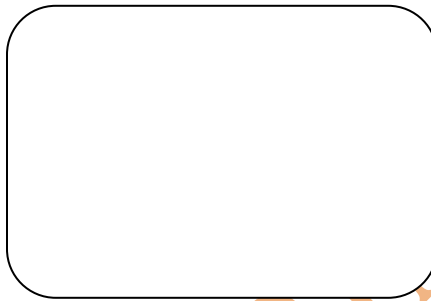
School needs

School needs are things we need to use at school e.g classrooms, toilets, chairs, tables, compound, chalk, plants, pencils, charts, water, food, books ruler, broom, teachers, electricity, dustbins, waster papers basket, medical care (nurse) , security.(guard).

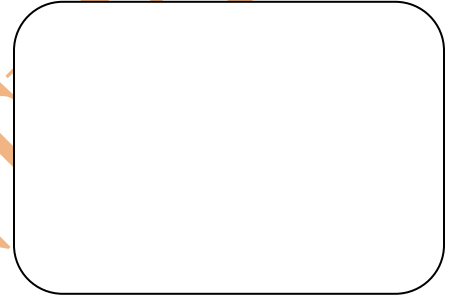
Activity

Draw and name three school needs





.....



.....

Uses of school needs

- a) Classrooms – to protect us against bad weather and to study from it.
- b) Pencils – we need pencils for writing with
- c) Teachers – use chalkboard to give instructions
- d) Waste bins- water papers , basket are used for putting in rubbish
- e) We need chairs for sitting on
- f) We need food for growth

Activity

Draw yourself using a pencil



Symbols of the school

School symbols make a school different from other schools.

These are

School uniform, school motto, school flag, school badge, school sign post, school name,



School uniform



school flag



school badge

Activity

Name and colour these school symbols

Uniform	badge	flag

Uses of school symbols

- Symbols tell people about our school.
- Uniforms make us look smart and different
- The school motto guides and encourages learners to work hard
- Sign post helps people to find our school easily.

School rules

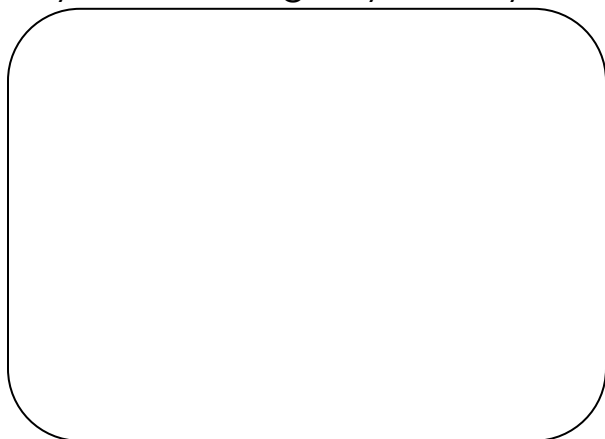
- Do not fight
- Do not shout in class
- Do not go out without permission
- Do not steal
- Keep the school property safe
- Keep the compound clean
- Do not come to school late

Different school activities

- Writing
- Reading
- Sweeping
- Weeding
- Dancing
- Playing
- Singing
- Watching video
- Digging
- Listening to radio

Activity

Draw yourself doing any activity done at your school.



Keeping the school clean

How do we keep our school clean?

- Sweeping the compound and classroom
- Slashing the compound
- Weeding flower gardens
- Mopping the classroom
- Dusting the tables and chairs
- Picking rubbish and putting in the waste bins
- Burning rubbish

Cleaning the chalkboard.

- Arranging the things in our classroom
- Proper use of the toilets
- Flushing toilets

