REPUBLIC OF KENYA

LOWER PRIMARY LEVEL CURRICULUM DESIGNS

VOLUME TWO

SUBJECTS: MATHEMATICS, ENVIRONMENTAL, HYGIENE AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

KENYA INSTITUTE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

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FOREWORD

The Basic Education Curriculum Framework (BECF) outlines the vision and mission for the curriculum reforms. The Vision of the curriculum reforms is to develop "An engaged, an empowered and ethical citizen "while the mission is to "To nurture the potential of every learner".

The framework adopts a Competency Based Curriculum and has identified seven core competences, namely; communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and imagination, citizenship, digital literacy, learning to learn, and self-efficacy. It provides a variety of opportunities for identification and nurturing of learner's potentials and talents in preparation for life and the world of work. It is geared towards making learning enjoyable.

The curriculum designs are developed to enable implementation of the Basic Education Curriculum Framework. The design contain the National Goals of Education and outline the Early Years Education (EYE), subject general and specific learning outcomes. It also suggests a variety of learning experiences, assessment and links the topics to values, Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCI) and to other activity areas.

It is my hope that all educators in Early Years Education level will anchor their delivery to these Curriculum Designs.

Fred Matiang'i, PhD, EGH Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Education

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INTRODUCTION

The Lower Primary designs are meant for learners in Grade 1 to 3. They have taken cognisance of the various aspects of development of learners of that age cohort. The designs are comprehensive enough to guide the teachers to effectively deliver the curriculum.

The teacher must understand the learning outcomes and be able to use the suggested learning experiences to achieve the outcomes. The teacher can also design own learning experiences as long as they achieve the designed learning outcomes. A variety of learning experiences will ensure that learners are engaged in the learning experience. Practical experiences will allow learners to retain more in the learning process. The designs allow the teachers to use a variety of assessment methods but in the end they must evaluate the achievement of the learning outcomes.

The curriculum designs are very critical and teachers must make reference to them consistently.

The Curriculum Designs for Lower Primary are in four volumes:

Volume One

- Kiswahili Activities
- Literacy
- English Activities

Volume Two

- Mathematics Activities
- Environmental Activities
- Hygiene and Nutrition Activities

Volume Three

- Christian Religious Education
- Hindu Religious Education
- Islamic Religious Education

Volume Four

• Movement and Creative Activities

LEARNING AREAS TIME ALLOCATION

	Learning Area	Lessons Per Week		
1	Literacy Activities	5		
2	Kiswahili Language Activities/Kenya Sign Language	3		
3	English Language Activities	3		
4	Mathematical Activities	5		
5	Environmental Activities	5		
6	Hygiene and Nutrition Activities	2		
7	Religious Activities	3		
8	Movement and Creative Activities	8(*** 5 for PE)		
9	Pastoral Programme of Instruction	1		
	Total Lesson Per Week	35		

NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION

1. Foster nationalism, patriotism, and promote national unity

Kenya's people belong to different communities, races and religions and should be able to live and interact as one people. Education should enable the learner acquire a sense of nationhood and patriotism. It should also promote peace and mutual respect for harmonious co-existence.

2. Promote social, economic, technological and industrial needs for national development

Education should prepare the learner to play an effective and productive role in the nation.

a) Social Needs

Education should instill social and adaptive skills in the learner for effective participation in community and national development.

b) Economic Needs

Education should prepare a learner with requisite competences that support a modern and independent growing economy. This should translate into high standards of living for every individual.

c) Technological and Industrial Needs

Education should provide the learner with necessary competences for technological and industrial development in tandem with changing global trends.

3. Promote individual development and self-fulfillment

Education should provide opportunities for the learner to develop to the fullest potential. This includes development of one's interests, talents and character for positive contribution to the society.

4 Promote sound moral and religious values

Education should promote acquisition of national values as enshrined in the Constitution. It should be geared towards developing a self-disciplined and ethical citizen with sound moral and religious values.

5. Promote social equity and responsibility

Education should promote social equity and responsibility. It should provide inclusive and equitable access to quality and differentiated education; including learners with special educational needs and disabilities. Education should also provide the learner with opportunities for shared responsibility and accountability through service learning.

6. Promote respect for and development of Kenya's rich and varied cultures

Education should instill in the learner appreciation of Kenya's rich and diverse cultural heritage. The learner should value own and respect other people's culture as well as embrace positive cultural practices in a dynamic society.

7. Promote international consciousness and foster positive attitudes towards other nations

Kenya is part of the interdependent network of diverse peoples and nations. Education should therefore enable the learner to respect, appreciate and participate in the opportunities within the international community. Education should also facilitate the learner to operate within the international community with full knowledge of the obligations, responsibilities, rights and benefits that this membership entails.

8. good health and environmental protection

Education should inculcate in the learner the value of physical and psychological well-being for self and others. It should promote environmental preservation and conservation, including animal welfare for sustainable development.

GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR EARLY YEARS EDUCATION

By the end of early years' education, the learner should be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate basic literacy and numeracy skills for learning.
- 2. Communicate appropriately using verbal and/or non-verbal modes in a variety of contexts.
- 3. Demonstrate appropriate etiquette in social relationships.
- 4. Apply creativity and critical thinking skills in problem solving.
- 5. Explore the immediate environment for learning and enjoyment.
- 6. Practice hygiene, nutrition, sanitation, safety skills to promote health and wellbeing.
- 7. Demonstrate the acquisition of emotional, physical, spiritual, aesthetic and moral development for balanced living.
- 8. Demonstrate appreciation of the country's rich and diverse cultural heritage for harmonious co-existence.
- 9. Apply digital literacy skills for learning and enjoyment.

MATHEMATICS ACTIVITIES

ESSENCE STATEMENT

Numeracy is a foundational skill that prepares the learner for number work, Mathematics in higher levels of schooling and mathematical approaches in all aspects of life. Numeracy activities involve identification and value placement of mathematical numerals, basic mathematical operations (as well as measuring and describing shapes.

GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of Early Years Education, the learner should be able to:

- 1) demonstrate mastery of number concepts by working out problems in day to day life,
- 2) apply measurement skills to find solutions to problems in a variety of contexts,
- 3) describe properties of geometrical shapes and spatial relationships in real life experiences.

GRADE ONE

Learners in pairs/groups to collect different types of	Question(s)
 safe objects. Learners in pairs/groups to sort objects with same attribute and group them together. Learners to play digital games involving sorting and grouping according to different attributes. Learners in pairs/groups to pair and match objectsto establish "equal to", "more than" and "less than." Learners to order objects according to size from smallest to biggest and vice versa. Learners to recite number names up to 50. Learners to represent numbers 1-30 using concrete objects as well as their body parts. Learners to demonstrate that any given group has only one count. Learner in pairs/groups to collect and sort litter in the environment and put it in various groups according to an attribute of their choice and give reasons for the grouping. Learners in pairs/groups could assist in arranging, edible items like fruits, cabbages according to size and colour in the school store. Learners could visit a market for them to observe the sorting and grouping of fruits and vegetables. 	 How can we find out which group has more objects than another? How can we group items?
	 grouping according to different attributes. Learners in pairs/groups to pair and match objectsto establish "equal to", "more than" and "less than." Learners to order objects according to size from smallest to biggest and vice versa. Learners to make patterns using real objects. Learners to recite number names up to 50. Learners to represent numbers 1-30 using concrete objects as well as their body parts. Learners to demonstrate that any given group has only one count. Learner in pairs/groups to collect and sort litter in the environment and put it in various groups according to an attribute of their choice and give reasons for the grouping. Learners in pairs/groups could assist in arranging, edible items like fruits, cabbages according to size and colour in the school store. Learners could visit a market for them to observe

Link to PCI's: Life skills: self-awareness and self-esteem- when using body parts in counting. ESD: DRR; safety- when collecting items and litter in the environment, environmental awareness-don't litter the environment.	Link to Values: • responsibility • unity
 Link to other learning areas: Environmental activities Religious activities Language activities 	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to assist in collecting and sorting litter in their locality and observe how it is disposed.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: learners to count trees in the school compound.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly: sorts and groups, pairs and matches, orders and sequences, recites numbers 1-50, represents numbers 1-30 using concrete objects and beyond.	Correctly: sorts and groups, pairs and matches, orders and sequences, recites numbers 1-50, represents numbers 1-30 using concrete objects.	Inconsistently: sorts and groups, pairs and matches, orders and sequences, recites numbers 1-50, represents numbers 1-30 using concrete objects.	Major inaccuracies in: sorting and grouping, pairing and matching, ordering and sequencing, reciting numbers 1- 50, representing numbers 1-30 using concrete objects.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.2 Whole Numbers(25 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) count numbers forward and backward up to 100, b) represent numbers 1-50 using concrete objects, c) identify place value of ones and tens, d) read and write numbers 1-50 in symbols, e) write numbers 1-10 in words, f) identify missing numbers in number patterns up to 20, g) appreciate number patterns by creating and extending patterns during play activities. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to count by 1's and 2's up to 20 starting from any point using concrete objects as well as body parts. Learners to take turns in counting by: -5's up to 50 starting from zero -10's up to 100 starting from zero. Learners in pairs/groups to count by 1's and 2's using a number line. Learners in pairs/groups to play games that involve representing numbers 1-50 using concrete objects. Learners to identify place value of ones and tens. Learners to practice writing numbers 1-50 in symbols. Learners to identify missing numbers 1-10 in words. Learners to identify missing numbers in number patterns up to 20. Learners to play digital games involving whole numbers. Learners to role play a cashier in day to day life activities such as a cashier counting 5 shilling coins. 	How many ways can we count from 1-20?
	es to be developed: le	earning to learn, communication and c	collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, digital	literacy,
counting. • ESD: DR	R; safety -when colled	self-esteem- when using body parts in cting items and litter in the environme litter the environment.	• unity	

 Link to other learning areas: Environmental activities Religious activities Language activities 	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learnersto assist in putting objects in groups of 2's, 5's and 10's together in community activities.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: learners to count different types of flowers in the school compound.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercises, observation.

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly: counts up to100, represents numbers 1-50 using concrete objects, identifies place value of ones and tens, reads, writes numbers in symbols and words, works out missing numbers in number patterns and beyond.	Correctly: counts up to 100, represents numbers 1-50 using concrete objects, identifies place value of ones and tens, reads, writes numbers in symbols and words, works out missing numbers in number patterns.	Inconsistently: counts up to 100, represents numbers 1-50 using concrete objects, identifies place value of ones and tens, reads, writes numbers in symbols and words, works out missing numbers in number patterns.	Major inaccuracies in: counting up to 100, representing numbers 1-50 using concrete objects, identifying place value of ones and tens, reading and writing numbers in symbols and words, working out missing numbers in number
			patterns.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.3 Addition (25 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) model addition as putting objects together, b) use '+' and '=' signs in writing addition sentences, c) add 2- single digit numbers up to a sum of 10, d) add 3- single digit numbers up to a sum of 10 in different contexts, e) add a 2- digit number to a 1-digit number without regrouping, horizontally and vertically with sum not exceeding 100, f) add multiples of 10 up to 100 vertically, g) work out missing numbers in patterns involving addition of whole numbers up to 100. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to put two groups of objects together and count to get the total. Learners to use ' + ' and ' = ' signs inwriting addition sentences. Learners to add 2- single digit-numbers by skipping on a number line. Learners to add 2- single digit numbers using the family of 10. Learners to add 2- single digit number by counting on. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers using a number line. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers using a number line. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers using a number line. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers by counting on. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers using the family of 10. Learners to add 3- single digit numbers using the family of 10. Learners to add a 2- digit number to a 1- digit number without regrouping horizontally and vertically with sum not exceeding 100. Learners to add multiples of 10 up to a 100 vertically. Learners to make patterns involving addition with numbers up to 100. 	How can you add a 2- digit number to a 1- digit number?
Core competen	ces to be developed:	communication and collaboration, critic	cal thinking and problem solving, digital literacy.	
Link to PCI's: ESD: DRR; safety- when handling objects.			Link to values: • responsibility • unity • integrity	
 Link to other learning areas: Environmental activities Language activities 			Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: I out totals of items at home.	earners to work
00	formal Activity to su hool during their free t	pport learning: learners to plant flowe ime and count them.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise	, observation.

Assessment Rubrics			
Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
		Y ', 1 11 11'.'	
Correctly: models addition, uses '+'	Correctly: models addition, uses '+'	Inconsistently: models addition,	Major inaccuracies in: modeling addition,
and '=' signs, adds more than 2-	and ' = 'signs, adds up to 2- digit	uses' +' and' = ' signs, adds up to 2-	using '+' and ' = ' signs, adding up to 2-
digit numbers to 1- digit numbers	numbers to 1- digit numbers using	digit numbers to 1- digit numbers	digit numbers to 1- digit numbers using
using different strategies, adds 3-	different strategies, adds 3- single	using different strategies, adds 3-	different strategies, adding 3- single digit
single digit numbers up to a sum of	digit numbers up to a sum of 10,	single digit numbers up to a sum of	numbers up to a sum of 10, adding
10, adds multiples of 10 up to 100,	adds multiples of 10 up to 100,	10, adds multiples of 10 up to 100,	multiples of 10 up to 100, working out
works out missing numbers in	works out missing numbers in	works out missing numbers in	missing numbers in patterns up to 100.
patterns beyond 100.	patterns up to 100.	patterns up to 100.	

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.4 Subtraction (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) model subtraction as 'taking away' using concrete objects, b) use the ' - ' and '='signs in writing subtraction sentences, c) subtract single digit numbers, d) subtract a 1- digit number from a 2- digit number based on basic addition facts, e) use the relationship between addition and subtractionin working out problems involving basic addition facts, f) subtract multiples of 10 up to 90, g) work out missing numbers in patterns involving subtraction of whole numbers up to 100. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to model subtraction using concrete objects. Learners to use ' - ' and '=' signs in writing subtraction sentences. Learners in pairs/groups to subtract by counting backwards Learners in pairs/groups to subtract using the number line. Learners to solve routine and non-routine problems involving subtraction of a 1-digit number from a 2- digit number based on basic addition facts. Learners to use tablets to workout subtraction of multiples of 10 up to 90. Learners in pairs /groups to create patterns involving subtraction. 	How do you subtract a single digit number from a 2-digit number?

Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, digital literacy, creativity and imagination, citizenship, self-efficacy

cuzensinp, sen-encacy.		
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:	
ESD: DRR; safety- as learners handle objects.	• responsibility	
	• unity	
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service LearningActivities: learners to	
Environmental Activities	collect litter from the environment.	
Language Activities		
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to plant trees in	Suggested Assessment:	
patterns in the school compound during their free time.	written exercise, observation, oral questions.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: models subtraction as	Correctly: models subtraction as	Inconsistently: models subtraction as	Major inaccuracies in: modeling
taking away, uses '-' and ' =' signs to	taking away, uses '-' and ' =' signs to	taking away, uses, uses '-' and '='	subtraction as taking away, using '-'
write subtraction sentences, subtracts	write subtraction sentences, subtracts	signs to write subtraction sentences,	and' =' signs to write subtraction
single digit numbers, subtracts 1-	single digit numbers, subtracts 1-	subtracts single digit numbers,	sentences, subtracting single digit
digit numbers from 2- digit numbers	digit numbers from 2-digit numbers	subtracts 1- digit numbers from 2-	numbers, subtracting 1- digit
based on basic addition facts, relates	based on basic addition facts, relates	digit numbers based on basic	numbers from 2- digit numbers based
addition and subtraction in working	addition and subtraction in working	addition facts, relates addition and	on basic addition facts, relating
out problems involving basic	out problems involving basic	subtraction in working out problems	addition and subtraction in working
addition facts, subtracts multiples of	addition facts, subtracts multiples of	involving basic addition facts,	out problems involving basic
10 from more than 90 and works out	10 from up to 90 and works out	subtracts multiples of 10 from up to	addition facts, subtracting multiples
missing numbers in patterns up to	missing numbers in patterns up to	90 and works out missing numbers in	of 10 from up to 90 and working out
100 and beyond.	100.	patterns up to 100.	missing numbers in patterns up to
			100.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Out	comes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.1Length (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-st the learner should be ab a) compare length of c directly, b) conserve length thro manipulation, c) measure length usin arbitrary units. 	le to: objects ough	 Learners in pairs/groups to compare objects directly to identify objects which are longer than, shorter than or same as. Learners to place objects of equal length in different orientations and describe them using words such as longer than, shorter than and same as. Learners in pairs /groups to measure lengths using different objects as arbitrary units and discuss the measurements from the various groups. 	 How do you compare the length of two objects? Which objects can be used to measure the length of the teacher's table?
Link to PCI's:	cloped: commune			to values:	iving, sen enneaey.
ESD: DRR; safety- as learner;	s in handle objects.			sponsibility	
	j			tegrity	
				iity	
Link to other learning areas:	:			sted Community Service Learning Activities: le	earners to plant trees
Environmental Activities		/flowers using a stick to determine the distance between seedlings in religious			
• Language activities				tions/ dispensaries.	
Suggested non-formal Activi flowers in school spacing them		ning: learners to plant	Sugge	sted assessment: written exercises, observation, o	oral questions.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: compares length directly,	Correctly: compares length directly,	Inconsistently: compares length	Major inaccuracies in: comparing
conserves length and measures length using arbitrary units and beyond.	conserves length and measures length using arbitrary units.	directly, conserves length and measures length using arbitrary units.	length directly, conserving length and measuring length using arbitrary
			units.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurements Core Competencies	2.2 Mass (10 lessons) to be developed: Co	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) compare mass of objects directly, b) conserve mass through manipulation, c) measure mass using arbitrary units.	 Learners in pairs/groups use safe objects to identify those heavier than, lighter than or same. Learners to use two objects of equal mass and a beam balance to demonstrate that change of shape does not change the mass of an object. Learners in pairs/groups to use an identified mass to compare the mass of other objects using the words heavier than, lighter than or same as. 	 How can you compare the mass of two or more objects? What would you do to show that shape does not change mass? How can you show that an object is heavier than, lighter than or same as your mathematics textbook?
Link to PCI's:			Link to Values:	
• ESD: DRR;	safety - in handling	materials, animal welfare -feeding animals.	• responsibility	
• Health education: personal hygiene -appropriate size of materials.		• integrity		
Citizenship:	honesty.		• unity	
			• respect	

Links to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to
Environmental activities	assist neighbours in feeding animals by measuring quantities.
Language activities	
Music and movement and activities	
Suggested non-formal Activity to support learning: learners to compare mass of	Suggested assessment: written exercises, oral questions, observation.
objects in the classroom.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: compares mass directly using the	Correctly: compares mass using	Inconsistently: compares mass	Major inaccuracies in: comparing
words heavier than, lighter than, and same	the words heavier than, lighter	using the words heavier than,	mass using the words heavier than,
as, conserves mass through manipulation,	than and same as, conserves mass	lighter than and same as,	lighter than and same as, conserving
measures mass using arbitrary units and	through manipulation, measures	conserves mass through	mass through manipulation and
beyond.	mass using arbitrary units.	manipulation, measures mass	measuring mass using arbitrary units.
		using arbitrary units.	

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.3 Capacity (12 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) compare capacity of containers directly, b) conserve capacity through manipulation, c) measure capacity using arbitrary units. 	 Learners to empty and fill water in different containers to establish which holds more, which holds less and which holds the same. Learners to identify and compare containers which holds more, less or same as. Learners to fill containers of different shapes and sizes with water then empty into others so as to establish that some containers can hold the same amount although their shapes are different. 	How can we find out which of two containers hold more, less or same as?

basins a learners	s to be given water, same size nd different small containers. The to count the number of small ers they use to fill the basin. Ollaboration ,imagination and creativity, citizenship, self-
 Link to PCI's: ESD: DRR; safety in handling materials, Health education – appropriate size of materials and, environmental conservation as learners re- use containers they used in measuring capacity; animal welfare – watering animals. Citizenship: honesty. Health education: safety- as learners collect safe and appropriate containers. Life skills: self-awareness- as learners work in groups. 	Link to values: • responsibility • integrity • unity • respect
 Link to other learning areas: Environmental Activities Language Activities Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: learners to water school /class flowers.	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:learners to water trees and flowers around religiousinstitutions, health centres and at home.Suggested assessment: written exercises, observation,oral. questions

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: compares capacity of	Correctly: compares capacity of	Inconsistently: compares capacity of	Major inaccuracies in: comparing
different containers using the terms	different containers using the terms	different containers using the terms	capacity of different containers using
holds more, less or same as,	holds more, less or same as,	holds more, less or same as,	the terms holds more, less or same
conserves capacity using containers	conserves capacity using containers	conserves capacity using containers	as, conserving capacity using
of different shapes and sizes,	of different shapes and sizes,	of different shapes and sizes,	containers of different shapes and
measures capacity using arbitrary	measures capacity using arbitrary	measures capacity using arbitrary	sizes, measuring capacity using
units and beyond.	units.	units.	arbitrary units.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences Key Inquiry Question(s)	
2.0 Measurement	2.4 Time (8 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to:a) relate daily activities to time,b) relate days of the week with various activities.	 Learners in pairs/groups to identify activities they do in the morning, afternoon and evening both at home and school. Learners to sing songs/ rhymes related to days of the week. Learners in pairs/groups to identify activities that take place during the days of the week. 1) Which day of the week do you raise the school flag? 2) Which day of the week do you worship? 	
Core competence to b	e developed: comm	unication and collaboration, self-eff	icacy, citizenship	
Link to PCI's:			Link to values:	
			• respect	
• Citizenship: p	atriotism – the Keny	an flag.	• responsibility	
Health Educa	tion: time to brush to	eeth, wash face, sleep, take meals ti	ne • patriotism	
to plant, harves	st, among other activ	vities.		
Link to other learning	g areas:		Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to	
• Environmental	Activities		visit/help the needy during school holidays.	
Language Acti	vities			
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning :learnerswrite school daily		t learning :learnerswrite school dai	y Suggested assessment : oral questions, written exercises, observation.	
activities and recite dur	ring assembly.			

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: relates daily activities to	Correctly: relates daily activities to	Inconsistently: relates daily activities	Major inaccuracies in: relating daily
time, relates days of the week with	time, relates days of the week with	to time, relates days of the week with	activities to time, relating days of the
various activities, recites days of the	various activities, recites days of the	various activities, recites days of the	week with various activities, reciting
week and demonstrates more aspects	week.	week.	days of the week.
of time.			

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	00 ·	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.5 Money (8 lessons)	 By the end of the substrand, the learner should be able to: a) identify Kenyan currency coins and notes up to sh.100, b) relate money to goods and services up to sh.100 in shopping activities, c) differentiate between needs and wants in real life context, d) appreciate spending and saving in real life situations. 	• Learners in pairs/groups to sort out different Kenyan currency coins and notes according to their value up to sh.100.	How can you dentify Kenyan currency coins and notes?
Core competence to	be developed: c	ommunication and collaboration	, self-efficacy, citizenship, digital literacy.	
	safety- as learner patriotism-featur	s handle money. res on Kenya currency.	Link to values: • integrity • responsibility • honesty	
Link to other learn Language ac Religious ac Environmen	tivities tivities		Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: money in places of worship and other functions.	: learners to sort
Suggested non-form	nal Activity to su	pport learning: learners to help h school cashier or in a school f		ons, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: identifies Kenyan currency	Correctly: identifies Kenyan currency	Inconsistently: identifies Kenyan	Major inaccuracies in: identifying
coins and notes up tosh.100, relates	coins and notes up to sh.100, relates	currency coins and notes up to sh.100,	Kenyan currency coins and notes
money to goods and services and	money to goods and services and	relates money to goods and services	up to sh.100, relating money to
differentiates between needs and	differentiates between needs and	and differentiates between needs and	goods and services and
wants, and beyond.	wants.	wants.	differentiating between needs and
			wants.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0Geometry	3.1 Lines (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) draw straight lines for application in real life, b) draw curved lines for application in real life situations. 	 Learners to stand behind one another facing the same side and identify what they have formed as a straight line. Learners in pairs/groups to mark two points on the ground and using a stick to draw a line joining the two points to come up with a straight line. Learners to practice drawing straight lines on the ground and in their books. Learners in groups to form a semi-circle and one of them to draw a line around it and identify the semi-circle drawn as a curved line. Learners to practice drawing curved lines on the ground and in their books. Learners to practice drawing curved lines on the ground and in their books. 	What types of lines are there?

Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:
• ESD: DRR; safety- as learners use sticks to draw.	• unity
• Life Skills: self- awareness -when forming lines using their hands, inter-	• responsibility
personal relationship.	• love
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners could visit
Movement and creative arts	a community function and assist in arranging seats in straight or curved
	lines.
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning: learners to arrange seats	Suggested assessment: written exercises, observation, oral questions.
in straight lines in class during cleaning.	

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly draws straight and curved	Correctly draws straight and curved	Inconsistently draws straight and	Major inaccuracies in drawing
lines and also other types of lines.	lines.	curved lines.	straight and curved lines.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Geometry	3.2 Shapes (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify rectangles, circles and triangles in the environment, b) make patterns involving rectangles, circles and triangles, c) appreciate the beauty of patterns in the environment. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to sort and group different shapes using one attribute. Learners in pairs /groups discuss the types of lines that make rectangles, circles, triangles and name them. Learners working individually to make patterns of their choice using the three shapes. Learners in groups make patterns, colour them and share with other groups. 	What shapes can you identify in your school?

Link to PCI's : ESD: DRR;safety-as learners pick objects to trace and when colouring the patterns. Link to other learning areas: • Movement and creative activities	Link to Values: • responsibility • unity Suggested Community Service Learning activities: learners to visit the elderly and beautify their walls with patterns drawn on manila paper.
Environmental activities Suggested non-formal activity to support learning :learners could visit pre - school and decorate the walls using patterns drawn on manila paper.	Suggested assessment: written exercises, oral questions, observation.

