

GRADE TWO

OUR SCHOOL AND ITS SURROUNDING

Buildings in the school

Pupils learn in a _____ (house, classroom)

Teachers do their work in the _____ (class, kitchen,

staffroom) Food is served in the _____ (library, dining hall)

Meals are prepared in the _____ (kitchen, class)

We should help ourselves in the _____ (bush, toilet)

Our school tools are kept in a _____ (store, latrine)

Pupils read books in a school _____ (store, library)

Our head teacher works in her _____ (office, store)

Location of the school

Our school is in _____ village (karai, mwiciringiri)

It is found in _____ location (mwiciringiri, hellsgate)

Our school is in _____ highway (kangemi, Nairobi)

It is near _____ factory (maguna, keroche)

Our school is in _____ county (Nairobi , Nakuru)

It is near _____ market (karai, kayole)

Physical features found near our school

River _____ passes near our school (nzoia, malewa)

Mount _____ is found near our school (longonot, kenya)

Our school is near lake _____ (Naivasha, Nakuru)

Draw other physical features found near our school

) Quarry

-) Forest
-) Hill
-) Valley

Weather around our school

(Draw a weather chart)

Which day was sunny and windy?

Which day did the pupils carry an umbrella in the morning?

Which day did the pupils wear light clothes?

Which day did the teacher conduct experiments comfortably?

Which day did it rain for a whole day?

Which day was windy and sunny?

Weather symbols

Name the weather symbols

(Draw)

-) Windy
-) Calm
-) Cloudy
-) Rainy
-) Sunny

Clothes worn in different seasons

Pupils wear light clothes on a _____ day(hot, cold)

Pupils wear heavy clothes on a _____ day(hot, cold)

We carry umbrellas on a _____ day(rainy, calm)

We wear gumboots on a _____ day

Name the pictures

(Draw)

-) Leso
-) Scalf
-) Raincoat
-) Pullover
-) Vest

Effects of wind rain and sun

Too much rain causes _____ (drought, floods)

A long period of sunshine cause _____ (floods, drought)

The best day for winnowing is on a _____ day (calm, windy)

Our clothes dry well on a _____ and _____ day

Strong wind can blow away the _____ of a house (roofs, walls)

Strong wind is called _____ (wind, storm)

Topical questions

Our school is on a _____ land (slopy, flat)

Our school is in _____ village

Teachers work and meet in the _____ (store, staffroom)

Our clothes dry quickly when it is _____ (sunny, cloudy)

We wear _____ clothes on a hot day (warm, light)

It can be cold when it is _____ (sunny, cloudy)

Winnowing is well done on a _____ day (windy, sunny)

Draw and name five physical features found near our school

Draw and name five weather symbols

Draw and name some of the clothes worn during warm weather

ACTIVITIES IN THE SCHOOL

The need to learn

Our teachers help us to know how to read and write

They also help us to draw and colour

We learn how to _____ our teachers (abuse, respect)

We also learn how to _____ well (steal, behave)

We learn how to keep ourselves clean and _____ (neat, shaggy)

Teachers teach us how to care for our hair and nails

The things we learn at school make us _____ people (good, bad)

When we learn we become _____ people (worse, better)

Name five subjects learnt in our school

Games played at school

List the games played in school

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
|) Athletics |) Skipping rope |
|) Hide and seek |) Swinging |
|) Netball |) Volleyball |
|) Swimming |) Computer games |
|) Football | |
|) | |

Playing makes our bodies grow _____ and healthy (weak, strong)

We also make new _____ as we play (friends, enemies)

Things used for playing different games

A pupil may play alone or play with others

Draw and name the following play items

Net

Swings

Goal posts

Bats

Balls

Bean bag

Whistle

Rope

Joy-stick

Net ball pitch

Importance of playing

Playing makes our bodies strong _____ (weak, healthy)

We also make new _____ as we play (friends, enemies)