- Removing webs

Things we use to keep our school clean

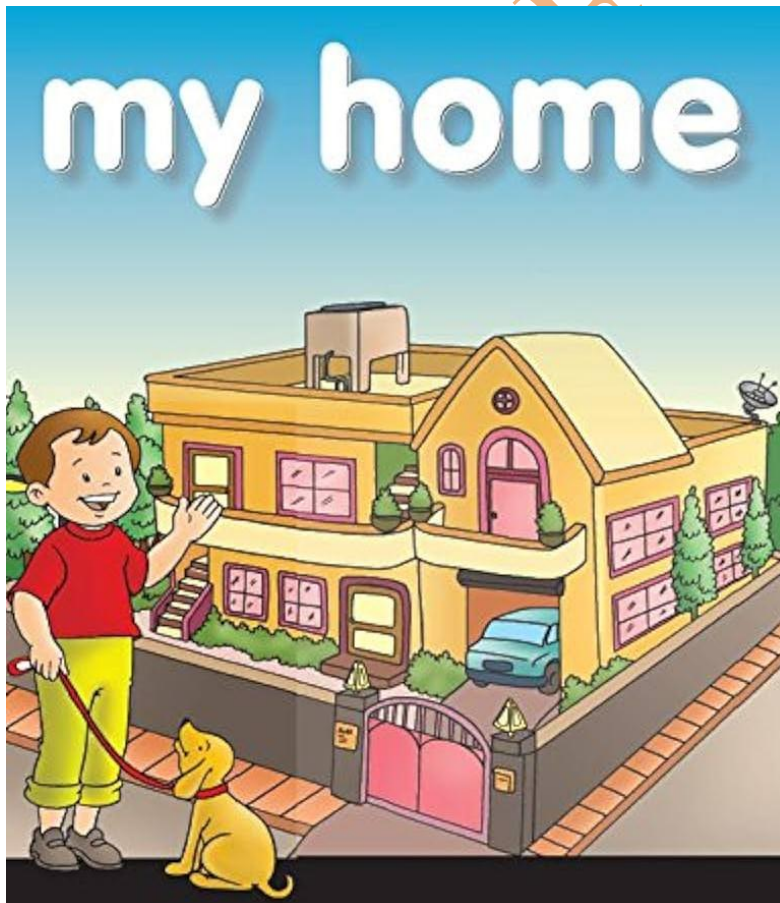
Brooms	slashers	hoe	axe	water
rag	waste bins	rake	soap	basins

Activity

Drawing and naming any three things we use to keep our school clean.

THEME: OUR HOME

Def; A home is a place where people or animals live./ A home is a place where we live.



Things which make up a home

Buildings, people, plants, animals, compound, garden, toilet/ latrine, dishrack, bathroom, kitchen, stored/granary, rubbish/dustbin

Uses of things found in a home

Kitchen, toilet, rubbish pit, dish rack

Family

Def. A family is a group of people related by blood or marriage.

Types of families

Nuclear family

extended family

Nuclear family

It is a family with father, mother and their own children.



Draw and name members in a nuclear family

Extended family

It's a family with father, mother, children and other relatives.



Members of an extended family

Mother, father, children, relatives e.g. uncle, aunt, grandmother, grandfather etc

Needs of a family

Land, houses, education, food, clothes, love and care , shelter, medical, security, land.

Basic needs

Food, shelter, clothes, water,

Draw and name four needs of a family

--	--	--

Uses of family needs

Food – to make us grow and be strong.

Houses – for shelter

Clothes – for keeping our bodies warm and smart

Land- we grow crops in it, we graze animals in it, we build houses on it, we play games on it.

Ways of getting family needs

We grow food in the garden

We buy food from the market, supermarket and shops.

Houses

We build houses

We buy or rent houses

Clothes

We buy clothes

Education

We get education from school

Roles of family members

Parents:

Pay school fees

Buy clothes for the family

Work for the family

Care for the family members i.e. medical care, security and cook food for us

Provide shelter for the family

Roles of children

Children help to wash dishes, clothes

Mopping the houses

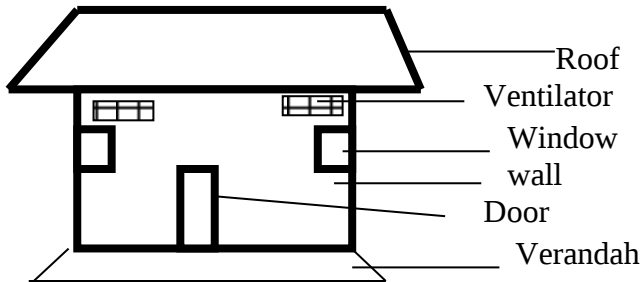
Children help in the garden

Children help in caring for young ones

A house

Def. A house is a building where people live.

Name parts of the house.



Rooms in the house

- Sitting room
- Kitchen
- Bed room
- Bathroom
- Dinning room
- Toilets
- Store
- Reading rooms

Things found in the sitting room

Chairs, radio, tables, television, cupboard, carpet, doormats, table, table mats

Things found in a dinning room

Tables, chairs, cupboard

Things found in kitchen

Plates, cups, saucepan, dishes, spoons forks, knives, baskets, jerry cans, trays, jugs, leddle, flasks, mugs, kettles, glasses

Things found in the bed room

Bed sheets, mattresses, bed , blankets, pillow, mosquito nets

Things found in the bathroom

Basin brush bucket sponge water towel soap
vim etc.

Activity

Draw and name any four things found in a kitchen

Types of houses

There are two types of houses.

These are temporary houses and permanent houses

Temporary houses

These are houses built using weak building materials

Examples of temporary houses are unipol, hut, tent, kiosk, mud house

Permanent houses

These are houses built using strong building materials

These are flats, and bungalows

Activity

Draw and name any permanent house

Draw and name any two temporary houses

Uses of a house

1. We sleep in a house
2. A house protects us from the rain
3. A house protects us from strong wind
4. A house protects us from too much sunshine
5. A house gives us warmth
6. A house protects us from bad animas.

