

Week: One

Topic: Revision

Week: Two

Date:

Class: Basic Three

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Prevention of accident in the school and home

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have learnt about accidents

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explain what prevention means.
2. Mention ways of preventing accidents in school/home.

Instructional material: Picture of people obeying the zebra crossing, electric wire connections. Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Prevention of accident in the school and home.

What is prevention? Prevention are the things we do to avoid something bad from happening to us.

Ways of preventing accidents in the home and in the school

In the home

We can avoid many accidents in the following ways:

1. All sharp objects like knives, forks, blades and cutlasses should be kept in their proper places. They should be used only for the purpose they are meant. They should also be kept out of the reach of children.
2. When we eat banana, we should throw the skin into the refuse bin

3. We should not run or be careless on the staircase. We should also hold the hand rails when walking on the staircase.
4. Our bathtub should be washed thoroughly and regularly.
5. Stay away from all electrical appliances especially exposed wires.
6. We must not play with hot objects such as hot water, electric iron and hot stove.
7. Floors should be kept dry all the time.

In the school

1. The school playground must be free from sharp objects.
2. The school farm must not be bushy.
3. The teachers in charge of the various laboratories should train children on how to handle laboratory equipment and watch them carefully.
4. Bad tables and chairs in the school should be repaired or removed.
5. When we play football on the field, we should not be rough. We should show love to those we play with.
6. Our school bags should be put on the shelves in the classroom. Where shelves are not available, they should be provided by the school.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " Prevention of accident in the school and home."

Step III: Teacher explains how we can prevent accident in the school

Step IV: Teacher lists and discuss how to avoid accident at home.

Step VI: Pupils copy the note and submit for marking

Evaluation: 1. What is accident?

2. Mention two accident in the school and home each.

Conclusion: Teacher concludes the lesson by evaluating the students and gives an assignment

Assignment: 1. Define prevention

2. Mention two ways of preventing accident in the school.

3. List three ways of avoiding accident at home.

Week: Three

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Caring for accident victims

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have learnt about accidents

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. List steps of caring for accident victims in the school and home

Instructional material: Picture of an accident victim receiving treatment in the hospital.

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Caring for accident victims

Accidents are things we do not plan for. Even after avoiding accidents, they may still happen. The following are some of the ways we can take care of accident victims. Victims are those who are hurt during accidents.

1. When accidents occur, we should report to our parents or teachers.
2. Adults should give the victim first aid.
3. Remove what has caused the accident, like banana skin or broken bottle.
4. Take the victim to a nearby clinic or hospital.
5. Teach the victim how to avoid such accidents in the future.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic "Caring for accident victims."

Step III: Teacher states and explains how we can care for accident victims in the school and home.

Step IV: Teacher explains further with relevant examples

Step V: Pupils make relevant contribution

Evaluation:

1. Accidents that happen at home are _____.
2. Accidents that happen on the road are called _____.
3. Accidents that happen at work places are called _____.

Conclusion: Teacher concludes the lesson by evaluating the students and gives an assignment

Assignment:

1. List at least three ways we can care for accident victims

Week: Four

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: What is drug?

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have taken or at least seen drugs before.

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explain the “word” drug.
2. List types of drugs.
3. Mention some examples of drugs
4. States the benefits of drugs.

Instructional material: Panadol, pictures, charts and recommended textbooks

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Meaning of drugs

Drugs are substances that are taken into the body to cure diseases or illnesses. They are given to sick people by a doctor or nurse to make them feel better.

Drugs can be taken through the mouth or injected into the body.

Types of drugs

Drugs may be liquid or solid.

1. Liquid drugs are called syrup.
2. Solid drugs are called tablets, caplets or capsules.

Examples of drugs include:- panadol, paracetamol, penicillin, aspirin, neofylin etc.

Benefits of drugs to our body

Drugs can be used for the following benefits:

1. We take drugs to cure diseases and illnesses.
2. We also take drugs to protect us from sickness or diseases. An example of such a drug is the polio vaccine.
3. We take drug to improve our health.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " What is drug?"

Step III: Teacher explains the meaning of drug.

Step IV: Teacher mentions types and examples of drugs

Step V: Teacher explains the benefits of drugs

Step VI: Pupils contribute and ask questions

Evaluation:

1. Substances taken into the body to cure illnesses are called _____. A lipton B drugs C milk
- 2 Drugs can be taken through the mouth or _____. A the skin B the nose C both of the above
3. Drugs may be liquid or _____.A sticky B solid C gummy
4. We take drugs to _____. A. fill hunger B cure illnesses C acquire sickness

Conclusion: Teacher concludes the lesson by evaluating the students and gives an assignment

Assignment:

1. Drugs are given to people who are _____.
2. Mention two benefits of drugs.

Week: Five

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: The categories of drug

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have been taught fundamental things about drugs.