Play helps pupils to improve their muscles

Through play children learn how to socialize

Through play pupils learn how to _____ play items (share, fight)

Play help us to improve our language

We develop our talents

Ways of keeping our school compound clean

A clean school is safe from _____ (animals, diseases)

It is good to learn in a _____ school (dirty, clean)

We sweep our classroom _____ every morning (door, roof)

We should arrange the desks _____ (badly, neatly)

We also collect rubbish in the school compound

We should dump rubbish in the rubbish _____ (badly, neatly)

Our latrines and toilets should be _____ (dirty, clean)

Our flower gardens and trees should be taken care of

We should cut and keep our grass _____ (short, long)

Why a clean school compound is good

Flowers and trees make our school look _____ (beautiful, ugly)

Short grass keep away snakes and rats

Clean toilets and latrines keep away germs

A clean school is safe from _____ (friends, diseases)

Draining stagnant water keeps away _____ (rats, mosquitoes)

Arranged desks make our classes neat

Materials used for cleaning the school

Name the following materials used for cleaning

Draw

School rules

The school rules tells us what to do when we are in _____ (home, school)

Name five school rules

The teacher and the _____ help us follow the school rules

School rules help us to do the _____ things(right, wrong)

When we do the right things, everybody is _____(sad, happy)

The national anthem

The national anthem is a _____ to our country (song, prayer)

Copy and sing the second verse of the national anthem

Amkeni ndugu zetu

Tufanye sote bidii

Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu

Nchi yetu ya Kenya

Tunayoipenda

Tuwe tayari kuilinda

The national flag

Our flag has _____ colours

The top colour is _____

Name the colours of the national flag

Black stands for _____

Hite stands for _____

Red stands for _____

Green stands for _____

OUR NEEDS AT SCHOOL

Items required for learning

-) Textbooks
-) Pencils
-) Chalk board
-) School bag
-) Table
-) Desk
-) Exercise books
-) Sharpener and erasers
-) Chairs

Draw and name the above items

Our needs at school

_____ help us to learn (teacher, prefect)

_____ protect us from the rain and the hot sun()trees, classroom

We help ourselves in the latrines and toilets

The uniform makes us look neat

We need food and water

We play in a play ground

The rubbish and litter bins help us to dump _____(books, rubbish)

The bell tells us about the time

The school is used for transport

How we get things we need in school

The community gives us a land for building classrooms

Parents and friends give us materials for building

The government gives us money for building classrooms

The government sends teachers to the _____(school, hospital)

The government gives the school money to buy books

Our parents buy uniforms and school bags

We grow food crops on the school farm

Some schools employ their own teachers

The government also gives food to the schools in dry areas

Problems faced in meeting our needs at school

Lack of money to buy books

Sharing of books

We cannot learn without classrooms

Parents lack money to buy uniforms

Some pupils help themselves in the bush

Some schools don't have enough teachers

Caring for the things at school

Things that belong to the school are called school property

Broken tables and chairs should be _____(burnt, repaired)

Broken pieces of glass should be _____ (burnt , buried)

We should switch off the lights during the _____(night, day)

We should not leave taps _____ (closed, running)

Pupils should not tear or write on the textbooks

We should not write on the desks, walls and tables

Topical questions

We carry books in our _____(desks, bags)

Pupils need _____ and water to learn well in school

Our parents buy for us _____ which makes us look neat

Things found in our school are called school _____ (things, property)

Most pupils write on _____(tables, desks)

When we play, our bodies become strong and healthy

We should _____ school rules(disobey, obey)

Broken tables and chairs should be _____ (burnt, repaired)

SAFE TRAVEL TO SCHOOL AND FROM SCHOOL

Basic road signs

Draw and name the following signs

_____ means stop

_____ are people who walk along the road

_____ are people who ride bicycles along the road

_____ are people driving vehicles on the road

Importance of road signs

It is important to _____ school rules (obey, disobey)

