

## P.2 LITERACY I LESSON NOTES

### TERM II

#### **TOPIC 1:PLANT LIFE**

##### COMMON PLANTS

- Banana plant
- Mango plant
- Sugar cane plant
- Sisal
- Cassava
- Pawpaw
- Onion plant
- Sweet potato
- Rice plant

##### Types of plants

- Non flowering plants
- Flowering plants

##### Flowering plants

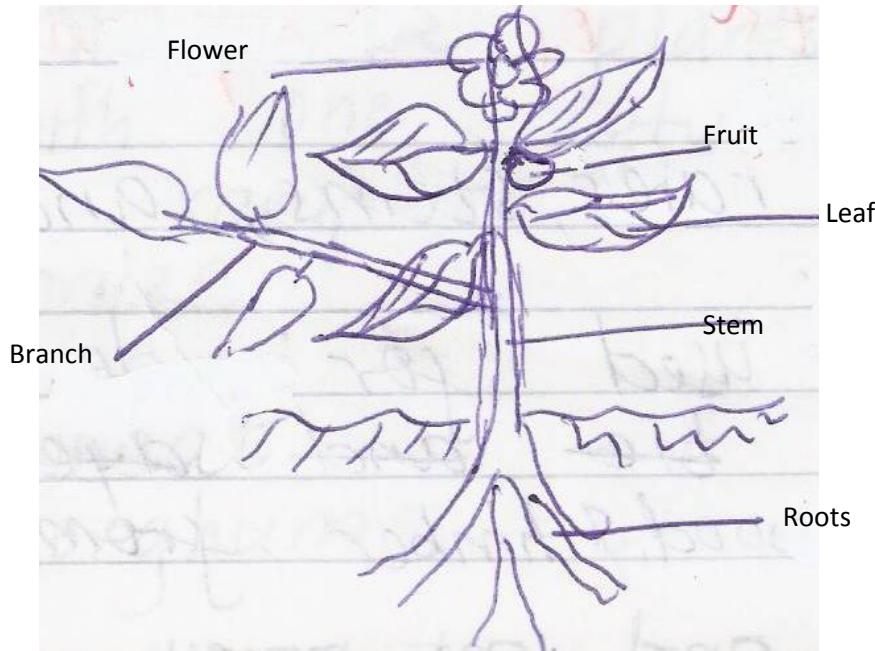
What are flowering plants?

Flowering plants are plants that bear flowers.

##### Examples of flowering plants

- Pawpaw plant
- Onion plant
- Tomato
- Coffee
- Sugar cane

##### Parts of a flowering plant



## Uses of parts of plants

### **Leaves**

- They make food for a plant
- They are for gaseous exchange.
- They store food for a plant.

### **Stem**

- It stores food for a plant e.g sugar can, onions, yams, etc.
- It holds branches, fruits and leaves.
- It transports water from the roots to other parts of the plant.

### **Roots**

- They hold the plant firmly in the soil.
- They absorb water from the soil to other parts of the plant.
- They store food e.g, cassava, sweet potatoes, carrots, etc.

### **Flowers**

- A flower is a reproductive part of a plant.
- It reproduces fruits and seeds.

## Uses of parts of a plant to man

- Some leaves, roots stems, and fruits act as food.
- Flowers are used for decoration.

- We get fire wood and timber from stems
- We sell flowers and get money.
- Flowers are used to make perfumes, tie and dye.
- We get local medicine from roots, stem and leaves.
- Study purposes

### Uses of plant to man

- Some plants are eaten.
- Some provide us with local medicine.
- We get charcoal, timber, firewood.
- Source of oxygen.
- We get fruits.
- Act as habitats for some animals.
- They act as wing breaks.
- We get building materials e.g grass, timber, poles.
- They provide raw materials for industries.
- They provide us with shade.
- They are used to make paper.

### Dangers of plants to people

- Some plants have dangerous sap
- Some have thorns
- Other plants are poisonous.

