



P.2 LITERACY SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common animals

CONTENT: Living things in our environment

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Tell the meaning of environment.
- Identify and name the components of the environment.
- Draw some components of the environment.

Introduction:

Environment

- Environment is the natural surroundings of man.

Components of the environment

- Components of the environment are the things that make up the environment.
- Our environment is made up of both **living** and **non-living things**.

Can you look around and mention all the things you can see, those are the things that make up the environment.

Some are living while others are non-living. Do you remember the characteristics of living and non-living things? Try to use that knowledge to group the things you see.

Living things in our environment

Living things are things which have life.

Groups of living things

- Living things are grouped into two, namely;
 - Plants
 - Animals

Examples of living things

- Animals
- Plants
- Insect
- Birds
- People

Characteristics of living things

- These are the features of living things that make them different from non-living things. They include,
 - Living things grow
 - Living things respire
 - Living things move
 - Living things reproduce
 - Living things respond to the stimuli
 - Living things feed

Exercise

1. What is the meaning of the term environment?
2. Give 4 components of the environment.
3. Draw these components of our environment

plants	insects	man

4. What are living things?
5. Give 4 examples of living things.
6. Why is a dog called a living thing?
7. Identify 3 characteristics of living things.

LESSON 2

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

CONTENT : Non – living things

Learning outcomes:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Tell the meaning of non- living things.
- Identify and name examples of non-living things.
- Describe the characteristics of non-living things.

Introduction

- While we have things which have life in our environment, we also have things which do not have life.
- These are called non-living things

Non – living things

- Non –living things are things which do not have life.
- There are many examples of things which don't have life in your environment. These include;
 - stones
 - soil
 - tables
 - chairs
 - books
 - clothes
 - cars

Characteristics of non – living things

- These are the features that make non-living things different from living things. They include:
 - Non – living things do not grow
 - Non – living things do not respire
 - Non – living things do not move
 - Non – living things do not reproduce
 - Non – living things do not respond to the stimuli
 - Non – living things do not feed.

Animals

- Animals are part of the components of the environment.
- There are two types of animals in our environment. These include:
 - Domestic animals
 - Wild animals

Domestic animals

Domestic animals are animals kept at home.

Examples of domestic animals

- cow
- goat
- cat
- rabbit
- dog
- camel
- pig
- sheep
- goat
- donkey

EXERCISE

1. What are non-living things?
2. State any four examples of non-living things.
3. Give three characteristics of non-living things.
4. Why is a car not a living thing yet it moves?
5. Name two types of animals.
6. What are domestic animals?
7. Write down 4 examples of domestic animals.
8. Draw and name any two examples of non- living things.

LESSON 3

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common animals

CONTENT: Uses of domestic animal

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe the uses of animals in your environment.
- Tell the meaning of animal products.
- Name some examples of animal products.

Introduction

- Different domestic animals are kept for different purposes.

Uses of domestic animals

Animals are very useful in different ways for example;

- Cows give us milk and meat.
- Some animals are used for transport like the donkey, horse and camel.
- We sell animals and get money.
- Animals give us skins and hides.
- Some animals give us meat. e.g. cows, sheep, pigs, chicken
- Some animals give us protection. e.g. dogs.
- A cat chases away rats.
- A dog guards our homes
- Some animals are used for transport e.g., donkey, horse, camel, oxen.

Animal products

- Animal products are the things we get from animals. Example of animal's products include;

meat	blood	wool
milk	skin and hides	hooves
bones	horns	-manure

Things made from animal skins and hides

There are different things made from animal skins and hides.

Examples of things made from animal skins and hides.

shoes	caps	wallets
belt	balls	
bags	drums	

Things made out of wool

We get wool from the sheep and we can make the following things from the wool.

- Blankets
- Coats
- Jackets

Things made from animal horns.

We also get horns from the animals and they are used to make the following things

glue	buttons	
necklaces	ear	rings

Exercise

1. What are domestic animals?
2. Give four examples of domestic animals.
3. Mention six uses of domestic animals.
4. List down 3 animals used for transport.
5. How is cow dung useful in the environment?
6. Why do people keep dogs in their families
7. List down 4 things made from animal skins and hides.
8. Read and draw.