They help us to use the road safely

Road accidents become _____ when we use the road safely (less, more)

We should cross the road slowly

Look the road _____ times before crossing the road (2,3,4)

Never cross the road near a _____ (bend, pedestrian crossing)

Dangers on the way to and from school

Some animals can hurt us

A dog can bite us

A snake can bite us

We should not walk on places with tall grass

A _____ can kick us

A goat can hit us

There are hyenas in the bush which can attack us

Spiders are poisonous which can kill us

Dangerous insects and plants

Bees can sting and hurt us

Safari ants found in the grass can bite us

Insect bites are very painful

Wasps can sting us

We can get hurt by the thorns

Stinging nettle have leaves which sting

Some plants have poisonous fruits which can kill us

The liquid from some plants may be poisonous

We can break our legs or arms if we fall into open pits

Our school community

Pupils I learn with are my classmates

Pupils I learn with in my school are my school mates

Pupils I sit with in my class are my desk mates

Pupils, teachers and workers make a school community

My class ha _____ pupils

My class-teacher is _____

My best friend is _____

Teachers in the school

Our head teacher is called _____

Our deputy head teacher is called _____

Our senior teacher is _____ and _____

Our class teacher is _____

Our games teacher is _____

Our drama teacher is _____

Our French teacher is _____

Our computer teacher is _____

Workers in the school

Mr. _____ is the school driver

Mrs. _____ is our school secretary

Mr. _____ is the school watchman

Mr. _____ is our cook

Mr. _____ is our school messenger

Mr. _____ is our cleaner

Role of pupils in our school

Pupils come to school to learn

Pupils help in keeping the school compound clean

They also take care of the school property

We have a bell ringer in our school

The _____ help the teacher when he is not in (watchman, prefect)

The school head girl is _____

The school head boy is _____

The head boy and head girl ensure that prefects do their work

Role of teachers

Our school has _____ teachers

The head teacher looks after all of us

The deputy head teacher helps the head teacher

The senior teacher and other teachers help us to follow school rules

The teachers mark our class work

Our games teacher shows us how to play different games

She helps us to prepare for games competitions

Role of workers in the school

Our school watchman is _____

He takes care of the school during the day and night

The school cleaner makes sure that our school is clean

He looks after the flower beds and trees

Our _____ types work for the school

Our school messenger takes letters to the post office

Our school cook prepares food for us

Our school driver drives the school bus

Topical questions

Pupil's _____ and workers are members of the school community

The _____ tells teachers what to do in school(class teacher, head teacher)

The _____ tells us to keep quiet in class(secretary, prefect)

We help to keep our school _____ (strong, clean)

Pupils go to school to _____ (sleep, learn)

Animals which can hurt us are _____ (good, dangerous)

Some plants have _____ which sting(fruits, leaves)

We should not play near open _____ (houses, pits)

List the traffic lights and name them

We cannot learn well when we have few _____ (pupils, books)

Classrooms, desks and tables are called school _____ (property, things)

THE SCHOOL NEIGHBORHOOD

The area around our school is the school _____ (area, neighborhood)

People who live near the school are the school _____ (pupils, neighbors)

Main physical features around the school

Examples of physical features

-) Hills
-) Valley
-) River
-) Mountains
-) Swamps
-) Lakes
-) Plains

Draw

Communities living around the school

A _____ is a group of people living in an area (community, family)

People who do the same things also form a _____ (clan, community)

_____ buy and sell goods (traders, sellers)

They form a _____ community (selling, trading)

A _____ keep animals and grow crops (farmer, digger)

They form a farming community

Others work as:

-) Teachers
-) Doctors
-) Nurses
-) Government workers

People who speak the same language also form a community

Needs of the people living around the school

People in a community need the following

-) Food
-) Clothes
-) Clean water
-) Houses
-) Hospitals
-) Schools

-) Security
-) Transport

Name the basic needs

-) Shelter
-) Clothes
-) Food

How people around the school meet their needs

People work in order to get the things they need

People grow crops and keep animals for _____(food, clothes)

