

Name: _____

Class: _____

SECOND TERM E-LEARNING NOTE

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

CLASS: JSS 2

SCHEME OF WORK

WEEK	TOPIC
1.	Values <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning of Values and their Importance- Sources of Values- Factors that Influence our Values- Values Clarification- Understanding one's own Values
2.	Culture and Social Values <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Religion: Meaning and Types- Names we call God in Different Communities in Nigeria- Benefits of Religion- Similarities in The Lessons Our Religion Teaches Us.
3.	Culture and Social Values II: Marriage I <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning of Marriage- Types of Marriage- Purposes of Marriage
4.	Marriage II <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Conditions for Marriage- Effects of Lack of Readiness on Marriage Relationship- Challenges or Problems in Marriage
5.	Family as the Basic Unit of Society: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Advantages of Living Together in the Family- Family Bond and Cohesion- Importance of Good Family Reputation
6.	Gender I <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning of Gender- Similarities and Differences Between Male and Female- Meaning and Examples of Gender Roles- Factors that Influence Gender Roles
7.	Gender and Stereotypes II: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Meaning and Examples of Gender Stereotypes- Negative Effects of Gender Roles/Stereotypes- Importance of Gender Equality.
8.	Accidents in the School <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Definition of Accidents- Causes of Accident in the school- How to Prevent Accidents- Steps to Take When Accidents Occur
9.	Health Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Harmful Substances- Meaning With Examples- Ways of Preventing Intake of Harmful Substances

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10. Revision
11. Examination

REFERENCE MATERIAL

1. Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by A. OluwasolaOyewole.
2. Macmillan JSS Social Studies book 2 by M.A Orebanjo, I.O Osokoya et.al.

WEEK ONE

TOPIC:VALUES

PERIOD I: MEANING OF VALUES

DEFINITION

Value is the acceptable way of living considered as normal by a particular group of people. Values are also defined as the degree of importance an individual attaches to a particular thing. Values also mean the worth of a particular thing in monetary terms. Value refers to what a society regards as very important and is held in high esteem.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VALUES

1. It helps individuals to make decisions.
2. Value promote positive relationship among different people.
3. Values promote peace and progress of the society.
4. Values enable us to choose friends that share the same values.
5. Values help to regulate people's behavior.
6. Values enable people to obey the rules and regulations of the country.
7. Values prevent people from making mistakes.

Evaluation

1. Define Value.
2. What are the importances of values?

Period II

TOPIC: SOURCES OF VALUES

CONTENT:

Individuals acquire values through the agents of socialization. Socialization is the process by which individuals learn the values and culture of the society. These agents of socialization are sources of values. They are:

1. Family: The family is the primary source of value. Children receive values from their parents.
2. Peer Group: Children learn from their peers
3. School: The schools inculcate values in the children and students.
4. Mass media e.g. Television, radio and newspapers.
5. Religion: The churches and mosques teach values.
6. Voluntary organizations e.g. red cross, girls guide, boys scout etc also teach values.

Factors That Influence Our Values

1. Equality: Understanding that everybody has the same rights irrespective of their ethnic groups and gender.
2. Honesty: Telling the truth, that is, meaning of what you say.
3. Respect: Treating everyone including yourself with dignity and respect.

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4. Self – control: Being able to control your own actions.
5. Responsibility: We should carry out our duties and must be responsible for our actions.
6. Social Justice: We should treat people equally and fairly.

Values Clarification

1. Being clear about our own values and beliefs helps us to make decisions that feel right to us.
2. Value clarifications serve as a guide to achieve set goals in life.
3. Values clarifications help us to become the kind of person we want to be and live the kind of life we want to live.
4. Values clarifications prevent us from making mistakes in life.
5. Values clarifications serve as a guide in our relationship with other people.

Evaluation

1. Identify the sources of values.
2. What are the factors that influence our values?

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. What are the subjects that make up of social studies?
2. Explain social and physical environments.
3. Define socialization.
4. Mention four agents of socialization.
5. Define crime.

Reading Assignment

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by A. OluwasolaOyewole. Pages 89 – 91.