Drum	Bag	Belt	Buttons	Glue

LESSON 4

THEME : Our environment

SUB THEME : Common animals

CONTENT : Wild animals

LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;

- Identify and name things made from animal skins and hides.
- Draw things made from animal skins and hides.
- Tell the meaning of wild animals
- Name examples of wild animals.

Introduction

- While some animals are kept at home, others cannot be kept at home since they are hard to tame.
- Some are very hostile to man. This means that they can attack man and kill him.
- These animals are called wild animals.

Wild animals

Wild animals are animals which live in the bush.

Examples of wild animals include:

lion	tiger	leopard
hare	elephant	tortoise
fox	rhino	monkey
buffalo	antelope	gorilla
giraffe	snake	zebra
crocodile	hyena	

Importance of wild animals

- Wild animals give us skins and hides
- Some wild animals give us horns
- Wild animals attract tourists.
- Some animals are eaten.
- Some wild animals eat some crop pest eg. Lion eats monkeys.

N.B: A tourist is a person who moves from one place to another to learn about things in another environment.

Dangers of some wild animals

Wild animals are very dangerous in the following ways:-

- Monkeys **destroy** the farmers' crops.
- Lions, tigers can attack and kill people.
- Snakes may bite us.
- Some wild animals eat our domestic birds and animals.

Animal weapons

Animals protect themselves using their weapons.

For example.

Dog/ cat	-	claws / teeth
Cows	-	horns
Goat	-	horns
Snake	-	poisonous teeth

Exercise

1. What are wild animals?
2. List 4 examples of wild animals/
3. How are wild animals useful in our environment?
4. Give 3 dangers of wild animals in our environment.
5. What do these animals use to protect themselves
 - i) snake _____
 - ii) cat _____
6. List down any 3 dangerous animals you know.
7. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?

LESSON 5

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common animals

CONTENT: Animals and their young ones

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify animal young ones
- Name animals young ones.
- Describe animal movement.

Introduction:

One of the characteristics of living things is that living things reproduce. This means that they give life to young ones and this helps all living things to multiply.

Animals and their young ones

Different animals have different animal young ones

Examples

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Young ones</u>
cow	calf
goat	kid
pig	piglet
sheep	lamb
elephant	calf
rabbit	kit
dog	puppy
cat	kitten
lion	cub
man(people)	baby
fish	fry

Animal movement

Likewise, different animals have different movements.

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Movement</u>
people	walking
baby	crawling
snake	gliding / slithering
frog	hopping
dog	running
caterpillar	wriggling
birds	flying
grasshopper	jumping
fish	swimming

EXERCISE

1. What are domestic animals?
2. How are monkeys dangerous in our environment?
3. Fill in correctly.

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Young ones</u>
cow	_____
_____	kid
pig	_____
_____	lamb
elephant	_____
_____	puppy
cat	_____
_____	cub
man	_____
_____	fry

4. Match animals to their movement.

snake	wriggling
baby	gliding/ slithering
dog	flying
birds	walking
man	running
grasshoppers	crawling
caterpillar	jumping

LESSON 6

THEME	:	Our environment
SUB THEME	:	Common animals
CONTENT	:	Animal movement and sounds

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Describe animal movement.
- Reasons why animals move.
- Describe animal sound and their reason for sound.

Introduction

- As a characteristic of living things, animals move from one place to another basing on a number of reasons.
- In the previous lesson, we learnt the different ways through which animals move.
- Below are the reasons as to why animals move from one place to another.

Why do animals move from one place to another?

Below are the reasons as to why animals move from one place to another.

- To look for food
- To look for water
- To look for shelter
- To run away from danger.
- To look for mates
- To look for their lost young ones

Animal sounds

- Animals also make sounds as a means of communication.
- They also make sound when they are hungry, frightened, or when they are hungry.

