

LESSON NOTES

PRIMARY THREE – LITERACY TERM II

THEME 5: Living things in our sub county/Division.

What are living things?

Living things are things which have life.

Characteristics of living things

All living things are different from non-living things because;

1. They breathe
2. They feed/eat to live
3. They grow and change
4. They reproduce
5. They move
6. They respond to stimuli

Types of living things in our division

Living things are divided into two groups.

- (i) Plants (ii) Animals

Animals in our division

- They are two types of animals in our sub-county/division;

- (i) Domestic animals (ii) Wild animals.

1. Domestic animals are animals which live at home;

- Animals with two legs.

Turkey, pigeon, hen, duck

- Animals with four legs.

Goats,cows, cats, sheep,rabbits, horse

2. Wild animals are animals which live away from home.

Examples

Giraffee, Rhino, Monkey, lion etc

Uses of animals are;

- Domestic animals give us; Food, manure, skins, feathers, hoofs.
- Animals for food; Goats, cows, etc
- Animals for transport: Horse, camel etc
- Animals for skin: Cows, goats, sheep, rabbits.
- Animals for protection: Dog

Name products got from the cow.

- Milk, skin, hoofs, horns, etc

Some uses of wild animals are;

- They provide skin for making belts, hand bags.
- For tourism attraction.

Animals' habitats.

A habitat is a home for living things.

Animals that live in the school compound

Examples;

Rabbits, goats, cats, grasshoppers, locusts, ants, termites, lizards, geckos

Activity

Draw animals in the school compound.

3. Animals in the garden.

There are animals which live in the garden as their habitats.

Examples include

- Weaver bird, earthworms, snakes, rats, squirrels,.

Also there are insects which live in the garden like;

- Butterflies, bees, beetles, termites etc

Activity

- Draw some animals found in the garden.

Animals in the forest

- In the forest we find animals like; lions, monkey, fox, elephant, buffalo, leopards.

Dangers of wild animals.

- Most of the wild animals are pests (They destroy crops) e.g. monkey.
- Some animals capture domestic birds for food. E.g. fox.
- Some wild animals e.g. lion, leopard eat people.

Animals in swamps and in water.

- A swamp is a piece of land covered with water and some plants.
- A swamp can be referred to a wet land.
- Another name for a swamp is a wet land.
- Animals that live in a swamp are, fish, toads, snakes, monitor lizards, crested crane etc

Water animals

Water animals live completely in water. They are;

Fish, crocodile, crab, hippopotamus etc

Animals which live completely in water use dissolved oxygen and they have gills.

A pond

- A pond is a small pool of water.
- A pond can be found in a swamp.
- Animals found in a pond are; frogs, fish and some insects.
- A pond can be man-made and can be found in homes, schools, hotels.

AN AQUARIUM

An aquarium is a glass in which fish and other small water creatures are found.

Places where an aquarium can be found;

- Hotels, homes, school compound etc

Animal movements

Crawling animals.

- Animals that move by crawling are generally reptiles.
- They have scales on their bodies.
- Examples include; Lizard, chameleon, crocodile, tortoise

