P. 1 LITERACY PACKAGE 4

Name: _____ **Stream:** _____

OUR COMMUNITY.

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

Titles of people in our community.

teachers	sir
professor	priest
master	madam
pastor	hajji
imam	sheikh
engineer	doctor
reverend	nurse

Activity 1:

1. Fill in the missing letters.

re__ __ re__d   s__r

doc__or   ma__ter

b__shop   tea__her

2. Name these people found in the community.

_____   _____   _____

Examples of communities.

1. church   community

2. school   community

3. hospital   community

4. market   community

5. home   community

6. mosque   community

A home is the smallest community.

Activity 2:

1. _____ is a group of people living and working

   together.

2. Mention any three communities.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. What is the smallest community?

4. In which community do we find a mother, father and their children?

_____

5. Draw and shade your home.

People in different community.

1. School Community.

- headteacher   - bursar

- teacher   - secretary

- cook   - cleaner

- matron   - driver

- pupils   - librarian

2. Church community.

reverend   archbishop

priest   brother

pastor   nun

Bishop   Rev. Father

Cardinal

Activity 3:

1. In which community do we find the school children?

_____

2. Group the following according to the right community.

bishop   pupils   bursar

secretary   pastor   nun

matron   teacher   priest

school community	church community

3. Fill in the missing letters.

b__shop   tea__her   dr__ver

past__r   pu__ils   b__rsar

People in different communities.

1. Hospital community.

doctor	optician
nurse	patient
surgeon	oculist
dentist	

2. Market community.

- market vendors

- fish mongers

- hawkers

Activity 4:

1. Fill in the missing letters.

ma__ket	d__ntist
d__ctor	ha__ker
pat__ent	nu__se

2. Who treats sick people?

_____

3. What is the work place of a doctor?

_____

4. What does a teacher do?

_____

5. Draw and shade people in the market.
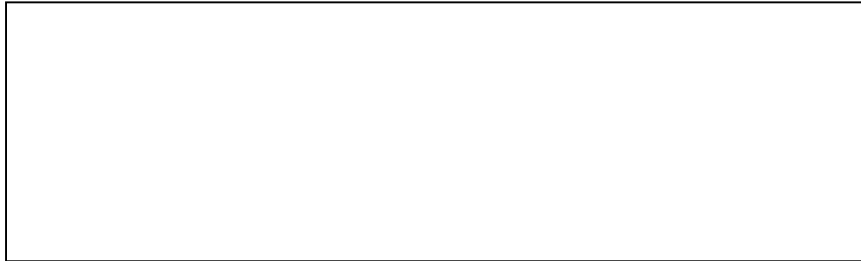
People in our community and their work.

1. A carpenter makes furniture.

2. A cobbler mends shoes.

3. A barber cuts hair.

4. A doctor treat sick people.

5. A mechanic repairs vehicles.

6. A doctor treats sick people.

7. A tailor mends clothes.

8. A fish monger sells fish.

9. A fisherman catches fish from the lake.

10. A police officer enforces law and order.

11. A driver drives cars.

12. A secretary types exams and letters.

13. A garbage collector collects rubbish.

14.   An electrician repairs electricity.

15.   A butcher sells meat.

16.   Imam leads prayers in the mosque.

17.   A builder builds houses.

18.   A teacher teaches people.

19.   A nurse takes care of sick people.

20.   A farmer grows crops and rears animals.

21.   A conductor collects money in the bus / tax.

People and their places of work.

People	People of work
doctor	hospital / latrine
police officer	police station
market vendor	market
shopkeeper	shop
mechanic	garage
carpenter	carpenter's workshop
butcher	butcher's shop
teacher	school
barber	salon

farmer	garden
pilot	airport
secretary	office
bursar	office

Activity 5:

1. Why do we need doctors in our community?

_____

2. Who helps people to enforce law and order?

_____

3. What does a carpenter do?

_____

4. What is the work place of a barber?

_____

5. Why do people go to work?

_____

6. Why do we need teachers in our community?

_____

Important places in our community.

church	beaches
police station	mosque
hospital	bank
radio station	stadium
school	lake
petrol station	market
salon	hotel
clinic	zoo

Activity 6:

1. Why do people in the community need money?

_____

2. Name the people we find at the police station.

_____

3. **Match correctly.**

Mechanic	teaches people
Pilot	treats sick people
Butcher	repairs vehicles
Doctor	mends shoes
Cobbler	sells meat
Teacher	flies aeroplanes.

4. Who takes care of sick people?

_____

5. Mention three important places in our community.

_____, _____, _____

Activities done in our community.

teaching	building
fetching water	farming
cooking	hunting
driving	making furniture
treating	repairing vehicles
grazing animals	preaching
banking	trading
selling	buying

Name these activities done in our community.

_____   _____

_____   _____
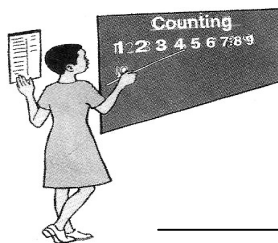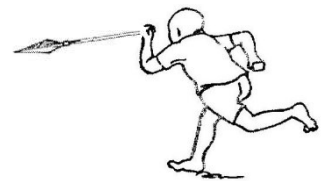
The human body and health Body exercises.

These are activities that involve movement of the body muscles.

Examples of body exercises.

skipping	swimming	dancing
running	riding	stretching
boxing	jogging	dancing
jumping	press-ups	

Name these body exercises:

_____

_____

_____
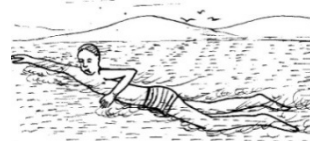
The human body and health.

_____

Why should we do body exercises.

To be fit

To keep our bodies strong.

To prevent diseases.

To enjoy.

To make our muscles grow well.