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly identifies shapes and makes	Correctly identifies shapes and	Inconsistently identifies shapes and	Major inaccuracies in identifying
patterns using rectangles, circles,	makes patterns using rectangles,	makes patterns using rectangles,	shapes and making patterns using
triangles and other shapes.	circles and triangles.	circles and triangles.	rectangles, circles and triangles.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

SUB- STRANDS	RESOURCES	
NUMBER CONCEPT	Sticks, stones, grains	
WHOLE NUMBERS	Sticks, marbles ,stones grains ,a number line drawn on the ground/floor	
ADDITION	Place value chart, abacus basic addition facts, number line drawn on the ground/floor, table, sticks, marbles ,stones, grains and many more	
SUBTRACTION	Sticks, marbles, stones ,grains, basic addition facts table, number line drawn on the ground/floor	
LENGTH	Books, pencils, sticks, bottles, rulers and others	
MASS	Items of different mass such as books, stones, pieces of wood, items of same mass	
CAPACITY	Containers of different sizes, water, sand ,soil and others	
TIME	Charts with days of the week and months of the year in order	
MONEY	One shilling coins (copper, silver, small and big coins) sh.10, sh.20, sh.40 coins, sh.50 notes and classroom shop	
LINES	Sticks, strings	
SHAPES	Cut- outs of rectangles, circles, and triangles of different sizes	

NOTE

The following **ICT** devices may be used in the teaching/learning of mathematics at this level:

Learner digital devices (LDD), Teacher digital devices (TDD), Mobile phones, Digital clocks, Television sets, Videos, Cameras, Projectors, Radios, DVD players, CD's, Scanners, Internet among others.

GRADE TWO

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes		Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0Numbers	1.1 Number Concept (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the less hould be able to: a) read numbers 1-100 in symbol b) represent numbers 1-100 using concrete objects in the environ 	s,	 Learners to read number names from 1-100. Learners in groups of five to count their fingers and toes. Learners in pairs/groups to play games of representing numbers 1-100 using safe concrete objects. Learners to play digital games of representing groups with numbers. 	How can we find the number of objects in a group?
Core Competer	nces to be developed: com	munication and collaboration, imagin	nation a	nd creativity, digital literacy, critical thinking and p	roblem solving.
Link to PCI's:			Link	to Values:	
Life ski	ills: self-awareness and self-	esteem -when using body parts.	• r	espect	
• ESD: D	DRR ; safety- when collecting	g items in the environment.	• r	esponsibility	
Link to other le	earning areas:		Sugg	ested Community Service Learning Activities:lea	arners to visit older
Language activities			citizens and listen to stories on how they used to count their animals and		heir animals and
• Hygiene and	d Nutrition activities		house	ehold items.	
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning: learners to count number of different objects in the classroom.			Sugg	ested assessment: oral questions, observation, write	ten exercise.

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly: reads numbers more than100 in symbols, represents numbers more than 100 using concrete objects.	Correctly: reads numbers 1-100 in symbols, represents numbers 1-100 using concrete objects.	Inconsistently: reads numbers 1-100 in symbols, represents numbers 1- 100 using concrete objects.	Major inaccuracies in: reading numbers 1-100 in symbols, representing numbers 1-100 using concrete objects.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.2 Whole Numbers (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) count numbers forward and backward up to 100, b) identify place value up to hundreds. c) read numbers 1-100 in symbols, d) read and write numbers 1-20 in words, e) work out missing numbers in number patterns up to 100, f) appreciate number patterns as they skip on the number line. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to count in 2's and 5's forward and backward starting from any point. Learners in pairs/groups to count their fingers and toes in 2's and 10's forward and backward starting at any point. Learners in pairs / groups to discuss place value up to hundreds. Learners in pairs to read numbers 1-100 in symbols. Learners to read and write numbers 1-20 in words. Learners to play digital games involving whole numbers. Learners to work out missing numbers in patterns up to 100. Learners in pairs/groups to make number patterns and share with other groups. 	How do we get the next number in a pattern?

Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration	tion, critical thinking, problem solving, digital literacy.
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:
Citizenship: leadership- as learners work in groups.	• respect
	• responsibility
Link to other learning areas :	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:
Language activities	learners to assist in arranging chairs and tables in rows and columns during
Environmental activities	community functions.
Movement and creative activities	
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.
learners to plant flowers in patterns in the school.	

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly: Counts to more than100,identifies place value up to more than hundreds, reads numbers more than100 in symbols, reads and writes numbers more than20 in words, works out missing numbers in patterns.	Correctly: counts from 1- 100 identifies place value up to hundreds, reads numbers 1-100 in symbols, reads and writes numbers 1-20 in words, works out missing numbers in patterns.	Inconsistently: counts from 1-100, identifies place value up to hundreds, reads numbers 1-100 in symbols, reads and writes numbers 1-20 in words, works out missing numbers in patterns.	Major inaccuracies in: counting from 1-100, identifying place value up to hundreds, reading numbers 1-100 in symbols; reading and writing numbers 1-20 in words, working out missing numbers in patterns.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.3 Fractions (12 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify a $\frac{1}{2}$ as part of a whole, b) identify a $\frac{1}{4}$ as part of a whole.	 Learners in pairs to make circular paper cut- outs. Learners in pairs to fold the circular paper cut – outs into two equal parts and identify one of the parts as a half of the whole written as ¹/₂. Learners in pairs to make rectangular paper cut – outs and fold them into two equal parts to get a half of a whole written as ¹/₂. Learners in pairs to fold circular paper cut – outs to get 4 equal parts and identify one of the parts as a ¹/₄ of a whole. Learners to play digital games involving fractions. Learners in pairs to practice making halves and quarters of a whole. 	What fraction do you get when you fold a circular paper cut- out into 4 equal parts?
Core Compete		: :imagination and creativity, communicat	ion and collaboration, critical thinking and problem Link to Values:	solving, digital literacy.
Link to PCI's: Life skills: interpersonal relationship- making friends.		 unity integrity responsibility 		
Link to other learning areas:		Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:		
Language activities		learners to share whole edible items in $\frac{1}{2}$'s and $\frac{1}{4}$'s during community		
Hygiene and Nutrition activities		functions.		
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning: learners to share whole edible items in halves and quarters in school.		Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.		

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly identifies $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ and more	Correctly identifies $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ as part of	Inconsistently identifies $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ as	Major inaccuracies in identifying $\frac{1}{2}$
fractions as part of a whole.	a whole.	part of a whole.	and $\frac{1}{4}$ as part of a whole.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)		
1.0 Numbers	1.4 Addition (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) add a 2- digit number to a 1-digit number without and with regrouping with sum not exceeding 100, b) add 3-single digit numbers up to a sum of 20, c) add a 2-digit number to a 2-digit number without and with regrouping, with sum not exceeding 100, d) workout missing numbers in patterns involving addition of whole numbers up to 100. 	 Learners in pairs to write addition sentences given in horizontal form vertically according to place value. Learners to add a 2- digit number to a 1- digit number without and with regrouping. Learners to practice addition by skipping on the number line. Learners in pairs/groups to collect different safe objects and use them in addition of 3-single digit numbers. Learners in pairs/groups to practice breaking numbers apart to make a 10. Learners in pairs to come up with different ways of adding two 2-digit numbers without and with regrouping. Learners to play digital games involving addition. Learners in groups to make patterns using numbers up to 100. 	 How can we align a 2-digit number and a 1-digit number vertically in order to add? When do we regroup? 		
Core Competer	Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, digital literacy.					
 Link to PCI's: ESD: DRR;safety – as learners collectobjects. Citizenship: social cohesion - when working in groups. 		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	Link to Values: • respect • responsibility • unity			

Link to other learning areas :	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to visit older	
Language activities	citizen homes and assist them in getting the total number of different items	
Hygiene and Nutrition activities	in their homes.	
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercises, observation.	
learnersto plant flowers in patterns in school.		

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: adds more than two 2-digit	Correctly: adds up to two 2-digit	Inconsistently: adds up to two 2-digit	Major inaccuracies in: adding up to
numbers with sums not exceeding	numbers with sums not exceeding	numbers with sums not exceeding	two 2-digit numbers with sums not
100 using different strategies, works	100 using different strategies, works	100 using different strategies, works	exceeding 100 using different
out missing numbers in patterns up to	out missing numbers in patterns up to	out missing numbers in patterns up to	strategies, working out missing
100.	100.	100.	numbers in patterns up to 100.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.5 Subtraction (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) subtract up to 2- digit numbers without regrouping, b) use the relationship between addition and subtraction in working out problems, c) work out missing numbers in subtraction of up to 2- digit numbers, d) work out missing numbers in patterns involving subtraction up to 100. 	 Learners in pairs /groups to subtract single digit numbers by comparing groups of objects. Learners to subtract up to 2-digit numbers without regrouping in horizontal and vertical forms. Learners to discuss the relationship between addition and subtraction using number families. Learners to work out missing numbers in subtraction of up to 2- digit numbers. Learners to play digital games involving subtraction. 	How do you work out missing numbers in patterns involving subtraction?

	• Learners to work out missing numbers in patterns involving subtraction.	
Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration, critic digital literacy.	ical thinking and problem solving, self -efficacy, imagination and creativity,	
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:	
• Life skills: interpersonal relationship, effective communication,	• respect	
friendship formation - as learners work in groups.	• unity	
• Citizenship : social cohesion – as learners work in groups.	• responsibility	
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Language activities	learners to participate in cleaning environment activities organized by	
Environmental activities	community members.	
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning: learners to collect litter during school cleaning activities.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations	
Correctly: Subtracts up to more than	Correctly: subtracts up to 2- digit	Inconsistently: subtracts up to 2- digit	Major inaccuracies in: subtracting	
2- digit numbers without regrouping,	numbers without regrouping, works	numbers without regrouping, works	up to 2- digit numbers without	
works out missing numbers in	out missing numbers in number	out missing numbers in number	regrouping, working out missing	
number patterns up to 100.	patterns up to 100.	patterns up to 100.	numbers in number patterns up to	
			100.	
Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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1.0 Numbers	1.6 Multiplication (12 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) represent multiplication as repeated addition using numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 up to five times, b) write repeated addition sentences as multiplication, using '×' sign, c) multiply single digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to use counters to represent multiplication as repeated addition. Learners in pairs/groups to use number lines to represent multiplication as repeated addition. Learners to use '×' sign in writing repeated addition sentences as multiplication. Learners to multiply single digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. Learners to play digital games involving multiplication. Learners could visit the local market to see how fruits are arranged in groups of 3's, 4's ,5's or 10's a certain number of times. 	How do you represent multiplication as repeated addition?
		communication and collaboration, critical	thinking and problem solving, digital literacy	
	ills: self- awareness- wh	nen learners use their fingers. reness - re- use of materials collected.	Link to Values: • respect • unity • responsibility	
Link to other learning areas: Language activities Environmental activities 			Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to visit older citizens and assist them in arranging items in groups of equal numbers.	
Suggested non- formal Activity to support learning: learner to work out total number of desks in their classroom through repeated addition.			Suggested assessment: oral questions, written e	exercises, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: represents multiplication	Correctly: represents multiplication	Inconsistently: represents	Major inaccuracies in: representing
as repeated addition, uses	as repeated addition, uses	multiplication as repeated addition,	multiplication as repeated addition,
multiplication sign, multiplies single	multiplication sign, multiplies single	uses multiplication sign, multiplies	using multiplication sign, multiplying
digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10	digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10.	single digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	single digit numbers by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
and goes beyond.		and 10.	and 10.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.7 Division (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) represent division as equal sharing, b) represent division as equal grouping, c) use '÷ 'sign in writing division sentences, d) divide numbers up to 25 by 2, 3, 4 and 5 without a remainder in real life situations. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to share a given number of objects equally by each picking one object at a time until all are finished and then count how many each got. Learners in pairs/groups to pick an equal number of objects at a time from the main group and count the number of small equal groups formed. Learners to use '÷'sign in writing division sentences. Learners to play digital games involving division. Learners to divide numbers up to 25 by 2, 3, 4 and 5 without a remainder. 	How can you share a given number of objects equally?
Link to PCI's: • Citizen	ship: social cohes	sion- as learners work in groups. aterials that learners use.	Link to Values: • respect • responsibility • love • integrity • social justice	

Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Languages activities	learners to visit children's homes and share fruits as a way of giving back	
Environmental activities	to the community	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercises, observation.	
learners to plant seedlings in rows in school.		

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: represents division as	Correctly: represents division as	Inconsistently: represents division as	Major inaccuracies in: representing
equal sharing and equal grouping,	equal sharing and equal grouping,	equal sharing and equal grouping,	division as equal sharing and equal
uses division sign, divides numbers	uses division sign, divides	uses division sign, divides numbers	grouping, using division sign, dividing
up to 25 by 2, 3, 4, and 5 without a	numbers up to 25 by 2, 3, 4 and 5	up to 25 by 2, 3, 4 and 5 without a	numbers up to 25 by 2, 3, 4, and 5
remainder and goes beyond.	without a remainder.	remainder.	without a remainder.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.1 Length (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure length using fixed units, b) identify the metre as a unit of measuring length, c) measure length in metres. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to use sticks of equal length to measure different lengths, record and discuss the results. Learners in pairs/groups to measure length using sticks of different lengths, including 1- metre sticks and identify the 1- metre sticks. Learners to make 1-metre sticks and use them in measuring various lengths within the classroom, record and discuss the results. Learners to play digital games involving length in metres. 	What can you use to measure different lengths?

Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, imagination and creativity, digital literacy, learning to learn.

learning to learn.		
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:	
• Citizenship: social cohesion- as workers work in groups.	• respect	
• ESD:DRR ; safety- of materials learners use .	• responsibility	
Link to other learning areas :	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Languages activities	learners to assist their neighbours to measure length during building	
Environmental activities	of chicken /rabbit cages among others.	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercises,	
learners to measure length of their school fields in metres during games.	observation.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures length using fixed units, identifies the metre as a unit of measuring length and measures length in metres with ease.	Correctly: measures length using fixed units, identifies the metre as a unit of measuring length and measures length in metres.	Inconsistently: measures length using fixed units, identifies the metre as a unit of measuring length and measures length in metres.	Major inaccuracies in: measuring length using fixed units, identifying the metre as a unit of measuring length and measuring length in metres.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.2 Mass (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure mass using fixed units, b) identify the kilogram as a unit of measuring mass, c) measure mass in kilograms. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to use items of same mass and a beam balance to measure different masses record and discuss the results. Learners in pairs/groups to use an item equivalent to a 1-kilogram mass and a beam balance to make other 1-kilogram masses and use them to compare other masses. Learner to practice measuring mass in kilograms using a 1- kilogram mass. Learners to play digital games involving mass in kilograms. 	What can we use to measure mass?
	o be developed: com	munication and collaboration, critic	cal thinking and problem solving, imagination and c	reativity, digital literacy.
-	social cohesion- as le safety -of materials le	earners work in groups. arners use.	Link to Values: • respect • integrity • responsibility	
Link to other learning areas : Language activities Environmental activities 			Suggested Community Service Learning Act learners to assist their neighbours to measure m in kilograms.	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to measure mass of items in their classroom in kilograms during their free time.			Suggested assessment: oral questions, written	exercise, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures mass using fixed	Correctly: measures mass using fixed	Inconsistently: measures mass using	Major inaccuracies in: measuring
units, identifies and uses the	units, identifies and uses the	fixed units, identifies and uses the	mass using fixed units, identifying
kilogram as a unit measuring mass	kilogram as a unit of measuring	kilogram as a unit of measuring	and using the kilogram as a unit
with ease.	mass.	mass.	measuring mass.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.3 Capacity (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure capacity using fixed units, b) identify the litre as a unit of measuring capacity, c) measure capacity in litres. 	 Learners in pairs /groups to use small containers of equal capacity to fill bigger containers of same capacity but different shapes with water and count the number of small containers used to fill them. Learners in pairs/groups to use 1 litre containers to fill big containers with water and count the number of litres used to fill the big containers. Learners in groups to measure the capacity of different containers in litres. Learners to play digital games involving capacity. 	What can you use to measure capacity of different containers?
groups. • Citizenship	-	tionships - as learners work in as learners work in groups. als learners use.	Link to Values: • respect • responsibility	
Link to other learning areas: Language activities Environmental activities 			Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to assist their neighbours to measure capacity of containers used in storing liquids.	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to measure capacity of containers in their classroom in litres during their free time.			Suggested assessment: oral questions, written	exercise, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures capacity using	Correctly: measures capacity using	Inconsistently: measures capacity	Major inaccuracies in: measuring
fixed units, uses the litre as a unit of	fixed units, identifies the litre as a	using fixed units, identifies the litre	capacity using fixed units,
measuring capacity and measures	unit of measuring capacity and	as a unit of measuring capacity and	identifying the litre as a unit of
capacity in litres with ease.	measures capacity in litres.	measures capacity in litres.	measuring capacity and measuring
			capacity in litres.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Lea	rning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2. 4 Time (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) relate the months of the year with various activities, b) recite the number of days in each month of the year, c) measure time using arbitrary units, d) measure time using fixed units, e) identify the clock face, f) read, tell and write time by the hour. 	 place in the Learners in related to n Learners in perform an Learners in perform an Learners to clocks disp Learners to minute han Learners to 	pairs/groups to discuss activities that take months of the year. pairs/groups to sing songs, rhymes umber of days in the months of the year. pairs/groups to measure time taken to activity using arbitrary units. pairs/groups to measure time taken to activity using fixed units. discuss places where they have seen layed as well as how they look like. observe a clock face and discuss the d and the hour hand. discuss how to read, tell and write time using both the analogue and digital clock.	 In which month do you celebrate your birth day? Which month has the least number of days?
	to be developed:	communication and collaboration,	critical thinking a	and problem solving, imagination and creati	vity, self- efficacy,
digital literacy.					
Link to PCI's:				Link to Values:	
	•	ygiene - brushing teeth, washing fa	ice.	• respect	
-		as learners work in groups.		responsibility	
• ESD:DRR;	safety- of materia	ls learners use.			

Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Language activities	learners to assist their neighbours in keeping their compounds	
Religious activities	clean during school holidays.	
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise,	
learners to clean their classroom during free time.	observation.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: relates months of the year	Correctly: relates months of the year	Inconsistently: relates months of the	Major inaccuracies in: relating
to various activities, identifies	to various activities, identifies	year to various activities, identifies	months of the year to various
number of days in each month,	number of days in each month,	number of days in each month,	activities, identifying number of days
measures time using arbitrary and	measures time using arbitrary and	measures time using arbitrary and	in each month, measuring time using
fixed units, identifies the minute and	fixed units, identifies the minute and	fixed units, identifies the minute and	arbitrary and fixed units, identifying
the hour hand in a clock face and	the hour hand in a clock face and	the hour hand in a clock face and	the minute and the hour hand in a
reads, tells and writes time by the	reads, tells and writes time by the	reads, tells and writes time by the	clock face and reading, telling and
hour with ease.	hour.	hour.	writing time by the hour.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.5Money (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify Kenyan currency coins and notes up to sh.100, b) count money in sh.1, sh.5, sh.10, sh.20, sh.40, sh.50 up to sh.100, c) represent same amount of money in different denominations, 	 Learners in pairs/groups to sort out Kenyan currency coins and notes according to their features up to sh.100. Learners in groups to put different coins and notes together and separate them according to their values and features. Learners in pairs/groups to count money in sh.1, sh.5, sh.10,sh.20,sh.40, sh.50 up to sh.100. 	How can you identify different Kenyan currencies?

Core Competences to be developed: com literacy.	wants in real life context,f) appreciate spending and saving of money in real life situations.	 Learners in pairs/groups to make same amount of money using different denominations. Learners in pairs/groups to discuss items they cannot do without and those that are necessary but they can do without up to a value of sh.100. Learners in pairs/groups to classify needs and wants. Learners to discuss the importance of saving. Learners to play digital games involving money. Learners could record a video during a role play of classroom shopping activities for replay and discussion later. hinking and problem solving, imagination and creativity, citizenship, digital 	
Link to PCI's:	1. 66	Link to Values:	
• Life Skills: interpersonal relations shopping activities.	ship, effective communication – during	respectresponsibility	
 Citizenship: patriotism–money is 	a symbol of national unity.	 integrity 	
• ESD:DRR; safety of materials in		 patriotism 	
Link to other learning areas :	1 2	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Language activities		learners to assist in counting money offered in religious and non-religious	
Environmental activities		functions.	
Religious activities			
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning:		Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.	
learners to assist the school clerk in sorting			
value.			

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: identifies Kenyan	Correctly: identifies Kenyan	Inconsistently: identifies Kenyan	Major inaccuracies in: identifying
currency notes and coins beyond	currency notes and coins up to	currency notes and coins up to	Kenyan currency notes and coins up to
sh.100, counts money in different	sh.100, counts money in different	sh.100, counts money in different	sh.100, counting money in different
denominations, works out	denominations, works out	denominations, works out	denominations, working out equivalence
equivalence of different	equivalence of different	equivalence of different	of different denominations, relating
denominations, relates money to	denominations and relates money to	denominations, relates money to	money to goods and services and
goods and services and	goods and services, and differentiates	goods and services and differentiates	differentiating needs and wants.
differentiates needs and wants.	needs and wants.	needs and wants.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0Geometry	3.1 Lines (5 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) draw and model straight lines, b) draw and model curved lines.	 Learners in pairs /groups to model straight and curved lines using sticks plasticine /clay/ papiermache. Learners in groups to model straight and curved lines using strings. Learners in groups to model straight and curved lines by holding their hands. Learners to draw straight and curved lines. Learners to model straight and curved lines using learner digital devices. 	What types of lines do you know?
Core Competer	ces to be develop	ed: communication and collaboration, in	agination and creativity, self- efficacy, digital literacy.	
 Link to PCI's: Life Skills: self- awareness - as learners use their body parts. ESD:DRR; safety- of materials in modeling lines. 		• •	Link to Values: • respect • responsibility	

Links to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:	
Movement and creative activities	learners to assist in arranging seats in straight lines in community functions.	
Environmental activities		
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.	
learners to arrange seats in straight lines in the classroom.		

ASSESSMENT RUBRICS

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly draws and models straight	Correctly draws and models straight	Inconsistently draws and models	Major inaccuracies in drawing and
and curved lines with ease.	and curved lines.	straight and curved lines.	modeling straight and curved lines.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Geometry	3.2 Shapes (5 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares, b) appreciate making patterns involving rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to sort and group items of different shapes. Learners in pairs/groups to discuss types of lines making different shapes. Learners to identify and name the different shapes found in their classroom. Learners to make patterns of their choice using the five shapes. Learners in groups to make patterns, colour them and share with other groups. Learners to make patterns using digital devices. 	 What shapes can you identify in your environment? What shapes are made by straight lines? What shapes are made by curved lines?

 Link to PCI's: Life Skills: self- awareness - use of their hands in making patterns. ESD:DRR; safety- of materials in making patterns. 	Link to Values: • respect • unity • responsibility
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:
Movement and creative activities	learners to visit the children homes and beautify their walls with patterns
Environmental activities	drawn on paper.
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.
learners to make patterns and stick them on classroom walls for beauty.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly identifies shapes and	Correctly identifies shapes and	Inaccurately identifies shapes and	Major inaccuracies in identifying
makes patterns involving rectangles,	makes patterns involving rectangles,	makes patterns involving rectangles,	shapes and making patterns involving
circles, triangles, ovals and squares	circles, triangles, ovals and squares.	circles, triangles, ovals and squares.	rectangles, triangles, circles, ovals
with ease.			and squares.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

SUB -STRANDS	RESOURCES	
NUMBER CONCEPT	Bottle tops, marbles, sticks, stones, grains	
WHOLE NUMBERS	Bottle tops, marbles, sticks, stones, grains, a number line drawn on the ground/floor	
FRACTIONS	Circular and rectangular cut outs	
ADDITION	Bottle tops, marbles, stones, sticks, grains, place value chart, abacus, basic addition facts table, a number line drawn on the ground/floor	
SUBTRACTION	Bottle tops, marbles, sticks, stones, grains, basic addition facts table, a number line drawn on the ground/floor	
MULTIPLICATION	Bottle tops, marbles, stones, grains, number line drawn on the ground/floor, multiplication table	
DIVISION	Bottle tops, marbles, sticks, stones, grains, multiplication tables	
LENGTH	Pencils, sticks, rulers, strings, ropes	
MASS	Items of different masses such as books ,stones, pieces of wood, items of same mass, beam balance	
CAPACITY	Containers of different sizes, 1-litre containers, water, soil, sand	
TIME	Charts with number of days in each month and months of the year in order, clock face both analogue and digital	
MONEY	Money in coins and notes sh.1, sh.5, sh.10, sh.20, sh.40, sh.50, sh.100, classroom shop	
LINES	Sticks, clay, plasticine, strings, ropes	
SHAPES	Cut- outs of rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares of different sizes	

NOTE

The following **ICT** devices may be used in the teaching/learning of Mathematics at this level:

Learner digital devices (LDD), Teacher digital devices (TDD), Mobile phones, Digital clocks, Television sets, Videos, Cameras, Projectors, Radios, DVD)

players, CD's, Scanners, Internet among others.

GRADE THREE

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.1 Number Concept (8 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: use ordinal numbers to identify position from 1-20.	 Learners in pairs/groups to arrange different items order of size starting with the smallest. Learners to identify the position of an object from reference point using first, second up to 20th. Learners in groups to run for a distance and each to identify their position using the words first, second to 20th position. Learners in pairs/groups to relate numbers 1 –20 to positions first, second up to 20th using concrete ob Learners to play digital games involving position 20th. 	 were you when you came to class in the morning? o d up o jects.
Core-Competer , self–efficacy, d	—	mmunication and collaboration, h	arning to learn, imagination and creativity, critical thin	king and problem solving
Link to PCI's: Life Skills: self-	– awareness- as they use t	heir body parts.	Link to Values: • cooperation • social justice • positive competition	
Link to other learning areas:Language activities			Suggested Community Service Learnin assist in giving patients cards in health fac arrival time.	- •
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: learners to take turns in playing games.			Suggested assessment: written exercises, observation.	oral questions,

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly uses ordinal numbers in	Correctly uses ordinal numbers in	Inconsistently uses ordinal numbers	Major inaccuracies in using ordinal
identifying positions from 1st-20thand	identifying positions from 1 st -20 th .	in identifying positions from 1 st -20 th .	numbers in identifying positions
beyond with ease.			from 1^{st} - 20^{th} .

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.2 Whole Numbers (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) count numbers forward and backward from 1-1000, b) identify place value up to thousands, c) read numbers 1-1000 in symbols, d) read and write numbers 1-100 in words, e) identify missing numbers in number patterns up to 1000, f) appreciate number patterns as they skip on a number line. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to count in 2's and 5's forward and backward starting from any point. Learners in pairs/groups to count their fingers and toes in 2's and 10's forward and backward starting from any point. Learners in pairs / groups to discuss place value up to thousands. Learners in pairs / groups to compete reading numbers 1-1000 in symbols. Learners to read and write numbers 1-100 in words. Learners to play digital games involving whole numbers. Learners in pairs/groups to make number patterns up to 1000 and share with other groups. 	How would you get the total number of people in a group?