We buy vegetables from the _____(market, shop)

Many people collect _____ water (flowing, rain)

Others get water from rivers, lakes or boreholes

When people are sick they go to the hospital

Police officers maintain _____(law, fights)

The government build _____ for easy transport (houses, roads)

The government employs and pays teachers

Some people build houses to live in or rent the houses

THE SCHOOL NEIGHBOURHOOD

Social activities in the school neighborhood

People living together form a society

The things we do together are known as social activities

Social activities help us to make _____ (friends, enemies)

Examples of social activities

Worship

Song and dances

Games and sports

Worship

People meet to _____ together (pray, fight)

Christians pray in _____

Muslims pray in _____

Hindus pray in _____

Muslims worship in _____ (Sundays, Fridays)

Christians worship on a _____ (Friday, Sunday)

Draw a church and a mosque

Songs and dances

Singing and dancing brings us together

It makes us healthy and _____ (unhappy, happy)

We sing and dance during _____ (sleep, celebrations)

Pupils sing and dance during drama and _____ festivals (music, fighting)

We sing and dance during happy occasions like

We sing during sad occasions like

(Wedding, funeral, birthday)

GAMES AND SPORTS

Games and sports make our bodies strong and _____ (weak, healthy)

When we play we make new _____ (enemies, friends)

_____ was a game played in the past (football, wrestling)

Name the games played at school

Name the games that were played in the past

(Bull fighting, athletics, netball, wrestling, rowing, football, cockfighting, volley ball)

Topical questions

Draw and name four physical features near your school

_____ protect us from bad people (prefects, police officers)

We get water from _____ (wells, class)

We dance and dance during _____ (sleep, celebrations)

People who speak the same language forma _____ (team, community)

People living near our school are our _____ (neighbors, enemies)

In a birthday party people celebrate the _____ of a child (birth, death)

Hindus worship in a _____ (mosque, temple)

Name three games played in your school neighborhood

Hills and valleys are _____ features (physical true)

CHILD PROTECTION

Child rights

They are things that children must have in order to grow well

A right to be given food

A right to education

A right to parental care and love

A right to health care

A right to proper _____ (clothing, beating)

A right to live in a _____ (bush, house)

A right to have a name

A right to _____ (life, death)

Child abuse at home

When people do bad things to children it is called child _____ (abuse, right)

Giving children heavy work

Parents hurt by _____ the children (beating, loving)

Boys look after the cows instead of going to _____ (church, school)

Girls look after babies instead of going to _____ (church, school)

Children working for money are also child labour

Parents refuse to take their sick children to _____ (hospital, church)

Parents send children to sell things at the market

Parents do not allow the children to _____ with others (play, eat)

Parents refuse to give their children _____ (food, soil)

Child abuse at school

Caning can _____ the children (hurt, educate)

Locking pupils out of the _____ (class, church)

Forcing pupils to work in the Shamba

Sending pupils to the market

Teachers make pupils to walk on their knees

Some teachers make pupils to work for them

Some teachers are unkind to pupils who get _____ marks (low, high)

Some pupils treat other pupils badly

Protecting children from child abuse

All children need to be protected from abuse

People who abuse children should be reported to the _____ (police, watchman)

Children should not be given _____ work (heavy, light)

Teachers should correct pupils with love

Pupils should not work for the teachers

Children should be allowed to _____ with other children (fight, play)

Children should be taken to _____ (market, school)

Children should be given food and _____ (clothes, stones)

Sick children should be taken to hospital

All children should be taught their rights

Topical questions

Children gave a right to be given _____ (clothes, stones)

Children who is not given food looks _____ (weak, happy)

Children who are not allowed to play are _____ (healthy, unhappy)

People who abuse children should be reported to the _____ (police, watchman)