Examples of animals sound

<u>Animals</u>	<u>sounds</u>
dog	barks
sheep	bleats
cat	mews/ purrs.
goat	bleats
horse	neighs
cow	moos/ lows
lion	roars
monkey	chatters
pig	grunts
snake	hisses

Exercise

1. Why do animals move?

2. Match animals to their sounds

Snake	grunts
pig	bleats
cat	mews
cow	lows
lion	roars
sheep	chatters
dog	hiss
goat	
monkey	barks

4. How does a snake move?

By: _____

5. Which animal moves by wriggling?

LESSON 7

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common animals

CONTENT: Animal homes

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify animals homes
- Describe and name animal homes
- Identify the different kind of meat got from different animals.

Animal homes

- A home is a place where animals live.
- A habitat is a home of an animal

Different animals live in the different home as shown below

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Homes / Habitat</u>
snake	burrow
cow	byre/ kraal
rabbit	hutch
dog	kennel
donkey/horse	stable
goat / sheep	Shed
lion	den
bee	beehive
pig	sty
hen	pen / cage
fish	water
bird	nest
snail	shell

Animal meat

- Different animals have different kinds of meat

Examples of animal meat.

cow	beef
pig	pork
sheep	mutton
rabbit	rabbit meat
hen	chicken

Exercise

1. What is a home?
2. Give the meaning of the habitat?
3. What are the homes of the following animals?

dog _____

cow _____

goat/sheep _____

rabbit _____

bird _____

bee _____

4. Match animals to their meat

sheep beef

rabbit pork

hen mutton

cow rabbit meat

pig chicken

5. What name is given to the meat we get from the fish?
6. Which food value do we get from eating the meat?

LESSON 8

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common animals

CONTENT: Ways animals protect themselves

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify how animals protect themselves
- Identify the different kinds of aquatic animals
- Name the parts of the fish and their function

Introduction:

Different animals have different ways of protecting themselves from their enemies.

<u>Animals</u>	<u>ways of protection</u>
Chameleon	Changing colours
Dog	barking / biting
Cat	Scratching
Birds	flying away
Tortoise	hiding in the shell

Water as a habitat

- Some animals live in water as their home.
- These animals are called aquatic animals

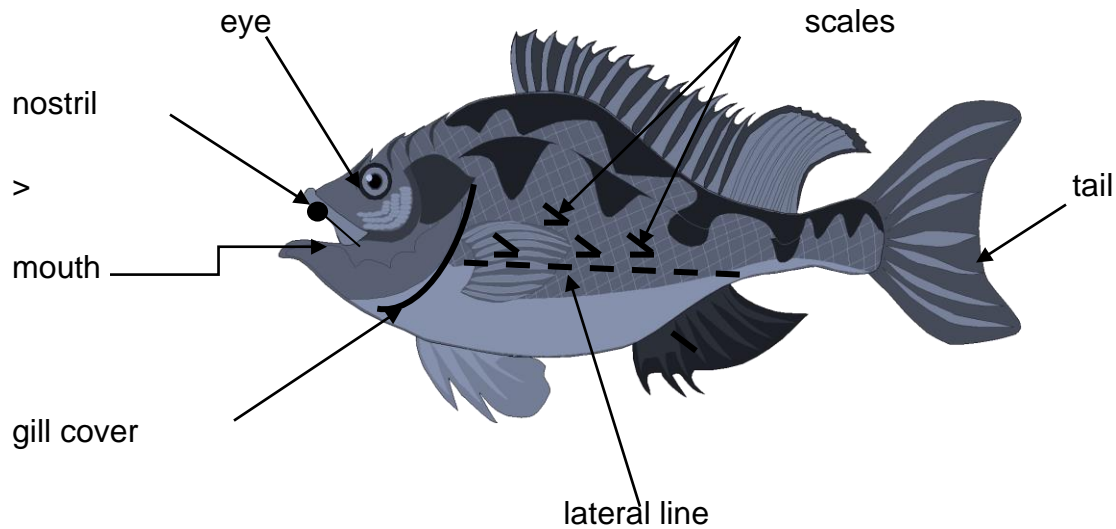
Examples of animals which live in water

fish	hippopotamus
frog	rhino
crocodile	snakes

Fish

- A fish is an animal which lives in water.
- Its body is covered by scale.
- A fish breathes using gills.
- A fish reproduces by laying eggs.