Hopping animals

- Animals which move by hopping are; frogs, grasshopper, locust etc

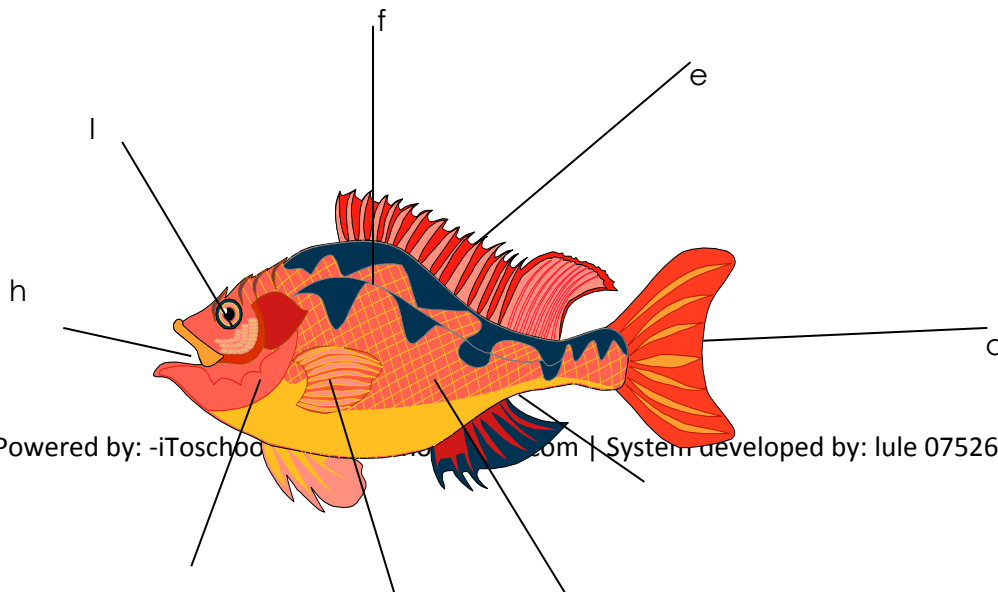
Flying animals

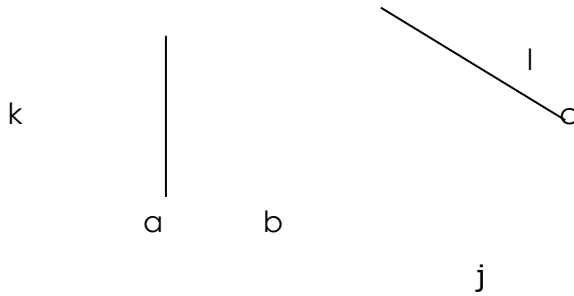
- Most of the flying animals are insects and birds. Examples; butterfly, house fly, bees, wild birds.
- Animals which move by walking are generally those with 4 legs and some birds. Examples; cow, dog, lion, elephant, turkey, ostrich, hen, duck etc.

Animal	Movement
Snake	Slithering
snail	Gliding
lion	Walking
Butterfly	Flying
grasshopper	hopping

THE FISH

External parts of a fish





- | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| A | - | Pelvic fin | | | |
| B | - | Ventral fin/ anal fin | e | - | dorsal fin |
| D | - | Tail fin/caudal fin. | F | - | lateral line |
| C | - | Pectoral fin | g | - | Nostril |
| H | - | mouth | I | - | Eye |
| J | - | Scale | K | - | Gill cover/operculum |
| I | - | Anus | | | |

Uses of parts of a fish

1. The dorsal fin protects the fish from enemies.
2. The eyes are used for seeing.
3. The gill cover protects the gills.
4. The tail fin helps the fish to turn to different direction.
5. The scales protect the body of a fish.
6. The nostrils are for smelling.
7. The mouth is for feeding/getting food.
8. The lateral line detects sound waves.
9. Pectoral and pelvic fins are used for breaking speed and going up or downwards water.
10. Gills are used for breathing.

Uses of fish

1. Source of protein.
2. Skin is used to make hand bags.
3. Fish helps to control mosquito larvae.
4. Fish are source of income.
5. Fish bones help in making of glue.
6. Helps in manufacture of animal feeds.

Examples of fish caught in Uganda.

Common examples of fish are;

- (a) Nile perch (b) Tilapia (c) Cat fish (d) Lung fish
- (e) Silverfish (mukene) (f) Enkejje

Methods of catching fish.