Activity 7:   Fill in the missing letters.

ski__ping   swi__ming

run__ing   bo__ing

ju__ping   jog__ing

2. Name the body organs used for

smelling _____   tasting   _____

feeling _____   seeing   _____

hearing _____

3. Why do people do body exercises?

_____

_____

4. Draw and name three things we use to clean our

bodies.
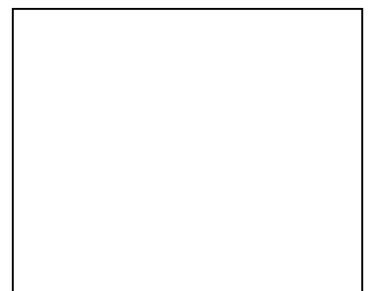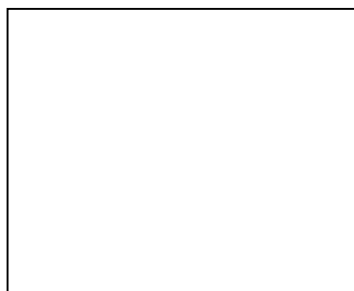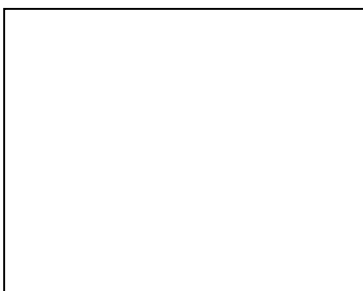
The human body and health.

Common diseases.

- typhoid
- malaria
- mumps
- measles
- trachoma

- chicken pox
- red eyes
- scabies
- ringworm

Activity 8:

1. <u>Write correctly</u>.

    mpsmu   _____   lariama _____

    meeasls   _____   wormring _____

    eyesred   _____

2. Mention three common diseases.

_____,   _____,   _____

3. We use a handkerchief to clean our _____.

4. Why do we carry out personal hygiene?

_____

_____

5. Write two ways of keeping our bodies clean.

_____

_____

Common diseases.

These are diseases which can be treated and you get cured.

Examples:

malaria	chickenpox
mumps	red eyes
typhoid	ringworm
trachoma	scabies.

Non curable diseases.

These are the diseases which do not get cured.

Examples:

- HIV / AIDs
- Cancer
- Diabetes

Activity 9:

1. Fill in the missing letters.

malar__a	tra_homa
m_mps	ri__gworm
t_phoid	scab__es

2. Name three body exercises.

_____,   _____,   _____

3. Why do you need a handkerchief?

_____

Causes of common diseases in our environment.

1. Drinking unboiled water.

2. Mosquito bites.

3. Failure to bathe regularly.

4. Eating dirty food.

5. Wearing dirty clothes.

6. Sharing sponges, hankies, combs, panties, towels

7. Poor rubbish disposal.

8. Failing to use the toilet well.

Activity 10:   Draw and shade girls bathing from the

bathroom.

How to prevent common diseases.

1. By drinking boiled water.

2. Eating well cooked food.

3. Sleeping under mosquito nets.

4. Brushing our teeth regularly.

5. Eating clean food.

6. Avoid sharing things we use in personal hygiene.

7. Wearing clean clothes.

8. By doing body exercises.

9. Washing hands before eating food and after.

   visiting the toilet / latrine.

10.   By covering food.

11.   Disposing waste / rubbish properly.

12.   Slashing bushes around the home.

13.   Avoid taking sweet things like sweets /chocolate.

14.   Immunizing children against killer diseases.

Immunization.

Immunization is the way of putting vaccines in the body to protect it against diseases.

A **vaccine** is the medicine that is used for immunization.

Immunisable disease.

- Measles   - diphtheria

- Tetanus   - haemophilus influenza

- polio   - hepatitis B

- tuberculosis   - whooping cough

- yellow fever

Activity 11: 1. _____ is the way of putting vaccines in the body to protect it against diseases.

2. Fill in the missing letters.

tet__nus   tube__culosis

p_lio   m__asles

infl__enza   ye__low fever

who__ping cough

Why do we need to be immunized?

1. To reduce death of children.

2. To make the body strong against diseases.

3. To protect the children against the killer diseases.

Activity 12:

1. Circle the immunizable diseases.

fever   malaria

polio   red eyes

measles   mumps

2. _____ is the way of putting vaccines into

the body to protect is against diseases.

3. Mention the name of the medicine used for
immunization.

_____

4. Write two causes of common diseases.

_____

_____

5. Why should people sleep under mosquito nets?

_____

6. Name the insect which spreads malaria.

_____

7. Why do parents take their children for immunization?

_____

8. Name three immunisable diseases.

(i) _____   (iiI) _____

(ii) _____

Name: _____ **Stream:** _____

(Mathematics for P.1) Important people in our community.

- Counting from 1 – 85.
- Measuring capacity.
- Which container holds more?

glass

jug

A _____ holds more water.

A

B
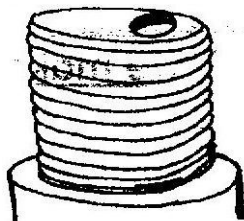
tank   pot

A _____ holds more water than a pot.
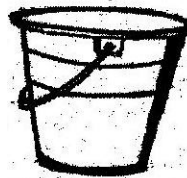
bottle   bucket

A _____ holds more water.

jerrycan

Basin

A _____ holds more water than a basin.

Important people in our community.

- <u>Counting from 1 – 90</u>.

- Reviewing.
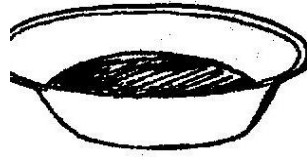
    cup   dish

- Grouping objects in tens.
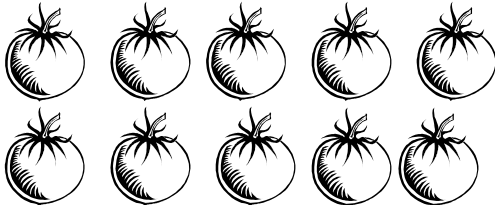
1 group of 10 tomatoes = 1 ten = 10
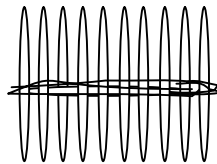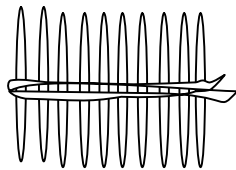
Activity: 2 groups of 10 sticks = _____ tens = _____
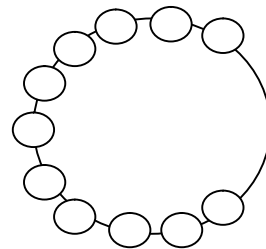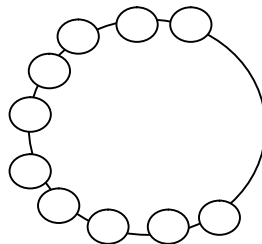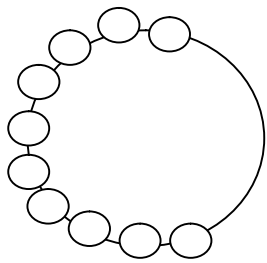
3 groups of 10 beads = _____ tens = _____