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Mention the categories of drugs.
2. List examples of drugs under each category.
3. Write down the different types of drugs they know.

Instructional material: panadol, cigarette, pictures, charts and recommended textbooks

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

The categories of drugs

Categorises refer to different classes (or groups) we can put different drugs. Drugs can be divided into the following groups or categories:

1. Legal drugs

These are drugs that are not common but which we can use if prescribed (given to us) by a doctor. The drug seller will not sell such drugs if the buyer does not present the prescription form (the card or paper where doctor wrote the drug). Examples of legal drugs are Valium 5 and Augmentin.

2 Socially acceptance drugs

These are drugs that are well known by people, and that are sold at drug stores or given by doctors in the hospital. They are sold without a doctor's prescription. They are not harmful and can be used to cure illness like pains and aches. They include Paracetamol/Ampicilin and cough syrups.

3 Illegal drugs

These are drugs that are considered harmful to the body and banned. The law prevents people from using them. Anybody found with such drugs would be arrested. Examples include heroin, marijuana, Indian hemp and cocaine.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " The categories of drugs"

Step III: Teacher explains the different categories of drugs

Step IV: Teacher explains further with relevant examples

Step V: Pupils contribute and ask questions

Evaluation:

1. Drugs that are not common but are allowed to be used if prescribed by a doctor are _____ drugs. A legal B socially acceptance C illegal
2. Drugs that are well known by people and sold at drug stores are _____. A legal drugs B socially acceptable drugs C illegal drugs
3. Drugs that are considered harmful and banned by law are _____. A illegal drugs B legal drugs C socially acceptable drugs

Conclusion: Teacher summarises the lesson and gives an assignment.

Assignment:

1. An example of socially acceptable drugs is _____.
2. List three examples of illegal drugs

Week: Six

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Drug abuse

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have learnt about illegal drugs.

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explain the meaning of drug abuse.
2. States the danger if drug abuse

Instructional material: cigarette, pictures showing drug addicts, charts and recommended textbooks

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Drug abuse

Meaning of drug abuse

We need to be very careful when we need to take drugs. We usually take drugs when we are ill, and these drugs are prescribed by medical doctors. This is the right use of drugs.

Drugs abuse is the wrong use of drugs. We could see abuse in:

- (a) taking drugs wrongly especially without doctor's advice.
- (b) taking drugs when you are not sick.
- (c) taking more than what the doctor asks you to take.
- (d) taking less than what the doctor asks you to take.
- (e) buying drugs from the bus, markets, roadside or any unregistered medicine store.

Dangers of drug abuse

Drugs are to be taken when people are ill. They should be taken under the guidance of a doctor. When we do not do this, we involve in drug abuse, which could be dangerous.

Drug abuse can cause any of the following:

1. Mental illness: If someone engages in drug abuse, he or she can become mad. This is because the wrong drugs may affect his brain. Mad people are always found on the streets.

2. Accident: If anyone takes drug without the advice of a doctor,

he can become sleepy or troubled in other ways. If such a person drives, he may have an accident

3. Addiction: This is when a person cannot do without taking a drug. For example, some people believe only drugs can make them sleep. Some cannot play football without taking drugs. Such people will always take drugs even when they are not sick, and when the drugs are not recommended.

4. Dropping out of school: A student can drop out of school if he is fond of abusing drugs. Some of the thugs at the motor parks are dropouts as a result of drug abuse. Many of them smoke cigarette and Indian hemp. If a school boy or girl engages in drug abuse, he/she will not be serious with his/her studies in school. This can lead to getting poor marks all the time. This can make him/her to be sent away from school.

5 Death: Excessive use of any pain drug, especially relievers can lead to death. Pain reliever is a drug we take when we have pain in our body. Examples include paracetamol and aspirin. Michael Jackson, the popular musician, died because he too much pain reliever.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " Drug abuse"

Step III: Teacher explains ways of abusing drugs

Step IV: Teacher explains the danger of drug abuse.

Step V: Pupils contribute and ask questions

Evaluation:

1. List five ways of abusing drugs.

2. States two danger of drug abuse.

Conclusion: Teacher summarises the lesson and gives an assignment.

Assignment:

1. Taking more of a drug than what the doctor asks us to take is called _____. A drug addiction B drug peddling C drug abuse

2. If one buys a drug by the road side, the person is engaging in _____. A drug trafficking B drug abuse C drug medication

3 Drug abuse can lead to _____. A mental illness B mental soundness C healthy living

4. When someone cannot do without taking a drug, it is called _____. A drug addiction B drug abuse C drug trafficking

5. Drug abuse can lead to _____. A good performance in examination B good behaviour C dropping out of school

Week: Seven

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Ways of preventing drug abuse

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have been taught drug abuse

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explains some ways of preventing drug abuse.