Building materials

Def: These are things we use to build houses.

Examples of building materials

Grass, wood, mud, stones, sticks, reeds, blocks, poles, tiles, banana fibres, timber, bricks, strings, cement, cow dung, nails.

Weak building materials

These are used to build temporary houses

Examples are: cow dung, mud, banana fibres, reeds, grass, sticks, poles

Strong building materials

These are used to build permanent houses

Examples are: sand, bricks, or blocks, iron sheets, iron bars, nails, timber, cement, stones, tiles etc.

Sources of building materials

Stones	quarry
Sand	swamp
Grass	bush
Timber	forest
Reeds	bush
Bricks	swamp
Iron sheets	
Cement	
Nails	- from the factory
Iron bars	
tiles	

Activity

Draw and name any four building materials

Write the materials got from these sources

Grass	stones.....
Sand.....	timber

Activity

Draw and name any permanent house

Draw and name any two temporary houses.

Write the materials got from these sources

Grass _____

stones _____

Sand _____

timber _____

ANIMALS

Types of animals

Domestic animals

Wild animals

Domestic animals

Def: Animals that stay/live at home

Examples of domestic animals

Cats, cow, rabbits, horses, pigs, goats, hens, donkey, ducks, turkeys
etc

Domestic animals

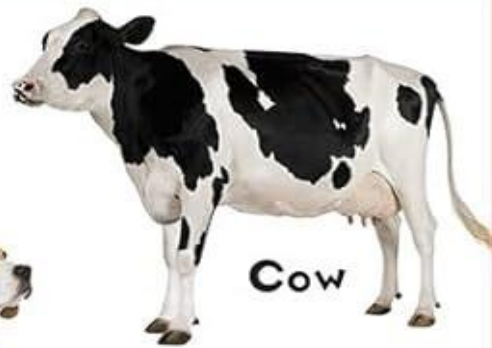
DOMESTIC ANIMALS



Rabbit



Dog



Cow



Llama



Goose



Turkey



Goat



Hen



Sheep



Pigeon



Horse



Camel



Duck



Donkey



Cat

Wild animals

These are animals that stay in the bush, rivers, lakes , oceans and forests.

Examples of wild animals

Leopard tiger lion zebra elephant frogs
snakes donkey etc

					
LION	सिंह	TIGER	बाघ	SNAKE	साँप
					
BEAR	भालू	WOLF	भेड़िया	FOX	लोमड़ी
					
ZEBRA	ज़ेब्रा	ELEPHANT	हाथी	MONKEY	बंदर
					
PANDA	पांडा	WOLF	भेड़िया	ANTELOPE	मृग

Places where wild animals live

Forests, bush, grass, game parks, zoo, jungles, water

Uses of domestic animals

- We use donkeys to carry things
- A dog keeps bad people away
- A cat is a pet
- We get beef and milk from cows
- We get pork from pigs
- We sell some domestic animals to get money
- Hens, ducks, turkeys give us eggs

Draw these things got from domestic animals

Eggs	Milk	Meat

Meat

- Pork is got from pigs
- Mutton is got from sheep
- Fillet is got from fish
- Chicken is got from a hen
- Beef is got from cows

Animals homes

- A dog stays in a kennel
- A pig stays in a sty
- A lion stays in a den
- A man stays in a house

A fish stays in water

- Ants and termites stay in an ant hill
- A bird stays in a nest
- A cow stays in a kraal
- A rabbit stays in a hutch
- A sheep stays in a fold /shede
- A horse stays in a stable
- A bee stays in a hive
- A spider stays in a spider web

Animal young ones

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| • Dog | puppy | • Sheep | lamb |
| • Pig | piglet | • Bird | nestling |
| • Duck | duckling | • Fish | fry |
| • Cow | calf | • Rabbit | bunny |
| • Cat | kitten | • People | baby |
| • Lion | cub | • Butterfly | caterpillars |
| • Elephant | calf | • Hen | chick |
| • Frog | tadpole | • Horse | foal |

Animal sounds

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| • A dog | barks | • A lion | roars |
| • A duck | quacks | • A frog | crocks |
| • A sheep/goat | bleats | • A donkey | brays |
| • A snake | hisses | • People | cry / talk |
| • A cat | mews | • A hen | clucks |
| • A bird | whistles/sings | • A horse | neighs |
| • A bull | bellows | • A baby | cries |
| • An elephant | trumpets | | |

Animal movement

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------------|----------|
| • People | walk | • A snake/snail | glides / |
| • Cows | walk | | slithers |
| • Hens | walk | • A caterpillar | wiggles |
| • Elephants | walk | • A dog | runs / |
| • Birds | fly | | walks |
| • Fish | swim | • A crocodile/ baby/ | crawls |
| • A frog | hops / jumps | • lizard | |
| • A baby | crawls | | |

COMMUNITY

Def; Community

Different people in our community

A community is a group of people living and working together.