Reviewing:
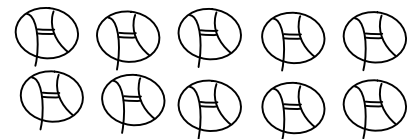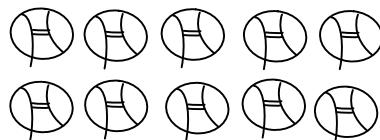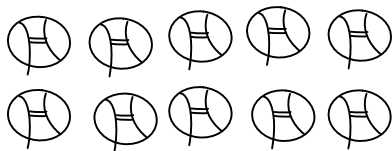
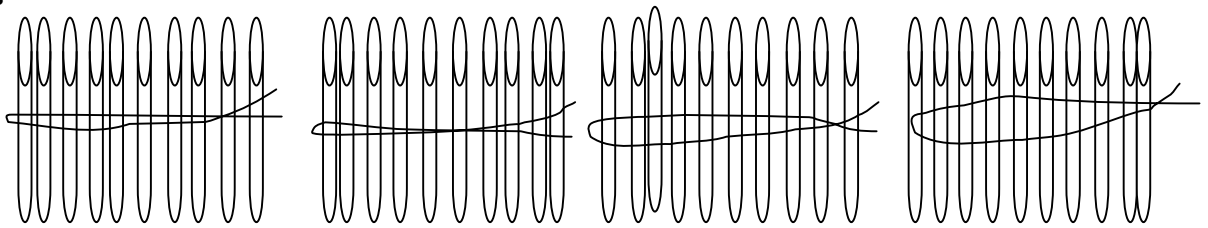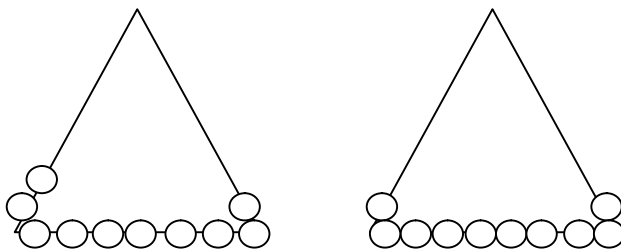3 groups of 10 balls = _____ tens = _____

Examples
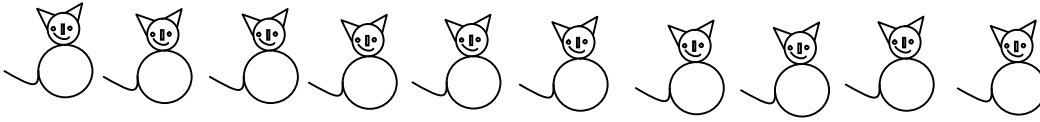
1 ten = 10
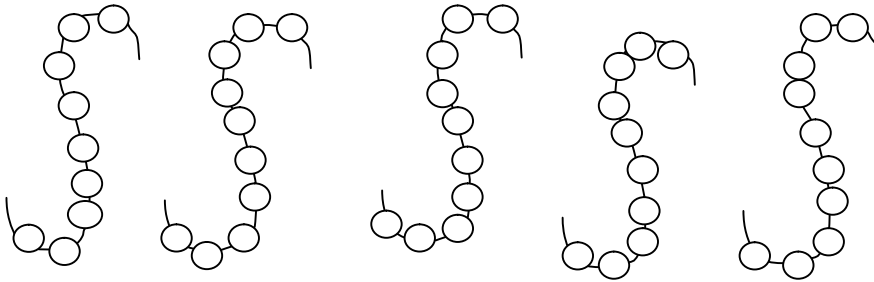
5 tens = _____

Activity:

4 tens = _____
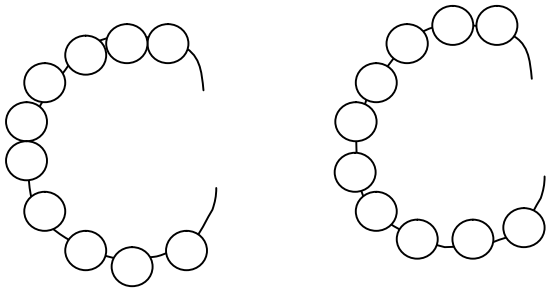
= _____ tens = _____

Reviewing.

_____ tens = _____

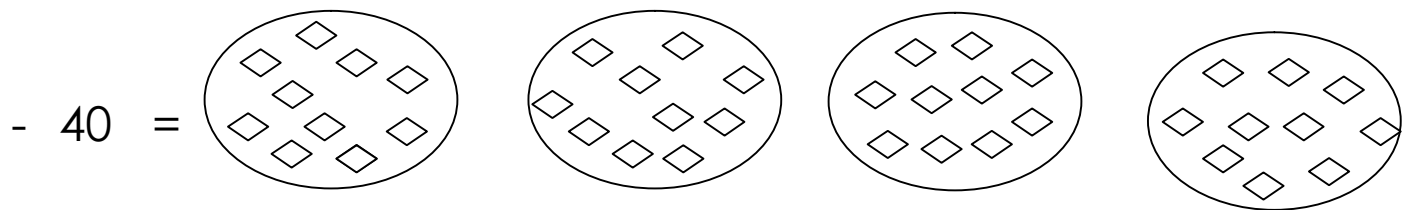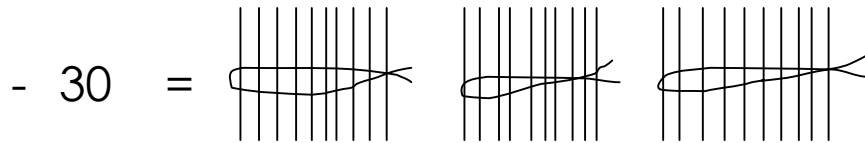- **Draw bundles.**