Weekend Assignment

1. All the following are sources of values except A. Family B. School C. Hospital D. Mass media.
2. All the following factors influence our values except A. Respect B. Injustice C. Honesty D. Self control
3. One of the following is the importance of values A. Values promote peace and progress B. values enable us to commit crimes C. Values enable us to choose bad friends D. Values enable us to make mistakes.
4. Social justice as a factor that influences our values means A. We should treat people equally and fairly B. We should hate people C. We should dislike others D. We should always punish others.
5. Voluntary organizations include the following except A. Red cross B. Boys scout C. Girls brigade D. Nigerian Labour Congress.

Theory

1. Mention five importance of values
2. List and explain the sources of values.

WEEK TWO

TOPIC: CULTURE AND SOCIAL VALUES I

PERIOD I

CONTENT: MEANING OF RELIGIONS:

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Religion is the belief in the worship of God. It can also be defined as is the belief in the existence of a supreme being called God who created the entire universe including plants, animals and human beings.

Types of Religions Institutions

1. Christianity: Christianity is a religion that teaches about Jesus Christ. His followers are called Christians and they believe he is the son of God who came to the world to serve mankind. Christians make use of the Holy book called Bible. Their main day of worship is Sunday.
2. Islam: Islam is the religion revealed through Prophet Mohammed in the Arabian city of Mecca. Muslims believe that Mohammed is the last of the Prophet and messenger of God. The teachings of Islam are contained in the Qur'an which is the Holy book of the Muslims. The Muslims main day of worship is Friday.

The Five Pillars of Islam

1. Muslims believe that there is only one God and Mohammed is the messenger.
2. Praying five times a day.
3. Giving alms to the poor.
4. Fasting during the month of Ramadan.
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime

3. African Traditional Religion (ATR)

African traditional religion refers to the original traditional beliefs and practices of the various people of Africa. African traditional religion forbids all evil practices including theft, murder, adultery, all forms of wickedness, deceit and cheating.

Evaluation Questions:

1. Define religion.
2. List and explain the various types of religions institutions.

PERIOD II

TOPIC: THE NAMES WE CALL GOD IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES IN NIGERIA.

CONTENT:

The Yorubas call God Olodumare or Olorun.

The Igbos call God Chineke or Chukwu.

The Edo people call God Osanobwa. The Hausa/Fulani call God Allah or Ubangidi.

The Efik people call God Abasi or Edidem.

The Benefits and Functions of Religious Institutions

1. Religious institutions promote love, peace and friendship.
2. They teach respect for God and for man.
3. They provide rules and regulations which help to control the behaviour of their members.
4. Religious institutions teach their members to shun all forms of evils and criminal activities.
5. Religious institutions teach their members to believe that God can help them in times of trouble.
6. Religious institutions provide explanations to some of the mysteries of life.

Similarities in the Lessons our Religion Teaches us.

1. All religious institutions forbid lying, stealing, adultery and murder.
2. They encourage their members to live holy life while on earth so that they will return to God in heaven after death.

Name: _____ Class: _____

3. All religious institutions in the world require their members to submit totally to the will of God.
4. Religious institutions especially Islam and Christianity teach that God is righteous and merciful.

Evaluation

1. What are the benefits of religious institutions?
2. Mention the names we call God in different communities in Nigeria.

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. Define friendship.
2. Highlight four factors that determine the choice of friends.
3. List the agents of socialization.
4. Identify five components of culture.
5. Define family.

Reading Assignment

1. Social Studies for Junior Secondary School by Anlepo, Mohammed Ezegbe and Salau. Pages 36 – 42.
2. Simplified Social Studies book 2 by Yusuf R.A. Pages 25.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Muslims go for their pilgrimage in one of the following cities A. Mecca B. Kuwait C. Jericho D. Baghdad.
2. The Christians main day of worship is A. Friday B. Monday C. Sunday D. Thursday
3. One of the following is not a pillar of Islam. A. Praying five times a day B. giving alms to the poor C. fasting during the month of Ramadan D. praying twice in a life time.
4. The Muslims main day of worship is on A. Monday B. Friday C. Sunday D. Saturday.
5. What name do the Igbo's call their God? A. Olorun B. Osanobua C. Abasi D. Chineke.