Core-Competence to be developed: communication and collaboration, critically thinking and problem solving, imagination and creativity, digital literacy.			
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:		
• Life skills: self- awareness -as learners count their fingers and toes.	• Integrity		
• Citizenship : social cohesion -as learners work in groups.	• cooperation		
	• unity		
	• responsibility		
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:		
Environmental activities	learners may assist in counting the number of chairs in a community		
Language activities	function.		
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment:		
learners to count trees in the school compound.	written exercise, oral questions, observation.		

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Correctly: counts numbers from	Correctly: counts numbers from	Inconsistently: counts numbers from	Major inaccuracies in: counting
1 -1000, reads and writes numbers 1-	1 - 1000, reads and writes numbers 1-	1 -1000, reads and writes numbers	numbers from 1 - 1000, reading and
100 in words, reads and writes	100 in words, reads and writes	1-100 in words, reads and writes	writing numbers 1-100 in words,
number symbols from 1 - 1000,	number symbols from 1 - 1000,	number symbols from 1 -1000,	reading and writing number symbols
identifies place value up to	identifies place value up to	identifies place value up to	from 1- 1000, identifying place value
thousands, works out missing	thousands, works out missing	thousands, works out missing	up to thousands, working out missing
numbers in patterns up to 1000 with	numbers in patterns up to 1000.	numbers in patterns up to 1000.	numbers in patterns up to 1000.
ease.			

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.1 Fractions (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand the learner should be able to: a) identify ¹/₂, ¹/₄ and ¹/₈ as part of a whole. b) identify ¹/₂, ¹/₄ and ¹/₈ as part of a group. 	 Learners in pairs /groups to make circular cut-outs. Learners in pairs /groups to fold circular cut-outs into 2 equal parts and identify one part as ¹/₂ of the whole. Learners in pairs /groups to make rectangular cut-outs and fold them into 4 equal parts to get a quarter of a whole and identify each part as ¹/₄ of the whole. Learners in pairs /groups to make rectangular cut-outs and fold to get 8 equal parts and identify one part as ¹/₈ of the whole. Learners in pairs /groups to divide a number of objects into 2 equal groups and identify each of the small groups as ¹/₂ of the whole group. Learners in pairs /groups to divide a number of objects into 4 equal groups and identify each of the small groups as ¹/₄ of the whole group. Learners in pairs /groups to divide a number of objects into 4 equal groups and identify each of the small groups as ¹/₄ of the whole group. Learners in pairs /groups to divide a number of objects into 4 equal groups and identify each of the small groups as ¹/₄ of the whole group. 	How can you represent a half, a quarter or an eighth of a group?

Core-Competence to be developed: imagination and creativity, communication and co	whole group.Learners to play digital games involving $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$.Ilaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, digital literacy.
 Link to PCI's: Life skills: interpersonal relationships- friendship formation and decision making. Citizenship: integrity-sharing, social cohesion -as they work in groups. ESD: environmental awareness- as learners collect objects like sticks. Link to other learning areas: Hygiene and Nutrition activities Environmental activities 	Link to Values: • integrity • unity • responsibility Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners can share responsibilities during community activities.
Language activities	
Suggested non-formal Activity to support learning: learners to share library books during free time.	Suggested assessment: written exercise, observation, oral questions.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly identifies $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$ and more	Correctly identifies $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ as part	Inconsistently identifies $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ as	Major inaccuracies in identifying $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$
as part of a whole and as part of a group.	of a whole and as part of a group.	part of a whole and as part of a group.	and $\frac{1}{8}$ as part of a whole and as part of a group.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0Numbers	1.2 Addition (25 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) add a 3- digit number to up to a 2 - digit number without regrouping with sum not exceeding 1000, b) add a 3- digit number to up to a 2-digit number with single regrouping with sum not exceeding 1000, c) add three single digit numbers with sum up to 27, d) add two 3- digit numbers without regrouping, e) add two 3- digit numbers with single regrouping, f) work out missing numbers in patterns involving addition up to 1000, g) create number patterns involving addition up to 1000. 	 Learners to add up to two 3- digit numbers without and with regrouping with sum not exceeding 1000. Learners to practice adding horizontally and vertically. Learners in pairs to come up with different ways of adding 3- single digit numbers. Learners to play digital games involving addition. Learners to create and work out missing numbers in patterns involving addition up to 1000. 	 How do you arrange numbers when adding vertically How do you identify the first two numbers to add when adding three single digit numbers? How can you get the next number in a given pattern?
C <mark>ore Compe</mark> t	tences to be developed: comm	nunication and collaboration, critical thinking a	and problem solving, digital literacy, imag	gination and creativity.
	s: DRR; safety-environmental a skills: self- awareness-as they u		Link to Values:integrityresponsibility	
 Link to other learning areas: Environmental activities Language activities Religious activities 			Suggested Community Service Learnin learners may assist in working out the tot trees in their locality in order to find out planted.	al number of different
0	n-formal activity to support l	learning: learners to work out total number	Suggested assessment: written exercise, questions.	observation, oral

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: adds a 3- digit number to	Correctly: adds a 3- digit number to	Inconsistently: adds a 3- digit	Major inaccuracies in: adding a 3-
up to 3- digit numbers with double	up to 3- digit numbers with single	number to up to 3- digit numbers	digit number to up to 3- digit
regrouping with sum not exceeding	regrouping with sum not exceeding	with single regrouping with sum not	numbers with single regrouping with
(1000, works out missing numbers in)	1000,works out missing numbers in	exceeding 1000,works out missing	sum not exceeding 1000, working out
number patterns up to 1000, creates	number patterns up to 1000, creates	numbers in number patterns up to	missing numbers in number patterns
patterns involving addition up to	patterns involving addition up to	1000, creates patterns involving	up to 1000, creating patterns
1000 .	1000.	addition up to 1000.	involving addition up to 1000.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.5 Subtraction (20 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) subtract up to 3- digit numbers without regrouping, b) subtract up to 3- digit numbers involving missing numbers with single regrouping, c) work out missing numbers in number patterns involving subtraction up to 1000. 	 Learners to work out subtraction of up to 3-digit numbers without regrouping in real life situations. Learners to work out missing numbers in subtraction of up to 3- digit numbers with single regrouping using a variety of strategies such as number families. Learners to play digital games involving subtraction. Learners to discuss how to work out missing numbers in patterns involving subtraction up to 1000. 	 When do you regroup during subtraction? How do you identify the missing number in a number pattern?

Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:
ESD: environmental awareness- as learners work out subtraction.	• respect
	• responsibility
	• integrity
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to
Language activities	participate in community environmental cleaning activities.
Hygiene and Nutrition activities	
Environmental activities	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written exercise, observation.
clean up their school.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: subtracts up to 3- digit	Correctly: subtracts up to 3- digit	Inconsistently: subtracts up to 3-	Major inaccuracies in: subtracting up
numbers without regrouping,	numbers without regrouping,	digit numbers without regrouping,	to 3- digit numbers without
subtracts up to 3- digit numbers	subtracts up to 3- digit numbers	subtracts up to 3- digit numbers	regrouping, subtracting up to 3- digit
involving missing numbers with	involving missing numbers with	involving missing numbers with	numbers involving missing numbers
single regrouping, works out missing	single regrouping, works out missing	single regrouping, works out missing	with single regrouping, working out
numbers in patterns up to 1000 with	numbers in patterns up to 1000.	numbers in patterns up to 1000.	missing numbers in patterns up to
ease.			1000.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Su	ggested	Learning Experiences	Key	y Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.6 Multiplication (10 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: multiply single digit numbers by numbers 1-10 in different contexts.	•	single o using: -group: -repeat -multip Learne involvi	ers in pairs/groups to multiply digit numbers by numbers1-10 s of objects ted addition plication table. ers to play digital games ing multiplication.	1) 2)	How can you work out multiplication using repeated addition? How can we get the answer to a multiplication question using the multiplication table?
Core competen	ces to be developed: c	ommunication and collaboration, imagination	and c	creativity	, self-efficacy, digital literacy.		
Link to PCI's:					Link to values		
• Life	e skills: self –awareness	s -learners use body parts in grouping objects.			• integrity		
• ESI	D:DRR ; Environmental	l conservation-learners re-use materials and ob	jects:	;	• unity		
		mals in small portions at a time.			 cooperation 		
	-				Suggested Community Servic learners to assist farmers in find seedlings planted in rows are in	ling o	out how many
Suggested non-	formal activities to su	pport learning: learners to play games involv	ing		Suggested assessment: written	exer	cise, observation, oral
multiplication in	n school.		-		questions.		

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly multiplies single digit numbers by numbers 1-10 and beyond.	Correctly multiplies single digit numbers by numbers 1-10.	Inconsistently multiplies single digit numbers by numbers 1-10.	Major inaccuracies in multiplying single digit numbers by numbers 1-10.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Numbers	1.7 Division (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) represent division as repeated subtraction up to 5 times, b) show relationship between multiplication and division using mathematical sentences up to 9×10 = 90. 	 Learners to take away from a group a specific number of objects at a time until all are finished and then count the number of small groups formed. Learners to represent division as repeated subtraction up to 5 times. Learners to discuss the relationship between division and multiplication using the multiplication table. Learners in pairs/ groups to practice how to divide numbers related to multiplication of up to 9 × 10 = 90. Learners to play digital games involving division. 	 How can we divide numbers using subtraction? How can we use the multiplication table to work out division questions?
Core Competer	nces to be develope	d: communication and collaboration, crit	cal thinking and problem solving, digital literacy.	•
Link to PCI's: ESD: animal we	elfare- feeding anima	als by giving small portions at a time.	Link to Values: • respect • responsibility • love	
	_		Suggested Community Service Learning Acti sharing food in functions.	vities: learners to assist in
	• formal activity to a r flowers and trees in	support learning: h the school compound.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written e	exercise, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly represents division as	Correctly represents division as	Inconsistently: represents division as	Major inaccuracies in: representing
repeated subtraction up to more than	repeated subtraction up to 5	repeated subtraction up to 5 times,	division as repeated subtraction up to 5
5 times and relates division to	times and relates division to	relates division to multiplication up	times and in relating division to
multiplication up to $9 \times 10 = 90$.	multiplication up to $9x10=90$.	to $9 \times 10 = 90$.	multiplication up to $9 \times 10 = 90$.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.1 Length (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure length in metres, b) add and subtract length in metres, c) estimate length up to 20 metres. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to use metre sticks to measure various distances and record their results. Learners to prepare 5 metres long strings with knots at intervals of one metre to measure long distances. Learners in groups to measure the lengths of the 4 walls in their classroom and add the lengths. Learners to measure the length of the chalkboard and the wall it is fixed and work out the difference in length. Learners to work out questions involving addition and subtraction of length in metres based on real life situations. Learners in pairs/groups to estimate distances around the school up to 20 metres and measure to confirm. Learners to take videos of others measuring length then playback and discuss. 	 How do you measure the chalkboard using a metre stick? How do you get the total length in metres of the 4 classroom walls? How do you measure the distance between the flag post and the staffroom using a 5 metres long string?

Core Competencies to be developed: communication and collaboration, imagination and creativity, critical thinking and problem solving, self-efficacy, digital literacy.

uightai meracy.	
Link to PCI's:	Link to values:
ESD:DRR; environmental awareness-re-use of materials, safety- of materials	• integrity
learners use.	• unity
	• responsibility
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities:
Environmental activities	learners to assist their neighbours in measuring length when
Language activities	building chicken and rabbit cages among others.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation' written
learners to measure lengths of buildings in school.	exercise.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures length in metres, adds length in metres, subtracts length in metres and estimates length up to 20 metres and beyond.	Correctly measures length in metres, adds length in metres, subtracts length in metres and estimates length up to 20 metres.	Inconsistently: measures length in metres, adds length in metres, subtracts length in metres and estimates length up to 20 metres.	Major inaccuracies in: measuring length in metres, adding length in metres, subtracting length in metres and estimating length up to 20 metres.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.2 Mass (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure mass in kilograms, b) add and subtract mass in kilograms, c) estimate mass up to 5 kilograms. 	 Learners to measure mass in kilograms using a beam balance. Learners to make masses of 1kg using sand/ soil by measuring against the kilogram standard unit. Learners to add and subtract mass in kilograms in real life situations. Learners to use a 5kg mass to compare other masses. Learners to estimate mass up to 5kg and measure to confirm. Learners to play digital games involving mass. 	How can you make a 1kg mass using a beam balance?
	be developed: comm	inication and collaboration, imagina	tion and creativity, critical thinking and problem so	lving, self-efficacy,
digital literacy. Link to PCI's:			Link to Values:	
	ocial cohesion- as lear	ners work in groups.	 integrity 	
-	fety- in selecting approx	U I	• unity	
			• honesty	
Link to other lear	ning areas:		Suggested Community Service Learning A	Activities:
Environmental activities			learners to assist neighbours in arranging light	ht items.
Language activ				
Movement and	l creative activities			
Suggested non-formal learners to measure ma			Suggested assessment: written exercise, ora	l questions, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures mass in	Correctly: measures mass in	Inconsistently: measures mass in	Major inaccuracies in: measuring
kilograms, adds and subtracts mass in	kilograms, adds and subtracts mass in	kilograms, adds and subtracts mass in	mass in kilograms, adding and
kilograms and estimates mass up to	kilograms and estimates mass up to	kilograms and estimates mass up to	subtracting mass in kilograms and
5kg and beyond.	5kg.	5kg.	estimating mass up to 5kg

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)	
2.0 Measurement	2.3 Capacity (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) measure capacity in litres, b) add and subtract capacity in litres, c) estimate capacity up to 5 litres. 	 Learners in pairs/groups measure capacity of different containers in litres. Learners to add and subtract capacity in litres in real life situations. Learners to estimate capacity up to 5 litres and measure to confirm. Learners play digital games involving capacity. 	What can we use to measure capacity?	
citizenship.	to be developed: Co	Simulation and conadoration, crucal t	hinking and problem solving, digital literacy, ima	gination and creativity,	
Link to PCI's:			Link to Values:		
ESD: animal welfare	e – feed animals wit	h water	• respect		
			• responsibility		
			• integrity		
Link to other learning	0		Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to take part		
 Language ac 			in watering flowers and trees around places of worship, health centres and		
• Nutrition and	d hygiene activities		at home.		
• Environmen					
Movement a	nd creative activitie				
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to water		Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation	on, written exercise.		
flowers and trees in t	the school compoun	d.			

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: measures capacity in litres, adds and subtracts capacity in litres in real life experiences and estimates capacity up to 5 litres and beyond.	Correctly: measures capacity in litres, adds and subtracts capacity in litres in real life experiences and estimates capacity up to 5 litres	Inconsistently: measures capacity in litres, adds and subtracts capacity in litres in real life experiences and estimates capacity up to 5 litres	Major inaccuracies in: measuring capacity in litres, adding and subtracting capacity in litres in real life experiences and estimating capacity up to 5 litres

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.4 Time (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the minute as a unit of measuring time, b) read and tell time using the digital clock, c) read and tell time using 'past' and 'to' the hour using the clock face, d) write time using 'past' and 'to' the hour, e) estimate time in hours, f) add and subtract time involving hours and minutes without conversion in real life situations. 	 Learners to discuss the divisions on a clock face and what each division represents. Learners to read time on a digital clock Learners in pairs/groups to discuss the relationship between hours and minutes using a clock face. Learners in pairs/groups to read, tell and write time using 'past' and 'to' the hour. Learners in pairs/groups to estimate time in hours. Learners in pairs/groups to add and subtract time involving hours and minutes without conversion in real life situations. 	How do we convert hours to minutes?

Core Competences to be developed: communication and collaboration, critica	l thinking and problem solving, digital literacy, learning to learn.
Link to PCI's:	Link to Values:
• Health education: HIV and AIDS- drugs time adherence.	• respect
• Citizenship : governance- law and order in school in keeping time.	• responsibility
	• integrity
	• social justice
Link to other learning areas :	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to assist in
Language activities	being time keepers in community activities.
Nutrition and Hygiene activities	
Environmental activities	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to assist in time	Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation, written exercise.
keeping during games.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: reads, tells, writes time	Correctly: reads, tells, writes time	Inconsistently: reads, tells, writes	Major inaccuracies in: reading,
using 'past' and 'to' the hour,	using 'past' and 'to' the hour,	time using 'past' and 'to' the hour,	telling, writing time using 'past' and
estimates time in hours and minutes,	estimates time in hours, adds and	estimates time in hours, adds and	'to' the hour, estimating time in
adds and subtracts time involving	subtracts time involving hours and	subtracts time involving hours and	hours, adding and subtracting time
hours and minutes without	minutes without conversion in real	minutes without conversion in real	involving hours and minutes without
conversion in real life situations with	life situations.	life situations.	conversion in real life situations.
ease.			

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Measurement	2.5 Money (10 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify Kenyan currency notes up to sh.1000, b) count money in different denominations up to sh.1000, c) add and subtract money involving up to sh.1000, d) carry out shopping activities involving change and balance, e) relate money to goods and services up to sh.1000, f) differentiate between needs and wants, g) appreciate spending and saving of money in real life situations. 	 Learners in pairs/groups to sort out Kenyan currency notes according to their value and features up to sh.1000. Learners in pairs/groups to practice addition and subtraction of money in real life situations up to sh.1000. Learners in pairs/groups to practice giving change and balance using imitation money up to sh.1000 in shopping activities. Learners in pairs/groups to share own experiences in relation to shopping activities. Learners in pairs/groups to discuss items they cannot do without and those that are necessary but they can do without. Learners to play digital games involving money. 	What is the difference between needs and wants?
Core Competences t	o be developed: con	nmunication and collaboration, critical	thinking and problem solving, digital literacy, citizens	hip.
 Link to PCI's: ESD: financial literacy- the choice of what to buy and what not to buy. Parental Empowerment and engagement: selection of what to buy and what not to buy. 		Link to Values: • respect • responsibility • integrity • social justice		
Link to other learning areas: Language activities Hygiene and Nutrition activities 		Suggested Community Service Learning Activitie citizens to listen to stories involving money features.	s: learners to visit older	
• •	al activity to supp	ort learning: learners to help count	Suggested assessment: written exercise, oral question	ons, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly: identifies Kenyan	Correctly: identifies Kenyan	Inconsistently: identifies Kenyan	Major inaccuracies in: identifying Kenya
currency notes up to sh.	currency notes up to sh. 1000, counts	currency notes up to	currency notes up to sh.1000, counting
1000, counts money in different	money in different denominations,	sh.1000,counts money in different	money in different denominations, adding,
denominations, adds, subtracts,	adds, subtracts, carries out shopping	denominations, adds, subtracts,	subtracting, carrying out shopping activities
carries out shopping activities	activities within sh.1000, relates	carries out shopping activities	within sh.1000, relating money to goods
above sh.1000, relates money to	money to goods and services,	within sh.1000, relates money to	and services, differentiating needs and
goods and services, differentiates	differentiates needs and wants,	goods and services, differentiates	wants, explaining meaning of spending and
needs and wants, explains	explains meaning of spending and	needs and wants, explains	saving in real life situations.
meaning of spending and saving	saving in real life situations.	meaning of spending and saving in	
in real life situations.		real life situations.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Geometry	3.1 Position and Direction (5 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) move along a straight line from a point, b) turn to the right from a point, c) turn to the left from a point. 	 Learners in pairs /groups to move along a straight line from a given point. Learners in pairs/groups to move straight along the outside of their classroom and then turn to the right or left. Learners in pairs practice moving along a straight line and turning left or right. Learners to play digital games on movement. 	What do you do when you get to a road junction?
Core Competence Link to PCI's:	es to be developed: cor	nmunication and collaboration, critica	thinking and problem solving, digital literacy, imagi	nation and creativity.
 Life skills: self- awareness - as learners use their body parts in movement. 		 cooperation responsibility 		

• Citizenship : social cohesion- as learners work in groups.	• unity
Link to other learning areas:	Suggested Community Service Learning Activities: learners to assist in
Language activities	ushering people during community functions.
Movement and creative activities	
Environmental activities	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to participate in	Suggested assessment: written exercise, oral questions, observation.
games, athletics and scouting.	

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly demonstrates movement	Correctly demonstrates movement	Inaccurately: demonstrates	Major inaccuracies in: demonstrating
along a straight line and turning to	along a straight line and turning to	movement along a straight line, and	movement along a straight line and
the right orleft with ease.	the right or left.	turning to the right or left.	turning to the right or left.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Geometry Output Output	3.2 Shapes (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) make patterns involving rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares, b) appreciate making patterns involving rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares. d: communication and collaboration, 	 Learners to sort and group items of different shapes. Learners in pairs /groups to discuss the types of lines making various shapes. Learners to identify and name the different shapes found in their environment. Learners to make patterns using the five shapes. Learners in groups to make patterns, colour them and share with other groups. Learners to play digital games involving shapes. 	What shapes can you identify in your school? ving, digital literacy.
 Link to PCI's: Citizenship: leadership development, social cohesion- as learners work in groups. Life skills: self- esteem and awareness- as learners make patterns Link to other learning areas : Languages activities Movement and creative activities Environmental activities 		awareness- as learners make pattern	• responsibility	
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning: learners to mark games /sports fields.		••	Suggested assessment: written exercises, oral ques	tions, observation.

Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaches Expectations	Below Expectations
Correctly makes patterns involving	Correctly makes patterns involving	Inaccurately makes patterns	Major inaccuracies in making
rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals	rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals	involving rectangles, circles,	patterns involving rectangles, circles,
and squares with ease.	and squares.	triangles, ovals and squares.	triangles, ovals and squares.

SUGGESTED RESOURCES

SUB -STRANDS	RESOURCES	
NUMBER CONCEPT	Marbles, sticks, stones, grains	
WHOLE NUMBERS	A number line drawn on the ground/floor, place value chart	
FRACTIONS	Circular and rectangular cut outs, marbles, bottle tops, sticks, grains, stones	
ADDITION	Place value chart, abacus, basic addition facts table	
SUBTRACTION	Basic addition facts table, place value chart	
MULTIPLICATION	Bottle tops ,marbles, stones, grains, number line drawn on the ground/floor, multiplication tables	
DIVISION	Bottle tops, marbles, stones, sticks, grains, multiplication tables	
LENGTH	Books, pencils, rulers, sticks, bottles, metre rule, metre sticks	
MASS	Masses of 1kg, soil, sand, beam balance	
CAPACITY	Containers of different sizes, 1litre containers, sand soil water,5 litre containers	
TIME	Clock face both analogue and digital	
MONEY	Kenyan currency coins and notes/imitations up to sh.1000, classroom shop	
POSITION AND DIRECTION	Charts showing a straight line, a turn to the left and a turn to the right	
SHAPES	Cut- outs of rectangles, circles, triangles, ovals and squares of different sizes	

NOTE

The following **ICT** devices may be used in the teaching/learning of mathematics at this level:

Learner digital devices (LDD), Teacher digital devices (TDD), Mobile phones, Digital clocks, Television sets, Videos, Cameras, Projectors, Radios, DVD players, CD's, Scanners, Internet among others.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Essence Statement

This is an integrated learning area comprising of Science, Social and Agricultural activities. The learner will acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes leading to competency that will enable exploration of the environment for enjoyment, learning and problem solving. The competences will form basis for concepts to be acquired at higher levels of learning for sustainable development.

General Learning Outcomes

By the end of Early Years Education, the learner should be able to:

- a) practice proper sanitation and safety precautions to limit risks to self, others and the environment
- b) demonstrate appropriate values, attitudes and practices for sustainable interactions
- c) explore the immediate environment for learning and enjoyment
- d) apply acquired competences in solving environmental challenges for sustainable development
- e) appreciate the country's rich, diverse environmental resources and cultural heritage for harmonious living
- f) develop appropriate organizational, practical and technological skills for problem solving in conserving the environment
- g) communicate environmental friendly messages through technological, verbal and non-verbal modes for conservation, improvement and protection of the environment
- h) participate in community service learning to promote the environmental and social well being.
| Strand | Sub-Strand | Specific Learning | Suggested Learning Experiences | Key Inquiry Question(s) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | Outcomes | | |
| 1.0 Environment and
its resources | 1.1 Weather and Sky (10 lessons) 1.1.1 Observing the Sky | By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe the appearance of the sky during the day and at night b) observe differences in appearance of the sky during the day and at night c) develop curiosity in observing appearance of the sky for enjoyment. | Learners to observe the sky (the sun, moon, stars and clouds)during the day and share their observations with others With the help of parents or guardians learners to observe appearance of the sky at night and report back Use stimulus materials to show appearance of the sky during the day and at night Learners to play educative computer games on the Sun, moon, clouds and stars Learners to draw and colour the Sun, moon, clouds and stars. | What do we see when
look at the sky during
the day and during the
night? What differences do we
observe in the day and
night sky? |
| | 1.1.2 Exploring weather
conditions | By the end of the sub-strand,
the learner should be able to: a) identify weather
conditions of the day b) make reasonable weather
forecast of the day c) appreciate weather
conditions at different
times of the day. | Learners to explore weather
conditions as an outdoor activity
(windy, cloudy, rainy and sunny) In groups, learners to observe
weather conditions of the day in
the immediate environment Learners to share experiences
about daily weather conditions Learners to identify various
weather conditions of a day using
age appropriate stimulus
materials Learners to mime various weather
conditions for enjoyment | How is the weather today? |

GRADE ONE

Core Competences to be developed: Communication on	 Learners to find out more about the sky during the day and at night from parents or guardians. Learners to draw and colour a picture on weather.
Link to PCIs and Values :ESD: Environmental Education	Link to values: Unity and respect when working together
Links to other learning activity areas: Religious Educa	
creation	guided by parents or guardians to observe the sky at night.
Movement and Creative Arts: drawing and colouring	
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: Lea	ers to develop and colour Suggested assessment: observation as they draw and colour the
a poster on weather.	poster, oral questions on weather.

Excee	Exceeds expectations		Meets expectation		aches expectations	Below expectations
•	Consistently and accurately	•	Accurately identifies the sun,	•	5	Rarely identifies and
	identifies the sun, moon ,stars and		moon, stars and clouds		sun, moon ,stars and clouds	appreciates weather
	clouds	•	Appreciates different weather	•	Sometimes appreciates different	conditions.
•	Appreciates different weather		conditions.		weather conditions.	
	conditions.					