### Types of flowering plants

#### **1. Monocotyledonous plants**

These are plants that produce seeds with one cotyledon.

#### Examples

Maize Rice Wheat Sorghum

#### **2. Dicotyledonous plants**

These are plants that produce seeds with two cotyledons.

#### Examples of dicotyledonous seeds

- Beans
- Ground nuts
- Mongo
- Soya beans
- Cow peas
- Avocado

### Types of seeds

- Small seeds e.g millet, simsim, rice
- Big seeds e.g mango, beans, avocado
- Dry seeds e.g, beans, G.nuts, maize.
- Fresh seeds e.g beans, G.nuts, cow peas.
- Viable seeds (seeds that germinate)
- Diamond seeds (these seeds are either broken/spoilt by weevils.

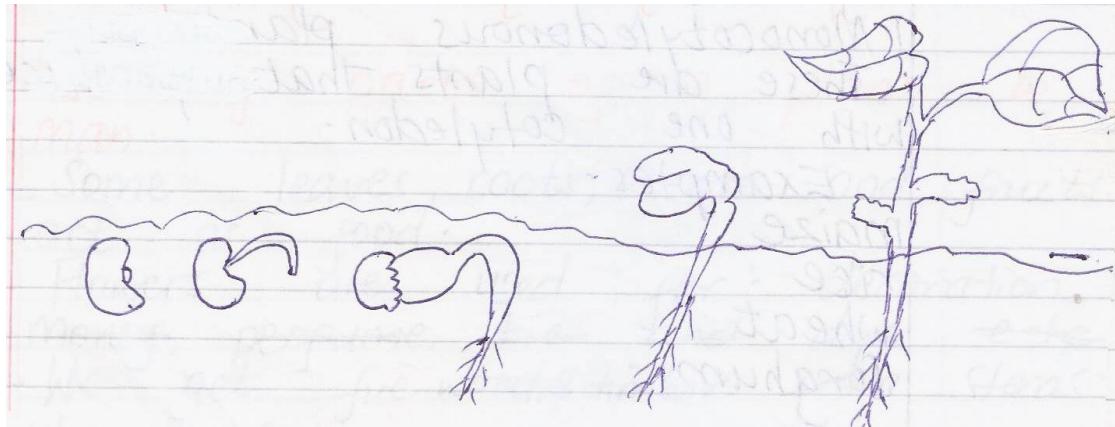
### GERMINATION

What is germination?

It is the development of a seed into a seedling.

### Conditions necessary for germination

Oxygen Warmth Moisture

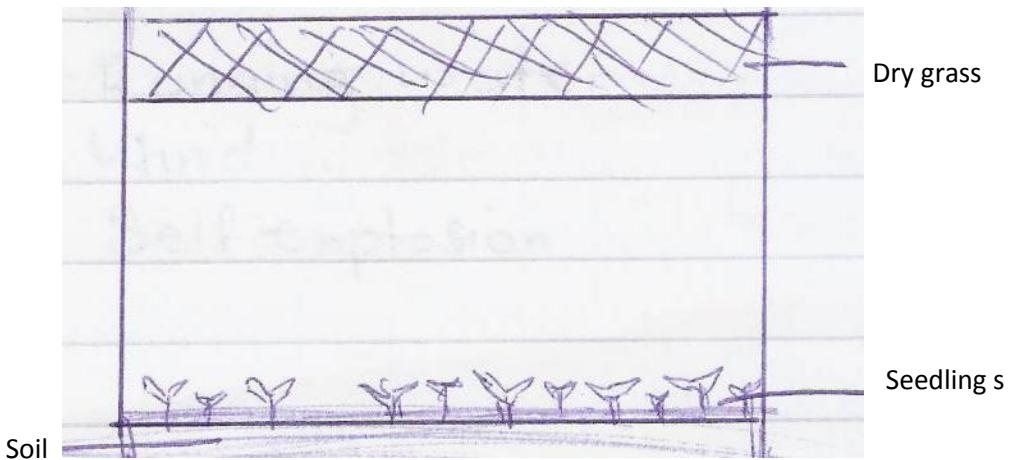


### Nursery bed

A nursery is a place where seeds are planted before transported to the main garden.