Theory:

1. Explain the following. i. Christianity ii. Islam iii. African Traditional Religion.
2. What are the benefits of religions institutions?

WEEK THREE

TOPIC: CULTURE AND SOCIAL VALUES II

MARRIAGE I

PERIOD I:

CONTENT: MEANING OF MARRIAGE

Marriage is the legal coming together of a man and a woman as husband and wife. According to the bible, marriage was the first institution ordained by God. God created plants, animals and later created Adam and Eve as husband and wife and kept them at the Garden of Eden. It is marriage that joins a man and a woman to become husband and wife.

Evaluation Questions:

1. Define marriage.
2. Identify the first institution created by God.

PERIOD II

TOPIC: TYPES OF MARRIAGE

CONTENT:

Name: _____

Class: _____

1. Monogamy: This refers to a marital relationship between a man and a woman i.e one husband and a wife.
2. Polygamy: This refers to a marital relationship between a man and more than one wife.
3. Polyandry: This refers to a marital relationship between a woman and more than one husband.
4. Inter – Ethnic Marriage: This refers to a marriage relationship between a man and a woman from two different ethnic groups, e.g when an Igbo man marries a Yoruba woman.
5. Intra – Ethnic Marriage: This refers to a marital relationship between a man and a woman from the same ethnic group e. g when a Yoruba man marries a Yoruba woman.
6. Christian Marriage: Christian marriage takes place in the church and is conducted by a Priest or a Pastor. Marriage vows are taken by the couple. There is also exchange of rings. A certificate is also given to the couple.
7. Muslim Marriage: Muslim marriage is done according to the principles of the Holy Quran. Another name for Muslim marriage is Nikkah. It is conducted by a Muslim Priest in the house of the bride or Mosque.
8. Court Marriage: Court marriage is performed in a court registry by a court registrar or a magistrate. Marriage vows are taken by the couple. There is also an exchange of rings and certificate is given to the couple. It is called ordinance marriage.

Purposes of Marriage

1. Marriage is an important means of reproducing man in the society. Without marriage, the dead members of the society cannot be replaced.
2. Marriage is for companionship between husband and wife.
3. Marriage unites the families of both husband and the wife together.
4. Marriage gives security to the woman and the children.
5. It allows the husband and the wife to assist each other.
6. A married man or woman is regarded as a responsible person in the society.
7. Marriage provides a framework for the raising and training of the children.
8. In traditional society, marrying many wives gives the man a high status.

Evaluation Questions:

1. List and explain five types of marriage.
2. What are the purposes of marriage?

General Evaluation / Revision Questions

1. Who is a minor?
2. Identify five effects of sexual abuse on children.
3. Define drug trafficking.
4. Mention five dangers of drug trafficking.
5. Define corruption.

Reading Assignment

1. Macmillan Social Studies book 2 by M.A. Orebanjo et al. Pages 10 – 14.
2. Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by OluwasolaOyewole. Pages 39 – 44.

Weekend Assignment

1. A Christian marriage normally takes place in the A. house of the bride B. in a big hall C. house of the bride groom D. church.
2. Another name for Muslim marriage is A. Nikkah B. Mikkah C. Sukkah D. Kinnah
3. Intra-ethnic marriage is marriage between A. people from different ethnic groups

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- B. people from the same ethnic group C. people from more than two ethnic groups
D. people from the same compound.
4. Court marriage takes place in the A. house of the bride B. house of the bridegroom
C. court registry D. church.
5. Polyandry refers to a marital relationship between A. a man and a woman B. a man and two women
C. a woman and a woman D. a woman and more than one husband.

Theory

1. a. Define marriage.
b. Mention and explain five types of marriage.
2. Identify five purposes of marriage.