Instructional material: cigarette, pictures showing drug addicts, chart and Poster on war against drug abuse.

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Ways of preventing drug abuse

The dangers of drug abuse are many. We therefore need to know how to prevent it. The following are some of the ways:

1. Avoid self-medication. This means that drugs should only be taken under the guidance of a medical doctor.
2. Avoid buying drugs or medicine from drug sellers that are not registered
3. Avoid bad friends who abuse drugs.
4. Get the advice of doctors/nurses and pharmacists before taking drugs.
5. Avoid expired drugs.
6. Do not take drugs because your friends are taking them.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " Ways of preventing drug abuse"

Step III: Teacher explains ways of preventing drug abuse.

Step IV: Teacher explains further with relevant examples

Step V: Pupils contribute and ask questions

Evaluation:

1. To prevent drug abuse one must _____. A avoid eating fruits B avoid self medication C avoid eating foods
2. It is good to take drugs because our friends are taking it. A True B False C Very true
3. Expired drugs are drugs that _____. A were produced in the factory B are sold at the medicine stores

Conclusion: Teacher summarises the lesson and gives an assignment.

Assignment:

1. List three ways of preventing drug abuse.

Week: Eight

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Harmful substances

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students are familiar with some examples of harmful substances

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Explain the meaning of harmful substances.
2. State types of harmful substances.
3. Give examples of harmful substances.
4. State places where the drugs or substances can be discovered.

Instructional material: pictures, chart and real objects of harmful substances in their environment.

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Harmful substances

Harmful substances are food, water, fruits, and drugs that are unfit for us to take into our body. We can get ill if we eat dirty food or drink dirty water. We can also get ill if we buy and take bad or expired drugs. Harmful substances can be found in the school, home, church, mosque, market etc.

Examples of harmful substances

The substances that are harmful to our bodies include:

1. Rotten food
2. Expired tinned foods or drugs
3. Unripe fruits
4. Impure (dirty) water
5. Poorly cooked food
6. Infested foods: Foods that have been exposed to dirt and germs.
7. Too much alcohol
8. Cigarette

Dangers of harmful substances to the body

The following are the different dangers harmful substance can bring to our bodies.

1. Drinking dirty water causes sickness to the body.
2. Taking harmful substances affect the way we grow.
3. Eating unripe fruit causes stomachache.
4. Taking expired drugs can lead to another illness or even death.
5. Smoking cigarette may cause lung diseases.
6. A driver that takes excess alcohol may have accident

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " Harmful substances "

Step III: Teacher mentions examples of harmful substances

Step IV: Teacher lists and explains the danger of harmful substances.

Step V: Pupils contribute and ask questions

Evaluation:

1. If we eat dirty food, we can get _____. A well B ill C fat
2. One example of harmful substances is _____. A pure water B clean water C impure water
3. Eating unripe fruit causes _____. A headache B malaria C stomachache
4. We must avoid _____. A alcohol and cigarette B well-cooked foo C water

Conclusion: Teacher concludes the lesson by summarising the topic.

Assignment:

1. What are harmful substances?
2. List three examples of harmful substances
3. Mention three places they can be found.
4. Write two dangers of taking harmful substances.

Week: Nine

Date:

Class: Basic Two

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: The ways of preventing intake of harmful substance

Period:

Duration: 40 minutes

Previous knowledge: Students have learnt about harmful substances

Behavioural objectives: At the end of the lesson, pupils should be able to

1. Mention ways of preventing the intake of harmful substances

Instructional material: pictures, chart and real objects of harmful substances in their environment.

Reference material: Learn Africa Basic Social Studies with Security Education for primary schools by B.J Obebe and others

Content

Ways of preventing intake of harmful substances

Ways of preventing or avoiding intake of harmful substances include:

1. Avoid taking expired food or drug.
2. Avoid eating food that are not cooked well.
3. Do not eat unripe fruits.
4. Take only drugs that are prescribed by the doctor.
5. Avoid eating sour foods.
6. Do not pick up food on the floor and eat.
7. Avoid alcohol and cigarette.

Presentation

Step I: Teacher revises the previous topic

Step II: Teacher introduces the new topic " Ways of preventing the intake of harmful substances "

Step III: Teacher mentions and explains the way of preventing the intake of harmful substances

Step IV: Teacher explains further with relevant examples.

Step V: Pupils make relevant contribution

Evaluation:

1. Mention five (5) sources of harmful substances in your environment.
2. Mention two (2) harmful effects of taking alcohol

Conclusion: Teacher concludes the lesson by summarising the topic.

Assignment:

1. Mention two ways of preventing the intake of harmful substances.