10   = 1 ten

- 30   =

- 40 =

- 20 =
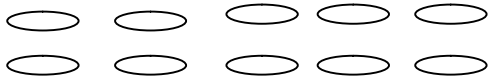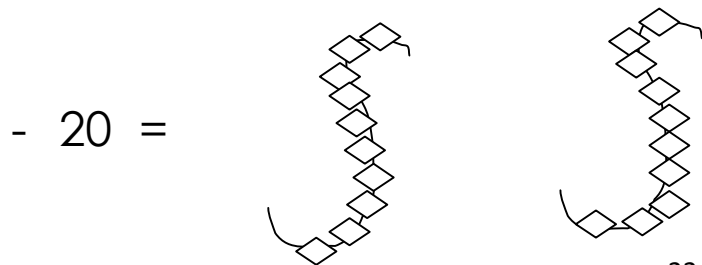
Activity: a) 50 =

b) 60 =

c) 10 =

d) 20   =
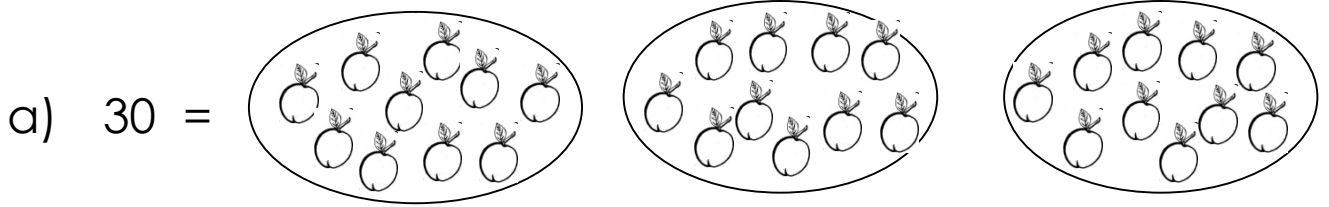

e) 70 =

f) 80 =

Counters, dolls, balls, cups,   …

Reviewing.

Draw bundles of tens.

a) 30 =

b) 100 =

- **Interpreting the pictographs.**
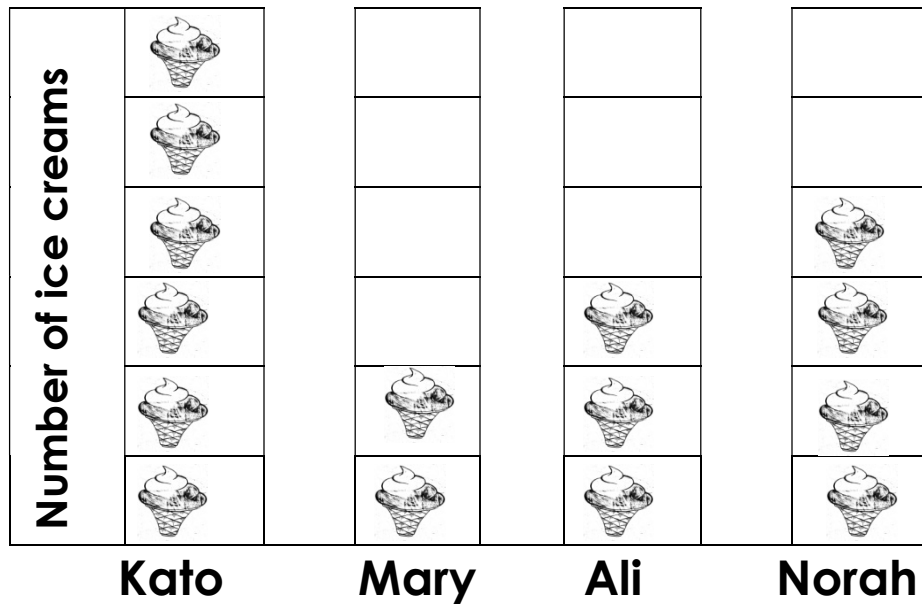
a) Who has the least number of ice creams?

b) How many ice creams has Ali?

c)   Who has 4 ice creams?

d)   How many ice creams has Kato and Norah?

Parts of the body and their functions.

- **Counting from 1 – 95.**

- Mental work.

a)   4 + 3 =   c) 6 + 1 =   e) 0 + 4 =

b) 3 + 2 =   d)   6 + 3 =   f) 1   + 3 =

- **Matching correctly.**

13

12

9

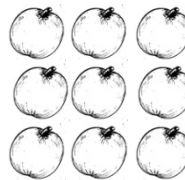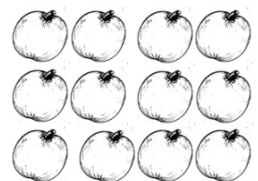**Activity:** Match correctly (Draw the items).

11

10

14

15

- **Counting from 1 – 100.**

- Mental work.
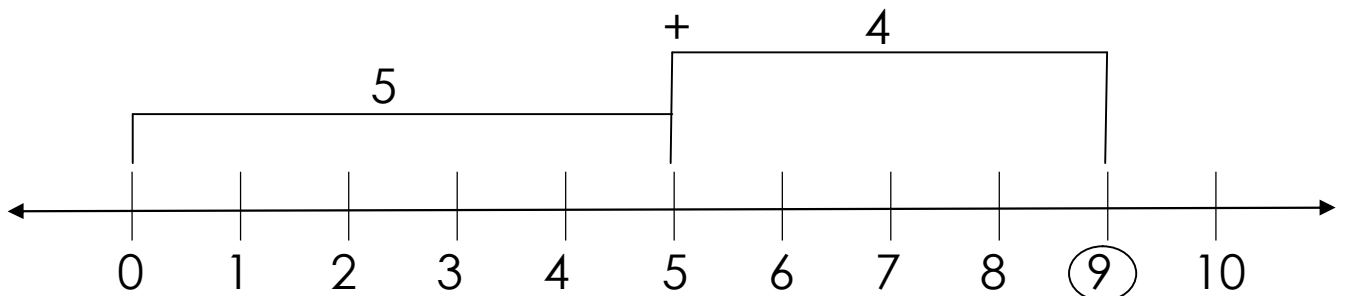
   a)   5 + 5 =   c) 7 + 2 =   e) 9 + 0 =

   b) 2 + 2 =   d) 3 + 5 =   f) 10 + 0 =

- Adding numbers less than ten using a number line.