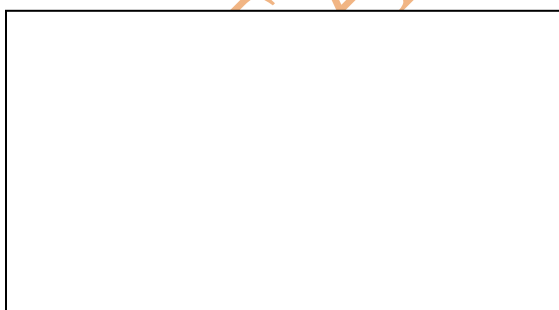


Examples of people in our community

Teachers, doctors, nurse, builder, farmer, tailor, cooks, carpenter, vendors, driver, cobbler, pilots, police, secretary, police, cyclists, guards, banker

Activity

Draw, name and colour these people in our community



Activities done by people in the community

Teaching, treating, building, growing crops, and keeping animals, making furniture, buying and selling things. Driver cars, lorries, buses,

taxis, making shoes, cutting hair, sawing clothes, tying, keeping law and order

People in our community and their places of work

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| • Teachers | school | • Vendors | market |
| • Doctors | hospital , clinics | • Carpenter | workshop |
| • Builder | workshop, work site | • Farmer | garden |
| • Traders | shop | • Pilot | airport |
| • Police | police station | | |

Needs of people in our community

Food	shelter	water	shelter	roads
Security	medical care	land		

Important places in our community

Schools, hospitals, market, shops, religious places, roads, hills

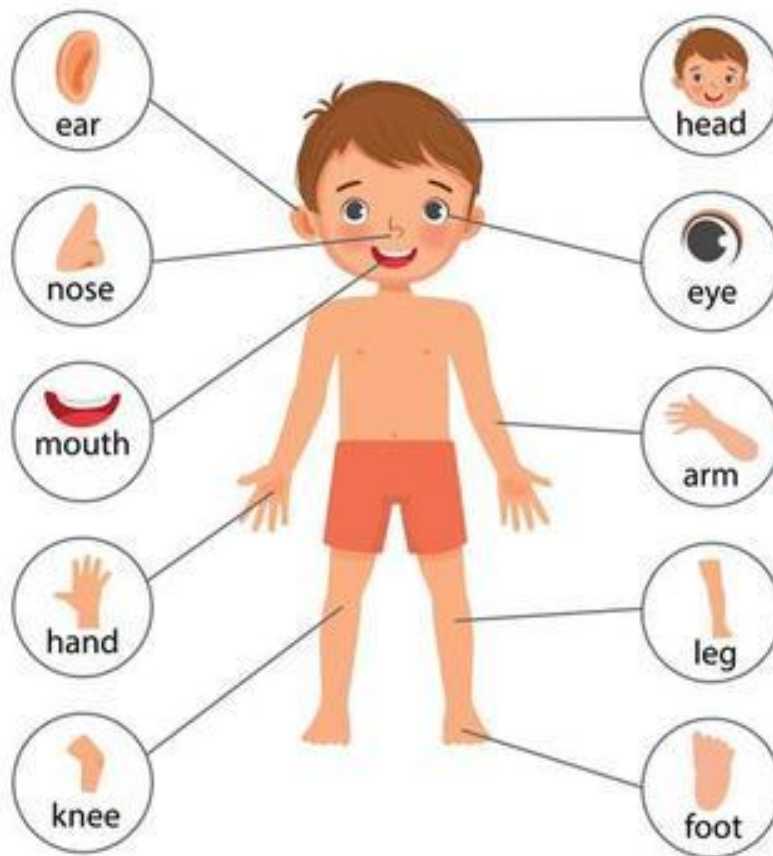
Draw and name these features in our community

Church	Mosque	Roads	Hospitals

THEME IV: THE HUMAN BODY AND HEALTH

Sub theme: Parts of the body

Head	neck	hands	finger	ear
chest	navel	toes	eyes	arms
skin	mouth	stomach	knee	



Senses and sense organs

- We use eyes to see
- We use ears to hear
- We use nose to smell
- We use the skin to feel
- We use the tongue to taste

Activity

Match the sense organs with their senses

- Nose hearing
- Tongue smelling
- Skin seeing
- Ears tasting
- Eyes feeling

Personal hygiene

Personal hygiene is the cleanliness of our bodies and things we use.

Things we use to carry out personal hygiene

Sponge	sandals	razorblade	
water	toothbrush	toothpaste	tooth pick
scissors	Ears buds	nail cutter	comb
towel	basin		

Importance and ways of keeping the body clean

Why do we carry out personal hygiene?