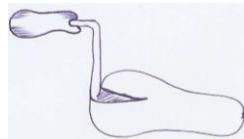
A seedling is a young plant.

## Structure of a nursery bed



## Tools used to transport seedlings from the nursery bed.

A trowel



## Seed dispersal

Seed dispersal is the scattering of seeds from one place to another.

## Agents/things that scatter seeds

- Man	- Animals
- Birds	- Running water
- Wind	- Self explosion

## **TOPIC 2: ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID/SAFETY**

An accident is un expected danger that causes injury or death.

## Common accidents at home

- Cuts	- Burns and scalds
- Poisoning	- Falls
- Fire out break	- Electric shock
- Snake bite	
- Foreign bodies in ears and nose.	

- Obstruction in breathing from swallowing sharp objects

### Accidents at school

- Falls
- Cuts
- Electric shock
- Foreign bodies in ears and nose e.g beans
- Drowning
- Lightening strike

### Causes of accidents at home and at school

- Playing dangerous games
- Climbing trees
- Playing with electricity
- Playing with fire
- Playing with sharp objects
- Playing with broken bottles/glasses.
- Misunderstanding with neighbours at home
- Playing in the rain.

### Accidents on the road

- Knocked by vehicles
- Cuts
- Falls
- Kidnapping
- Drowning
- Snake bite
- Dog bite
- Lightening strike

### Causes of accidents on the road

- Playing on the road
- Overspeeding vehicles
- Over loading
- Failure to follow traffic rules
- Walking bare footed
- Walking in the rain

- Driving while telephoning
- Riding carelessly on the road.

### Effects/dangers of accidents

- It causes death
- It causes deformation of the body
- It leads to family suffering
- It costs a lot of money.

### Prevention of accidents

- Keep medicine away from children
- Do not climb trees
- Do not touch electric wires
- Do not play on the road
- Do not play or move in the rain
- Avoid playing dangerous games
- Do not play with sharp objects
- Following the road carefully
- Use zebra crossing on the road.

## **First aid**

First aid is the first help given to a casualty before being taken to the hospital.

### **A casualty**

This is a person who has got an accident.

### **A first aider**

This is a person who gives first aid.

### Qualities of a good first aider

- He /she should have common sense.
- He/ she should be observant.
- He/she should be gentle and tactful.
- He /she should be kind.

### Why do we give first aid?

- To save life
- To promote quick recovery
- To reduce pain
- To reduce bleeding

## FIRST AID FOR DIFFERENT ACCIDENTS

### **Burns and scalds**

Pour cold water on the affected part.

### **Fracture**

A fracture is a broken bone in the body.

Apply splint to keep the broken bone in one position.

### **Nose bleeding**

Sit the casualty down and pitch the nose.

### **Snake bite**

Tie the upper part of the affected part.

### **Cuts**

Clean the injured part with clean water.

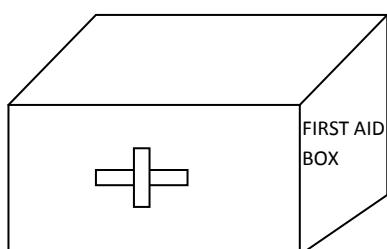
If the wound is big, use a cloth and tie it tightly.

### **First aid box**

This is a box made from either wood or plastic where we keep things we use to give first aid.

### **First aid kit**

These are things/instruments used to give first aid.



### Things found in the first aid box

- Bandage
- Safety pins
- Cotton wool
- A pair of scissors
- Splints
- Spirit
- A piece of cloth
- Thermometer.
- Plaster
- Razorblades
- Gause
- Pain killers (aspirin, panadol)
- Blanket
- Antiseptic solution
- Syringe/needle

## **TOPIC 3: IMMUNIZATION**

This is the used of vaccines.