WEEK FOUR

TOPIC: MARRIAGE II

PERIOD I:

TOPIC: THE CONDITIONS FOR MARRIAGE

CONTENT:

The conditions for marriage are as follows:

1. Marriage is contracted between those who are not closely related.
2. It is the man in most cases that approaches the girl and asks her to be his wife.
3. The man and the woman inform their parents.
4. Each family inquires into the family background of the other to know if the family is well mannered and does not suffer from any incurable diseases.
5. A person often acts as an intermediary between the couple before wedding.
6. The consent of the two is important before a marriage is contracted.
7. Bride price is paid by the husband or family of the husband.

Evaluation Questions:

1. Mention the conditions for marriage.

Period II

Topic: Effects of Lack of Readiness in Marriage Relationship

Content:

1. It leads to separation and divorce.
2. It causes to poverty.
3. It often exposes the children to unnecessary abuse by either of the parent or outsiders.
4. It prevents the cordial relationship between the parents and the children.
5. It can force the female child to engage in pre-marital sex which may lead to unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS etc.
6. The children will be exposed to many dangers.

Challenges or Problems in Marriage

1. Separation: Separation in marriage is when the couple is no longer living together. This could be as a result of misunderstanding and constant quarrelling between husband and wife.
2. Divorce: Divorce occurs when the marriage has been dissolved with a legal document backing up the separation. This is the greatest challenge or problem of marriage.
3. Quarrelling: A constant fight between the couple can lead to divorce.

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4. Economic instability: This occurs when the couple finds it difficult to meet the financial and needs of the family. The basic needs are food, shelter and clothing.
5. Raising and proper upbringing of children: This is another problem parents face in marriage.
6. Barrenness: This is when the wife could not give birth to children. This could lead to divorce.
7. Infidelity: Extra marital relationship by either of the couple can cause misunderstanding and divorce.
8. Family disapproval: There will be a serious challenge if any of the family of the couple does not approve the marriage
9. Interference by the members either the wife's or husband family can cause misunderstanding between the couple.
10. Death: The loss of either of the couple through death poses a great challenge to the family.

Solutions to Marital Challenges

1. Forgiveness: Couple should be able to forgive each other whenever an offence is committed
2. Tolerance: Husband and wife should learn how to tolerate each other weakness
3. Trust: Couple should build their relationship on trust and mutual understanding
4. Faithfulness: Couple should be faithful to each other
5. Mutual Respect: Respect for each other reduces challenge in marriage and also promotes cooperation.
6. Avoidance of intruder: Husband and wife should learn to settle their problems between themselves and avoid unnecessary interference from friends and relations.
7. Good Counselor such as religious leader also help to solve marital challenges and problems
8. Love: Love is the most important factor that promotes good marital relationship. Husband and wife should endeavour to love one another.

Evaluation

1. What are the effects of lack of readiness in marriage relationship?
2. Mention 5 challenges or problems to marriage
3. Identified 4 solutions to marital challenges

General Evaluation / Revision Questions:

1. Identify five cultural similarities in Nigeria.
2. What is the difference between folklore and legend?
3. Differentiate between material and non-material aspects of culture.
4. What is friendship?
5. Mention three importance of friendship.

Reading Assignment

1. Macmillan Social Studies book 2 by M.A. Orebanjo et al pages 10 – 14.
2. SolakatNew Syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by OluwasolaOyewole pages 39 – 44.

Weekend Assignment

1. Muslim marriage is conducted in the ____ A. house of the bride B. house of the bridegroom C. in the hotel D. in a town hall.
2. Marriage between people from different ethnic groups is known as ____ marriage A. intra – ethnic B. Nikkah C. inter – ethnic D. Polyandry

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3. Marriage between people from the same ethnic group is known as _____ marriage A. Nikkah B. polyandry C. inter – ethnic D. intra – ethnic.
4. All the following are effects of lack of readiness in marriage except A. it leads to poverty B. it enhance cordial relationship between the husband and the wife C. the children are exposed to so many dangers D. it leads to separation.
5. In marriage, bride price is paid by the _____ A. groom B. bride C. bride’s family D. friend of the bride.

Theory

1. Identify the necessary conditions for marriage.
2. What are the effects of lack of readiness in a marriage relationship?