- To avoid or prevent diseases
- To avoid bad body smell
- To avoid bad breathe
- To be clean or smart
- To remove dirt

Activity

1. Why do we brush our teeth?

2. How do we keep our hair clean?

Ways of keeping our bodies clean

- we wash our face
- we comb our hair
- we cut our finger nails short
- we bathe our body
- we cut our toe nails short

Common diseases at school and at home

malaria	chicken pox	cough
dysentery	flu	diarrhoea
mumps		

Causes of common diseases and spread

All diseases are spread by germs

- eating bad/ dirty food
- failure to use toilets well

Prevention of common diseases

- keeping our homes clean and free from disease vectors
- covering our food.
- Proper waste rubbish dispersal
- Cleaning our fingers/ hands before eating

Childhood disease (immunisable diseases)

What is immunization?

Immunization is the giving of vaccine to a person to protect or prevent a certain disease

Examples of immunisable diseases

Measles	tuberculosis
Tetanus	diphtheria
Polio	whooping cough
Hepatitis	influenza

Other immunisable diseases are

- Typhoid
- pneumonia

Signs and symptoms of immunisable diseases

Tetanus	Measles
- stiff muscles all over the body	- red eyes
- running nose and cough	- sore mouth
	- running nose

Whooping cough

- running nose
- cough

Tuberculosis

- cough last long
- running nose
- hard to breath

Polio

- lame legs or hands become thin

Diphtheria

- swollen neck
- sore throat
- Finds it hard to breath

Other immunisable disease

Typhoid

Pneumonia

Hepatitis B

Importance of immunization

- it reduces on infant mortality rate
- it promotes good health
- it controls childhood diseases

LESSON NOTES FOR NEWS P.1 TERM II 2025

THEME: WEATHER

Weather is the change in the atmosphere of a given place at a particular time.

Elements of weather (weather makers)

- Sunshine
- Rainfall
- Cloud cover
- Wind

Uses of elements of weather

Sunshine

The sun is the main natural source of heat, light and energy

Uses of the sun

- the sun gives light
- the sun helps our clothes to dry
- the sun gives us heat
- the sun gives us vitamin D
- the sun helps our seeds to dry
- the sun helps our seeds to grow

Dangers of too much sunshine

- Too much sun shine dries our plants
- Too much sunshine dries water sources
- Too much sunshine causes too much heat
- Too much sunshine kills animals
- Too much sunshine causes drought

Rainfall

Rain is the main natural source of water

Uses of rain

- rain give us water
- it makes the soil soft for digging
- it helps plants to grow well
- if fills wells, streams, lakes, swamps, and rivers

Uses of rain water

- we use water for cooking
- we use water for bathing
- we use water for watering plants

- we use water for washing clothes
- we use water for drinking
- we use water for mopping
- we use water for washing utensils.

Places where rain water goes

Ponds, rivers, lakes, soil, rivers, wells, sea, pools etc.

Dangers of rain

- too much rain causes floods
- too much rain kills animals
- too much rain spoils roads
- too much rain destroys plants
- too much rain kills people
- too much rain destroy houses

Wind

Wind is the moving air.

Uses of wind

- wind dries our clothes
- wind helps kites to fly and aeroplanes
- wind helps boats to sail
- winds helps in winnowing seeds

Dangers of wind

- strong wind causes storm
- strong wind destroys our houses
- strong wind destroys crops
- strong wind carries away top soil
- wind spread diseases for example flu, measles.

Clouds

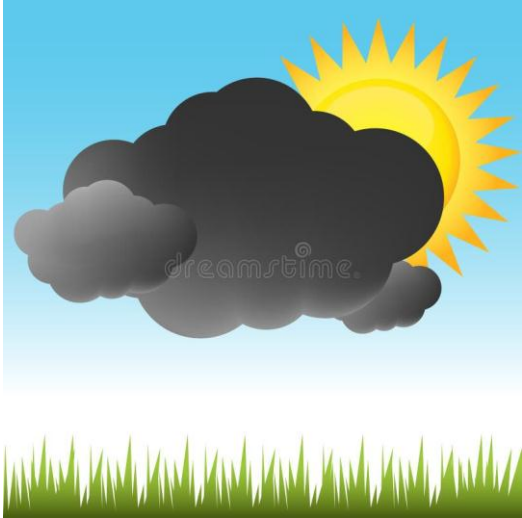
Uses of clouds

- clouds give us rain
- clouds cool the earth when they cover the sun
- clouds create shade

Nimbus clouds give us rain

Types of weather

There are four types of weather

	
Sunny weather	Cloudy weather
	
Rainy weather	Windy weather

Managing different weather changes

Things we use on a rainy day

Umbrella gumboots hat
Rain coat banana leaves

Things we use on a sunny day

Umbrella sandals hat

Things we use on a cloudy day

Sweater jacket

Activities done in different types of weather

Sunny weather

- harvesting crops
- watering crops
- preparing plants
- preparing the garden
- drying seeds

Windy weather

- winnowing

Rainy weather

- planting seeds
- weeding (moving unwanted plants from the garden)
- pruning (removing excess branches from the garden)
- thinning (removing excess plants from the garden
- water harvesting

Uses of garden tools

- watering can for watering plants
- an axe for chopping
- a rake collecting rubbish
- a hoe digging
- a basket carrying food
- a slasher for slashing
- a panga for cutting small trees
- a wheelbarrow for carrying manure and rubbish.
- A trowel for transplanting.