Activity: <u>Exercise</u>

```
                    +      3
        6
   |_____|_____|

<——|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|——>
   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14
```

b)   7 + 2 =

```
<——|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|——>
   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14
```

c)   4 + 3 =

```
<——|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|——>
   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14
```

d) 4 + 2 =

```
<——|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|———|——>
   0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14
```

e) 5 + 3 =

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
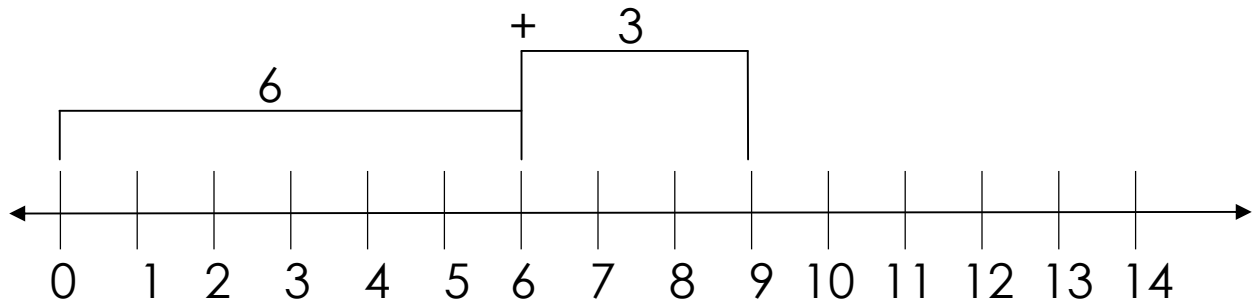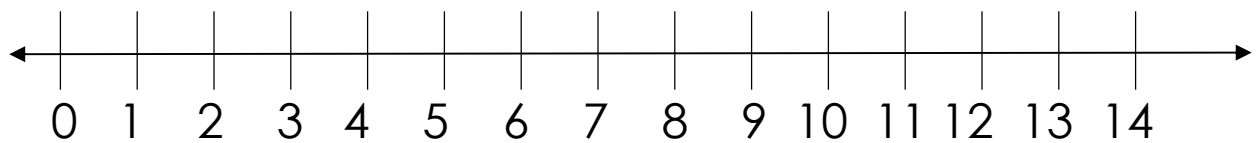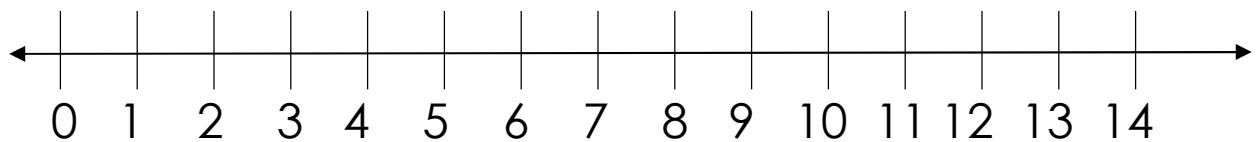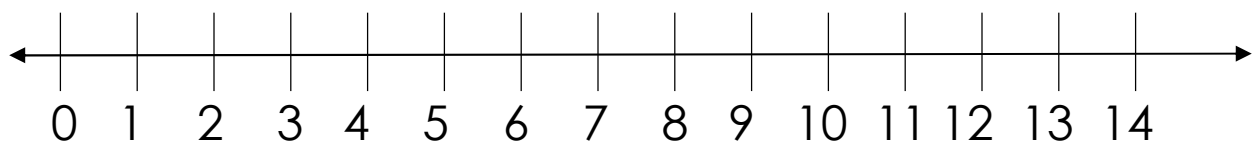
- **Counting from 70 – 105.**

- Comparing sets.

   (Use less than or more than.)

A   B
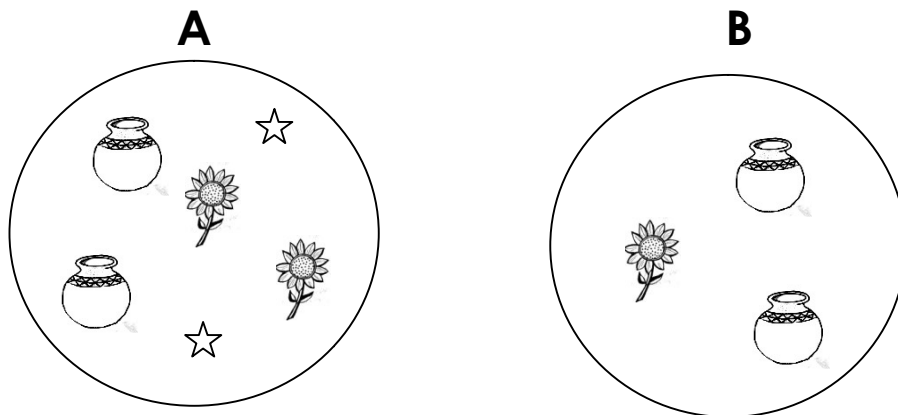
a) Set A has 6 members.

b) Set B has _____ members.

c) Set A has _____ members than set B.

d) Set B has _____ members than set A.