WEEK FIVE

TOPIC: FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY

PERIOD I: ADVANTAGES OF LIVING TOGETHER IN FAMILY

CONTENT:

Family refers to those who are related by blood, marriage or law. The family is the smallest social unit of a society, it is the part through which a child comes into the world. A family is formed when a man and a woman through marriage agree to live together as husband and wife.

There are two common types of family in our society. These are the nuclear and the extended family. A nuclear family consists of a man, his wife and their children, while an extended family is made up of a man, his wife or wives, children and other relations like cousin, nephews, grandparents etc.

Advantages of Living Together in the Family

1. Protection: It is the duty of the parents to protect their children from danger. The parents must ensure that they live in a safe environment.
2. Unity: Living together in the family promotes the spirit of unity among members of the family.
3. Provision of basic needs: The family is responsible for the provision of basic needs like food, clothes and shelter for the children.
4. Education of children: The family creates opportunity for the children to receive formal education by sending them to school and paying their school fees.
5. Good social behaviour: The family provides avenue for the teaching of acceptable cultural values by parents to their children.
6. Happiness: The family provides happiness for the members of the family.

Evaluation Questions

1. Define family.
2. What are the advantages of living together in the family?

Period II

TOPIC: FAMILY BOND AND COHESION.

Content:

1. It is love that binds members of the family together.
2. Members of the family should live in unity and love one another.

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3. The husband should love the wife and the children and the wife is expected to submit totally to the husband.
4. The parents should show love and affection to their children while children should love and respect their parents.
5. There is cooperation in the family. Members of the family cooperate with one another and also share things in common.

Importance of Good Family Reputation

1. Good family reputation enhances trust and confidence. A family with good reputation is trusted by the society.
2. Members of a family with good reputation are respected by other families.
3. Members of the family with good reputation serve as role models to other families.
4. People will like to associate with families that have good reputation.
5. People will like to marry from families that have good reputation.
6. Family with good reputation can present one with social advantages in life. It also has the potential to supply an individual with great opportunity.

General Evaluation

1. Explain family bond and cohesion.
2. Mention the importance of good family reputation.

General Evaluation/ Revision Questions

1. Define drug trafficking.
2. Identify four dangers of drug trafficking.
3. What are the effects of crime on the society?
4. Mention five agents of socialization.
5. Mention four steps to take when sexually abused.

Reading Assignment: Macmillan JSS Social Studies book 2 by M.A. Orebanjo, I.O Osokoya et. Al. Pages 52 – 54.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Which of the following does not belong? A. Nuclear B. Extended C. Compound
D. Polyandry
2. Close and intimate relationship is a feature of A. Primary Social Group B. Secondary Social Group C. Nigeria Union of Teachers D. Nigeria Union of Journalists.
3. The family belongs to A. secondary social group B. primary social group C. tertiary social group D. universal social group
4. Living together in a family enhances all of the following except A. provision of essential needs B. protection of members C. happiness of members D. protection of anti – social behavior
5. Nuclear family is also known as _____ family A. distance B. peace C. family
D. immediate

Theory:

1. Mention five advantages of living together in the family.
2. Identify the importance of good family reputation.

WEEK SIX**TOPIC: GENDER I****PERIOD I: MEANING OF GENDER****CONTENT:**

Gender is the state of being male or female. Gender also refers to the sum total of cultural values, attitudes roles, practices and characteristics based on sex.

Gender Similarities

Both males and females are similar in the following ways:

1. They are all human beings with feeling emotions, needs and desires
2. Apart from the genitals, they have similar body parts.
3. The essential needs of males and females are food, clothing and shelter.
4. They both go through puberty and share romantic feelings.
5. They all have goals they intend to achieve.
6. They can all play different games.

Gender Differences**MALES**

1. Males are the breadwinner of the family.
2. Males are the dominant partner in relationship.
3. Males are disciplinarians.
4. Males dominate certain professions like engineering, security, piloting, boxing, politics etc.
5. Males are expected to determine when to have sexual relations

FEMALES

1. Females dominate certain professions such as nursing, teaching, hair dressing etc.
2. Females are the caretakers of children.
3. Females are responsible for general house chores.
4. Females make themselves physically attractive.
5. Females are to wait for male to initiate relationships and sexual advances.