This is the introduction of vaccines in the body to prevent immunisable disease

### Examples of immunisable diseases

- Polio
- Measles
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Whooping cough (pertussis)
- Hepatitis
- Diphtheria
- Haemophilus influenza type B

### Signs and symptoms of immunisable diseases

**Measles** - It is caused by a virus.

- Red eyes
- Dry cough
- Runny nose
- High fever
- Skin rash
- Sores in the mouth.

## **Polio**

It is caused by a virus through drinking and eating contaminated water or food.

- Bones become weak
- The child becomes lame.

## **Tuberculosis**

- It is caused by bacteria through air or drinking unboiled milk from an affected cow.
- Loss of weight
- Coughing for a long time
- Loss of appetite
- Persistent fever

## **Whooping cough**

It is caused by bacteria through air.

- Coughing that ends by vomiting
- First breathing
- Runny nose

## **Tetanus**

It is caused by bacteria through cuts and wounds on the body.

- Stiff muscles
- The child stops breast feeding
- Tightening of muscles while touched.
- High body temperature.

## **Diphtheria**

It is caused by bacteria through air.

- Swollen neck	- Sore throat
- Mild fever	- Difficult in breath

## **Hepatitis**

- Yellow urine	- Yellow skin
- Yellow eyes	- Loss of weight

## Haemophilus influenza type B

- Poor blood clotting
- Excess bleeding

## Immunization sites and vaccines

This is the medicine or drug used to immunize

### Types of vaccines

- Measles vaccine
- DDT vaccine
- HEP B vaccine
- Polio vaccine
- BCG vaccine
- HIP vaccine

### Administration of vaccines

- Orally
- Injection

Diseases	Vaccine	Sites on the body
Polio	Polio vaccine	Drops in the mouth
T.B	BCG vaccine	Right upper arm at birth
Measles	Measles vaccine	Left upper arm at 9 months
Tetanus Diphtheria Whooping cough(pertusis)	D P T Vaccine ↓ ↓ ↓ Tetanus Pertusis Dephtheria	Left upper thigh.
Hepatitis + Haemophilus influenza type B	HIB + Hep B vaccine	Left upper thigh

## Why do we immunise?

- To prevent the killer diseases
- It reduces disability of children
- It reduces death rates of children
- Reduces costs in terms of money
- Contributes to the proper growth of a child
- It boosts the immunity of children and adults.

## The child health card

Things found on the Child Health Card

- Child's Name
- Mother's Name
- Father's Name
- Sex of a child
- Date of birth
- Village
- Health unit
- Father's occupation
- Mother's occupation
- Birth order in the family.

## Importance of a Child's Healthy Card

- It helps to remember the date of the next visit of immunization
- It helps the parents to monitor the growth of a child.
- It helps the doctor to monitor the growth of a child.
- It helps the parent to remember the birth date of the child.
- It helps the doctor to know which dose to use.

## Roles of individuals, families and community to promote immunization

### **Individual**

Educating people about the importance of immunization

### **Family**

- Taking their children for immunization
- Ensure that all children at home are immunized.

## **Community**

- Organizing seminars work shops and plays
- Helping in building health centres

## **MEASUREMENTS**

### **Time of the day**

- Morning from 12 am midnight to 11:59 am
- Mid-day at 12:00 noon
- Afternoon from 12:00 noon – 5:59 pm
- Evening from 6:00 pm to 11:59 at night
- Mid night at mid nigh 12:00am

### **Measuring length and height**

#### Things we measure height and length

- Person	- Trees
- Buildings	- Clothes
- Desks	- Blackboards
- Books, etc.	

#### Things used to measure

- Hand span	- Arms span
- Arms length	- Foot or feet
- Strides	- Tape measure
- Ruler	

NB: Length is measured using centimeters and metres.

#### Measuring weight (mass)

weigh is the heaviness or lightness of an object.