Activity:

C   D
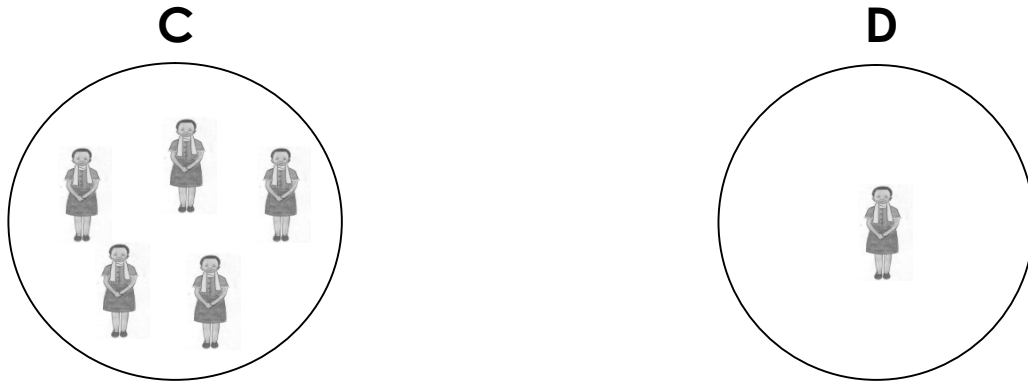
a)   Set C has _____ dolls.

b)   Set D has _____ dolls.

c)   Set C has _____ than set D.

- **Counting from 75 – 110.**

- Mental work.

  8 + 2 =   6 + 1 =   2 + 4 =

  4 + 4 =   7 + 1 =   9 + 1 =

- Adding horizontally sum less than 9 horizontally.

  a)   3 + 1 =   d)   2 + 2 =

  b)   2 + 4 =   e)   1 + 1 =

c) $2 + 4 =$ f) $3 + 3 =$

d) $4 + 5 =$ g) $3 + 3 =$

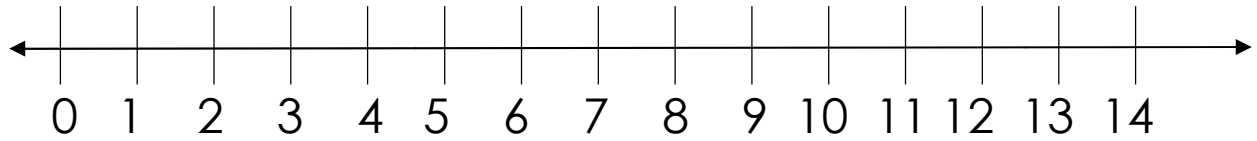## Activity:

a) $4 + 3 =$ d) $1 + 7 =$ h) $2 + 7 =$

b) $6 + 3 =$ e) $7 + 0 =$

c) $5 + 2 =$ f) $6 + 0 =$

d) $5 + 3 =$ g) $3 + 2 =$

Importance of keeping clean.

- Counting from 80 – 115.
- Telling time according to months of the year.
- There are 12 months of the year.
  - January
  - February
  - March
  - April
  - May
  - June
  - July
  - August
  - September
  - October
  - November
  - December

- January 1st month   July 7th month

- February 2nd month   - August 8th month

- March 3rd month   - September 9th month

- April 4th month   - October 10th month

- May 5th month   - November 11th month

- June 6th month   - December 12th month

Find the missing letter.

Feb_uary   Ma__   No__ember

M_rch   Ju__e   D__cember

Sep__ember   Oc__ober

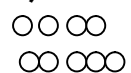## Common diseases.

- Counting from 85 – 120.

- **Writing number symbols 1 – 30.**
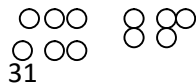
    1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,

    16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30

- Adding numbers horizontally sum less than 20.
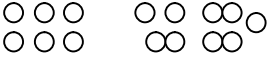
    a)   13 + 2 =   9 + 0 = 9
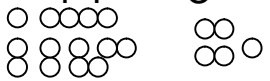
    b) 7 + 7 =   6 + 5 = 11

c) 8 + 7 =

d) 9 + 7 =   6 + 9 =   15

14 + 5 =   19

Activity:

a) 7 + 3 =   e) 6 + 5 =

b) 9 + 9 =   f) 12 + 6 =

c) 4 + 7 =   g) 8 + 2 =

d) 8 + 7 =   h) 16 + 0 =

- **Counting from 9- - 125.**

- **Writing number symbols 1 – 35.**

- Adding numbers whose sum is less than 10 horizontally and vertically.

$3 + 1 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ + \ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$2 + 4 =$

$3 + 3 =$

Activity: Add numbers horizontally.

a) $4 + 1 =$ f) $2 + 1 =$

b) $3 + 4 =$ g) $6 + 3 =$

c) $9 + 1 =$ h) $2 + 2 =$

d) $7 + 0 =$ i) $4 + 4 =$

e)   6 + 2 =   j) 9 + 0 =

Add numbers vertically.

```
        4                  3                        7
    +    2              +    3                   +     2
    _____             _____                    _____


        1                  4                        5
    +    2              +    3                   +     4
    _____             _____                    _____
```

- **Counting from 95 – 135.**

- <u>Reviewing the previous lesson</u>.

   a)   3 + 1 =   c) 5 + 3 =

   b) 7 + 1 =   d) 6 + 0 =

   c)   4   e)   9   f)   3
       +   2   +   0   +   2
       _____   _____   _____

Measuring length using non standard units. (measures)

- Foot, hand spun, strides, around the classroom block

feet
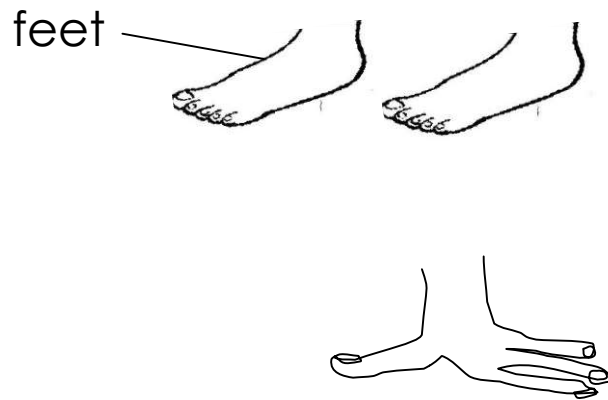
Activity:

- Giving mental work.

a) 9 + 1 =   c) 3 + 4 =   e) 7 + 2 =

b) 4 + 5 =   d) 2 + 2 =   f) 10 + 0 =

- **Writing number symbols 20 – 37.**

- Mentioning months of the year.