_____ and teachers should protect children (parents, strangers)

Teachers can hurt the pupils by _____ them (caning, loving)

Free primary education gives us a right to _____ (health, education)

RESOURCES IN THE LOCATION

The main resources

Resources are things we can use to meet our needs

They are things we use to make our lives better

The main resources

Crops

Animals

Fish and honey

Draw

A fish

A cabbage

A banana

CROPS

Are plants that we grow to give us food or money

Examples of crops

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
|) Cabbages |) Beans |
|) Maize |) Tea |
|) Beans |) Coffee |
|) Coconuts |) Sugarcane |
|) Irish potatoes |) Cotton |
|) Sweet potatoes |) Pineapples |
|) Millet |) Cashew nuts |
|) | |

Draw cabbages, maize, bean, pineapple, sugarcane crops

ANIMALS

Animals kept at home are called _____ animals

Animals found in the forest are called _____ animals

Domestic animals

- Cows
- Donkey
- Camel
- Sheep
- Bull

- Pig
- Goat
- Hen
- Duck
- Turkey

A _____ and _____ carry heavy loads

A cow gives us _____ and _____

We get wool from a _____ (sheep, pig)

The meat from a pig is called _____ (mutton, pork)

A _____ guards our home (dog, donkey)

Wild animals

- Lion
- Buffalo
- Leopard
- ostrich
- Zebra
- Elephant
- Monkey
- Crocodile
- Giraffe
- Hyena

Fish and honey

Fish lives in rivers, ponds and lakes

Bees live in hives

We get honey from bees

Draw a fish and a pond

Draw beehives and some bees

The meat of a fish is called _____ (pork, fillet)

Importance of resources found in the location

We need to take care of resources in our location

Crops

We grow some of the crops for food

We _____ some crops to get money (sell, throw)

Some parts of food are used as feeds for animals

Crops grown for food are called _____ crops (food, cash)

Crops grown for sale are called _____ crops (food, cash)

Tea, coffee, pyrethrum are examples of cash crops

Importance of domestic animals

Cows give us milk and _____ (meat, skins)

Hens give us _____ (feathers, eggs)

Donkeys and _____ carry heavy loads (dog, camels)

A _____ guards our home at night (dog, donkey)

We use oxen and ____ to plough our lands (sheep, donkey)

Cats keep away _____ (rats, goats)

Sheep gives us _____ (wool, feathers)

The meat of a cow is called _____ (beef, pork)

Importance of wild animals

_____ come to our country to see wild animals (visitors, tourists)

_____ take care of wild animals (poachers, game rangers)

_____ kill wild animals (poachers, game ranger)

Wild animals help Kenya earn foreign _____ (exchange, crops)

It is _____ to kill wild animals (good, bad)

Draw and name three wild animals

Importance of fish and honey

We catch fish for _____ (food, clothing)

People living near the lakes are _____ (fishermen teachers)

We sell fish to get _____ (money, water)

Fish lives in _____ (water, house)

Oil from fish is also used as _____ (food, medicine)

Bees live in _____ (bee hives, boxes)

Bees give us _____ (water, honey)

We sell honey to get _____ (money, hives)

Honey is also used as _____ (medicine, water)

Honey is spread on bread to make it taste _____ (good, bad)

Topical questions

Crops grown for food are _____ crops (food, cash)

A _____ guards our home (donkey, dog)

We get wool from a _____ (sheep, cow)

Tea and coffee are _____ crops (food, cash)

The meat of a pig is called _____ (pork, beef)

The body of a fish is covered with _____ (skin, scales)

When you mix honey and lemon you get _____ (juice, medicine)

People who live near lakes are called _____ (fishermen, drivers)

Cows kept for milk are called _____ animals (dairy, milk)

Cows kept for meat are called _____ (meat, beef)

The things we use to meet our needs are called _____ (animals, resources)

Market centers in our location

People who buy and sell things are called _____ (sellers, traders)