Weight is measures using kilograms and grams

#### Things we measure in kilograms and grams.

- Sugar	- Rice
- Beef/meat	- Beans
- Person	- Sorghum

- Millet
- G.nuts
- Flour

### Things we use to measure weight.

- Weighing scales
- Beam balance
- See saw

(Diagram to be drawn by the teacher)

Measuring liquid things (capacity)

Liquid things are measured in litres.

### Things we measure in litres./Examples of liquid things)

- Water
- Juice
- Fuel
- Oil
- Milk
- Diesel

### Things we use to measure liquids

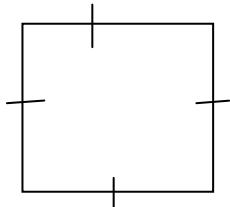
- Tins
- Cups
- Jerrycans
- Measuring cylinder
- Packets, etc.

(Diagram to be drawn by the teacher)

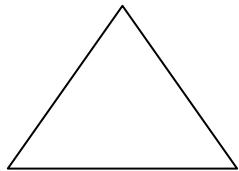
## Shapes and solids

### Naming shapes

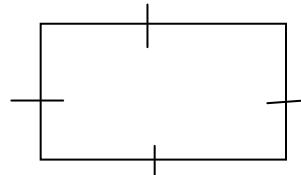
Square



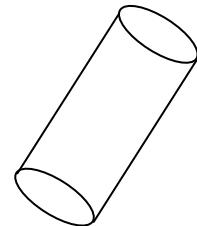
Triangle



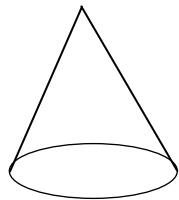
Rectangle



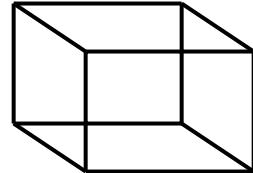
Cylinder



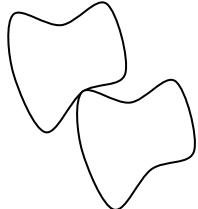
Cone



Cuboid



Stones



Cups



## **MANAGING CHANGES IN THE ENVIRONMENT**

### **WEATHER**

Weather is daily condition of the atmosphere recorded for a short period of time.

#### **Types of weather**

- Sunny
- Rainy
- Windy
- Cloudy

(Diagram to be drawn by the teacher)

#### **Elements of weather**

- Sunshine
- Rainfall
- Cloud cover
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Air pressure
- Wind

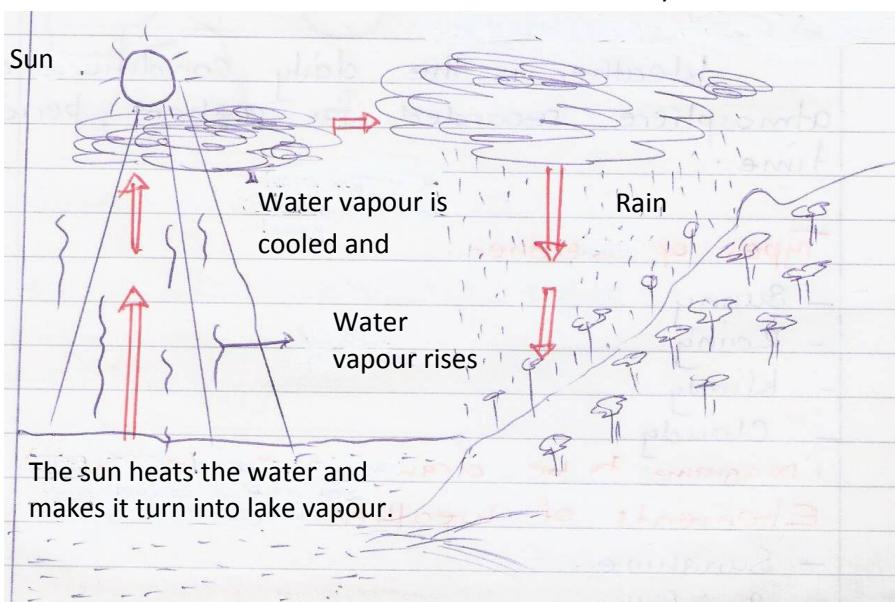
Rainfall - This is the amount of rain fall in a place.