Evaluation Questions

1. Define gender.
2. What are the similarities between males and females gender?
3. Identify the differences between males and females gender.

Topic: Meaning and Examples of Gender Roles.**Period II****Content:**

Gender roles refer to the behaviours considered appropriate for males or females in a culture or society. Gender roles are taught from the birth to death. Changes in gender roles could be as a result of religion, politics, economic conditions, laws and education.

Examples of Gender Roles

1. Some gender roles are biologically determined. For instance, the roles of males and females in child bearing are determined by nature. The females menstruate, carry pregnancy, breast feed babies while the males impregnate the females.

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2. Some professions are regarded specially for males e.g. block moulding, bricks laying, carpentry, tanker, and lorry driver etc. some professions are regarded specially for females e.g. nursing, hair dressing etc.
3. Males can perform manual jobs such as construction of roads and drainages, truck pushing etc while females take care of domestic duties.
4. Males are often the head of the family which means they dictate what is to be done. Women should raise the children since they carry and deliver the babies.
5. Women are regarded as the cooks in their homes while the men are to provide the money needed to purchase the food stuffs.
6. Women are not supposed to propose a marriage. It is the duty of the men to propose marriages.

Factors That Influence Gender Roles

1. Culture, traditions and beliefs of the people influence gender roles.

Examples:

Males

- i. In some families, males are given more privileges in terms of education, important jobs and inheritance of property.
- ii. Some professions are regarded as exclusive career for males.
- iii. Males can perform manual jobs while females take care of domestic duties.

Females:

- i. Women should raise the children since they carry and deliver the babies.
- ii. Females are regarded as cooks in the families.
- iii. Women are not supposed to propose marriages.

2. Parental Influence:
Parental influence gender roles as they may serve as role models to their children. Some parents advice their children on the courses and professions they will pursue in life. A child may also observe what his or her parents are doing and try to imitate them.
3. Biological Influence:
The women menstruate, carry pregnancy and breast feed babies while the males impregnate the women.
4. Peer Group Influence: Peer groups have positive and negative influence on children and youths. The youths and children often times seek guidance and counseling from their peers instead of their parents.
5. Media Influence: The media e.g. Radio, television and newspapers tend to have both positive and negative influence on children and youths.
The media in the course of passing information and through entertainment moulds and shapes the behaviours of children and the youths.
6. Educational Influence: School academics and activities also influence gender roles. Females are more likely to study courses such as nursing, food and nutrition, catering etc. while males are more likely to study courses such as engineering, building, architecture etc.

Evaluation Questions

1. Give the meaning of gender roles with examples.
2. Mention the factors that influence gender roles.

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General Evaluation / Revision Questions:

1. Define a group.
2. What are the benefits of group behavior?
3. List and explain the types of corruption.
4. Mention the government agencies that fight corruption in Nigeria.
5. What are the roles of government agencies that fight corruption?

Reading Assignment

Solakat New Syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by A. OluwasolaOyewole. Pages 91 – 95.

Weekend Assignment

1. The following are gender similarities except A. males and females have the same genitals B. the essential needs of both males and females are the same C. they both go through puberty and romantic feelings D. they can play different games.
2. All the following professions are regarded as male professions except A. bricklaying B. carpentry C. nursing D. lorry drivers
3. Which of the following is regarded as the role of females in the home? A. head of the family B. women propose marriages to men C. women perform manual jobs D. women are cooks in the homes.
4. One of these is not a factor that influences gender roles. A. television B. market C. parents D. educational curriculum.
5. The following are biological roles of women except A. women menstruate B. women carry pregnancy C. women breastfeed D. women do manual jobs

Theory

1. Mention five gender similarities.
2. What are the factors that influence gender roles?

WEEK SEVEN

TOPIC: GENDER AND STEREOTYPES II

PERIOD I:

CONTENT: MEANING AND EXAMPLES OF GENDER STEREOTYPES

Gender stereotypes refer to forcing people into role based on gender. When people break these stereotypes, they are sometimes forced by their culture to accept them or be ostracized by their communities.