- Fishing hook, fishing baskets, fishing nets

Ways of preserving fish

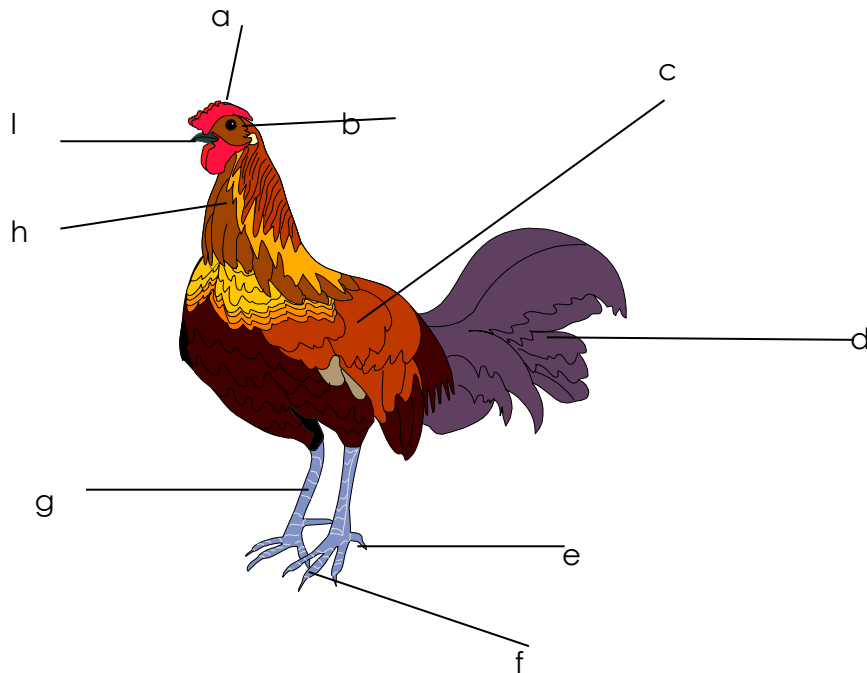
- Smoking, salting, refrigeration, tinning/canning

THEME 5: Animals in our sub county

Sub theme: Birds

Content: External parts of a bird.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|---|---|-------------|---|---|------|
| A | - | comb/crown | e | - | spur | I | - | Beak |
| B | - | eye | f | - | nails/claws | | | |
| C | - | wing | g | - | leg | | | |
| D | - | tail/feathers | h | - | wattle | | | |



Uses of parts of a bird.

Beak - It picks food from the ground. (Feeding)
It is used for protection.

Wings: Used for flying.

Legs: For walking.

Claws: For protection
For scratching the ground.

Spur: Used for fighting (Protection)

Eyes: For seeing.

Feathers: For flying
For giving the birds shape.
Feathers cover the body of a bird.
Give birds colour.
Feathers give birds warmth.

Characteristics of birds.

- Most birds fly.
- Most birds are covered with feathers.
- Have beaks.
- Have claws.
- Lay eggs.

Types of birds.

1. Domestic birds.
2. Wild birds.

Domestic birds;

Chicken, pigeons, turkeys, ducks,

Parrots

Genea fowls



tamed birds

Wild birds: These are the birds found in the bush;

- Crows, kites, weaver birds, eagles, sparrow, crested cranes

Habitats of birds.

A habitat is a home of a living thing.

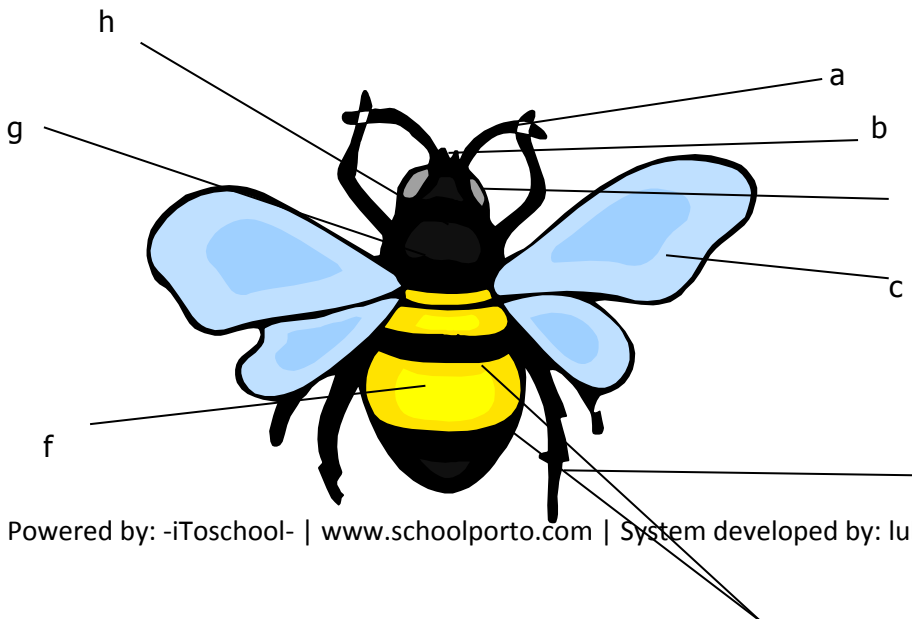
Birds live on trees, nests, burrows.