#### **Water cycle (rain formation)**

How rain is formed:

- The sun heats the water body
- The water turns into water vapour
- The water vapour rises up and cools and becomes clouds
- The cloud becomes heavy and fall as rain.

Clouds become heavy and fall as rain



### Uses of rain

- Rain makes the soil soft.
- Rain adds water to water bodies
- Rain helps plants to grow.
- Rain gives water for home use
- Rain dissolves minerals in the soil.

### Dangers of too much rain

- Rain causes floods
- Rain spreads diseases
- Rain causes soil erosion
- Rain destroys crops and houses.

### Things used on a rainy day

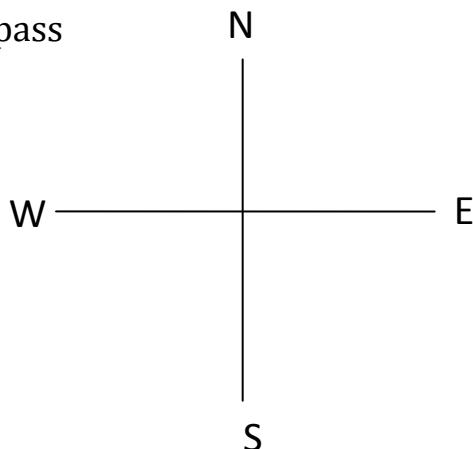
- Gumboots	- Umbrella
- Banana leaves	- Jackets
- Rain coat	- Sweaters

## **Sunshine**

The sun is the man natural source of heat and light energy.

The sun rises from the East and sets to the West.

Compass



### Uses of sunshine

- Sunshine dries our clothes
- Sunshine helps plants to grow
- Sunshine gives us vitamin D
- Sunshine dries ready crops
- Sunshine dries small fish

### Dangerous of too much sunshine

- Sunshine dries young crops
- Sunshine dries water bodies
- Sunshine causes drought
- It hardens the soil.

## **Wind**

Wind is moving air

### Uses of wind

- Wind helps in winnowing
- Wind flies objects like kites
- Wind sails boats on water
- It dries clothes
- It moves wind mills

## Dangers of wind

- It destroys plants
- It causes soil erosion
- It spreads diseases
- It causes accidents on water
- It spoils houses.

## **AIR**

Air is a mixture of gases

### Examples of gases (components of air)

- Oxygen
- Carbondioxide
- Rare gases
- Nitrogen

### Uses of air

- Oxygen is for breathing
- Carbondioxide stops burning
- Air fills balloons balls and types
- Oxygen supports burning
- Oxygen helps in seed germination

## **CLOUDS**

### Types of clouds

- Nimbus clouds which bring rain.
- Circus - the furthest clouds
- Stratus
- Cumulus
- Cumulo nimbus clouds

*(Diagrams to be drawn by the teacher)*

### Uses of clouds

- Clouds protect us from direct sunshine
- Nimbus clouds give us rain

## Activities done during different seasons

### Rainy /wet season

- Planting crops
- Weeding
- Pruning
- Harvesting water

### Sunny (dry season)

- Preparing land
- Mulching
- Spraying crops
- Harvesting crops
- Drying seeds
- Watering crops
- Washing clothes
- Swimming
- Sun bathing

### Windy

- Winnowing
- Flying kites

### Protecting animals against bad weather

- Providing water to animals
- Giving them enough food
- Providing them shelter
- Planting trees in grazing area.

### Protecting plants against bad weather

- Watering plants
- Mulching plant staking
- Terracing the land
- Providing shade to the seedlings

## Weather instruments and their uses

**Rain gauge** - To measure the amount of rain.

**Wind vane** - To show the direction of wind.

**Thermometer** - To measure temperature.

**Sunshine recorder** - To measure the amount of sunshine.