Examples of Gender Stereotypes are:

1. Males are stereotyped as being uncaring, more rational, strong, brave, rough, staying away from home and being more interested in sports.
2. Women are stereotyped as being caring, less rational, more prone to tears, more gentle, talking more and wanting to take care of children.

Evaluation Questions:

1. Define gender stereotypes.
2. Give examples of gender stereotypes.

Period II**Topic: Negative Effects of Gender Stereotypes****Content:**

1. Gender stereotypes kills initiative
2. It encourages unnecessary rivalry.
3. It can be discriminating.
4. Gender stereotypes can limit achievements.
5. It kills talents and discourages creativity.
6. It encourages violence.
7. It encourages the exploitation of the weaker sex.

Importance of Gender Equality

In order to avoid the negative effects of gender stereotyping, we must promote gender equality because of the following reasons:

1. Gender stereotyping is unfair since male and female are human beings.
2. Both males and females have equal values.
3. Gender equality is important in order to ensure mutual understanding and respect for both genders.
4. Gender equality enables males and females to see themselves as partners in a relationship.
5. It promotes peace, justice and equity.
6. It ensures gender balance in education and development.
7. Both men and women have the same rights under the law e.g. freedom of association, movement, expression etc.

Evaluation Questions

1. Identify the negative effects of gender stereotypes.
2. Mention the importance of gender equality.

General Evaluation /Revision Questions:

1. What are the roles and responsibilities of the father?
2. What are the roles and responsibilities of the mother?
3. What are the roles and responsibilities of the children?
4. Mention three examples of primary group.
5. Define socialization.

Reading Assignment

Solakat New syllabus on Social Studies book 2 by A. Oluwasola Oyewole. Pages 91 – 95.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Males are stereotyped as being the following except A. caring B. uncaring C. strong D. brave.
2. Females are stereotyped as being the following except A. caring B. talking more C. talking less D. more prone to tears
3. All the following are negative effects of gender stereotype except A. it encourages violence B. it kills initiative C. it does not kill initiative D. it can be discriminating.
4. One of the following is not an importance of gender equality A. males and females are human beings B. males and females are partners in a relationship C. it promotes violence D. it enhances justice and equality.
5. All the following professions are regarded as male professions except A. nursing B. bricklaying C. carpentry D. plumbing D. truck drivers.

Theory:

1. A. What is gender stereotypes
B. Give examples of gender stereotypes
2. Mention five negative effects of gender stereotypes

WEEK EIGHT**TOPIC: ACCIDENTS IN THE SCHOOL****PERIOD 1: DEFINITION OF ACCIDENT**

Accident is a harmful in nature. Accident is also unfortunate and unexpected event that destroys lives and property.

Causes of Accident in the school

1. Dirty environment: When the school premises is dirty, it could lead to accident.
2. Pouring water on the floor will make the floor to become slippery, thereby causing accident.
3. Playing with dangerous instrument in the school such as knife, blade, cutlass etc. will lead to accident.
4. Careless usage of chemicals in the school laboratories will causes accident in the school
5. Exposed live electricity cables or wire will cause accident in the school
6. Students playing rough plays and running on the staircase will cause accident in the school
7. Student climbing trees in the school will cause accident in the school
8. Fighting in the school causes accident.

Period 2: How to Prevent Accidents in the School.**Content:**

1. General cleanliness of the school environment and maintenance of the school facilities.
2. Students should not play with dangerous instruments such as cutlass, knife, blade, chemicals etc.
3. Avoid exposed or live electricity cables or wire.
4. Remove all dangerous things from the ground that can cause accidents.
5. Safety instructions should be provided in the school and strictly followed by everybody.
6. Stop running in the classroom.
7. Be careful when using a blade
8. Use a sharpener instead of a razor blade.
9. Make sure the tables and the chairs are arranged properly.
10. Keep the floor clean and ensure that there is no water on the floor.
11. Stop running in the classrooms and stairway
12. Look down when you are walking.

Evaluation

Suggest ways of preventing accident in the school.