Uses of birds to man.

- Birds provide meat e.g. chickens, turkeys.
- Birds provide manure
- Birds provide feathers
- Birds provide bones used to make animal feeds.
- Used for cultural purposes e.g. paying dowry.
- Used for tourism attraction.
- Used for tourism attraction.
- Used for cultural sacrifices .

Insects;

Parts of an insect



d

e

a – feelers/antennae

b – proboscis

c – wing

d- leg

g - Thorax

e – spiracles

h - Head

f - Abdomen

The three main body parts of an insect.

1. Head: It is where the eyes, feelers and proboscis are found.
2. Thorax: It is where the legs and wings are attached.
3. Abdomen: It is where we find the spiracles.

Functions (Uses) of parts of an insect to a bird.

1. Feelers: For feeling and smelling.
- ii. Proboscis: For sucking water and food.
- iii. Wings: For flying.
- iv. Legs: For walking.
- v. Spiracles: For breathing.

Characteristics of insects.

- Insects have three main body parts.
- Have three pairs of legs.
- Breathe through spiracles.
- Have jointed legs.
- Most insects fly.
- Have feelers for feeling and smelling.

N.B: Spiders, ticks, mites have two main body parts and eight legs. They are not insects.

Harmful and useful insects.

Some insects are harmful or dangerous to man.

- Wasps, bees, houseflies, cockroaches, termites, mosquitoes, and ants.

Useful insects to man.

- Bees, grasshoppers, white ants.

Social and antisocial insects.

Social insects are the insects that live, move and work together.

- Bees, red ants, termites, wasps, white ants.

Anti social insects are the insects which do not live, move and work together.

- Houseflies, locusts, cockroaches, dragon, flies.

Care for insects, birds and animals.

Care for bees.

- By providing a hive.
- By planting flowers for nectar.
- By providing water.

Caring for domestic birds and animals.

- Protecting the nests.
- Protecting eggs.
- Cleaning their homes.
- Keeping records.
- Providing food.
- Vaccinating the animals and birds.
- Building animal houses.
- Being kind to animals.

Caring for wild birds and animals.

- Avoid bush burning.
- Avoid poaching.
- Providing food to animals in wildlife centres.

- Vaccinating animals in wildlife centres.

Plants and their habitats

Plants in our school compound.

- Mangoes, oranges, bananas, maize, mangoes, oranges, guavas, carrots .

Plants in the school garden.

Groups of plants in the school garden;

- Fruit crops
- vegetable crops.
- cereal crops (grains)
- leguminous crops
- root crops

Fruit crops: They are sources of vitamins.

Mangoes, oranges, guavas, lemons, tomatoes, passion fruits etc.

Vegetable crops.

Leafy vegetables, cabbages, lettuce, pig weed.

Fruit vegetables: Tomatoes, pepper, egg plants, cucumber.

Root vegetables: Carrots.

Cereal crops (grains): They are sources of carbohydrates.

Millet, sorghum, wheat, oats, Rice and seeds are found in pods.

Beans, ground nuts, cow peas, soya beans, French beans, peas

Root crops: These are crops which store their made food in roots.

- Cassava
- Sweet potatoes
- Carrots

Plants that grow in wetlands (swamps)

Papyrus reeds, cabbages, water hyacinth, water Lily. Sweet potatoes, sugar canes.

Uses of swamps.

- We get clay

- We get papyrus reeds.
- We get water
- We grow crops from swamps.
- We get fish
- We get fruits

Plants that grow in dry areas (desert or rocks)

1. Cactus.
2. Linchens
3. Casualina
4. Liver worts
5. Sisal