- January	- May	- September
- February	- June	- October
- March	- July	- November
- April	- August	- December

- **<u>Teaching a rhyme</u>.**
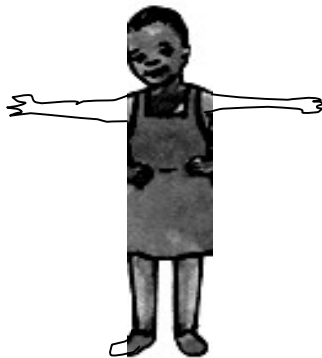
30 days have November, April, June and September

All the rest have 31 days except February with 28 or 29 days.

Activity:

a) Which month has 28 or 29 days?

b) _____ month comes before December.

c) How many days has August?

d) Which month comes after August?

e) In which month do we celebrate Christmas?

- **Counting from 100 – 130.**

- Reciting the learnt rhyme about days in the month.

- Adding 2 – one digit number vertically no regrouping.

```
   1  2          1  4          1  5             3  0
+     3       +     2       +     2          +      4
   1  5          1  6          1  7             3  4
_____      _____      _____       _____
```

(a)   2 4   (b)   1 4

   +   2   +   5

   _____   _____

(c)   1 0   (d)   2 2   (e)   1 2

   +   3   +   2   +   4

   _____   _____   _____

(f)   2 3   (g)   1 5   (h)   4 0

   +   3   +   3   +   0

   _____   _____   _____

- **Counting from 105 - 104.**

- Writing from 10 - 45 (number symbols).

- Adding 2 –two digit numbers no regrouping.

T	O		T	O
3	4	4 + 1 = 5	4	2	2 + 0 = 2
+ 1	1	3 + 1 = 4	+ 3	0	4 + 3 = 7
4	5		7	2	

Activity:

(a)
```
  T   O
    2 | 5
+   2 | 1
  ____|____
```

(b)
```
  T   O
    3 | 3
+   2 | 2
  ____|____
```

(c)
```
  T   O
    4 | 6
+   2 | 2
  ____|____
```

(d)
```
  T   O
    4 | 6
+   1 | 2
  ____|____
```

(e)
```
  T   O
    5 | 2
+   3 | 1
  ____|____
```

(f)
```
  T   O
    4 | 7
+   1 | 2
  ____|____
```

The Human body and health.

(English P. 1)   External parts of the body and their uses.
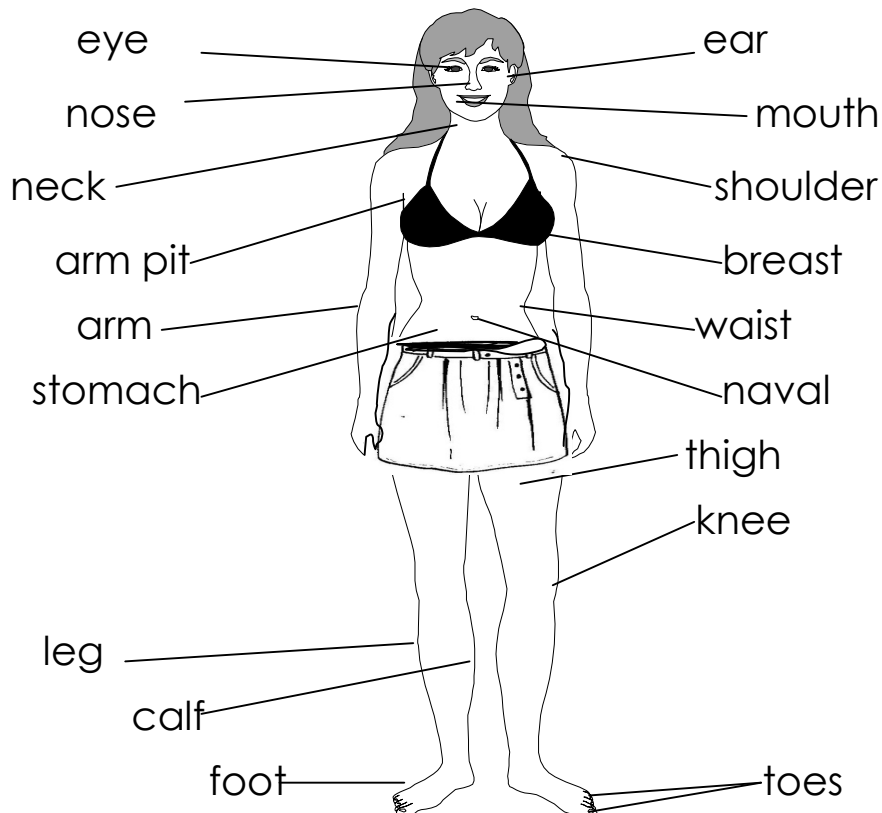
Vocabulary.

hair, head, stomach, toes, ears, fingers, breasts,

nails, thigh, teeth, mouth, eyes, neck, cheek,

nose, ankle, back, knee, chin, foot, tongue,

thumb, shoulders.

Structure:

Show me your _____

Name the body parts.

eye

nose

neck

arm pit

arm

stomach

ear

mouth

shoulder

breast

waist

naval

thigh

knee

leg

calf

foot

toes

Fill in the missing letters.

fing__rs   h__nd   th__gh   e__es

tee__ __   h__ir   a__m   n__ck

tong__e   b__ck   l__gs   thu__b

This is my _____.

These are my   _____.

Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences correctly.

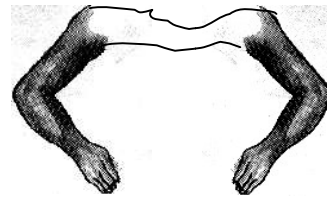This is my _____.   These are my _____.
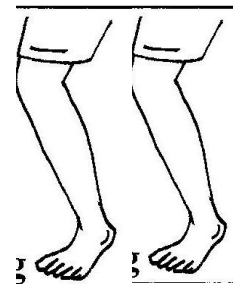
This is my shoulder.   These are my _____.
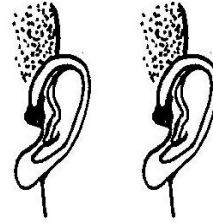
This is my _____.   These are my _____.