Garden tools

These are tools things used in the garden.

Gardening Tools



Axe



Watering can



Flowerpot



Rake



Hedge shears



Garden hose



Gardening fork



Pruners



Sickle



Hoe



Shovel



Scissors



Apron



Boots



Pruning Saw



Bucket



Spade



Ladder



Scythe



Pitchfork

Seasons

These are periods when farmers carry out different activities

Types of seasons

Dry /sunny seasons

Wet/ rainy season

Dry season

Harvesting

Drying seeds

Watering

Preparing gardens

Wet season

Weeding

Pruning

Thinning

THEME: ACCIDENTS AND SAFETY AT HOME

An accident is a sudden danger that hurts our bodies

Common accidents

Burns fire
Stings Falls
scalds
Cuts
Drowning
Poisoning bites
Electricity shock
Bites – dogs, snake , dog
pierces

Things that cause accidents at home

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|-------|
| - razor blades | pin | thorn |
| - broken bottles | hoe | coin |

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|
| - snakes | safety pin | spear |
| - cars | iron sheets | spear |
| - knife | sharp stones | |
| - electricity | | |
| - medicine | | |

causes of accidents at home

- climbing trees
- playing with electric wires
- playing with fire
- playing with sharp objects
- playing with dangerous animals

common accidents on the way to school

- bites
- knocks
- stings
- cuts
- kidnappers
- falls
- drowning

Causes of accidents on the way to school

- over speeding cars
- playing on the road
- playing with dangerous objects
- playing in the bush
- over loading
- bad driving
- mad people
- playing with dangerous animals

Safety on the road

- road signs : These are things which guide us on the road.

Examples of road signs

- zebra crossing
- traffic lights
- humps a head
- round about
- school a head/ children crossing
- bridge
- parking
- no parking
- danger a head
- no entry

How to prevent accidents on the road

- avoid playing on the road
- don't stand near or behind a parked car.
- Use a zebra crossing on a busy road.
- Look at the traffic lights
- Wait for the traffic officer to help you

People who walk along the road are called pedestrians.

How to cross a busy road

When crossing the road look right, look left, right again if the road is clear then you cross.

Accidents at school

- falling
- cuts and injuries
- burns
- electric shock
- fracture
- drowning
- falling in latrines/septic tank
- nose bleeding
- climbing trees and walls
- playing with sharp objects

- playing with electricity
- playing in un safe places

Ways of preventing accidents at school

- don't run any how
- avoid bad plays
- don't push your friends
- avoid climbing trees and walls
- playing in safe places
- don't run with hot food
- don't touch or step on open electric wires
- don't play with sharp objects

Effects of accidents

- lameness
- blindness
- sickness
- death

Theme III: Living together at home, school and community

Family

Def; A family is a group of people related by blood, marriage or adoption.

Types of families

Nuclear family

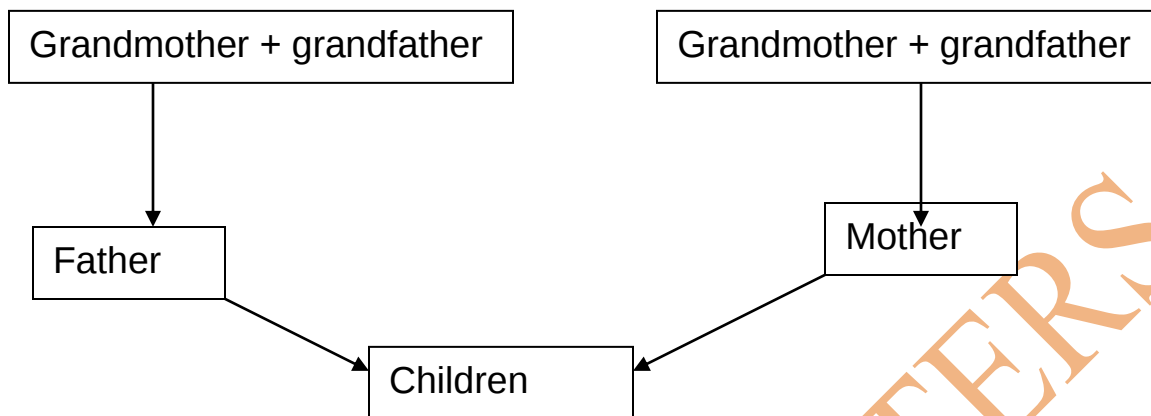
Extended family

Examples of relatives

- uncle
- aunt
- grandmother
- grandfather
- cousins
- nephew
- niece

FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

Family tree



Ways of living together in a home

- by helping each other
- by playing together
- by sharing
- by eating together
- by working together