External parts of a fish.

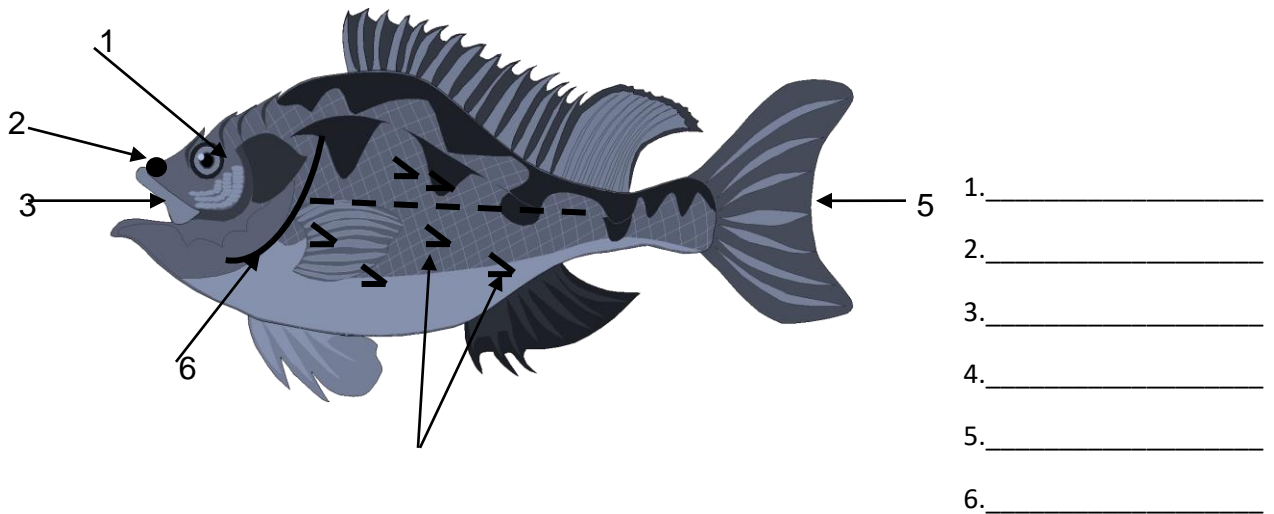


Functions of each part of a fish

1. **Lateral line**
 - It helps a fish to detect danger in water.
2. **The mouth**
 - It's used for feeding
3. **The gills**
 - The gills are used for gaseous exchange.
4. **The tail fin**
 - The tail is used for steering forward.
5. **The gill cover**
 - It is used to protect the gills
6. **The scales.**
 - The scales protect the body from mechanical injury.
7. **The nostril.**
 - It is used to smell food.

Exercise

1. How does a chameleon protect its self?
2. A tortoise is the slowest animal, it protects itself by_____.
3. How does a dog protect its self?
4. Why do animals protect themselves? What are aquatic animals?
5. List down 4 animals which live in water
6. Name the parts of a fish



7. State the function of the following parts of a fish.
 - a) The lateral line
 - b) The gills
 - c) The nostril

LESSON 10

THEME: Our environment

SUB THEME: Common birds

CONTENT: Birds and their products

Learning outcomes

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Identify types of birds
- Name examples of birds
- Draw examples of birds

Introduction:

- Apart from the animals, we have looked at in the previous lessons, birds are also part of the environment.

Birds

- Birds are some of the components of the environment.
- They are also grouped into two. Namely;
 - Domestic birds
 - Wild birds

Domestic birds

Domestic birds are birds kept at home.

Examples of domestic birds

- chicken
- turkey
- duck
- pigeon
- guinea fowl

Uses of birds

- We get eggs from birds
- We get chicken
- We get feathers for decoration
- We get droppings used as manure
- We sell birds and get money

Exercise

1. Write down 2 types of birds in our environment.
2. What are domestic birds?
3. List down 6 examples of domestic birds
4. How are domestic birds useful to us?
5. Draw these domestic birds

hen	duck	turkey