Period II:**Topic: Steps to Take When Accidents Occur in the School****Content:**

1. Report accident to parents, elderly persons and teachers.
2. Give first aid care or treatment.

Name: _____

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3. Take victim to nearby hospital or clinic.
4. Remove what caused the accident.

Evaluation

1. What are the steps to take when accident occur in the school?

General Evaluation/Revision Questions

1. Who is your uncle?
2. What is the son of your brother called?
3. What is the full meaning of the following?i. ICPCii. EFCC iii. NAFDACiv. NDLEA
4. What are the benefits of a group behavior?
5. Identify five behaviour that could destroy friendship.

Reading Assignment

Macmillan JSS Social Studies book 2 by M.A. Orebanjo, I.O Osokoyaet. al. Pages 84 – 85.

Weekend Assignment

1. A sudden occurrence of an event that is harmful in nature is known as A. accident B. suddenlessC. substance D. emergency
2. Which of the following chemicals should be carefully handled in the science laboratory? A. stool B. acid C. tables D. hydrogen
3. All the following items are found in the first aid box in the school except A. plaster B. iodine C. panadol D. acid
4. Fighting in a school is a form of A. courage B. self control C. indiscipline D. self determination.
5. Which of the following accidents is not likely to occur in a school A. burns B. electric shock C. fall D. plane crash.

Theory

1. Suggest ways of preventing accidents in the school.
2. What are the steps to take when accidents occur in the school?

WEEK NINE

TOPIC: HEALTH ISSUES

PERIOD I: HARMFUL SUBSTANCES: MEANING WITH EXAMPLES

CONTENT:

Harmful substances are food, water, fruits or drugs that are unfit for human consumption. Harmful substances are also contaminated food, drinks and drugs that destroy the body.

Examples of Harmful Substances

1. Stale Food: The food which has lost its freshness or becomes old and dry.
2. Poorly Cooked Foods: The food that is not properly or well cooked.
3. Rotten Foods: Foods that have lost its freshness and spoilt to the extent of growing mucous and changing original colour.
4. Infested Foods: The foods which have been contaminated by houseflies or other animals.
5. Expired Foods, Drugs or Drinks: They are items that have stayed longer than their consumable periods.
6. Unripe Fruits: Fruits that are not matured or not ripe for consumption.
7. Impure Water: Water that is not fit or safe for drinking as a result of pollution or contamination

Name: _____

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Evaluation

1. Define harmful substances.
2. Give examples of harmful substances.

Period II:

Topic: Ways of Preventing Intake of Harmful Substances

Content:

1. Avoiding eating of stale foods.
2. Make sure your foods are properly cooked.
3. Avoid eating dirty and infected foods.
4. Avoid taking expired foods or drugs.
5. Always look out for the expiry dates of drugs and packaged foods and drinks before consumption.

Evaluation

Suggest ways of preventing intake of harmful substances

Evaluation Questions/Revision Questions

1. Identify three importance of socialization.
2. Suggest five ways crimes could be reduced in Nigeria.
3. Differentiate between primary and secondary socialization.
4. Mention the states that are found in the South West geo-political zone of Nigeria.
5. Why is family regarded as the primary agent of socialization?

Reading Assignment

Macmillan JSS Social Studies book 2 by M.A. Orebanjo, I.O Osokoya et. al. Pages 102 – 103.

Weekend Assignment

1. The government agency that fights against expired, fake and adulterated drugs in Nigeria is A. Nigeria Medical Association B. Association of Pharmacists C. National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control D. Drug Hawkers of Nigeria.
2. Which of the following is not a harmful substance? A. Stale food B. expired drug C. fake drug D. jollof rice.
3. All the following are stale foods except A. food that have lost its freshness B. food that is dry C. food that is still fresh D. food that is old.
4. Tuwo, Kunnu and Fura are popular foods among the A. Itsekins B. Nupes C. Igbiras D. Hausas.
5. The following are qualities of a rotten food except A. growing mucous B. changing original colour C. it smells D. retains its original colour

Theory

1. A. Define harmful substances.
B. Give five examples of harmful substances.
2. Suggest ways of preventing intake of harmful substances.