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcome	e Suggested Learning Experiences Key Inquiry Question(s)
	1.3 Water (10 lessons) 1.3.1 Sources of water	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify different sources of water in the immediate environment b) observe different sources of water in the immediate environment c) appreciate different sources of water in the immediate environment. 	 Learners to brainstorm on sources of water Learners to observe a variety of stimulus materials on sources of water. In groups, learners to share ideas on different sources of water in the immediate environment With the support of the teacher, learners to make model sources of water in the class learning space/corner as a project.
	1.3.2 Uses of water	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify different uses of wat the home and school b) demonstrate careful use of was in the home and school c) appreciate careful use of wat the home and school. 	 ater uses of water in the home and school school? ater from the stimulus materials Learners to discuss careful use of water
	nce to be developed: Communation of the scrapbook	nication and collaboration while w	orking in groups; Digital literacy; Creativity: ability to think critically and
	: Personal hygiene		Links to values: Moral values of cleanliness
appreciate water		ious Education: Religious values, lutrition and Hygiene cleanliness	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: Learners to find out more about sources and uses of water from their parents or guardians. Suggested assessment : Use a checklist to assess the scrapbook,
00	of the scrapbook for other lear		Observation on group work, written and oral questions.

Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below Expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies	Correctly identifies sources and uses of	To some extent, correctly	Rarely identifies and appreciates sources
many sources and uses of water and	water. Appreciates and demonstrates	identifies sources and use of	and uses of water.
demonstrates careful use of water.	careful use of water.	water. May appreciate and	
		demonstrate careful uses of	
		water.	

Strand	Sub -strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question (s)	
Environment and its resources	1.4 Soil (10 lessons) 1.4.1 Playing with soil	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of playing with soil for enjoyment b) play with soil in different ways for enjoyment c) model different objects using soil at school d) develop curiosity in playing with soil for enjoyment. 	 Learners to identify ways of playing with soil Learners to fill and empty cans with soil for fun Learner to model different objects using soil Learners to draw on the soil and make different patterns using soil paints Learners to find out more from parents or guardians on how to play with soil. 	How could we play with soil?	
			aboration as learners make patterns using Links to values: Responsibility as learners		
Links to PCI's: ESD: Environment and its resources					
Links to other learning activity areas : Mathematics: Emptying and filling cans Movement and Creative activities: Drawing and making patterns			Suggested Community Service Learning activities: Learners find out from parents or guardians how to play with soil.		
	al activity to support learnin	Suggested assessment: Oral questions a soil activities.	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently plays and creatively model objects, makes a variety of patterns using soil and shows curiosity in playing with soil.	Correctly plays, model objects, make patterns using soil and shows curiosity in playing with soil.	Sometimes plays, model objects, make few patterns using soil and shows little interest in playing with soil.	Rarely plays, model objects or make patterns using soil.

Strand	Sub-strand	Learning outcome		Suggested Learning experience	Key Inquiry question(s)
Environment and its resources	1.5 Plants (15 Lessons) 1.5.1Exploring plants in the immediate environment	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify plants in the immediate environment b) observe plants in the immediate environment to realize the diversity in plants c) appreciate plant diversity in the immediate environment. 	•	Learners to take a nature walk to observe different plants in the immediate environment. Learners to think, pair and share about plants that they observed during the nature walk Learners to draw and colour plants that they liked during the nature walk Learners to gather more information parents or guardians about plants and report back. Learners to search for pictures on plants from digital and print resources Learners to sing a song on plants.	What plants are found in the immediate environment?
			ices in	groups about plants. Imagination and cre	ativity: drawing and
	ning to learn: gathering informatio	n through taking a nature walk			
	Environmental awareness		Link to values: Responsibility and unity inworking with others		
	Links to other learning activity areas: Religious Activities: Appreciating plants as		Suggested Community Service Learning activities: learners to		
God's creation.		find out names of plants from parents or guardians.		ians.	
	ve Activities: Drawing and colou		~		
66	al activity to support learning: S	sing songs on plants during the	Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observation and written		
school assembly.			work	on Activity sheet on plants.	

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies	Correctly identifies plants in	Sometimes identifies some plants in the	Rarely identifies plants in the
the plants in the immediate	the immediate environment.	immediate environment.	immediate environment.
environment.			

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outc	comes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.6 Animals (15 lessons) 1.5.1 Exploring animals in the immediate environment.	 By the end of the sub-stra learner should be able to: a) identify different anin the immediate environ b) observe different anin the immediate environ c) appreciate diversity o animals in the immed environment. 	mals in nment nals in nment f liate	 Learners are guided safely explore animals in the immediate environment Using stimulus materials, learners in groups observe and identify different animals Learners to take a nature walk to observe diversity in animals. Learners to share their findings on animals that they observed Learners listen to case stories on animals for enjoyment Learners to gather more information on animals from parents or guardians. 	What animals are found in the immediate environment?
Core Competence to be deve Link to PCI's: ESD: Environ		gillation, Learning to learn	1	• Values: Respect, kindness, care, safety	• learners annreciate
Life skills: Effective commun		animals.		s in their natural environment.	· rearriers appreciate
Link to other learning activity areas: Religious Education: appreciating animals as God's creation. Literacy: listening to stories on animals			ted Community Service Learning acti animals in the immediate environment	vities: Learners to	
Suggested non formal activity to support learning through application: Present a message on care of animal to other learners.		00	ted assessment: Oral questions on ident ate environment.	ifying animals in the	

Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies, observes and appreciates different animals in the immediate environment.	Correctly identifies different animals, observes and appreciates the animals in the immediate environment.	Sometimes identifies different animals, observes and rarely shows appreciation of the different animals in the immediate environment.	Rarely identifies and appreciate different animals in the immediate environment.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.7 Energy (10 Lessons) 1.7.1 Producing sounds	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognize sounds in the immediate environment b) identify ways of producing sounds from different objects c) create sounds from a variety of sources for enjoyment d) develop curiosity in producing sounds from different objects. 	 Learners take a sound walk in the immediate environment Learners think, pair and share the sounds they heard Learners to imitate sounds from humans, animals, machines or that which is natural such as thunder) Learners to identity ways of creating sound using the body, objects and voice (plucking, hitting, blowing, shaking snapping, tapping and clicking) Learners to listen to different sounds from common instruments using multimedia resources. 	 What produces sounds in the immediate environment? How could we produce sounds?

or	.7.2 Sounds that alert us n dangers	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify sounds that alert us on dangers in the immediate environment b) discriminate sounds that alert us on dangers for appropriate response c) appreciate different sounds that alerts on dangers. 	 Learners to come up with different sounds that alert us on dangers Learners to identify sounds used to alert us on dangerous situations In groups, learners to match different sound alerts with correct danger Organize learners to practice appropriate response to sounds that alert us on dangers Learners to ask parents or guardians how to appropriately respond to sounds that alert people on dangers in the community. 	? d we tely to ounds?
	.7.3 Harmful effects of loud sounds	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify sources of loud sounds in the immediate environment b) recognize harmful effects of loud sound to health and safety c) observe practices that limit harmful effects of loud sounds d) demonstrate willingness to limit harmful effects of loud sounds to self and others. 	 Learners to explore sources of loud sound in the immediate environment Learners to be aware of effects of loud sounds on their wellbeing Learners to identify ways of avoiding loud sound Learners to recite a poem on limiting harmful effects of loud sounds. 	d loud m us? d we
Core-competence to be devel Self-efficacy – discussing on h Links to PCI's: ESD: Enviro Life skills: Effective commun Citizenship: Social cohesion,	how to avoid practices that onment and its Resources nication, learners produce	sounds in different ways	Link to values: Responsibility and unity as learne together	ers work

Links to other learning activity areas (s): Language: Reciting poems	Suggested Community Service Learning activity:
Nutrition and Health: Loss of hearing	Display messages that warn on harmful effects of loud
Movement and creative Arts: Singing and dancing	sounds.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application	Suggested assessment: Sound quiz, written questions
Communicate messages of avoiding loud sounds through clubs movements and societies.	

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Producing sounds	Correctly and consistently	Correctly identifies sources of	Identifies some sources of	Rarely identifies sources of sounds
	identifies sources of sounds and	sounds and creates sounds.	sounds and creates some	or creates sounds.
	creatively creates sound.		sounds.	
Sounds that alert	Correctly and consistently make	Correctly identifies and	Sometimes identifies and	Rarely identifies and discriminate
us on dangers	sounds, identifies and	discriminate sounds that alert	discriminate some sounds	some sounds that alert on dangers.
	discriminates sounds that alert	on dangers.	that alert on dangers.	
	on dangers.			
Dangers of loud	Correctly and consistently	Correctly observe and	Sometimes observe and	Rarely observes practices that
sounds	observe and appreciates	appreciates practices that	appreciates practices that	protect one from loud sounds.
	practices that protect self and	protect self and others from	protect self and others	
	others from loud sounds.	loud sounds.	from loud sounds.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	Home Environment (20 lessons) 2.1.1 Caring for things found in the home	 a) name various things found in the home b) care for things found in the home c) develop positive attitude towards caring for things in the home. 	 Learners to identify and name things found in the home (utensils and furniture) Learners to identify ways of caring for things found in the home (cleaning and dusting) Learners to demonstrate ways of caring for things found in the home. 	 What things are found in the home? How could we care for things found in the home?

2.1.2 Keeping home environment clean	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify what t makes the home environment dirty b) participate actively in making the home environment clean c) demonstrate willingness to keep the home environment clean. 	 Learners find out what makes the home environment dirty Learners to demonstrate cleaning of home environment using relevant cleaning activities Learners to visit a nearby home, if possible of an elderly person, and clean the home environment. 	 What makes our home environment dirty? How could we keep our home environment clean?
2.1.3 Keeping safe and secure in the home	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognize common risks at home b) observe safety and security in the home environment to avoid risk to self and others c) demonstrate responsibility towards own safety and security in the home environment. 	 Learners to listen to case story on possible risks in the home Learners to recognize common risks in the home Using supporting stimulus, learners demonstrate ways of keeping safe and secure in the home Learners to talk with parents or guardians and report back on keeping safe and secure in the home. 	 What are some of the possible risks in the home? How could we keep safe and secure in the home?
2.1.4 Child Rights and responsibilities in the family.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify Child Rights in the family b) demonstrate responsibilities of a child in the family c) develop a sense of responsibility for family social cohesion. 	 Using stimulus materials, learners to identify child rights in the family (right to a name, nutrition, shelter, schooling and play) Using stimulus materials, learners to identify responsibilities of a child in the family In groups, learners to complete a postcard on responsibilities of a child in the family. 	 What are the rights of a child in the family? What are the responsibilities of a child in the family?
2.1.5 Meeting family needs.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) Recognize basic needs in the family b) identify ways in which parents or guardians meets basic family needs 	 Using probing questions learners to state some of the basic family needs (food, water and shelter) Learners to fill printable age appropriate forms on basic family needs 	 What are basic family needs? How could parents or guardians meet basic family needs?

	 c) appreciate the efforts of parents or guardians in meeting family needs. 	 Using age appropriate stimulus materials, learners to identify how parents or guardians meet basic family needs (farming, employment and business) Learners to sing songs and recite poems or rhymes on how parents or guardians meet basic family needs. 		
Core Competence: Citizenship (Child Righ	ts and family values), Self-efficacy: al			
PCIs: ESD: Safety and Security		Link to values: Respecting family members, responsibility in meeting		
Life skills: Moral education and self-awaren	ess;	family needs, love, care		
Citizenship: Family responsibilities.				
Link to other learning activity areas : Reli	gious Education: Moral values and	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: Learners to be		
responsibilities		guided to find out from parents or guardians how they meet family		
		needs.		
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: Learners to sing and recite		Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observations written question	ns	
poems on how parents or guardians meet fan				

Sub –strand	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
Caring for things in the home	Consistently and correctly names various things found in the home, cares for things found in the home.	Correctly names various things found in the home, cares for things found in the home.	Occasionally correctly names some things found in the home, cares for some things found in the home.	Rarely names and care for things found in the home.
Keeping the home environment clean	Consistently and effectively participates in making the home environment clean and appreciate keeping the home environment clean.	Correctly participates in making the home environment clean and appreciate keeping the home environment clean.	Occasionally participates and appreciates in making the home environment clean and appreciate keeping the home environment clean.	Rarely participates in making the home environment clean.
Keeping the home safe and secure	Consistently identifies risks and effectively keeps safe and secure	Correctly identifies risks and keeps safe and secure	Occasionally identifies risks and keeps safe and secure	Rarely to identify risks and keep safe and secure

Child Rights and	Consistently identifies rights and	Correctly identifies rights	Occasionally identifies rights	Rarely identifies rights
responsibility in the family	responsibilities in the family and	and responsibilities in the	and responsibilities in the	and responsibilities in the
	effectively	family.	family.	family.
	exercises rights and			
	responsibilities			
Meeting Family Needs	Consistently recognizes family	Correctly recognizes family	Occasionally recognizes	Rarely recognizes family
	needs and responsibilities and	needs and responsibilities	family needs and	needs, responsibilities the
	always appreciates the efforts of	and always appreciates the	responsibilities and	efforts of parents or
	parents or guardians in meeting	efforts of parents or	appreciates the efforts of	guardians in meeting
	family needs.	guardians in meeting family	parents or guardians in	family needs.
		needs.	meeting family needs.	

Strand	Sub –strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.2 Enterprise projects (30 lessons)2.2.1 Ways of making money in the family	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of making money rightfully in the family b) demonstrate awareness of rightful ways of making money to promote good citizenship c) appreciate genuine ways of making money as good citizens. 	 Learners are guided through probing questions to identify how families make money In groups, learners to discuss rightful ways of making money. Using case stories, learners to identify different ways of making money rightfully Learners to find out more from parents or guardians on rightful ways of earning money 	How could the family make money rightfully?
	2.2.2 Exploring the environment for appropriate income generating activities.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify income generating activities for the family b) suggest possible income generating activities for the family c) demonstrate interest in the income generating activities at home. 	 learners to suggest an income generating activity at home learners to use varied stimulus materials to explore income generating activities that could be carried out in the family 	What activities could generate income for the family?

Core Competences to be developed: Communication and collaboration, imagination and cre	 Learners to think, pair and share on income generating activities that could be undertaken by the family Learners to share suggestions on income generating activities with guardians or parents Learners to visit an ongoing income generating project for kids. eativity, critical thinking and problem solving.
Link to PCIs and Values: ESD Environmental Education and its resources: environment	Link to values: Honesty, integrity
and its resources. Financial literacy: income generating activities	
Life skills : Effective communication, service learning and parental involvement	
Links to other learning activity areas: Literacy, Religious Education	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: discussion with parents or guardians on income generating projects.
Suggested non formal Activity to support learning	Suggested assessment: Observation as they perform the poem
Visit an ongoing income generating project for kids	or sing. Oral question on weather

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
Ways of Making	Consistently and creatively	Identifies ways of	Sometimes identifies ways of	Rarely identifies ways of
money	identifies ways of making money,	making money,	making money, may	making money.
	demonstrates and appreciates	demonstrates and	demonstrate and appreciates	
	rightful ways of making money.	appreciates rightful	rightful ways of making money.	
		ways of making money.		
Exploring the	Creatively and consistently	Identifies and suggests	Sometimes identify possible	Rarely identifies possible
environment for	identifies and suggests various	possible income	income generating activities for	income generating activities
appropriate income	possible income generating	generating activities for	the family.	for the family.
generating activities	activities for the family.	the family.		

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.1 Caring for plants (5 lessons) 3.1.1 Watering flower beds at school.	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) point out when flowers should be watered at school b) water flower beds appropriately within the school environment c) demonstrate willingness to take responsibility in watering flowers at school.	 Learners to suggest reasons for watering flowers. In groups, learners to identify things used for watering flowers (watering can, sprinklers, hose pipe, bucket, improvised watering cans) Learners are guided to watch age appropriate media on watering of flower beds Learners to practice correct procedure of watering flower beds Learners to take turns in watering flower beds Learners to participate in planting flowers to beautify the school compound. 	 When do we water flower beds? How could we water flower beds?
	o be developed: Communication and	l collaboration taking turns in wateri	ng flowers. Imagination and creativity:	improvising watering
	lues: Environmental Education: Can ng while taking turns in watering flow		Link to values: Respect, responsibilities in watering flowers at school	ity as learners take turns
	ing activity areas: Religious Education		Suggested Community Service Lea Participate in watering flowers in sch	
	al Activity to support ompound through school clubs and so	cieties.	Suggested assessment: Observing the flowers.	

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly points out	Correctly points out when flower	Sometimes point out when flower	Rarely points out when flower beds
when flower beds should be watered at	beds should be watered at school,	beds should be watered at school,	should be watered at school and may
school, waters flower beds	waters flower beds appropriately	waters flower beds appropriately	water flower beds appropriately within
appropriately within the school	within the school environment and	within the school environment	the school environment.
environment and demonstrates	demonstrates willingness to take	and sometimes takes	
willingness to take responsibility in	responsibility in watering flowers at	responsibility in watering flowers	
watering flowers at school.	school.	at school.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested Learning Experiences Key Inquiry Question(s)
Caring for the environment	3.2 Caring for animals(5 lessons)3.2.1 Feeding andwatering animals	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify common feeds for various animals at home b) identify common equipment for watering and feeding animals at home c) clean the equipment for watering and feeding animals at home d) appreciate the need to feed and water animals at home. 	 Learners to identify common feeds, feeding and watering equipment for animals at home In groups, learners share experiences on feeding and watering animals (chicken, cow, cat and dog) Learners to visit a farm or watch a video clip to identify animal feeds and watering equipment Learners to practice feeding and watering animals at home.
Core-competence to	be development: Collabo	pration and communication : learner	s working in groups
Links to PCI's and v animals	values: ESD: Animal Wel	fare Education– Freedom for	Links values: Respect and care for animals
Links to other learning activity areas: Nutrition and Hygiene: cleanliness Religious Education: Respect of God's creation			Suggested Community Service Learning activities: Learners are guided to find out from a farm some of the common animal feeds and watering equipment.
00	al activity to support lear agricultural shows to lear	ming through application: n more on animals.	Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observation as learners practice feeding and watering animals.

Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Correctly and consistently identifies	Correctly identifies common animal	Sometimes identifies common	Rarely identifies common animal
animal feeds and watering equipment for	feeds and is able to feed and water	animal feeds and is able to feed and	feeds and is able to feed and water
domestic animals, is able to feed, water	animals appropriately.	water animals appropriately.	animals appropriately.
and clean the watering equipment			
appropriately.			

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	 3.3 Managing waste responsibly (10 lessons) 3.3.1 Exploring types of waste in the classroom 	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify types of waste in the classroom b) safely sort out waste in the in the classroom for appropriate disposal c) dispose of waste responsibly to limit risks to self, others and environment d) appreciate a clean classroom environment for good health. 	 Learners to brainstorm types of waste from the classroom (Plastic and non-plastics) Learners to record types of waste (by writing or drawing) Learners to safely sort out wastes from the classroom Learners to make a plan to reduce and effectively dispose of waste from the classroom 	 What types of waste are found in the classroom? How could we dispose of classroom waste responsibly?
	3.3.2Safety in handling waste in the home	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify types of waste found in the home b) sort out waste for safe and effective disposal in the home c) appreciate the need for safety when handling waste at home to limit risk to self and others. 	 Learners to identify types of waste found in the home Learners to watch video clips on safe handling of wastes Learners to identify safe ways of handling wastes in the home In groups, learners to simulate safety in handling different types of waste in the home 	 What wastes are found in the home? How could we safely dispose of waste at home?

			guardian wastes in Learners posts and places to	to discuss with parents or as about safe ways of handling in the home. to participate in making sign d place them at appropriate o guide disposal of waste.	
		Developed: Communication and coll			g practice safe handling
		learning to learn: gathering informati	on on waste c		
	Link to PCIs: ESD: Care	of the environment		Link to values: Responsibility and teamwork as learners	
	Life skills: Service learning, Cooperating with others while working in		simulate safety and make sign posts		
gı	groups.		e		
L	Links to other learning ac	tivity areas: Hygiene and Nutrition:	Waste	Suggested Community Service	Learning activity:
di	lisposal			Ask parents or guardians about	ways of handling waste
S	Suggested non formal activity to support learning through application:		Suggested assessment: Observa	ation,written assignment	
E	Engage clubsto create sign posts and place them at appropriate places to			-	
	guide disposal of waste.				

Exceeds expectations Meets expectation		Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies and	Correctly identifies and	Sometimes identifies and disposes home	Rarely identifies and disposes home
disposes home and classroom wastes	disposes home and classroom	and classroom wastes effectively.	and classroom wastes effectively.
effectively and efficiently.	wastes effectively.		

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.4 Caring for water (5 lessons) 3.4.1 Using water sparingly	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state ways in which water is wasted at home and school b) identify ways of using water sparingly to reduce wastage c) use water sparingly at home and school d) demonstrate willingness to use water sparingly. 	 Learners to identify ways of using water sparingly at home and school Learners to use age appropriate stimulus materials showing various ways in which water is used sparingly In groups, learners to demonstrate the different practices of careful use of water Learners to identify common practices that lead to wastage of water in the home and school. In pairs, learners to discuss ways of using water sparingly. Organize learners to participate in school water day to share experiences on careful use of water. 	 How is water wasted at home and school? How could we reduce water wastage at home and school?
	o be development: Critical arry out simple activities on		rner practicing use of water sparingly, Com	munication and collaboration:
	D: Water conservation		Links to values: Using water sparingly	
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Hygiene and Nutrition: Use of water		Suggested Community Service Learnin Learners to find out from their parents or sparingly at home and school.		
	nal activity to support lear n school water day to share	rning through application: careful use of water.	Suggested assessment: Oral interviews o observation of group work.	n water use and direct

Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below Expectation
Consistently and correctly uses water	Correctly uses water sparingly.	Sometimes uses water	Rarely uses water sparingly.
sparingly.		sparingly.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes		Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.5 Conserving Light Energy in the home and School (5 Lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state responsible ways of using light energy in the home and sch b) demonstrate correct ways of using light energy in the home and sch c) use light energy sparingly and responsibly at home and school conserve energy. 	ng ool •	saving light energy in the home and school Using stimulus materials, learners to discuss ways of saving light energy	How could we save light energy in the home and school?
	to be developed: Communication on conserving light energy at home	and collaboration: displaying stickers o	n conse	erving energy. Critical thinking and	problem solving:
Link to PCIs: ESD: Life skills : Responsi	Environmental education; Social E ibility in conserving light ibility in conserving light ing activity areas: Movement and	Creative Arts: designing stickers	Sugges	values: Responsibility in conservi ted Community Service Learning information with parents or guardi	activity: Learners
	al Activity to support learning th	arough application:	and rep	ort back. sted assessment: assessing the stick	<i>c c</i>
Track the use of light towards conserving e	t energy at home or school to detern nergy.	mine if there is a positive change			

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and responsibly	Responsibly demonstrate ways of	Sometimes demonstrate saving of	Rarely demonstrate saving of light
demonstrate ways of saving light	saving light energy at home and	light energy at home and school.	energy at home and school.
energy at home and school.	school.		

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.1 Weather (15 Lessons) 1.1.1 Responding to different weather conditions.	 By the end of the topic, the learner should be able to: a) state different weather conditions b) state ways of responding to different weather conditions c) Respond appropriately to different weather conditions to limit risks to self, others and the environment d) Appreciate differences in weather conditions. 	 Learners to observe and discuss prevailing weather conditions, as an outdoor activity Learners to think, pair and share experiences on how they could respond to different weather conditions (hot, cold, rainy) Using pictures, video clips, learners identify ways of responding to various weather conditions Learners to perform a skit on ways of responding to various weather conditions Learners to read or listen to stories about responding appropriately to adverse weather conditions Learners to find out from parents, guardians or community members on how to respond to different weather conditions and report back. 	 What are the different weather conditions? How could we respond to different weather conditions?
	1.1.2 Recording weather conditions	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe weather conditions at different times of the day b) draw weather symbols to represent different weather conditions c) create a weather record using symbols for a period of one week 	 Learners to observe the weather at different times of the day as an outdoor activity Learners to describe different weather conditions (sunny, windy, cloudy, calm, rainy) Learners identify weather symbols from charts and other learning resources 	 How is the weather today? What symbols are used to record different weather conditions? How could we record weather conditions?

GRADE TWO

1.1.3 Interpreting weather messages Core Competences to be developed: Communication literacy.	 d) develop interest recording weath conditions. By the end of the sul the learner should be a) interpret wea charts correctl b) communicate messages accure. c) develop intere interpreting an communicatin weather message 	rsymbols using free hand and electronic devices• Learners to observe and record weather conditions of the day using symbols• Learners to play relevant and educative computer games on weather conditions• Learners to play relevant and educative computer games on weather conditions• In groups, learners observe and record weather conditions over a period of one week and share the chart with others.• Learners to use weather charts to interpret different weather symbols er• In pairs, learners practice using weather symbols to interpret weather messages• In a class contest, learners to compete narrating weather occurrences for a past week weather chart recording• Learners to gather more information		
Link to PCIs: ESD: Disaster Risk Reduction on weath	her calamities	Links to values: Responsibility, unity and respect.		
Service learning: parental engagement. Links to other learning activity areas: Religious Act	tivities: Creation	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: sourcing information		
Links to other rearining activity areas. Religious Act	uvines. Cicanoli	on weather from parents or guardians.		
Suggested non formal activity to support learning:	track and record	Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observations of the charts or		
weather in their diaries or journals		weather messages, observation of participation in the contest		

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectations	Below expectations
Responding to various weather conditions	Appropriately and effectively states and responds to various weather conditions.	Appropriately responds to weather conditions.	Occasionally responds to weather conditions.	Rarely responds to weather conditions.
Recording weather	Accurately and creatively draws symbols and records weather conditions.	Accurately draws symbols and records weather conditions.	Sometimes draws some symbols and records weather conditions.	Rarely draws symbols and records weather conditions.
Interpreting weather messages	Consistently and correctly interprets weather messages and suggests possible weather conditions for the day.	Correctly interprets weather messages.	Sometimes interprets weather messages.	Rarely interprets weather messages.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.2 Water (10 Lessons) 1.2.1 Storing water	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state the importance of storing water at home and school b) identify ways of storing water in the home and school c) store water appropriately in the home and school d) appreciate safe water storage to prevent health risks to self and others. 	 Learners to explore and observe various ways of storing water at home and in the school In groups, learners to share their experiences on why water is stored at homes and school. In groups, learners to share their experiences on how water is stored at homes and school. Learners to use video clips, pictures and photographs to identify appropriate ways of storing water at home and school Learners to gather more information on ways of storing water in the at home and report back 	 Why do we store water at home and school? How could we store water at home and school?