Ways of living together in a school

- by praying together
- by sharing
- by working together
- by helping one another
- by obeying rules
- by listening to the trees

Living together in the community

Ways of living together in a community

- by cleaning roads
- by cleaning wells
- by helping each other
- by obeying rules
- by sharing

Ceremonies we do together in the community

- Weddings
- Introduction ceremonies
- Confirmation
- Burial ceremonies
- Funeral rites
- Birthday
- Baptism
- Initiation
- Circumcision
- twins

Theme IV: Food and nutrition

Food is something good we eat or drink

Examples of food

Rice	sugarcane
Millet	irish potatoes
sweet potatoes	cow peas
mangoes	beans
fish	oranges
pineapple	cabbage
pumpkin	

Sources of food

lakes / rivers	super markets
garden	farms
market	swamps
plants	shops

Theis the main source of food.

Food got from animals

Milk eggs pork beef chicken mutton

Food got from plants

Beans potatoes pineapples
Cassava cow peas rice
Pumpkins sugarcane mangoes oranges

Uses of food

- for strength
- for growth
- for health
- for energy

Ways of keeping of food safe

- By covering food
- By washing
- By salting
- By smoking
- By cooking
- By sun drying
- By refrigerating
- By tinning

Why do we keep food safe?

- To prevent rotting
- To avoid diseases
- To avoid germs
- To keep it for future use.

P.1 TERM III 2025

NEWS LESSON NOTES

THEME: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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

Types of transport

- road transport
- railway transport
- water transport
- air transport

Defn: Things which move us from one place to another.

TYPES OF TRANSPORT



Road Transport



Water Transport



Rail Transport



Air Transport

means of transport

means of road transport

- cars
- bicycles
- lorries
- motorcycles
- donkeys
- camels
- carts
- horses

means of water transport

- ship submarine
- boat yatch
- ferry
- canoes

means of air transport

- aeroplane jet
- rocket helicopter
- paracute
- airballoon

Means of railway transport

- train
- tram

Uses of transport

- to carry people
- to carry food
- to carry animals
- to carry building materials
- to carry water

Places where we find different means of transport

Aero plane – airport

Taxi - Taxi Park

Motorcycles – stage

Ship - port / harbour

Bus – Bus Park

Train - railway station

People who move different means of transport

Pilots – aeroplane, helicopter

Captain – ship,

Driver – car, lorries, buses

Cyclist – bicycles, motor cycles

Riders – camels, donkeys, horses,

The commonest type of transport is road transport

The quickest type of transport is air transport

An aeroplane is the quickest mean of transport

Examples of road users

Pedestrians, passengers, drivers, cyclists, riders

Pedestrians:

Are the people who walk on foot along the side of the road.

Cyclists:

Are the people who ride bicycles and motor cycles

Passengers:

Are people who travel by bus, taxi, car, train or aeroplane.

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE

Things we make at home and at school using local materials are called crafts

Examples of things we make /crafts

- Mats	racks
- Baskets	kites
Balls	tables
Drums	chairs
Stools	puppets
Hats	table cloth
Winnowers	door mat.
Dolls	
Toys	
Pots	
Ropes	
Bags etc	

Materials we use and their sources

Materials	sources
Reeds	forest, bush, garden
Banana fibres	garden
Sisal	sisal plant
Payrus	swamp
Clay	swamp
Raffia	palm trees
Palm leaves	palm trees
Banana stalk	banana plant
Sticks	forest / bush
Wood	forest / bush

Importance of things we make. Why we make crafts?

- for domestic use i.e. sitting on, cooking, carrying things, keeping water etc

- for playing with
- for selling and getting money
- for decoration
- for wearing
- for teaching and learning

Ways of making crafts:

By modeling

Tie and dye

Knitting

Weaving

Materials we use and crafts made.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| - clay | - pots, flowers pots, vase |
| - banana fibres | - ropes, mats, balls |
| - sisal | - ropes |
| - palm leaves | - mats, hats, bags |
| - sisal | - ropes, door mats |
| - papyrus | - winnowers |
| - sticks | - stools |
| - timber / wood | - tables, chairs, desks, bench |
| - banana stalks | - baskets |

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT

sub Theme: Components of the environment

what is environment

environment are things around us.