This is my _____.   These are my _____.

Structure:

How many _____ have you?

I have _____.

How many _____ does he / she have?

He / She has _____.

Nouns to use.

ears   legs   heads   fingers

hands   toes

Exercise:

Answer the questions.

1. How many fingers does he have?

   He has _____ fingers.

2. How many legs do you have?

   I have _____ legs.

3. How many heads do you have?

_____

4. How many ears does she have?

_____

5. How many toes does he have?

_____

6. How many hands do you have?

_____

7. How many necks do you have?

_____

Singular and plural (by adding 's').

Examples

Singular (one)		plural (many)
head	-	heads
ear	-	ears
knee	-	knees
nail	-	nails

<u>Exercise</u>:

Write the plurals.

1. finger - _____   6. neck - _____

2. leg   - _____   7. breast - _____

3. eye   - _____   8. ankle - _____

4. toe   - _____   9. nail   - _____

5. hand - _____   10. hand - _____

What is _____ used for?

<u>(Use Pupil's Book page 41 St. Bernard Book 1)</u>

Use the given words to fill in the blank spaces.

A back is used for carrying.

Eyes are used for _____.

A tongue is used for _____.

A nose is used for _____.

Ears are used for _____.

Legs are used for _____.

Read the story and then answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Our body parts are useful. The eyes are used for seeing, ears are for hearing, the nose is used for smelling, the legs are used for walking, the skin is used for feeling, the fingers are used for the touching, tongue is used for tasting, the teeth are used for chewing and many others. We should thank God for the parts of the body.

Questions:

1. Write the parts of the body in the story.

   (i) _____   (iv) _____

   (ii) _____   (v) _____

   (iii) _____   (vi) _____

2. Which part of the body is used for smelling?

   _____

3. _____ is used for tasting.

4. The eyes are used for _____

5. How many ears do you have?

   _____

6. Draw and name any three parts of the body.

Personal Hygiene.

Things we use to clean our body.

Vocabulary.

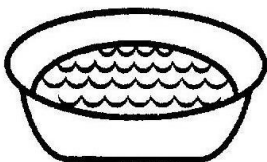Water, sponge, brush, soap, towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, razorblade, comb, handkerchief

Exercise:

Read and write the above words.

Do the activity on page 42 Pupil's Book 1 St. Bernard)
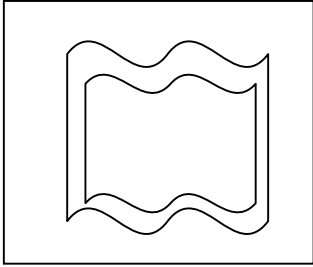
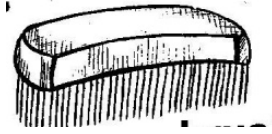Example:

Fill in the missing letter in each word,

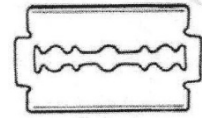water and b__sin   s__ap

handk__rchief   br__sh   raz__rblade

What are you doing?

I am _____ing my _____

Teacher asks a learner to perform an action and then

pose a question.   (comb)

What are you doing?

I am combing my hair.

What are you doing?   (brush)

I am brushing my teeth.

Exercise:

Use the given words to complete the sentences.

Example

1. What are you doing? (wash)

   I am washing my clothes.

2. What are you doing?   (polish)

   I am polishing my shoes.

St. Bernard English Thematic Book 1 page 43.

Structure:

What is he / she doing?

What are they doing?

What is she doing? (comb)

She is combing her hair.

Brush your teeth.

What are they doing?

They are brushing their teeth.

Exercise:

Guide the learner to practice using the new structure in pupil's book page 44 – 45.

What is she doing?

She is washing her clothes.

A jumbled Story.

Arrange these sentences to form a good story.

1. I apply Vaseline on my face.

2. I brush my teeth.

3. I greet my parents.

4. I get my toothbrush.

5. When I wake up in the morning.

6. I wash my face.

Write a good story.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Fill in the correct word using the words given in the box.

(combing, brushing, washing, cutting, polishing,

smearing, preparing, bathing)

1. I am _____ my finger nails short.

2. She is _____ her face.

3. I am _____ my shoes.

4. Mary is _____ her breakfast.

5. We are _____ our teeth now.

Fill in the missing letters.

wat__r   raz__rb__ade   spong__

so__p   toothbr__sh   tow__l.

Importance of keeping clean.

<u>(Use Pupil's Book 1 page 48)</u>

 St. Bernard

Exercise

It is good to keep your body clean in order to:-

1. Avoid sickness.

2. Avoid bad smell

3. Look smart
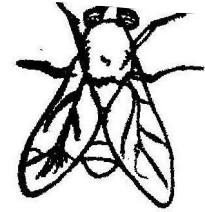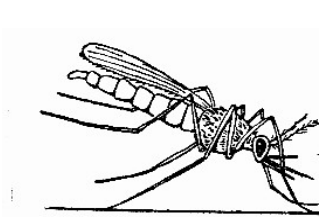
4. Kill germs / Be healthy

Disease

There are many diseases which affect our bodies.

They are malaria, cough, tuberculosis, diarrhea, influenza,

trachoma, mumps, scabies, ring worms, measles, polio.

<u>Exercise</u>

Name the insects below.

_____   _____   _____

Fill in the missing letters.

m__laria   hous__flies   tubercul__sis

c__ugh   tr__choma   mo__quitoes

diarr__oea   mu__ps   sc__bies

Structure

(Oral practice)

Are you well / ill?

Ask: Are you well? I am very well.

Are you sick?   No, I am not.   Yes, I am.

Oral practice

Examples:

Are you well?

I am very well, thank you.

Are you well?

No, I am not.

Is she well?

Yes, she is well.

Is he well?

No, he is sick.