A place where people buy and sell goods is called a _____ (market, farm)

In the market centers there are shops

Some market places are big and others are small

People come to sell things on a _____ day (market, church)

Thing sold in the market

-) Potatoes
-) Maize
-) Beans
-) Tomatoes
-) Cabbages

Animal products sold in the market

-) Milk
-) Meat
-) Honey
-) Fish oil

ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOCATION

Administrative units in the locations

The smallest administrative unit is the _____ (location, valley)

Many villages make a _____ (location, sub location)

Any sub locations make a _____ (location, village)

People in towns live in _____ (estates, villages)

Our school is in _____ location

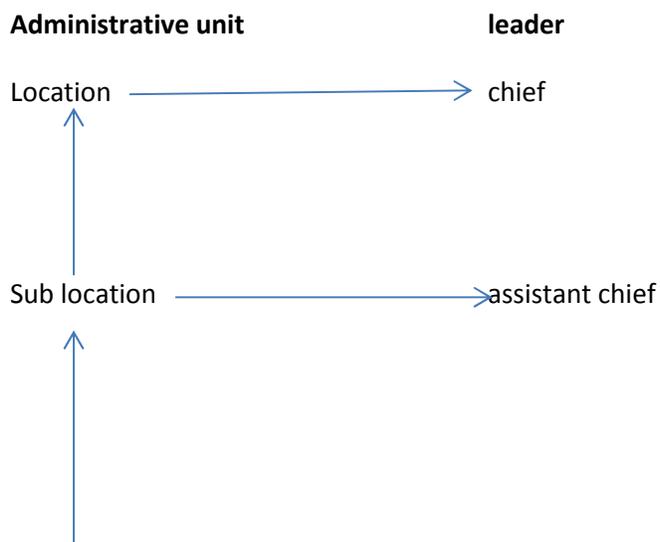
Our school is in _____ sub location

Order of administration in the location

The head of a location is a _____ (chief, sub chief)

The head of a sub location is _____ (chief, assistant chief)

The leader of a village is called _____ (village elder, chief)



Village/estate  village elder

Role of a village elder

The head of a village or estate is a _____ (village elder, chief)

Our village is called _____

Village elders talk to people in the village when they _____ (sing, quarrel)

Village elders maintain _____ in the village (peace, fight)

They tell people to live _____ (happily, fighting)

The village elder tells the assistant chief what is happening in the villages

Roles of an assistant chief

The head of a sub location is a _____ (sub chief, village elder)

The assistant chief advice parents to take their children to _____ (school, church)

He tells people to live in _____ (peace, hatred)

People in the sub location go to the assistant chief to _____ their problems (solve, harden)

The assistant chief helps in the fighting the brew of _____ (soda, illegal brews)

He unites people and tells them to fight the killer disease called _____ (malaria, Aids)

Roles of the chief

The head of a location is _____ (chief, sub chief)

People go to the chief to _____ their problems (solve, harden)

Chiefs listen to the _____ and solve them (songs, cases)

Chiefs make people to live in _____ (hatred, love)

_____ -tells people to plant trees in their homes (watchman, chief)

Chiefs help to fight bhang and _____ (soda, chang'aa)

_____ tells people to obey the law (farmer, chief)

Chief leads the people in cleaning the _____ (mosque, environment)

A clean environment keeps away _____ (people diseases)

Topical questions

Your location is made up of _____ sub locations (one, many)

The head of a village is _____ (chief, village elder)

Our school is in _____ location

The leader of a location is _____

When we have problems in the village we tell the _____

The chief tells people about the dangers of _____

A location is divided in to _____

The smallest administrative unit is the _____

The head of a sub location is _____

Many villages make a _____

The _____ leads people in planting trees

Trees give us _____

A _____ tells people about the government

(Chief, sub chief, HIV/AIDS, village, sub location, assistant chief, village elder, location, rain,)