Components of the environment / things which make up the environment

- people
- plants
- rivers
- stones

- lakes
- soil
- animals
- roads
- land
- air
- insects
- birds

Groups

Living

Non living

non living things in the environment

non living things are things which do not have life

examples of non living things

tables

chairs

beds

blackboards

stones

pencil

pens

boxes

books

Cars

Desks

Water

Hats

Baskets etc

Things which non living things do not do

They do not move

They do not grow

They do not feed
They do not breath
They do not reproduce

Living things

Living things are things which have life

Examples of living things

People
Plants
Insects
Animals
Birds

Main groups of living things

Plants
Animals

Examples of plants

Banana plants
Maize plans
Cassava plants
Mango plants
Bean plants

Examples of animals

Cows
Goats
Sheep
Pigs
Cats etc

Flowering plants

Flowering plants are plants which bear flowers

Examples of flowering plants

Banana plants

Orange plants

Bean plants

Apple plant

Sweet potato plants

Sun flower plant

Maize plants

Coffee plants

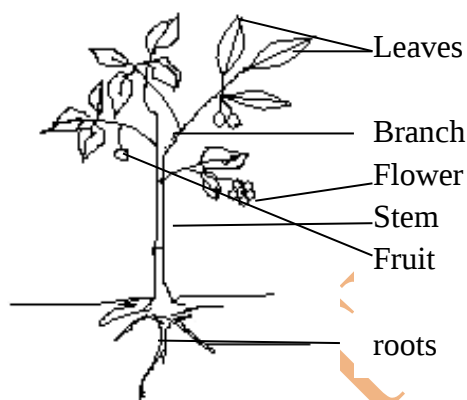
Cotton plants

Pumpkin plants

Soya bean plants

Tomato plants

Parts of a flowering plant



Parts of flowering plants

- flower
- fruits
- branches
- stem
- roots

NB: There are three main parts of a plant namely;

- leaves
- stem
- roots

uses of plants

- plants provide medicine
- plants provide food
- plants provide firewood
- plants provide timber
- plants provide building materials
- plants provide flowers
- plants provide shade.

How to care for plants

- by weeding – removal of unwanted plants from the garden
- by watering
- pruning – removal of excess branches from a plant.
- by mulching – covering of the garden with dry materials
- by thinning – removal of excess plants.

A young plant is called a seedling.

SUB THEME: WATER

Sources of water

The main source of water is rainfall

Other sources of water

- lakes
- springs
- rivers
- swamps
- streams
- oceans
- seas
- wells
- boreholes

uses of water

- for washing
- for drinking

- for bathing
- for mopping
- for watering plants
- for cooking

uses of things in our environment

- plants gives us food, buildings materials, medicine etc
- animals provide transport, food , protection etc
- houses and trees provide shelter

activities that spoil our environment

- cutting down trees
- building in swamps
- brick making
- poor methods of farming
- hunting
- releasing bad smoke to the environment
- burning bushes
- poor rubbish disposal
- overgrazing of animals
- over harvesting of sand
- leaving uncovered holes

How we protect the environment

- mulching
- by watering plants
- by planting trees
- proper rubbish disposal
- water harvesting
- proper use of available resources
- covering holes.

THEME: PEACE AND SECURITY

Peace is living in harmony without fighting and quarrelling with one another.

Security is living with protection and freedom

Factors that promote peace and security at home

- love
- obedience
- caring / helping
- good health
- good relationships
- respect
- good feeding
- protection
- reporting wrong doers
- protection i.e.
 - o keeping dogs at home
 - o locking doors and windows
 - o sharing
 - o working together.

People who promote peace and security at home

- parents
- guards
- elders
- relatives
- children
- maids

Factors that promote peace and security at school

- follow the school rules
- loving one another
- obedience
- helping others
- sharing with others
- protection
- listening to teachers and friends
- observing children's rights and responsibilities

People who promote peace and security at school

- teachers
- prefects
- nurses
- guards
- cooks
- matrons
- children

People who keep peace and security in our community

- elders
- guards
- parents
- teachers
- army
- police
- LC - local council
- LDU - Local Defense Unit
- Religious leaders - like pastors, Imam, Sheikhs etc.

How to promote peace and security in our community

- by solving problems (conflicts)
- reporting bad people
- providing security
- loving and respecting others
- obeying rules

Importance of peace and security

(Why do we keep peace and security?)

- to promote love
- to promote safety
- to live in harmony
- to care for others.

People who promote peace and security at school

- teachers
- prefects
- nurses
- guards
- cooks
- matrons
- children

Causes of insecurity in our homes

- stealing
- poverty
- violence
- defilement
- poor relationship
- fighting
- diseases
- lack of food
- child neglect
- isolation
- poor houses
- drinking alcohol
- quarrelling

Causes of insecurity in our school

- stealing
- fighting
- teasing
- not respecting others
- not obeying rules and regulations

How to prevent insecurity

- helping others
- listening to elders
- following school rules

- loving one another
- not stealing
- not teasing others
- not stealing

CREATIVE PRINTERS