	1.2.2 Transporting Water	 By the end of the sub-strand learner should be able to: a) identify different ways of transporting water at hon school b) demonstrate suitable way carrying small quantities water at home and school c) appreciate different mean transporting water at hom school. 	f ne and vs of of l ns of	 In groups, learners share experiences on various ways in which water is transported at home and school Using pictures and video clips, learners to identify ways of transporting water Learners read, tell, or listen to stories about transporting water Using age-appropriate containers, learners to carry and store water for personal use Learners to find out how water is transported and stored. 	How is water transported at home and school?
Core-competence to be o	development: Communicati	ion and collaboration, critical	thinking	g and problem solving, digital literacy.	
	rsonal safety in transporting			values: Responsibility	
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Hygiene and Nutrition: Use of clean water			sted Community Service Learning activity m parents how they transport water.	ities: Learners to find	
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning : Learners to be guided to carry and store water for their personal use using age-appropriate containers.			00	sted assessment: Oral questions and obser orting water.	vations on storing and

Sub- strands	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Storing water	Correctly and consistently states importance and identifies suitable	Correctly states importance and identifies suitable ways	Sometimes states importance and identifies	Rarely states importance and identifies suitable ways of storing
	ways of storing water.	of storing water.	suitable ways of storing water.	water.
Transporting	Appropriately and consistently	Appropriately transports	Sometimes transports	Rarely transports water for
water	transports water for personal use and utilizes the water sparingly.	water for personal use.	water for personal use.	personal use.

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)	
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.3 Soil (15 Lessons) 1.3.1 Exploring soil	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) model objects with different types of soil b) determine the soil that makes long smooth ribbons c) appreciate different types of soil in the immediate environment. 	 model objects (balls, ribbons, pots) with different types of soils (clay, loam, sand) In groups, learners to model soil ribbons using the soil samples provided (clay, loam, sand). Learners to observe to find out which soil samples make smooth long ribbons Learners to observe how ball from different soils crumble into small fragments. The balls to be displayed for the class to observe how balls from the different soil samples break up. Learners to visit the school neighbourhood to observe or take pictures of different types of soils and their uses (sand for construction, clay for modeling, loam for farming). 	 What objects could we make with soil? Which type of soil make good ribbons? 	
		vity and imagination, communication			
	Environmental aware		Links to values: Responsibility and unity wh		
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Movement and Creative Activities in making ribbons				Suggested community Service Learning activity: Visiting community to observe uses of different types of soils.	
Non-formal activity observe uses of differ		Explore the school neighbourhood to	Suggested assessment: Oral questions and ob	servations.	

Exceed expectations	Meet expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
Creatively and consistently models different	Models different objects using	Models some objects using	Rarely models objects using provided
objects using provided soil samples and	provided soil samples.	provided soil samples.	soil samples.
associates the balls to characteristics to the			_
various soil samples.			

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Su	ggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1. 4 Plants (15 Lessons) 1.4.1 Exploring parts plants	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify parts of a plant b) draw different parts of a plant from the immediate environment c) show interest in parts of a plant for learning and enjoyment. 	 In ex im to (rcc frcc U ph dif In of Le of Le wc 	a nature walk, learners to splore different plants in the mediate environment. Learners observe parts of the plants oots, stem, leaves, flowers, fruits) om different types of plants Using video clip, pictures and notographs learners to identify fferent parts of a plant. groups, learners talk about parts a plant. earners draw or take photographs parts of a plant. earners are guided to display their ork for further learning and peer- sessment.	1. What are the different parts of a plant?
	–	e developed: Communication and	collabo		<u> </u>
	Link to PCIs: ESD: Env			Link to values: Respect and unit	
	Appreciation of God's cr			Suggested Community Service Learners learn from peersabout p	e
		activity to support learning: Througuided to observe plants in different		Suggested assessments: Observ	ation, oral questions.

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies and	Correctly identifies and draws	Sometimes identifies and draws	Rarely identifies and draws parts of
draws parts of plants found in the	parts of plants found in the	parts of plants found in the	plants found in the immediate
environment and so associates parts of the	immediate environment.	immediate environment.	environment.
plants to their uses.			

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific learning outcomes	Learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.5 Animals (10 Lessons) 1.5.1 Categorizing animals	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognize animals in the immediate environment b) categorize different animals in the environment c) appreciate different animals in the environment. 	 In nature walk, learners to observe and identify animals in the environment In groups, and referring from appropriate references learners categorize animals using the provided criteria: (domestic/wild, harmful/non-harmful, large/small) In groups, learners use papiermache, clay or plasticine to model different animals. Learners sing song related to different animals. 	 What animals are found in the immediate environment? How could we categorize animals in the immediate environment?
	1.6 Safety when handling animals.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify possible dangers when handling animals. b) practice safety measures when handling animals. c) appreciate importance of safety when dealing with animals to avoid risk to self others and the animal 	 Learners to share their experiences on handling animals In groups, learners discuss possible dangers that may occur when handling animals Learners to watch video clips, pictures or photographs of safe handling of animals Learners to observe a demonstrate from a guest speaker on safety when handling of animals Learners practice /simulate safe ways of handling animals to avoid harm to self others and the animal. 	How could we protect ourselves from harm when handling animals?

Core Competence to be developed: Communication and collaboration, of	Core Competence to be developed: Communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, creativity, Digital literacy				
Link to PCIs: ESD: animal welfare, safety and security. Life skills: effective decision making for personal safety. Citizenship: Social cohesion	Link to values: Responsibility. Care for animals Unity: Working in groups				
Link to other learning activity areas: Religious Education: Respect	Suggested Community Service Learning: Guest speaker to discuss animal				
for God's creation.	welfare.				
Non-non formal activity to support learning: Organize an	Suggested Assessment: Oral, observation and peer assessment on the essays				
essayinterclasscompetition on handling animals					

Sub-strands	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Categorizing animals	Consistently and correctly categorizes animals in the environment.	Correctly categorizes animals in the environment.	Sometimes categorizes animals in the environment.	Rarely categorizes animals in the environment.
Safety in animal handling	Consistently and correctly observes safety when handling animals.	Correctly observes safety when handling animals.	Sometimes observes safety when handling animals.	Rarely observes safety when handling animals.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experience	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.7 Energy: Light (10 Lessons) 1.7.1 Sources of light	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify different sources of light in the environment b) produce light using different objects for enjoyment c) develop interest in different sources of light energy. 	 Learners to identify and name sources of light Using relevant pictures and realia, learners to identify sources of light energy (sun, stars, oil lamps, candles, fire flies, electric bulb, torch and fire) In groups, learners to discuss different sources of light used in the home 	What are the sources of light?

1.7.2 Forming shadows in light	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain how shadows are formed in presence of light b) manipulate objects to form shadows in presence of light for enjoyment c) categorize objects into those that can form shadows and those that cannot in presence of light. 	 Learners to produce light using different sources. In this activity, teacher has to guide the activity and ensure safety of learners Learners observe different shadows formed by different objects in the school environment. Learners manipulate different objects to identify shadows of different shapes and sizes In groups, learners play with objects in presence of light to form shadows. Use selected objects to form shadows (ball, sticks, ruler, clear piece of glass, mirror). Categorize object that form shadows and those 	 How are shadows formed? What objects form shadows?
1.7.3Precautions when using light energy	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify practices in which light energy could harm eyes b) take safety measure against harmful light energy to reduce risk to self and others c) appreciate safety precautions when using light energy. 	 b) b) b	 How could light energy harm us? How could we protect ourselves from harmful light energy?

Core Competence to be developed: Communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving.				
Link to PCIs: ESD: Disaster Risk Reduction: safety and security Link to values: Responsibility, unity in group work.				
Link to other learning activity areas: Languages: Creating safety precaution	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: invite a resource			
messages against light energy.	person to discuss about various sources of light energy and applicable			
	safety precautions when using light energy.			
Suggested non normal activity to support learning: create and share a safety	Suggested assessment: Oral question and observation.			
precaution message against bright light.				

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
Sources of light	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies sources	Sometimes identifies sources	Rarely identifies sources of
	identifies sources of light and	of light and uses objects to	of light and uses objects to	light and uses objects to
	uses objects to produces light.	produces light.	produces light.	produces light.
Forming shadows	Consistently and correctly	Correctly explains how	Sometimes explains how	Rarely explains how shadows
	explain how shadows are	shadows are formed,	shadows are formed,	are formed, manipulates and
	formed, manipulates and	manipulates and categorizes	manipulates and categorizes	categorizes objects to form
	categorizes objects to form	objects to form shadows.	objects to form shadows.	shadows.
	shadows.			
Precautions when	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies practices,	Sometimes identifies some	Rarely identifies practices, take
using light energy	identifies practices, take safety	take safety precautions and	practices, take safety	safety precautions or
	precautions and communicate	communicate precautionary	precautions and communicate	communicate precautionary
	precautionary messages against	messages against light	precautionary messages	messages against light energy.
	light energy.	energy.	against light energy.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences Key inquiry question(s)	
2.0 Social environment	2.1 School environment and its neighbourhood (20 Lessons) 2.1.1 Locating places using key features.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) point out the main features between home and school b) locate places using main features between home and school c) appreciate the significance of locating places using key feature 	 In a nature walk, learners to point out the main features between home and school Using video clips, pictures and photographs, learners to identify the main features between home and school Learners to locate main features between their homes and school (relative location) Learners to play educative games on locating main features between their home and school Learners to practice locating places teacher made sketch maps. 	en 1 9 m in
		cation and collaboration as they take r	nature walk, critical thinking and problem solving in locating place	es.
	D: Environmental Education		Links to values: Unity: working in groups.	
Links to other lear	ning activity areas (s): Langua		Suggested community Service Learning activities: Learners to out more about features found between home and school other learners	find
88	• • • • • •	o o 11	Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observation, project work	on
walk to familiarize	with the surroundings.		modeling main features.	

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies	Correctly identifies features, locate	Sometimes identifies features,	Rarely identifies features, locate
features, locate places using the main	places using the main features	locate places using the main	places using the main features
features between home and school and	between home and school and is	features between home and school	between home and school or give
is able to give relative direction using	able to give relative direction using	and is able to give relative direction	relative direction using the features.
the features.	the features.	using the features.	

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.1.2 Keeping the school environment clean	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state ways of keeping the school environment clean b) outline the importance of a clean school environment c) participate in keeping the school environment clean d) appreciate a clean school environment for health and safety. 	 Learners discuss what makes the school environment dirty Using video clips and pictures, learners discuss ways of keeping the school environment clean In groups learners discuss importance of keeping the school environment clean. Learners practice keeping the school environment clean Learners recite a poem or sing a song about a clean school environment. Learners plan for future school clean-up activities. 	 How could we keep the school environment clean? Why should we keep the school environment clean?
	2.1.3 Keeping Safe and Secure in School	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify possible dangers in the school b) suggest ways of keeping safe and secure in school c) develop habits that will keep one safe and secure in school. 	 Learners walk around the school compound to identify what could expose them to danger in the school. In groups, learners identify possible dangers in the school.(by drawing or writing) Using video clips, photographs and pictures, learners identify how to keep safe and secure in school 	 What are the possible dangers in the school? How could we keep safe and secure in school?

	 Learners share ways of keeping safe and secure in school Learners to observe demonstrations and discussions on how to keep safe and secure in school from a resource person In groups, learners to discuss the importance of keeping safe and secure at school Learners develop rules on keeping safe and secure at school Learners to find out more on keeping safe and secure in school from parents and guardians.
Core-competence to be developed: Citizenship, Critical thinking and Problem sol	ving ,digital literacy
Links to PCI's: ESD: Environmental Education, disaster risk reduction Citizenship: Participating in school clean ups	Links to values: Responsibility, love, and unity as they work in groups.
Links to other learning activity areas: Hygiene and Nutrition and Religious Education Activities: keeping the environment clean	Suggested Community Service Learning: find out from parents or guardians how to keep safe in school.
Non-formal activity to support: Learners participate in school environmental audit specifically on cleanliness, safety and security	Suggested assessment: oral, observation

Sub- strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Keeping school environment clean	Consistently and correctly outlines importance of keeping school environment clean, actively participated in keeping the environment clean.	Correctly outlines importance of keeping school environment clean, actively participated in keeping the environment clean.	Sometimes outlines importance of keeping school environment clean, actively participated in keeping the environment clean.	Rarely outlines importance of keeping school environment clean, actively participated in keeping the environment clean.

Keeping safe and	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies areas of danger,	Sometimes identifies	Rarely identifies some areas of
secure in school	identifies areas of danger,	suggest safety activities and	some areas of danger,	danger and may suggest some
	suggest safety activities and	develops safe habits.	suggest some safety	safety activities.
	develops safe habits.		activities and may	
			develop safe habits.	

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.1.4 The National flag of Kenya	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify colours of the Kenya National flag as a National symbol b) demonstrate respect for the Kenya national flag as a National symbol c) Appreciate the National flag as a symbol for national unity. 	 Using the Kenya National flag, learners to identify its colours Learners to observe and describe the expected behaviour (stand at attention and show respect) when raising and lowering the National Flag Learners to draw and colour the Kenya National Flag Learners to find out from parents or guardians the importance of the National flag of Kenya. 	 What are the colours of the Kenya National flag? How could we demonstrate respect for the Kenya National flag?
	2.1.5 The National Anthem of Kenya	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung b) demonstrate etiquette when singing the Kenya National Anthem c) appreciate the importance of National Anthem as a national symbol of unity. 	 In groups, learners to sing the National Anthem. Learners to demonstrate the expected conduct when singing the Kenya National Anthem. Using audio recording and pictures, learners to identify occasions when the Kenya National Anthem is sung. Learners to find out from parents or guardians on the importance of National Anthem of Kenya. 	On what occasions do we sing the Kenya National Anthem?
	Core-competence to be development: Citizenship: appreciating the National flag and the National anthem. Digital literacy: use of audio devices. Links to PCIs: Citizenship: patriotism and social cohesion when singing the Links to values: Respect, unity and patriotism.			

Links to other learning activity areas (s): Languages, Movement and Creative	Suggested community Service Learning: Finding out from parents
activities.	or guardians on the importance of National flag.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: Interacting with members of	Suggested assessment: observation and oral questions.
the scouting movement to find out more about the National flag and the National	
anthem.	

Sub- Strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
The Kenya National flag	Consistently and correctly states colours, show respect and appreciates the flag as a National symbol.	Correctly states colours, show respect and appreciates the flag as a National symbol.	Sometimes states colours, show respect and appreciates the flag as a National symbol.	Rarely states colours, show respect or appreciates the flag as a National symbol.
The Kenya National anthem	Consistently and correctly identifies occasions when the National Anthem and demonstrate etiquette when singing it.	Correctly identifies occasions when the National Anthem and demonstrate etiquette when singing it.	Sometimes identifies occasions when the National Anthem and demonstrate etiquette when singing it.	Rarely identifies occasions when the National Anthem and demonstrate etiquette when singing it.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.1.6 Child Rights and responsibilities	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) outline Child Rights and responsibilities in the school b) outline responsibilities of the child in school c) demonstrate responsibilities of a child in school d) appreciate child rights and responsibilities for attainment of social justice. 	 Learners identify Child Rights and responsibilities using age appropriate stories (parental care, health care, protection from exploitation and cruelty) Learners discuss some of the responsibilities of children in school In pairs, learners simulate responsibilities of children in school Learners to use multi- media resources to explore responsibilities of children in school. 	 What are the basic Child Rights? What are the responsibilities of the child in school?
	2.1.7 School rules	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) outline the rules that guide conduct in school b) state the importance of school rules c) participate in making school rules. d) appreciate the importance of obeying school rules for harmonious living. 	 Using probing question learners discuss the importance of school rules. Learners to participate in making school rules. Learners to think pair and share their experiences on what happen when school rules not observed Learners to be guided to debate on importance of school rules and develop a poster for the school rules. Learners to share the school rules with their parents and guardians. 	 What are the school rules? What is the importance of school rules?
			unication and collaboration as learners debate	
Links to PCIs: Citizenship: qualities of a good citizen. Links to other learning activity areas (s): Religious Education activities andLanguages, on making and obeying school rules.			Links to values: Responsibility, peace and social justice.Suggested community Service Learning activity: Learners to sharethe school rules with their parents and guardians.	
Non-formal activity to support learning: Displaying children's rights, school rules at strategic points in school.			Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observation.	

Sub- strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Children's Rights	Consistently and correctly	Correctly outlines and exercises	Sometimes outlines and	Rarely outlines and
and responsibilities	outlines and exercises rights,	rights, identifies and carries acts	exercises rights, identifies and	exercises rights, identifies
	identifies and carries acts	responsibly.	carries acts responsibly.	and carries acts responsibly.
	responsibly.			
School Rules	Consistently and correctly	Correctly outlines importance	Sometimes outlines importance	Rarely outlines importance
	outlines importance of rules.	of rules. Actively participates in	of rules and participates in	of rules or participates in
	Actively participates in making	making and observing the rules.	making and observing the rules.	making and observing the
	and observing the rules.			rules.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.1.8 Class Leadership	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe a good class leader b) outline the work of a good class leader c) appreciate good class leadership for harmonious living. 	 Learners to listen to narrative of inspirational stories of child leaders, heroes or heroines Learners to discuss "who is a good class leader"? Learners to discuss the work a class leader Learners to find out from parents or guardians about good leaders in the community and report back. 	 Who is a good class leader? What is the work of a class leader?
	2.1.9 The school community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify members of the school community b) outline the importance of the school community c) work together with members of the school community 	 In groups, learners to identify members of the school community (Head teacher, teachers, non-teaching staff and learners) Learners to outline the general importance of members of the school community 	 Who are the members of the school community? What is the importance of the school community?
		d) appreciate working together with the school community for sustainable interactions.	 Learners to discuss their roles as members of the school community Learners to skit different work of members of the school community. 	
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------
Core-competence	e to be development: Citize	enship: Leadership and good govern	ance. Communication and collaboration in the	skit play.
Links to PCI: Citizenship:Leadership and good governance and inclusivity		Links to values: Responsibility, honesty, int	tegrity and decision making.	
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Languages, Religious Education		Suggested community Service Learning ac from parents or guardians about the school co		
		Suggested assessment: Oral questions and of	bservations.	

Sub-strands	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Class leadership	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies good	Sometimes identifies good	Rarely identifies good class
	identifies good class leader and	class leader and the work of	class leader and the work of the	leader or the work of the leader.
	the work of the leader.	the leader.	leader.	
The school	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies the	Sometimes identifies the	Rarely identifies the members
community	identifies the members and	members and outlines the	members and outlines the	and outlines the importance of
	outlines the importance of and	importance of and works in	importance of and works in the	and works in the school
	works in the school	the school community.	school community.	community.
	community.			

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	2.2 Enterprise projects (30 Lessons) 2.2.1 Exploring the environment for appropriate income generating activity.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify a viable income generating for the class within the school environment b) analyze income generating activities within the school environment c) determine a workable income generating activity for their class d) develop interest in income generate activities within the school environment. 	 In groups, learners to suggest income generating activities the class could carry out within the school Using video clips, pictures and photographs, booklets, or magazines, learners explore and analyze possible income generating activities for the class In a class discussion, learners to select a workable income generating activity that they could undertake at school (activity selected should promote conservation of the environment) Learners to present selected enterprise Learners to find out from guardians or parents on income generating activities and report back. 	What activity could we undertake to generate income for our class?
	2.2.2 Initiating a class income generating project	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) plan for an income generating activity for the class b) participate in initiating the class income generating activity c) participate in the management of the class income generating activity d) appreciate individual efforts in the success of a group activity. 	 In a class discussion, learners to plan for an age-appropriate income generating activity to be carried out by the class. (responsibilities, resources required and time for the activity) Learners to share responsibilities and be guided to carry them out respectively in initiating the selected project Learners to be guided to carry out responsibilities as according to the plan. 	 How could we plan for an income generating activity? How could we manage the class income generating activity?

Core-competence to be developed: Critical thinking and problem solving, collaboration and communication, self-efficacy.				
Links to PCIs : ESD: Financial literacy: Income generating projects; Environmental education.	Links to values: Integrity, teamwork, responsibility, social equity.			
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Mathematical activities- Money	Suggested Community Service Learning activity: find out from			
	guardians/parents about income generating activities at home.			
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: presenting to the school selected	Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation and project.			
income generating activity for the class.				

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Exploring the environment for appropriate income generating activities.	Correctly and consistently identifies, analyze and determines a workable income generating activities for the class.	Correctly identifies, analyze and determines a workable income generating activities for the class.	Sometimes identifies, analyze and determines a workable income generating activities for the class.	Rarely identifies, analyze or determines a workable income generating activities for the class.
Initiating a class income generating project	Correctly and consistently plans, starts and manages an income generating project for the class.	Correctly plans, starts and manages an income generating project for the class.	Sometimes plans, starts and manages an income generating project for the class.	Rarely plans, starts and manages an income generating project for the class.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific lear	rning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.1 Caring for plants (5 Lessons) 3.1.1.Communicating plant protection messages	school b) create appro protection r promote con c) appreciate environmen	e able to: ppropriate n plant protection in opriate plant nessages to nservation plant protection for ital sustainability.	 Learners observe pictures, photographs, and video clips of areas where plants have been destroyed. In groups, learners to outline messages on plant protection Learners display and peers assess the plant protection messages developed In groups, learners create plant protection messages using hand scripts, electronic and print resources Learners share selected plant protection messages with the school community Learners recite verses and sing songs on plant protection. 	What messages could be used to communicate plant protection?
	to be developed: Communication and non-plant protection, Digital literacy: c			messages, singing and reciting poems	s; Learning to learn:
	her support programme: mentorship and			nity, responsibility and respect for oth	ners
	ning activity areas: Languages -Imagir	nation and		inity Service Learning activities: Cost s to the community in various forums	
	nal activity to support learning: displate to the school community.	ay plant		ents: oral questions, observation and	

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Creatively and consistently develops	Correctively develops appropriate	Sometimes develops some plant	Rarely develops plant protection
appropriate plant protection messages	plant protection messages and	protection messages and promotes	messages or promotes plant protection.
and promotes plant protection.	promotes plant protection.	plant protection.	

Strand	Sub -strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Caring for the environment	3.2 Caring for Animals (5 Lessons) 3.2.1 Keeping an animal shelter clean and secure	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of keeping an animal shelter clean at home and school b) participate in keeping an animal shelter clean at home and school c) suggest ways of making an animal shelter secure at home and school d) appreciate clean and secure animal shelter to reduce risk to the animals 	 Using video clips, photographs and pictures, learners to observe various clean animal shelters being cleaned (dog's kennel, rabbit hutch and cow shed). Learners to shoot photographs at home of clean animal shelter and share with others. In groups, learners to discuss ways of keeping an animal shelter clean In groups, learners to be guided to participate in keeping animal shelters clean at home or in school In groups, learners discuss how to make animals shelter secure Learners sing or tell stories about clean and secure animal shelters. 	 How could we keep an animal shelter clean? How could we make an animal shelter secure?
Core-competence to literacy: shooting pho	-	ation and collaboration: sharing experier	nces in groups, critical thinking and proble	m solving; Digital

Links to PCIs: ESD: animal welfare:keeping animals clean and secure safety for animals, kindness to animals.	Links to values: Responsibility, keeping animal shelter clean and secure.
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Religious Education activities: God's creation	Suggested community Service Learning activity: Learners to visit a nearby farm and observe animal's shelters.
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: Organize inter-class verse completion on clean and secure animal shelters.	Suggested assessment: Observation, oral question.

Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below Expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies	Correctly identifies ways and	Sometimes identifies ways and	Rarely identifies ways or participates in
ways and participates in making	participates in making animal	participates in making animal	making animal shelter clean secure.
animal shelter clean secure.	shelter clean secure.	shelter clean secure.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3. 3 Managing waste (5 Lessons) 3.3.1 Types of waste in school	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify types of waste in the school environment b) sort out different types of waste in the school environment for safe disposal c) appreciate a clean school environment for health and safety. 	 In groups, learners to identify different types of waste in the school environment In groups or pairs, learners to share their experiences on different types of waste in school Using videos, pictures and photographs, learners to identify different types of waste. Using appropriate educative multimedia games, learners to sort out different types of wastes In groups, learners sort out waste of different nature such as separating decomposable wastes from plastic, metallic and glass waste and placing them in different containers for appropriate disposal. 	What types of waste are found in our school environment?
	3.3.2 Safety in handling wastes	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify dangers when handling waste in school b) practice safety measures when handling wastes in school c) communicate safety measures when handling waste in school d) appreciate the need of safety in handling waste in school to limit risks to self, others and the environment. 	 Through probing questions, learners to identify dangers when handling wastes in school. Using multimedia resources, learners to outline safety measures in handling wastes in school. Learners listen to a resource person talking on dangers and safety measures when handling wastes in school. Learners simulate safety measures when handling waste in school. Learners to participate in activities that promote safe disposal of waste in school. Activities to include promoting knowledge and passing messages to the school community. 	 What dangers are we likely to face when handling different types of waste in school? How should we safely handle different types of waste in school?
	Core Competences to be d use of multimedia resources	-	llaboration: promoting safety measures through mess	sages; Digital literacy:

Link to PCIs: ESD: Environmental Education: managing waste responsibly, safety and security, practice safety measures in handling waste in school.	Links to values: Respect and unity: working in groups and pairs
Links to other learning activity areas: Languages, Hygiene and Nutrition	Suggested Community Service Learning activity: Inviting a resource person to share on waste management.
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: Participating in safe disposal of waste in school.	Suggested assessment: oral questions and observation.

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies	Correctly identifies waste and	Sometimes identifies waste and	Rarely identifies waste or dangers;
waste and dangers; safely sorts waste for	dangers; safely sorts waste for	dangers; safely sorts waste for	safely sorts waste for appropriate
appropriate disposal and promotes safety	appropriate disposal and promotes	appropriate disposal and promotes	disposal or promotes safety in waste
in waste disposal at school.	safety in waste disposal at school.	safety in waste disposal at school.	disposal at school.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question (s)
3.0 Caring for the environment	3.5 Caring for water (5 Lessons) 3.5.1 Keeping stored water safe	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state the importance of keeping water safe for human and animal use at home and school b) participate in keeping stored water safe at home and school c) appreciate the importance of keeping stored water safe for human and animal use. 	 Learners to take an excursion around the neighbourhood to identify safely stored or unsafely stored water. Then in groups, learners to discuss the importance of keeping stored water safe. In groups, learners share experiences on what makes water unsafe in the home and school Using multimedia resources, learners identify ways of keeping stored water safe. Learners observe demonstrations on methods of keeping stored water safe at home and in school. 	How could we keep stored water safe for use?
	3.5.2 Re-using water	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) suggest how water could be reused at home and school b) participate in re-using water to reduce wastage at home and school c) appreciate re-using water as a way of conserving it. 	 In groups, learners discuss how water could be re-used in the home and school. Using video clips, videos, pictures and photographs, learners to observe various ways of re-using water. Learners to visit the community to find out how water is re-used to reduce wastage. Learners to suggest how they could participate in re-using water to reduce wastage at home and school. 	How could we re-use water in the home and school?

Core-competence to be development: Communication and collaboration: Groups sharing experiences, critical thinking and problem solving: water				
conservation.				
Links to PCIs: ESD: Environmental conservation, caring for water.	Links to values: Responsibility in keeping water safe			
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Hygiene and Nutrition: waste management Suggested community Service Learning activity: Excursion t				
	the school neighbourhood to interact with the community to find			
	out how they store water.			
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: Organize a clean and safe storage	Suggested assessment: Oral questions and observation. Filling in			
of water week to enrich learners experience.	a teacher made activity sheet on caring for water.			

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Keeping stored	Consistently and correctly states	Correctly states the	Sometimes state the	Rarely states importance or
water safe	the importance and participate in	importance and participate in	importance and participate in	participate in keeping stored water
	keeping stored water safe.	keeping stored water safe.	keeping stored water safe.	safe with assistance.
Re-using water	Consistently and correctly	Correctly suggests how water	Sometimes correctly suggests	Rarely suggests how water is re-
to control	suggests how water is re-used	is re-used and participates in	how water is reused and	used or participates in re-using
wastage.	and participates in re-using water	re-using water to control	participates in re-using water	water to control wastage with
	to control wastage.	wastage.	to control wastage.	assistance.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.5.3 Conservation of Energy (5 Lessons) 3.5.3.1Communicating energy conservation messages.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognize appropriate messages on energy conservation b) create energy conservation messages to promote awareness at and home and school c) display energy conservation messages to create awareness in school d) demonstrate interest in energy conservation for improvement and protection of the environment. 	 Through probing questions, learners discuss reasons for conserving energy Using video clips, internet sources, newspaper cuttings and brochures, learners identify simple messages on conserving energy In pairs, learners to create simple persuasive energy conservation messages Learners display and peer assesses the energy conservation messages. In groups, learners are guided to read aloud the energy conservation messages they develop. 	What messages could be used to communicate conservation of energy?
Core Competences t	o be developed: Communi-	cation and collaboration: Creating energy	rgy conservation messages.	
	and creativity: Creating ener show casing their messages		b learn: gathering information on energy conserv	vation messages.
		assing information on conservation	Links to values: Responsibility and unity creating messages.	cooperation in
	ing activity areas: Languag ervation messages and reciti	es; Movement and Creative activities. ng a poem		•
Suggested non formation message	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ing: Hold inter-class display on energ	y Suggested assessment: observation, oral developing messages.	question and project on

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly recognizes,	Correctly recognizes, creates and	Sometimes recognizes, creates and	Rarely recognizes, creates or displays
creates and displays energy	displays energy conservation	displays some energy conservation	energy conservation messages.
conservation messages.	messages.	messages.	

GRADE THREE

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.1 Weather (5 Lessons) 1.1.1 Exploring unfavourable weather conditions	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe unfavourable weather conditions b) observe the effects of unfavourable weather conditions for safety c) develop curiosity in identifying effects of weather conditions in the environment. 	 Using relevant stimulus materials, learners to discuss the meaning of unfavourable weather conditions (floods and drought) Using multimedia resources, learners to play relevant educative games on effects of unfavourable weather conditions. In groups, learners to share their experiences on effects of unfavourable weather conditions. Learners to listen to stories on unfavourable weather conditions and its effects from elders in the community. Learners gather more information on unfavourable from internet sources, libraries .Then write a paragraph on each unfavourable weather condition Learners share the information 	 How could weather conditions be unfavourable? What happens when the weather conditions become unfavourable?
	1.1.2 Keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions b) keep safe from unfavourable weather conditions c) demonstrate knowledge of keeping safe from unfavourable weather condition. 	 using age appropriate stimulus, learners could be guided to identify ways of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions (floods, drought) In groups, learners share experiences on how to keep safe from unfavourable weather conditions Learners to simulate how to keep safe from unfavourable weather conditions Learners to gather information from parents or guardians on how to keep safe during unfavourable weather conditions and report back. 	How could we keep safe from unfavourable weather conditions?

Core Competences to be developed: Communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, digital literacy.					
Link to PCIs: ESD: Environmental Education; effects of unfavourable weather; Disaster	Links to values: Responsibility; respect-learners share				
Risk Reduction, concern on effects of unfavourable weather	experiences in groups				
Citizenship: Social Cohesion: Learners share experiences					
Links to other learning activity areas: Languages: listening to cultural stories on	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: Learners to				
weather.	interact and find out from their parents or guardians on how to				
	keep safe during unfavourable weather conditions.				
Suggested non formal activity to support learning through application: Learners to	Suggested assessment: Written work, oral questioning and				
develop keep safe messages for the school.	simulated computer exercises.				

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Exploring unfavourable weather conditions	Consistently and correctly describes unfavourable weather and identifies its effects	Demonstrate ability to observe and identify effects of unfavourable weather and keep safe from unfavourable weather conditions.	Demonstrates some knowledge to observe and identify effects of unfavourable weather and how to keep safe.	Unable to demonstrate ability to observe and identify effects of unfavourable weather and keep safe
Keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions	Consistently and correctly identifies ways of keeping safe and demonstrates knowledge of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions.	Correctly identifies ways of keeping safe and demonstrates knowledge of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions.	Sometimes identifies ways of keeping safe and demonstrates knowledge of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions.	Rarely identifies ways of keeping safe or demonstrates knowledge of keeping safe from unfavourable weather conditions.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.2 Water (5 lessons) 1.2.1 Making water safe for use	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of making water clean and safe for use in the home b) make water clean and safe using different methods c) construct a simple water filter for cleaning water at home d) appreciate clean and safe water for use to reduce health risks. 		How could we make water clean and safe for use in the home?
Links to PCI's: ESD-E		ironment and water, Effective	tion and collaboration, imagination and crea Links to values: Responsibility and teamw water filter	
Links to other learning Creative art; Literacy	g activity areas (s): Hygiene a		Suggested Community Service Learning parents or guardians on different ways of m for use.	
	activity to support learning ssembly on clean and safe wa		Suggested assessment: Oral questions, obs groups, written questions, project work on r	

Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below Expectation
• Consistently and correctly identifies ways of making water clean, creatively constructs a simple water filter, and makes water clean and safe for use at home.	Correctly identifies ways of making water clean, constructs a simple water filter, and makes water clean and safe for use at home.	Sometimes identifies ways of making water clean, constructs a simple water filter, and makes water clean and safe for use at home.	Rarely identifies ways of making water clean, constructs a simple water filter, or makes water clean and safe for use at home.

Strand	Sub –strand	Specific learning outcome		Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.3 Soil (10 Lessons) 1.3.1 Exploring soil characteristics	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) differentiate soils by texture from provided soil samples b) differentiate soils by size of soil particles from provided soil samples c) name the three types of soils based on their characteristics d) develop interest in characteristics of soils as an environmental resource. 	•	Learners to explore the environment and collect different soil samples (sand, loam and clay) In groups, learners to feel between their fingers the different soil samples and record findings (course, medium, fine) Learners to share their experiences on how different samples of soils feel between their fingers Learners to observe the particle sizes of the three soil samples (large, medium and small sized particles) Learners to mount (using glue) the different soil samples on a chart. Learners to display the chart in the learning corner. Learners find out from parents or guardians on the types of soils found in their locality and report back.	How could we differentiate types of soils?

Core-competence to be development: Communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving, learning to learn				
Links to PCI's: Effective communication: learners name types of soil; ESD:	Links to values: Unity –in groups learners discuss characteristics			
Environmental Education: Environment and soil.	of soil.			
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Movement and Creative Arts activities Suggested community Service Learning activities: Find out				
– displaying types of soils.	and report back from parents or guardians on the types of soils			
	found in their locality			
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application: Recite	Suggested assessment: Oral questions, observation as they work			
a poem on soil.	in groups, written questions, assessing the displayed project.			

Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly differentiates soil textures, size of particles and deduces name of soil based on their characteristics.	Correctly differentiates soil textures, size of particles and deduces name of soil based on their characteristics.	Sometimes differentiates soil textures, size of particles and deduces name of soil based on their characteristics.	Rarely differentiates soil textures, size of particles or deduces name of soil based on their characteristics.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.4 Plants (10 Lessons) 1.4.1 Categorizing plants.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) Identify different types of plants b) categorize plants in the immediate environment according to specified features c) appreciate the rich diversity in plants. 	observe and identify the plants (edible/non- edible, thorny/non-thorny, poisonous/non- poisonous)	How could we categorize plants?
	1.4.2Safety when handling plants	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe safe ways of handling different plants b) observe safety when handling different plants in the immediate environment c) appreciate the need to handle plants responsibly to reduce health risks. 	 posters on safety when handling plants Learners listen to a resource person on safety when handling plants Learners to share information on how to handle different plants Learners to simulate safety when handling 	How could we handle plants safely?
•		tical thinking and problem solving; creati	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ESD – Environmental	Education	ety when handling plants.	Link to values: Responsibility, care for plants, resp diversity in plants.	ect the rich
Links to other learn	ing activity areas: H	ygiene and Nutrition	Suggested Community Service Learning through Learners listen to a guest speaker on plant safety.	application:
Suggested Non form message on safe ways	• • •	rt learning: learners to present a ts to enhance safety.	Suggested assessment: oral questions, written quest quiz.	tions, e-assessment or

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Categorizing plants	Consistently and correctly identify and categorize plants according to specified features.	Correctly identify and categorize plants according to specified features.	Sometimes identify and categorize plants according to specified features.	Rarely identify or categorize plants according to specified features.
Safety when handling plants	Consistently and correctly describes and observe safety when handling plants	Correctly describes and observe safety when handling plants.	Sometimes describes and observe safety when handling plants.	Rarely describes or observes safety when handling plants.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes		Suggested learning experiences	Key question(s)
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.5 Animals(10 Lessons)1.5.1 Importance of animals	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) State different uses of animals to people b) identify different animals that provide food products c) Appreciate the importance of animals to the people. 	•	Learners to use stimulus materials to identify the different uses of animals to people (source of food, security, companionship, manure, animal power, sports, tourist attraction) Learners discuss the different food products people get from animals (meat, milk, eggs, honey) In groups, learners make a journal on uses of animals to people as a class project. Learners discuss with the teacher the suggested assessment criteria for the project and timeframe.	What are the uses of animals to people?

Core Competence to be developed: Learning to learn, Critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and imagination, communication and collaboration.				
Link to PCI's: ESD: animal welfare Education: Environment and its resources.	Link to values: Responsibility, care, love: learners appreciate			
Life skills: Effective communication; learners state the importance of animals to humans.	the usefulness of animals to people.			
Link to other learning activity areas: Religious Education: appreciating God's creation.	Suggested community service learning activity: Finding out			
	on the uses of different animals from parents or guardians.			
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: learners to display the class project	Suggested assessments			
for the other learners to appreciate.	Oral questions, observe as they work in groups, written			
	questions.			

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaching expectations	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly states the	Correctly states the uses of animals	Sometimes states the uses of	Rarely states the uses of animals to
uses of animals to people and identifies	to people and identifies different	animals to people and identifies	people or identifies different food
different food products people get from	food products people get from	different food products people get	products people get from animals.
animals.	animals.	from animals.	

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question
1.0 Environment and its resources	1.6 Energy: Heat(10 Lessons)1.6.1 Sources of Heat	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify sources of heat in the environment b) match different sources of heat to their fuels in the environment c) appreciate the different sources of heat in the community. 	 Using relevant stimulus materials, learners to identify sources of heat in the environment (sun, gas cooker, electric cooker, charcoal burner, traditional jiko, stove) Learners to think, pair and share their experiences on sources of heat at home and community In groups, learners to match the different sources of heat with the fuels used (gas, electricity, charcoal, firewood, kerosene) Learners interact with parents or guardians to appreciate the types of fuels used in the community and report back. 	What are the sources of heat?
	1.6.2Uses of heat in the environment	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify uses of heat energy in the environment b) use heat energy responsibly to promote conservation and safety c) appreciate conservation of heat energy in daily life. 	 Learners to discuss uses of heat energy (warming, cooking, ironing, drying) Learners to use multimedia resources to find out uses on heat energy in daily life. In groups, learners to share experiences on appropriate use of energy in the environment to conserve heat energy (when warming, ironing, cooking, drying) 	How is heat energy used in daily life?

 home c) demonstrate an understanding of safe ways of moving from the house in case of a fire outbreak. 	 Learners are guided to identify common causes of fire. Learners simulate safe ways of moving out of the house in case of a fire outbreak. Learners to visit a fire station for more information on fires and safety procedures. Learners to develop "Dos" and "Don'ts "list during fire outbreaks. The list should be shared at school and at home. 	cause fire?3. How should we safely move away in case of a fire outbreak in the house?
ion and communication, learning to learn; o	critical thinking and problem solving.	
 Links to PCI's: ESD: Disaster Risk Reduction; Environmental Education: Environment and its resources: Energy Life skills: Effective communication; learners discuss in groups dangers of heat at home. Links to other learning activity areas (s): Hygiene and Nutrition Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application: Sharing the DOs and DONT's during fire outbreak in a school assembly. 		
n n	 c) demonstrate an understanding of safe ways of moving from the house in case of a fire outbreak. tion and communication, learning to learn; on not communication: Environment and uss in groups dangers of heat at home. me and Nutrition mg through application: Sharing the DOs 	 c) demonstrate an understanding of safe ways of moving from the house in case of a fire outbreak. Learners simulate safe ways of moving out of the house in case of a fire outbreak. Learners to visit a fire station for more information on fires and safety procedures. Learners to develop "Dos" and "Don'ts "list during fire outbreaks. The list should be shared at school and at home. tion and communication, learning to learn; critical thinking and problem solving. Links to values: Cooperation, response the and Nutrition Suggested community Service Learn fire station Suggested assessment: observation, or provide the provided the provided the statement of the service of a fire outbreak.

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Sources of heat	Consistently and correctly identifies sources of heat and matches the heat to their fuels.	Correctly identifies sources of heat and matches the heat to their fuels.	Sometimes identifies sources of heat and matches the heat to their fuels.	Rarely identifies sources of heat or matches the heat to their fuels.
Uses of heat in the environment	Consistently and correctly identifies and uses heat sources and appreciates conservation of heat in the environment.	Correctly identifies and uses heat sources and appreciates conservation of heat in the environment.	Sometimes identifies and uses heat sources and appreciates conservation of heat in the environment.	Rarely identifies and uses heat sources or appreciates conservation of heat in the environment.
Dangers of heat	Consistently and correctly identifies material that can start fire, dangers of heat and demonstrates moving out for safety.	Correctly identifies material that can start fire, dangers of heat and demonstrates moving out for safety.	Sometimes identifies material that can start fire, dangers of heat and demonstrates moving out for safety.	Rarely identifies material that can start fire, dangers of heat or demonstrates moving out for safety.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social Environment	2.1 Harmonious Living in the Community(25 Lessons)2.1.1 Sanitation in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe ways of keeping the market place clean b) participate in keeping the market place clean to promote social cohesion c) appreciate a clean market place for good health. 	 Learners to visit a market place, explore the sanitation Learners to observe cleaning activities at a market place from a video clip or photograph Learners to reflect think and share their experiences on the sanitation situation in the market place. Learners to discuss ways of keeping the market place clean. Learners to discuss the importance of keeping the market clean Learners to discuss the role their parents or guardians play during a market cleaning days Learners to display posters with persuasive messages during market cleaning days. 	How could we keep our market place clean?
	2.2 Keeping safe in the community 2.2.1 Responding to strangers	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify appropriate ways of responding to strangers in the community b) respond appropriately to strangers in the community c) take personal responsibility in keeping safe to limit risks. 	 Learners to listen actively to a relevant age appropriate case story on responding to strangers Learners to watch a video clip on how they could respond appropriately to strangers In groups, learners to reflect, share and report back their experiences about responding to strangers Learners are guided on how to use phone when in danger Learners to simulate ways of responding appropriately to strangers Learners to find out from parents or guardians appropriate ways of responding to strangers. 	How could we respond appropriately to strangers?

2.2.2Safe and dangerous places in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify safe places in the community b) identify dangerous places in the community c) keep personal safety in the community d) respond appropriately to security threats in the community. 	 Learners to discuss and identify safe places in the community Learners to discuss and identify dangerous places in the community Learners to do age appropriate community mapping to identify and mark the safe places and dangerous places Learners to recognize indications of dangerous places and situations using the map Learners to respond appropriately to threats against safety Learners to discuss with their parents or guardians about dangerous places in the community and report back. 	What are the safe places in the community? What are the dangerous places in the community?
2.3 Safe Travel 2.3.1 Basic road safety signs	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognize basic road safety signs b) use basic road safety signs appropriately to enable safe travel c) appreciate the use of basic road safety signs in enabling safe travel. 	 Learners to observe stimulus materials to recognize basic road safety signs (pedestrian crossing, stop sign, traffic lights) Learners to visit a nearby road or children's park for a demonstration on appropriate use of the basic road signs Learners to play an educative multimedia game on basic road signs. Learners to ask their parents or guardian to take them on a safety walk around their neighborhood and report back. 	How do basic road safety signs enable safe travel?
2.4 Environmental and cultural events in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state how cultural events promote environmental and social wellbeing in the community b) participate in cultural events that promote 	 Learners to use stimulus materials on cultural and environmental events in the community Learners to discuss on environmental and cultural events that promote social wellbeing (tree planting, cultural festivals) Learners are guided on how they could participate in events that promote environmental and social well being 	 What is the importance of environmental and cultural events? How could we participate in environmental

	 environmental and social wellbeing in the community c) develop interest in environmental and cultural events that promote social wellbeing in the community. 	gu ev rej	earners to find out from elders, parents or ardians about environmental and cultural ents that promote social wellbeing and port back.	and cultural events in the community?
Core Competences to be developed: Creati or guardians	vity and imagination, communica	ation and	l collaboration, learning to learn: gathering in	formation from parents
Link to PCIs: Citizenship : social cohesion;	learners discuss roles of commun	ity in	Link to values: Responsibility, peace, socia	al justice.
caring for environmental resources		2		5
ESD : Environmental Education, harmonious	<u> </u>			
Links to other learning activity areas: Mov	ement and Creative activities,		Suggested Community Service Learning	
Languages: on listening to case stories.			gathering information from parents or guardians.	
Suggested non formal activity to support learning through application: sharing		Suggested assessment: Observation, oral questions and written		
messages during community events.			work.	

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches	Below expectation
			Expectation	
Sanitation in the	Consistently and actively	Actively participates in	Sometimes occasionally	Rarely participates in
community	participates in keeping the market	keeping the market place	participates in keeping the	keeping the market place
	place clean and appreciates a	clean and appreciates a clean	market place clean.	clean.
	clean market.	market.		
Keeping safe in the	Creatively and appropriately	Responds appropriately to	Sometimes responds to	Rarely responds to strangers
community	responds to strangers and takes	strangers and takes personal	strangers appropriately or	appropriately or takes
	personal responsibility to keeping	responsibility to keeping	takes personal responsibility	personal responsibility to
	safe.	safe.	to keeping safe.	keeping safe.

Safe and dangerous places in the community	Consistently and correctly identifies safe and dangerous places and responds appropriately to security threats.	Correctly identifies safe and dangerous places and responds appropriately to security threats.	Sometimes identifies safe and dangerous places and responds appropriately to security threats.	Rarely identifies safe and dangerous places or responds appropriately to security threats.
Basic road safety signs	Consistently and correctly identifies and uses basic road safety signs for safe travel.	Correctly identifies and uses basic road safety signs for safe travel.	Sometimes identifies and uses basic road safety signs for safe travel.	Rarely identifies and uses basic road safety signs for safe travel.
Environmental and	Innovatively and actively	Actively identifies and	Sometimes identifies and	Rarely identifies or
cultural events in the community	identifies and participates in environmental and cultural events	participates in environmental and cultural events that	participates in environmental and cultural events that	participates in environmental and cultural
community	that promote social wellbeing in	promote social wellbeing in	promote social wellbeing in	events that promote social
	the community.	the community.	the community.	wellbeing in the community.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
2.0 Social environment	 2.2 Enterprise projects (25 Lessons) 2.2.1 Waste management for income generation project at school. 	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) Identify ways of using waste responsibly to generate income b) determine suitable waste management activity to generate income at school c) participate in waste management activity to generate income at school d) develop interest in undertaking income generating activities in waste management. 	 Learners to identify ways of using waste to generate income (Collection, sorting, Reducing Reusing, recycling) Learners to observe varied stimulus materials in waste management activities to derive suitable activities for income generation Learners to discuss and identify suitable waste management activity that could be undertaken by the class to generate income (age appropriate activity) 	What activities could learners undertake to generate income from waste management?

Core-competence to be developed: Crit	ical thinking and problem solving; reusing and rec	 Learners to discuss and develop a plan to undertake the income generating activity that will use waste from the immediate environment Learners to implement the selected project for managing waste to generate income Learners to discuss with parents or guardians on waste management activity that could generate income at home.
build consensus.		
Link to PCI's: ESD: Environmental Ed	ucation; social environments	Link to values: Responsibility; learners find out from parents
Financial literacy: Enterprise projects		income generating activities
Citizenship: Social cohesion: learners sh	are ideas on income generating activities.	
Suggested non-formal activity: discussi	on on importance of managing waste to generate	Suggested community Service Learning activity:
income.		Find more from parents or guardians on how to sell products
Links to other learning activity areas (s Mathematics; Money	s):	Suggested assessment :Oral questions ,Project work

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and creatively identify and	Creatively identify and determine	Sometimes identify and	Rarely identify and determine
determine ways of using waste to generate	ways of using waste to generate	determine ways of using waste to	ways of using waste to generate
income and participate actively in the	income and participate actively in the	generate income and participate	income and participate actively in
waste management project.	waste management project.	actively in the waste	the waste management project.
		management project.	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Caring for the environment	3.1Caring for Plants (5 Lessons) 3.1.1 Communicating plant protection messages in the community.	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) give ways of protecting plants in the community b) create persuasive messages on plants protection in the community c) communicate messages that protect plants in the community d) appreciate plant protection in the community. 	 Learners to explore and identify areas where plants have been destroyed in community Learners to discuss and create plant protection messages. Learners to design plant protection messages using print and electronic media. Learners to display and peer asses the plant protection messages. Learners to recite or sing songs on plant protection messages during school assembly. Learners to convey the plant protection messages to the community through print and electronic media. 	How could we communicate plant protection messages in the community?
Link to PCIs: ESD: 1 Citizenship: Plant pro	Environmental Education: Care footection. Life skills: cooperation:	and collaboration, Imagination and creat r the environment; caring for plants creating plant protection messages and	tivity and Learning to learn. Link to Values: Responsibility protection messages through po	
peer assessment of me Links to other learning singing songs and cre	ing activity areas: Language, Mu	sic and Creative Art in reciting poems,	Suggested Community Servic communicating plant protection community in various fora.	n messages to the
Suggested non formation assembly, clubs and s		hare plant protection messages at school	Suggested assessment: writter observation	and oral work;

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly identifies,	Correctly identifies, creates,	Sometimes identifies, creates,	Rarely identifies, creates,
creates, communicates and appreciates	communicates and appreciates plant	communicates and appreciates plant	communicates and appreciates
plant protection messages.	protection messages.	protection messages.	plant protection messages.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiencesKey inquiry question(s)
3.0 Caring for the environment	3.2 Caring for Animals (5 Lessons)3.2.1 Caring for animals in distress	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) Recognize signs of distress in animals b) Care for animals in distress c) Appreciate the need to relieve animals of distress. 	 In groups, learners to discuss their experiences on how animals in distress are handled in the community Learners to use stimulus materials to develop understanding of various signs of distress in animals Learners to visit a nearby farm to learn and practice some care activities for animals Learners to be guided by a guest speaker on animal rights, freedoms and appropriate caring activities to alleviate animal distresses. In groups, learners to discuss their experiences on how animals in distress? What indicates that an animal is in distress? What indicates that an animal is in distress? How could we respond to an animal in distress?
Core-competence to	be developed: Communication	n and collaboration in group act	vities
	: Animal Welfare Education, of communication :learners ident	caring for animals fify signs of distress in animals	Links to values: responsibility and unity in groups learners work.
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Religious Studies: appreciating animals as God's creation			Suggested Community Service Learning activities: field visit to a farm to learn about animal care.
Suggested non-forma	al activity to support learnin	g: Debate on animal rights.	Suggested Assessment: Oral question and written work.

Exceeds expectation	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and correctly	Correctly recognizes, cares and	Sometimes recognizes, cares and	Rarely recognizes, cares or
recognizes, cares and appreciates	appreciates relieve of distress in	appreciates relieve of distress in	appreciates relieve of distress in
relieve of distress in animals.	animals.	animals.	animals.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.3 Managing waste (10 Lessons) 3.3.1 Disposing of waste in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state ways of disposing of waste in the community b) participate in disposing of waste in the community c) dispose waste responsibly to limit risks to self, others and the environment 	 Learners to discuss various types of waste in the community (avoid sewage and e-wastes) Learners to watch a video clip on a waste dump site and identify the various types of waste, how they are sorted and disposed of responsibly Learners to reflect, think and share ideas about types of waste and how they could be sorted and disposed of. Learners to demonstrate sorting and disposal of waste in the community. 	How could we dispose of waste in the community responsibly?

3.0 Care for the	3.3.2Communicating messages	By the end of the sub-strand, the	• Learners to observe messages How could we	
environment	on managing waste	 learner should be able to: a) recognize persuasive messages on how to manage waste b) use hand, print and electronic media to create messages on how to manage waste in the community c) communicate messages on management of wastes in the community. 	 on managing waste from different media Learners to discuss ways of communicating messages on managing waste learners to be guided to create using different media persuasive messages on waste management Learners to peer assess then display to the community the created waste management messages. 	0
	3.3.3Engaging parents or guardians in waste management	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of involving parents or guardians in waste management b) involve parents or guardians in waste management c) appreciate the participation of parents or guardians in waste management 	 Learners to discuss on ways of involving parents in waste management Learners to discuss with parents on various ways of managing waste and report back Learners to show case ways of managing waste to parents or guardians during school events Learners to involve parents or guardians in establishing simple waste management projects. 	rdians in
Core Competences	to be developed: Critical thinking a	and problem solving, Creativity and	imagination, Communication and collaboration.	
	Environmental education; care for e lls: Effective communication ;learne		Link to Values: Responsibility and unity; learners ar to manage waste	e guided

Links to other learning activity areas: Hygiene and Nutrition, Movement and creative activities in creating messages for waste management.	Suggested Community Service Learning activity: involving parents in waste management projects.
Suggested non formal activity to support learning through application: show casing waste management during school events.	Suggested Assessment: written, oral questions, project work

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Disposing wastes	Consistently and correctly states	Correctly states ways, participates	Sometimes states ways,	Rarely states ways,
in the community	ways, participates and manages	and manages wastes responsibly	participates and manages	participates or manages
	wastes responsibly to limit risks	to limit risks to self and others.	wastes responsibly to limit	wastes responsibly to limit
	to self and others.		risks to self and others.	risks to self and others.
Communicating	Consistently and correctly	Correctly states ways participates	Sometimes states ways	Rarely states ways,
messages on	recognizes uses and	and manages wastes responsibly	participates and manages	participates or manages
management of	communicates appropriate	to limit risks to self and others.	wastes responsibly to limit	wastes responsibly to limit
wastes	messages for waste		risks to self and others.	risks to self and others.
	management.			
Engaging parents	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies, involves and	Sometimes identifies,	Rarely identifies, involves and
or guardians in	identifies, involves and	appreciates participation of	involves and appreciates	appreciates participation of
waste management	appreciates participation of	parents or guardians in waste	participation of parents or	parents or guardians in waste
	parents or guardians in waste	management.	guardians in waste	management.
	management.		management.	

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Care for the environment	3.4 Caring for Soil (10 Lessons) 3.4.1 Planting trees to protect soil	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state the importance of planting trees b) plant trees for soil protection c) demonstrate willingness to plant trees to protect soil for environmental sustainability. 	 Learners to discuss the importance of trees in protecting soil Learners to use varied stimulus material to observe how trees protect soil Learners to observe demonstration on planting tree seedling to protect (the seedlings to be planted where soil erosion is in progress) Learners to plant some tree seedlings to protect soil Learners to share with parents or guardians how planting tree seedling. 	How do trees protect the soil?
	3.4.2. Improving soil	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) Identify materials used to improve the soil b) apply manure on a seedbed c) apply mulch on a seedbed d) develop interest in caring for the soil for using environmental sustainability. 	 Learners observe stimulus material to identify materials used to improve the soil (mulch from organic material, farm yard manure) Learners to use varied stimulus materials to observe how mulch and manure are used to care for soil. Learners to observe a demonstration on how to mulch and apply manure to a seedbed. Learners to mulch and apply manure to a seedbed Learners to share with parents or guardians on the use of mulch and manure in caring for soil. 	What do we use to improve soil?

Core-competence to be development: Creativity and imagination, Communication and collaboration, critical thinking and problem solving.			
Links to PCI's: ESD-Environmental Education; care for the	Links to values: Respect learners share experiences on how to mulch and add manure		
environment	to care for soil: responsibility; learners participate in planting trees to care for soil.		
Citizenship: social cohesion, learners in groups use mulch and			
manure to improve soil.			
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Mathematical	Suggested community Service Learning activities: Learners share with parents or		
Activities	guardians on the use of mulch and manure in caring for soil.		
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning: mulch and	Suggested Assessment: project work ,written questions and observation		
apply manure to the school seed bed.			

Sub-strand	Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches expectation	Below expectation
Planting	Consistently and correctly	Correctly states importance, plants trees	Sometimes states importance,	Rarely states importance, plants
trees to	states importance, plants trees	and demonstrates willingness to protect	plants trees and demonstrates	trees or demonstrates
protect soil	and demonstrates willingness	soil.	willingness to protect soil.	willingness to protect soil.
_	to protect soil.			
Improving	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies, applies mulch,	Sometimes identifies, applies	Rarely identifies, applies
soil	identifies, applies mulch,	manure and develops interest in caring	mulch, manure and develops	mulch, manure and develops
	manure and develops interest	for the soil.	interest in caring for the soil.	interest in caring for the soil.
	in caring for the soil.			

Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcome	Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
3.0 Caring for the environment	3.4 Caring for water 3.4.1 Exploring ways of collecting rain water (10 Lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of collecting rain water in school and the community b) collect rain water at school c) appreciate the need of collecting rain water for domestic uses. 	 Learners to share experiences on ways of collecting rain water Learners to observe stimulus materials showing ways of collecting rain water in school and community Learners to identify ways of collecting rain water in school and the community Learners to improvise means of collecting rain water for use Learners to inquire from parents or guardians on ways of collecting rain water and report back. 	How could we collect rain water in school and community?
	3.4.2 Caring for water reservoirs in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify ways of protecting reservoirs b) participate in protecting water reservoirs in the community c) appreciate the need to care for reservoirs in the community. 	 Learners to observe appropriate stimulus materials ways of protecting water reservoirs (water tanks) Learners to identify ways of protecting water sources and the reservoirs (fencing around, covering, fetching through the tap, regular cleaning) Learners to visit the community and participate in appropriate activities towards protection reservoirs Learners to sing songs or recite poems supporting caring for water reservoirs. 	• How could we care for water reservoirs?

Core-competence to be development: Critical thinking and problem solving (protecting water sources and reservoirs), self-efficacy.			
Links to PCI's: ESD: Environmental Education; caring for environment	Links to values: responsibility, respect; sing songs and recite		
Citizenship:social cohesion, learners work in groups to identify ways of protecting	poems related to water sources and reservoirs.		
water sources.	Responsibility-learners participate in community activities to		
	protect water sources.		
Links to other learning activity areas (s): Hygiene and Nutrition on care of water.	Suggested Community Service Learning activities:		
	Learners are guided to actively participate in community activities		
	that involve protection of water sources and reservoirs.		
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning:	Suggested Assessment: Written work, oral questions.		
Learners are guided by the teacher to actively participate in community activities that			
involves caring for water reservoirs			

Sub-strand	Exceeds Expectation	Meets Expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below Expectation		
Exploring ways of	Consistently and creatively	Creatively identifies ways,	Sometimes identifies	Rarely identifies ways, collects and		
collecting rain water	identifies ways, collects and	collects and appreciates	ways, collects and	appreciates need for collecting rain		
	appreciates need for collecting	need for collecting rain	appreciates need for	water for domestic use.		
	rain water for domestic use.	water for domestic use.	collecting rain water for			
			domestic use.			
Caring for water	Consistently and correctly	Correctly identifies ways,	Sometimes identifies	Rarely identifies ways, participates in		
reservoirs in the	identifies ways, participates in	participates in caring and	ways, participates in	caring and appreciates the need to		
community	caring and appreciates the need	appreciates the need to care	caring and appreciates the	care for water reservoirs.		
	to care for water reservoirs.	for water reservoirs.	need to care for water			
			reservoirs.			
Strand	Sub strand	Specific learning outcon	ne		Suggested learning experiences	Key inquiry question(s)
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3.0 Care for the environment	3.5 Caring For Energy (10 Lessons) 3.5.1 Energy conservation campaigns in the community	 By the end of the sub-strand learner should be able to: a) state ways of promoting energy conservation in t community b) participate in energy conservation campaigns the community c) appreciate the need promote energy conservation in the community. 	he	•	Learners to observe multimedia resources showing ways of promoting energy conservation (light and heat energy) Learners to reflect, think and share their ideas on promoting energy conservation in the community Learners to compose songs, poems, and create posters on energy conservation in the community. Then, pass the message in school and community events Learners to gather information about energy conservation in the community from parents or guardians and report back.	How could we promote energy conservation?
Link to PCIs: ESD:	Environmental Education: car	e for the environment Li			collaboration, Critical thinking and problem es: Responsibility and unity: promoting ene	, and the second
Lifeskills: effective	ohesion: learners in groups shat communication.	re lueas				
Creative activities (r Suggested non form	nal activity to support learnin	in	energ	y co	Community Service Learning activities: engineervation campaign. Assessments: written questions, oral question	
during school assem	bly, in clubs and societies.					

Exceeds expectations	Meets expectation	Approaches Expectation	Below expectation
Consistently and creatively states ways,	Creatively states ways,	Sometimes states ways, participates	Rarely states ways, participates and
participates and appreciates energy	participates and appreciates	and appreciates energy conservation	appreciates energy conservation
conservation campaign.	energy conservation campaign.	campaign.	campaign.

SUGGESTED LEARNING RESOURCES

The suggested list of learning resources is neither exhaustive nor prescriptive. It is important for the teacher to explore the wealth of learning resources, improvise or collect during a field study. The suggested resources include:

- Local environment
- Real objects/Specimens/realia
- Maps
- Photographs, pictures paintings
- Flash cards and posters
- TV/video/films/slides/ Internet sources
- Live Radio Broadcasts
- Vetted digital resources, educational computer games
- Approved textbooks and other printed resources
- Workbooks, Worksheets, Activity sheets
- Resource persons
- Weather instruments
- Artifacts
- Museum/historical sites
- Newspaper cuttings
- Magazines/journals
- Libraries
- Display boards

HYGIENE AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

Essence statement

Hygiene and nutrition activities equip learners with the basic knowledge, skills and attitudes that promote a happy and healthy lifestyle. The learner is given the ability to take care of their own wellbeing as well as that of others by learning and adopting healthy habits in hygiene and nutrition.

The learner shall be engaged in practical activities that promote healthy eating habits and adoption of appropriate hygiene practices. This will enable the country prevent many of the infections associated with poor hygiene and sanitation practices. Chronic lifestyle diseases associated with poor eating habits will also be minimized by making sure that healthy habits are introduced as the children start their education. The subject also covers oral and dental health, basic first-aid for common accidents, safety at home and school and consumer education.

Learning outcomes for hygiene and nutrition

By the end of Early Years Education, the learner should be able to:

- 1. Practice hygiene, proper sanitation and safety to promote health and well-being.
- 2. Demonstrate good health habits that promote the well-being of self and others.
- 3. Make appropriate choices of foods and drinks that promote good health.
- 4. Demonstrate ability to conserve resources in their daily activities
- 5. Practice appropriate etiquette for interpersonal relationships.

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific Learning		Suggested Learning Experiences Key Inquiry Question(s
		Outcomes		
1.0 Health Practices	1.1 Healthy habits (5 lessons)	 By the end of the sub the learner should be a) identify health ha prevent illnesses b) state the importa practicing health to promote wellbe self and others, c) practise health ha promote wellbeing d) appreciate the importance of pr health habits to p wellbeing of self others. 	able to: abits that , nce of habits being of abits that ng, ractising promote	 t prevent illnesses(hand-washing, using the toilet/latrine, drinking safe water, not using excessive salt or sugar, eating healthy foods, adequate sleep and rest, physical activities and exercise, bathing daily) using various multi-media elements. Learners state the importance of practicing health habits. t Learners state the importance of practicing health habits.
Core competence to be de			Timb to	a volue at Deserversibility
Links to PCIs: Health edu	cation, self-awareness			o values: Responsibility
Links to other subjects; Mathematics: recording hours slept, number of times they wash hands. Engage in physical activities among other healthy practices			00	sted Community Service Learning: Guide others to practise good for healthy living.
Suggested non- formal activity to support learning through application			Suggeste	sted assessment: observation, oral questions, checking the journal
Participate in activities held during hand washing day, water day, Present songs, poems, rhymes on hygiene practices during public forums.				
Visit a prospective sponsor school	to facilitate provision of sar	nitation facilities in		
Suggested resources: pictu	res, photos, video clips, cha	arts		

GRADE ONE

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
• name health habits that promote their well being	 name health habits that promote their well being 	• can name some of the health habits that promote well being	 cannot name most of the health habits
• state the importance of practicing health habits	• state the importance of practicing health habits	• can state some of the reasons why it is important to practice	 not able to state the importance of practicing health habits
• keeps an updated journal on health habits practiced	 keeps an updated journal on health habits practiced 	health habitskeeps a journal on health habits	 not able to keep a journal on health habits
• sensitizes other learners to practice health habits		but it is not updated	

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health Practices	1.2 Care of the teeth (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify milk teeth as temporary in childhood, b) mention hygienic practices to observe during shedding of milk teeth, c) observe hygienic practices during shedding of milk teeth, d) appreciate shedding of teeth as a natural process. 	• Learners share experiences or tell stories about shedding milk teeth during childhood.	1. How do you care for a gum where the tooth has been removed?

Core competence to be developed: communication and collaboration, imaging	Learners role play hygienic practices to observe during shedding of teeth ination and creativity, self-efficacy	
Links to PCIs and Values: Self-awareness, empathy	Link to values: Responsibility	
Links to other subjects:	Suggested Community Service Learning:	
Environmental activities : disposal of tooth and soiled materials	Advocate for use of hygienic practices among peers during shedding of teeth.	
Mathematic: counting teeth		
Movement and creative activities : drawing a tooth and colouring		
Non- Formal activity to support learning through application	Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation	
Participate in oral health campaigns through songs, poems, posters		

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify milk teeth tell the hygienic practices during shedding of teeth empathize with learners who are shedding teeth 	 identify milk teeth tell the hygienic practices during shedding of teeth 	 identify milk teeth can tell some of the hygienic practices during shedding of teeth 	 not able to identify milk teeth not able to tell most of the hygienic practices during shedding of teeth

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practice	1.3 Use of medicine (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention common forms of medicine used in our homes, b) state precautions when handling medicine found in the home, 	• Learners are guided to identify some common forms of medicine used at home(tablets, capsules, syrups, ointment creams, inhalers, eye/ear/nose drops)	 What precautions are needed when handling medicine at home Why should we practice cleanliness when taking medicine?

		 Learners discuss the precautions to take when handling with medicine at home (washing hands when handling medicine, use of clean and safe water to take medicine, not sharing medicine, taking dosage as prescribed, proper storage of medicine). Learners are guided to mention why they should observe cleanliness when taking medicine at home and school. Learners role play precautions and cleanliness when taking medicines. Learners can watch a video clip on different forms of medicines.
Core competence to be developed: Self-efficat	cy, Communication and collaboration	
Link to PCIs : Health education		Link to values: responsibility
Link to other subjects:		Suggested Community Service Learning activities:
Languages – role play		Advocacy on hygienic practices when taking medicines
Suggested non- formal activity to support lear		Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions
Visit a chemist to see various types of medicine		
Suggested resources: empty packets or contained	ers of various forms of medicine comm	only used at home, pictures, photos, video clips

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 correctly identifies different forms of medicine used at home can mention precautions when handling medicines 	 correctly identifies different forms of medicine used at home can mention precautions when handling medicines 	 correctly identifies most forms of medicine used at home can mention some of the precautions when handling medicines 	 not able to identify most forms of medicine used at home not able to mention most of the precautions when handling medicines

٠	can mention how to practice	• can state how to practice	• can mention some of the	• not able to state most of the
	cleanliness when taking medicine	cleanliness when taking	cleanliness practices when	cleanliness practices when taking
•	guide other learners in practising	medicine	taking medicine	medicine.
	cleanliness when taking medicine			

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Personal hygiene	2.1 Care of different parts of the body (15 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name materials used to clean the different parts of the body, b) mention the procedures used to clean different parts of the body, c) use appropriate materials to clean different parts of the body, d) clean body parts without wasting cleaning materials, e) appreciate the importance of a clean body for personal hygiene. 	 Learners identify cleaning materials used to clean parts of the body (sponges, pumice stone, face towel, plant fibres, leaves, toothbrush, ear buds) Learners observe a demonstration on cleaning parts of their body. Learners practise how to clean parts of the body using dolls. Learners clean parts of their body (Face, Teeth, Hands, Feet and Hair). Learners are guided to use cleaning materials without waste (soap, water, toothpaste) Learners role play on how to clean parts of the body. Learners sing songs, recite poems on cleaning parts of the body. Learners maintain a simple daily record on cleaning the body. 	 Why do we clean our bodies? What materials do we use to clean our bodies? How can we use cleaning materials without waste?
-		ication and collaboration, Creativity an		
Links to PCIs: Lif	e skills – self-awareness, s piects:		Link to values: Responsibility Suggested community service learning activities:	
English – rhymes, role playing Movement and creative activities – songs			Parental programme on personal hygiene	
Mathematics activi	ty – keeping a daily record vity – alternative cleaning			

Suggested non formal activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions, written exercises
Present songs and poems during parade/ parents meetings/ public forums and other	
events	
Participate in charity activities targeting personal hygiene.	
Resources: pictures, video, soap, water, towel, doll, nail cutter, pumice stone, body of	pil, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, improvised cleaning materials,
lotion/petroleum jelly	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 able to identify and use the cleaning materials to clean parts of the body accurately states the procedures for cleaning body parts demonstrates ability to care for the various body parts use cleaning materials without waste forms a habit of cleaning the body daily can teach others how to clean various body parts 	 able to identify and use the cleaning materials to clean parts of the body able to tell the procedures for cleaning body parts care for various body parts use cleaning materials without wasting develops a habit of cleaning the body daily 	 can identify and use some of the cleaning materials to clean parts of the body can state some of the procedures for cleaning body parts demonstrates ability to care for some of the body parts needs guidance to use cleaning materials without waste cleans some parts of the body daily 	 not able to identify most of the cleaning materials; not able to use the correct cleaning materials for different body parts not able to state most of the procedures for cleaning body parts not able to demonstrate ability to care for most of the body parts not economical in use of cleaning materials. do not clean most of the body parts daily

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Personal Hygiene	2.1 Use of toilet and latrines (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify a toilet/latrine and urinal in the school, b) state why we need to use a toilet in our environment for the wellbeing of self and others, 	 Learners locate the ablution block and identify a toilet/latrine and urinal. Learners identify a toilet/ latrine using charts, pictures, video clips 	 Why should we use the toilet/latrine and urinal appropriately? What materials do we use for toileting purposes?

		 c) use appropriately a toilet/l and urinal in their locality d) dispose off soiled material in the toilet, e) appreciate the importance the toilet correctly within environment. 	, ls used of using	 Learners are guided to mention why they need to use the toilet appropriately. Learners are guided on how to use the toilet/latrine and urinal anddispose off soiled materials Learners observe simple toileting etiquette (knocking the door before accessing, flushing the toilet, disposing off used materials appropriately, unnecessary touching of surfaces in the toilet/latrine; not eating in the toilet). Learners role playon how to use the toilet 	
Core competence to be de			T		
Links to PCIs and Values Links to other subjects:	s: self-awareness, self-	-esteem,		values: Responsibility; respect ed Community Service Learning activities: Guide others on proper	
English – rhymes, role playing			to to be to		
		r use in toilet, waste disposal	use of the tonet in their environment		
Literacy – vocabulary on th					
Non- Formal activity to support learning through application: songs and poems during forums like parents day Participate in planting /watering plants used as toileting materials.		Suggeste	ed assessment: observation, oral questions, oral reports		
Suggested resources: pictr materials	ures, video, soap, wat	er, towel, doll, nail cutter, pum	ice stone,	body oil, comb, toothbrush, toothpaste, improvised cleaning	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 can be able to use the toilet/latrine or urinal correctly identifies and uses the correct toileting material and disposes them off appropriately confident in using the toilet observes etiquette when using the toilet can be able to assist another student use the toilet/latrine or urinal correctly 	 can be able to use the toilet/latrine or urinal correctly can tell why we need to use the toilet identifies and uses the correct toileting material and disposes them off appropriately confident in using the toilet observes etiquette when using the toilet 	 can be able to use the toilet/latrine or urinal most of the time can tell with prompting why we need to use the toilet needs assistance in using the toilet some of the time observes etiquette most of the time 	 not able to use the toilet or latrine most of the time not able to tell why we need to use the toilet. not able to use the toilet without assistance most of the time does not observe etiquette most of the time

3.0 Foods3.1 Food sources By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name the different sources of food in their locality, b) classify food into plant and animal sources, c) embrace the different sources of food in their locality.• Learners identify different food in the locality using ources of food sources of food using co devices, paper, pencils, at	g realia. 1. Which foods do we
 Learners play games on using computing devices Learners can take picture sources and display in cl 	 ar pictures, on omputing and crayons. food sources s. es of food

Link to PCIs: ESD – appreciating animals and plants as a source of food	Link to values: responsibility, respect
Links to other subject(s): Environmental activities – plants and animals Movement and creative activities – drawing and colouring Literacy – names of plants and animals	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: taking care of animals and plants in their environment
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning Visit a neighbouring farm to see plants grown and animals kept for food sources	Suggested assessment: oral questions
Suggested Resources: realia, video clips, photos, computing devices	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify different sources of food from their environment classify foods according to plant or animal source peer teach others on classification of food sources 	 identify different sources of food from their environment classify foods according to plant or animal source 	 can identify one source of food in their environment can classify most foods according to plant or animal source 	 not able to identify the sources of food in their environment not able to classify most foods according to plant or animal source

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experience	es	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Foods	3.2 Eating habits (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name foods and drinks they consume on a daily basis, b) mention their likes and dislikes of food and drinks they eat at home, c) choose healthy food for strong teeth, d) appreciate healthy food for teeth. 	 Learners name the foods and consume on daily basis. In pairs, learners share experfoods and drinks they like an Learners are guided to mentigood and bad for their teeth. Learners draw and colour usidevices, paper, pencil or cray foods that are good for their foods and drinks they cheare healthy for their teeth. Learners can take pictures of drinks they like or dislike usidevices and display in class. Learners can take pictures of healthy for their teeth using or devices and display in class. 	tiences on the ad dislike. Ion foods that are ing computing yons; model teeth. a daily log on oose to eat that f foods and ing computing f foods that are	 Which foods do I like and dislike? Which foods are good for my teeth? Which foods are bad for my teeth?
	etence to be developed	mination and collaboration. Disital literation			
	• Oral health education,	inication and collaboration; Digital liter		values: responsibi	ility, integrity
Links to other subject(s): Movement and creativity – drawing pictures of foods they like, dislike, healthy Literacy – types of foods and drinks			for their teeth Advoca	ted Community Seacy on foods that are mmunity	ervice Learning: e good for the teeth in
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application Participate in oral health campaigns in the community.		Sugges	ted assessment: ke ation, oral questions		
Suggested Re	esources : a dentist or ora	l health practitioner, charts, pictures on	effects of sugar on teeth, computin	ng devices	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 name foods and drinks they consume daily mention their food likes and dislikes choose good foods for healthy teeth keep an updated daily log on foods and drinks they choose to eat that are healthy guide other learners to choose good food for healthy teeth 	 name foods and drinks they consume daily mention their food likes and dislikes choose good foods for healthy teeth keep an updated daily log on foods and drinks they choose to eat that are healthy 	 names most of the foods and drinks they consume daily mentions some food likes and dislikes some foods chosen are not suitable for healthy teeth irregularly keeps a daily log on foods and drinks they choose to eat that are healthy 	 not able to name most of the foods and drinks they consume daily not able to mention their likes and dislikes not able to choose foods that are healthy for their teeth not able to keep a daily log on food and drinks they choose to eat that are healthy

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Foods	3.3 Using our senses to identify food (3 lesson)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention different foods eaten at home or at school, b) identify common foods in the locality, c) look at, taste, touch and smell some selected foods for fun, d) appreciate different foods in the locality irrespective of color, taste, touch and smell. 	 Learners mention foods that they eat at home and at school In groups, learners are provided with an assortment of food items from the locality to look at, taste, feel and smell Learners identify food items according to colour, taste, touch and smell Learners draw and colour food items found in the locality using computer applications, paper, pencil, crayons Learners can take pictures of different foods available in the locality using different computing devices and display in class. 	 Which foods are available in the locality? How do these food items, look, smell, touch or taste like?

	Learners can play games on foods using computing devices
Core-Competence to be developed	
Critical thinking, Creativity and Imagination, Digital literacy	
Link to PCIs:	Link to values: Respect, Patriotism
Citizenship – appreciating foods available in the locality	
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: attend a
Mathematics – shapes, grouping, sorting	wedding or other ceremony or participate during food
Movement and creativity – drawing, colouring	harvesting season to appreciate diversity of food in terms of
Environmental studies – senses, plants/foods in the environment	texture, colour, smell and taste
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application	Suggested assessment: written, oral questions and observation
Visit the market during market day or a nearby farm.	
Suggested Resources:	I
A variety of foods available in the environment in terms of colour, touch, smell an	nd taste.

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 correctly identifies common foods in their locality using their senses correctly classify foods according to the way they perceive them able to classify other foods not within their locality using their senses 	 correctly identifies common foods in their locality using their senses correctly classify foods according to the way they perceive them 	 identifies most of the common foods in their locality using their senses classifies most of the foods according to the way they perceive them 	 not able to identify most of the common foods in their locality using their senses not able to classify most of the foods according to the way they perceive them

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested le	earning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
• Digital liter	ation and collaboration		 assortme identify. Learners consider rotten, w discolour mouldy o In groups wash fru before w water) Learners fruits to o Learners 	to be provided with an nt of fruits from the locality to are guided to tell factors to when choosing fruits (not ithered, infested by pests, red, dirty coated, bruised, or unripe) s, learners are guided on how to its before eating (wash hands ashing fruit, wash using running can play games on choosing eat can use computing devices to or other fruits eaten.	 Which fruits do we eat in our locality? How do we choose the fruits we eat? Why do we clean the fruits we eat?
Link to PCIs				Link to values: responsibility,	integrity
		ne and communicable diseases			
Link to other s	0			Suggested community service	6
	• Environmental activities – plants			A visit to the nearest market to	
• Literacy – n	new words			which fruits are handled and sh parents and friends	hare the experiences with their
Suggested non	formal activities to s	upport learning		Suggested assessment: observ	vation, oral questions
sing songs and 1	recite poems on choos	ing and washing fruits eaten in the comm	unity		
Suggested reso	urces: realia, pictures	, computing devices, video clips, charts			

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify fruits eaten in their community tell how to choose fruits to be eaten washes fruits before eating. peer teach on how to wash fruits before eating 	 identify fruits eaten in their community tell how to choose fruits to be eaten washes fruits before eating. 	 identifies most fruits eaten in their community can tell most of the factors to consider when choosing fruits eaten in their community wash fruits before eating with minimal assistance 	 not able to identify most fruits eaten in their community not able to tell most of the factors in choice of fruits eaten in their community cannot wash fruits before eating without assistance

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Foods	3.4 Importance of food in our body (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state the number of times they eat in a day, b) mention the foods they eat at different times of the day, c) state the reasons why we eat food every day, d) appreciate the importance of eating food daily. 	 Learners mention how many times they eat in a day; what they eat and drink during those times. Learners name the foods eaten at different times of the day. Learners state the reasons for eating food every day (for growth, to provide energy for daily activities, to stay healthy and prevent illness) In groups, learners share experiences on activities that they do during the day that require energy. Learners can draw and colour foods eaten at different times of the day using digital devices, paper, pencil, colours, crayons. Learners can sing songs and recite poems on importance of eating daily. 	 How many times do you eat in a day? Why is it important to eat food daily? Why do you need to eat at different times of the day?

Core-Competence to be developed	
Communication and collaboration; Digital literacy	
Link to PCIs:	Link to values: honesty
Citizenship – child right and protection: right to eat	
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning activities
Mathematics –counting	Visit a school with a feeding programme to find out the number of
movement and creativity – drawing and colouring	times children are fed in a day and what they are fed on.
suggested non-formal activity to support learning	Suggested assessment:
participating in the school feeding programme	oral questions
Suggested resources: pictures of food items and activities carried out by learner	s in a day, digital computing devices

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 tell how many times they eat in a day name the foods eaten at different times of the day name activities that they do that require energy guide others to identify when to eat during the day 	 tell how many times they eat in a day name the foods eaten at different times of the day name activities that they do that require energy 	 can tell most of the time when they eat in a day can name some activities that they do that require energy can name most of the foods eaten during different times of the day 	 not able to tell the time when they eat during the day not able to name most activities that they engage in that require energy not able to name the foods eaten during the different times of the day

Strand 3.0 Foods	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Sug	gested Learning		y Inquiry estion(s)
3.0 F 00us	3.5 Good behaviour during mealtimes (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name appropriate behaviour when eating foods that should be observed during mealtimes, b) state why it is important to have good behaviour during mealtimes, c) practice good behaviour during mealtimes. 		Learners name good eating behaviour to be observed during mealtimes (good posture at he table, serving what you can finish, eating food with the mouth closed, washing hands before and after eating, excuse oneself when eaving the table, clearing one's place on the able) Learners are guided to explain why it is mportant to observe good eating behaviour during meal times (not to be offensive to others, to show respect, to avoid accidents). Learners role play good behaviour during mealtimes	1.	What is good behaviour during mealtime Why is it important to observe good behaviour during mealtimes?
	nce to be developed g, communication and colla	boration; Creativity and imagination	1)			
Link to PCIs life skills - decis	sion making			link to values: Respect, social justice		
Link to other s				suggested Community Service Learning ac behaviour during mealtimes in different settin home, parties, restaurants		
	formal activity to suppor ng songs during school ass	t learning through application: rec sembly or parents day	citing	Suggested assessment: oral questions		
Suggested Reso	ources: assorted pictures of	f mealtimes, video clips on etiquette	when a	eating, cutlery and crockery used during mealti	me	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
Consistently identifies good behaviour during mealtimes Advocates for good behaviour during mealtimes	Is able to identify good behaviour during mealtimes	Identify some good behaviour during mealtimes	Is not able to identify good behaviour during mealtimes

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Le	earning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.0 Foods	3.6 Buying food (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify places in the community where food is bought, b) name foods bought from the different places in the community, c) appreciate the different places for buying food in the community. 	 food is so butchery, green gro vendors) Learners different p Learners' outlets Learners different p Learners different p 	share experiences on places where ld in the community (market, shops, supermarket, kiosk, open air market, cers, hotel/restaurant, kiosks, food name the foods bought from the places. role play buying food from different can play games on buying food from places using computing devices. can take pictures of different food d display in class.	 Where do we buy food? What type of food do we buy at the different places?
	etence to be developed	ation and collaboration; Digital literac	NV.		
Link to PCI Financial lite	s:	has a cost which varies with type of f	•	Links to values: Responsibility	
Links to other subject(s): Environmental studies – our neighbourhood (the market)				Suggested Community Service Lea Visit a shopping centre to see the dif where food is sold Accompany their parents/guardians	fferent types of outlets food

Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application: drama/skits on shopping experiences in drama clubs, poems and songs	Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions
Suggested Resources : pictures of different food outlets, video clips on different food outlet	ts
Suggesten Rebources : pietnes of unified to a bullets, these enps on unified to a bull	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify places in the community where food is bought name foods bought from different places peer teach on different places to buy food 	 identify places in the community where food is bought name foods bought from different places 	 can identify most places where food is bought can name most of the foods bought from different places 	 not able to identify different places where food is bought not able to name most of the foods bought from different places

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
4.0 Safety Education	4.1 Common accidents at home (8 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name common accidents at home, b) mention causes of accidents at home, c) identify ways of preventing accidents at home, d) appreciate the importance of preventing accidents at home. 	 Learners are guided to identify accidents at home like falls, cuts, drowning, suffocation, choking electrocution, burns. Learners are guided to state the causes of accidents at home such as sharp edges, slippery floors, vegetable/fruit peelings, broken glass, uncovered pits, rough floors, poorly arranged furniture, electricity sockets and the naked flame Learners tell stories of their experiences of accidents at home 	 What are some of the accidents at home? What causes accidents at home? How can we prevent accidents at home?

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify accidents at home mention causes of accidents at home name ways of preventing accidents at home reports accidents noted 	 identify accidents at home mention causes of accidents at home name ways of preventing accidents at home 	 identifies most of the accidents at home can mention most of the causes of at home accidents can name ways of preventing home accidents 	 not able to identify most of the at home accidents not able to mention most of the causes of accidents at home not able to name ways of preventing at home accidents

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learnin	g Outcomes		ggested learning periences	Key Inquiry Questions
4.0 Safety Education Core competencies – S	4.4 Dangerous chemicals at home (4 lessons)	 b) mention t caused by at home, c) embrace t avoid ham 	able to: ne dangerous s found at home, he dangers v chemicals used the need to adling dangerous s used at home	•	Learners are guided to identify dangerous chemicals used at home (detergents and cleaning agents, kerosene, pesticides, insecticides) Learners mention the dangers caused by chemicals used at home Learners listen to stories or watch a video on dangers caused by dangerous chemicals used at home. Learners can draw and colour some of the dangerous chemicals at home using pencils, colours, crayons and computing devices.	 Which are some of the dangerous chemicals used at home? What are some of dangers caused by these household chemicals?
Link to PCIs – ESD –	DRR		Link to values:	– re	sponsibility	
Link to other subjects			00		aty service learning activity about the hazardous household	I products with their family.
Environmental activitiesLanguage (listening skills)					back the findings in class	products with their family
 Movement and creat 						
	activity to support learning:	·	Suggested asses	ssme	ent: oral questions	
Talking walls in the sch	nool on dangers caused by cher	micals at home				
Resources: empty conta	iners of dangerous chemicals	at home, computing	devices, photos,	char	ts, video clips, colours, crayor	ns, pencils

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify dangerous chemicals used at home tell the dangers caused by dangerous chemicals used at home peer teach others on the dangers posed by dangerous chemicals used at home 	 identify dangerous chemicals used at home tell the dangers caused by dangerous chemicals used at home 	 identifies most of the dangerous chemicals used at home can tell most of the dangers caused by dangerous chemicals used at home 	 not able to identify most of the dangerous chemicals used at home not able to tell most of the dangers caused by dangerous chemicals used at home

Strand	Sub- strand	Specific Learning Outcome	s Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions	
4.0Safety Education	4.5 Simple First Aid (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, learner should be able to: a) state reasons for carrying First Aid to an injured person. b) Identify contents of a Fir Aid kit c) Practice simple First Aid minor cuts and wounds. 	 out First Aid on an injured person In groups, learners share experiences on what was done to them when they had cuts or wounds. Learners are guided to identify contents of a First Aid kit. 	 Why do we do First Aid on an injured person? What First Aid is done for cuts and wounds? 	
Core Competer	ncies – Critical thinking and	problem solving, Communicat	ion and collaboration; Digital literacy		
Link to PCIs: B	ESD (environmental Educati	on)	Link to values: Responsibility		
Link to Subject	ts		Suggested community service learning activitie	es:	
• Environmen	tal activities		Visit a centre where First Aid is administered such as St Johns Ambulance		
• Literacy (new words)		centres			
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning			Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation	n	
Role play first a	id on peers in science club.		_		
Suggested resor	urces: First Aid kit	i			

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 can tell reasons for carrying out First Aid on an injured person identify contents of a First Aid kit can role play First Aid for cuts and wounds can guide in administering First Aid for cuts and wounds 	 can tell reasons for carrying out First Aid on an injured person identify contents of a First Aid kit can role play First Aid for cuts and wounds 	 can tell most reasons for carrying out First Aid on an injured person identify most contents of a First Aid kit can role play First Aid for cuts and wounds with minimal assistance 	 cannot tell most reasons for carrying out First Aid on an injured person cannot identify most of the contents of a First Aid kit cannot role play First Aid for cuts and wounds

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health Practices	1.1 Importance of breakfast (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) state the meaning of the word breakfast, b) identify when breakfast is taken during the day, c) name food items taken during breakfast, d) tell the importance of eating breakfast as a healthy habit, e) appreciate the importance of taking breakfast in the morning. 	 Learners are guided to brainstorm on the meaning of the word breakfast. Learners identify breakfast as a meal taken after a long period of not having eaten (at night). Learners name food items they eat and drink in the morning. Learners are guided to tell the importance of eating breakfast as a healthy habit. Learners are guided to keep a daily record of foods they eat for breakfast. Learners draw and colour foods eaten for breakfast using pencils, papers, crayons and computing devices. Learners can type names of foods eaten for breakfast using computing devices. 	 What is breakfast? Why is it important to eat and drink something in the morning?
	etence to be developed	I		1
Link to PCIs Parental engage Citizenship –		vith something to eat in the morning.	Link to values: responsibility and unity	
Links to othe Movement an	er subject(s): nd creativity – drawing, colo	ouring	Suggested Community Service Learnin taking of breakfast as a healthy habit in th	
	Activity to support learning assert	8	Suggested assessment: observation, oral	questions
Suggested Re	esources :chart, pictures, co	lours, crayons, computing devices		

GRADE TWO

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identifies breakfast as a meal eaten	 identifies breakfast as a meal	 identifies breakfast as a meal	 not able to identify breakfast as a meal eaten in the morning after a long period of not eating(night) not able to name most food items taken for breakfast not able to give reasons why it is important to eat breakfast not able to keep a record of items eaten for breakfast on daily basis
in the morning after a long period of	eaten in the morning after a	eaten in the morning after a	
not eating(night) names food items that are eaten for	long period of not eating(night) names food items that are eaten	long period of not eating(night) names most food items that are	
breakfast tell why it is important to eat	for breakfast tell why it is important to eat	eaten for breakfast can give some reasons why it is	
breakfast keep an updated record on foods	breakfast keeps a record on items eaten	important to eat breakfast irregularly keep a record of	
they eat for breakfast on daily basis.	for breakfast	items eaten for breakfast	

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health Practices	1.2 Oral hygiene (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify good oral habits that promote development of healthy teeth, b) identify harmful oral habits that damage teeth, c) practise good oral habits to promote their well-being, d) appreciate good oral habits to promote their well being. 	 In groups learners share experiences on things they do with their teeth. Learners are guided to identify good oral habits(brushing teeth at least twice a day, eating foods that are good for healthy teeth and visiting a dentist at least twice a year) and bad oral habits (nail biting, pencil chewing, using tooth picks and finger sucking) using pictures, video clips and illustrations. Learners are guided to keep a simple record on the number of times they brush their teeth in a day. Learners listen to a talk by a dental practitioner on good oral habits Learners watch videos that promote good oral habits. 	 What things do I do that are good for my teeth? What things do I do that are harmful for my teeth? How many times do I brush my teeth in a day?

Core-Competence to be developed	
Self-efficacy, Digital literacy	
Link to PCIs Health Education - Oral health – good and bad habits for our teeth Service learning and parental empowerment – monitor good oral habits and discourage bad oral habits	Link to values: responsibility, respect and unity as they work in groups
Links to other subject(s): Movement and creativity – sing songs recite poems Mathematics- recording the number of times they brush Literacy and indigenous language – vocabulary on good and bad oral habits	Suggested Community Service Learning activities: advocate for good oral habits that promote healthy teeth among their peers
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application: talking walls on good oral habits	Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions
Suggested Resources: Oral dental hygiene practitioner, pictures of teeth showing eff	ects of good oral habits and poor oral habits, video clips.

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify good oral habits that promote development of healthy teeth identify harmful oral habits that damage teeth keep an updated record on the number of times they brush their teeth 	 identify good oral habits that promote development of healthy teeth identify harmful oral habits that damage teeth keep a record on the number of times they brush their teeth 	 identify some oral habits that promote development of healthy teeth identify some oral habits that damage teeth keeps an irregular record on the number of times they brush their teeth 	 not able to identify most of the oral habits that promote development of healthy teeth not able to identify most of the oral habits that damage teeth not able to keep a record on the number of times they brush their teeth

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.3 Use of different rooms in a house (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name the various rooms in a house, b) mention the use of the various rooms in a house, c) state the reasons for having different rooms in a house, d) name equipment and furniture used in the various rooms in a house, e) mention the importance of keeping the various rooms in a house clean and tidy. 	 Learners describe their house to each other and are guided to identify common areas/rooms in their houses. learners state the use of different rooms in the house to maintain hygiene(kitchen for cooking, bedroom for sleeping, dining for eating, Living room for socializing, and bathroom for bathing). Learners are guided to sort out equipment for different rooms in a house based on the activities that are carried out in those rooms using pictures (jiko, utensils, chairs, tables, bed bucket/basins, sofa sets, wardrobe, knife, spoons). Learners are guided to mention the importance of keeping the various rooms in a house clean and tidy. Learners draw and colour pictures of equipment used in different rooms in a house. Learners play games by placing different equipment in their respective rooms using computing devices. 	 How many rooms/areas are in your house? Which are these different rooms/areas in your home? What are the main activities carried out in these rooms/ areas? Which equipment is found in these rooms/areas? Why is it important to keep the house clean
			mmunication and collaboration and Digital Literacy	7
	: DRR- Every room in the l ay to promote hygiene and	nouse is supposed to be used in the avoid accidents	Links to values: responsibility and unity	
Movement an	matching, vocabulary d creativity – drawing, colo	ouring e rooms; size , measurement	Suggested Community Service Learning relatives houses to compare them to theirs	

Suggested non- Formal activity to support learning		Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions	
Compose and present poems and songs on correct use of rooms in a house to avoid			
accidents and promote hyg	iene		
Suggested resources: pictures of equipment used in various rooms in a house, computing devices, pencils, papers and crayons			

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify various rooms in a house mention the use of various rooms in a house list equipment used in various rooms in a house draw a picture showing the equipment used in various rooms in a house 	5	 identifies most rooms in a house mentions the use of most of the rooms in a house list most equipment used in various rooms in a house 	 not able to identify most rooms in a house not able to mention the use of most rooms in a house not able to list most of the equipment found in various rooms in a house

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.4 Cleaning of utensils (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention reasons for cleaning utensils at home, b) identify materials used for cleaning utensils at home, c) clean, dry and store the utensils used at home, d) appreciate the importance of cleaning the utensils at home. 	 Learners mention reasons for clean utensils at home. Learners identify materials for cleaning utensils at home using realia (soap and soap dish, sponge/sisal fibre/piece of cloth, drying rack). In groups learners practise cleaning, drying and storing the utensils (cup, plate, bowl/basin spoon, jug and sufuria). Learners peer teach on how to clean, dry and store utensils. 	 Why do we clean utensils? What do we use to clean the utensils? How do we clean the utensils? How do we dry and store the utensils?

			 Draw and colour various utensils used at home using pencils, papers, crayons and computing devices. Learners open and watch a video on cleaning, drying and storing utensils. 	
-	ence to be developed			
Self-efficacy, C	Communication and collaborat	ion, Digital Literacy		
Link to PCIs:	Health education(Hygiene and	d Nutrition),	Link to values: responsibility and unity	
Links to other	Links to other subject(s): Environmental activities (disposal of cleaning water,		Suggested Community Service Learning: visit the school kitchen	
Literacy and indigenous language (acquisition of vocabulary)		n of vocabulary)	or the house of an elderly person and help them clean the utensils	
Movement and creativity(drawing and colouring)				
Suggested nor	Suggested non-Formal Activity to support learning: recite a poem on cleaning		suggested assessment: observation, oral questions	
utensils in the assemblyor parents meetings				
Suggested Resources: realia (utensils and cleaning materials), computing devices, papers, pencils and crayons				

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 state reasons for cleaning utensils identify materials for cleaning utensils clean, dry and store utensils peer teach on how to clean, dry and store utensils 	 state reasons for cleaning utensils identify materials for cleaning utensils clean, dry and store utensils 	 state most reasons for cleaning utensils identify most of the materials used for cleaning utensils can clean, dry and store most of the utensils 	reasons for cleaning utensils

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.5 Dangers of second hand smoke (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention substances that people smoke that are harmful to our health, b) mention the places where people smoke these substances, c) tell that a person has been smoking, d) state the meaning of the word second hand smoke, e) tellthe effects of second hand smoke on health, f) develop self-efficacy in avoiding second hand smoke. 	 learners brainstorm on substances that people smoke and are harmful to our health (tobacco and cigarette) learners mention the areas/places where people smoke these substances learners share experiences on how they have encountered a person smoking learners are guided to tell that a person has been smoking learners are guided to explain the meaning of the word second hand smoke Learners tell the effects of second hand smoke on health 	 Which are the harmful substances that people smoke? Which places/areas do people smoke from? How can you tell that a person hasbeen smoking ? What is second hand smoke? Why is it important to keep off second hand smoke?
-	tence to be developed			
		oration, Critical thinking and problem so nunication - morality	Link to values: responsibility	
Link to PCIs: Life skills, Effective communication - morality Links to other subject(s):Language- use of polite language in stopping second hand smoking Literacy – names of substances that are smoked				g:participate in "No
Suggested non-formal activity to support learning through application Putting posters on' No smoking' in and around the school compound			Suggested assessment: assess journals ke written exercise	ept, oral questions, reports,
Suggested Re	esources : Flash cards, post	ers, pictures, computing devices	· · ·	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 name harmful substances smoked that are harmful to our health tell of the effects of second hand smoke keeps an updated journal on action taken to prevent second hand smoke 	 name harmful substances smoked that are harmful to our health tell of the effects of second hand smoke keeps a journal on action taken to prevent second hand smoke 	 names some harmful substances smoked that are harmful to our health tell some effects of second hand smoke keeps a journal, though does not record regularly, on action taken to prevent second hand smoke 	 not able to name most of the harmful smoked that are harmful to our health not able to tell the effects of second hand smoke not able to keep a journal on action taken to prevent second hand smoke

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health Practices	1.6 Keeping water safe from contamination (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) tell what is water contamination, b) carry out experiment to demonstrate water contamination, c) mention changes in water that is contaminated, d) state ways in which we can prevent water contamination. 	 Learners are guided to brainstorm on the meaning of contaminated water Learners are guided to carry out a simple experiment to illustrate how water is contaminated Learners carry out an experiment that will enable them observe physical changes that occur in contaminated water (change of colour, smell, presence of foreign substances). Learners are guided to tell how they can prevent contamination of water for drinking at home and school Learners open and play a video on activities to prevent water contamination. 	 What is water contamination? How is water contaminated? What happens when water is contaminated?

Critical thinking and problem solving, Digital literacy, Communication and collaboration

Link to PCIs:	Link to values: responsibility and unity
Citizenship – rights and responsibilities to take care of water sources for the benefit	
of all	
Health Education – Hygiene and Nutrition	
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning: participate in World
Environmental activities – water	Water Day and water pollution campaigns
Literacy - vocabulary	
Non-Formal Activity to support learning:	Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation, oral reports
Make posters advocating use of clean water for good health	
Suggested Resources :charts, pictures, computing devices	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 Tell what is water contamination mention ways in which water is contaminated take initiative to prevent water contamination in their environment 	 tell what is water contamination mention ways in which water is contaminated 	 has a fairly good idea what is water contamination mention most of the ways in which water is contaminated 	 not able to tell what is water contamination not able to tell most of the ways in which water is contaminated

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.7 Re-using water and soap at home (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain the meaning of word reusing, b) mention ways of re-using water and soap in the home, c) make a soap gel from left over soap, 	 Learners brainstorm on the meaning of the word re-using Learners are guided to tell activities at home that use water or soap (washing clothes, washing dishes, washing hands, washing fruits and vegetables). Learners are guided to state how else the water from those activities can be re-used 	 What do we use water and soap for? How can we re-use water and soap? how do we make a soap gel? Why do we re-use water and soap?

Core-Competence to be developed	 d) appreciate re-using water and soap to minimize wastage in the home. 	 (watering plants using water that washed fruits and vegetables; cleaning the house/toilets and sprinkling on earthen surfaces to reduce dustusing water that washed clothes and hands) Learners observe a demonstration on how to make a soap gel using left over soap from home. Learners practice how to make the soap gel and use it for hand washing
Critical thinking and problem solving		Tink to voluce accessibility or dunity
citizenship- social cohesion	mental education on resource management	, Link to values: responsibility and unity
Links to other subject(s): Environmenta Literacy - vocabulary	l studies	Suggested Community Service Learning: advocate on re-using soap and water in their environment
Suggested non-formal activity to suppo	rt learning through application: make	Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions
soap gels for hand washing in school		
Suggested Resources ; realia (bottles, so	ap flakes from left over soap, water)	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation	
 identify ways of reusing soap and water at home tell the procedure of making a soap gel follow the correct procedure to make a soap gel using left over soap 	 identify ways of reusing soap and water at home tell the procedure of making a soap gel make a soap gel using left over soap that is fairly good 	 identify most ways of reusing soap and water at home tell most of the steps in the procedure of making a soap gel make a soap gel without following the correct procedure 	 not able to identify most of the ways of reusing soap and water at home not able to tell most of the steps in the procedure of making a soap gel not able to make a good soap gel 	
Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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2.0 Personal Hygiene	2.1 Use and care of personal items (12 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the items used for personal cleanliness, b) give reasons why we should not share personal items, c) state the procedure used when cleaning items for personal use, d) clean personal items to promote cleanliness for self and others, e) Identify materials that can be improvised for personal use f) Appreciate the importance of caring for personal items to promote cleanliness for self and others 	 Learners brainstorm on items they use for personal cleanliness. In groups, provide learners with a variety of materials used in personal hygiene (examples: combs, toothbrush, face towel, handkerchief, socks and shoes, towel, bodylotion/jelly, nail cutter, cotton buds, toothpaste) for learners to identify which are their personal items. Learners are guided to identify personal items and give reasons why they should not be shared Learners are guided to clean their personal items (toothbrush, comb, face towel, handkerchief) using a demonstration or watching video clips. Learners clean their personal items. In groups, learners peer teaches on how to clean personal items. Learners identify materials that can be improvised for personal care (chewed sticks, salt and old pieces of cloth). Learners take videos of their family members or friends cleaning personal items using pens, papers, crayons and computing devices. 	 What items do we use for personal cleanliness? How do we clean personal items? Why should we not share personal items? What other materials can we use to improvise personal items?

Core-Competence to be developed		
Self-efficacy, Digital literacy		
Link to PCIs:		Link to values: responsibility, respect and unity
Health education – communicable diseases; personal hygiene – by not sharing personal	al items	
Service learning and parental engagement- programme to ensure that learners have pe	rsonal items that	
are properly cared for and replaced when worn out.		
Learner support programme - peer teaching		
Links to other subject(s):		Suggested Community Service Learning
Movement and creativity – drawing, colouring		
Literacy – items for personal hygiene – new words		advocate on the need for having personal items in
Environmental activities – care of plants (for chewed sticks)		their community to promote good health.
	1	
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: present songs and poems on	Suggested asse	ssment: observation, oral questions
the need for personal items during school parade		
Suggested Resources : realia, cleaning materials, water, soap, computing devices		

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation	
 correctly identifies personal items name materials that can be used to improvise personal item tell the procedure for caring for personal items care for personal items tell why we should not share personal items to promote good health can peer teach the correct procedures of taking care of personal items 	 correctly identifies personal items name materials that can be used to improvise personal item tell the procedure for caring for personal items care for personal items tell why we should not share personal items to promote good health 	 correctly identifies most personal items name most materials that can be used to improvise for personal items can tell most of the procedures for caring for personal items can tell most of the reasons for not sharing personal items to promote good health 	 not able to identify most of the personal items not able to name most of the materials that are used to improvise for personal items not able to tell most of the procedures for caring for personal items not able to tell reasons for not sharing personal items to promote good health 	

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcom	nes	Suggested learning experiences Key Inqu	uiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.1 Basic Tastes of Food (2 lessons)	 Specific Learning Outcom By the end of the sub-strant learner should be able to: a) identify the four basic a variety of foods, b) classify foods according their tastes, c) appreciate the different have different taste 	nd, the tastes in ng to	 Learners brainstorm on different tastes of foods they eat In groups, learners are guided to Which 	do the foods you
Core competence					
Critical thinking and pro	oblem solving		1		
Link to PCIs			Link to	values: responsibility, unity	
Health education					
Life Skills- Effective Co	ommunication				
Link to other subjects			Suggested community service learning activities:		
• Movement and creative – matching of foods and tastes		Learners to identify other foods in their locality, other than those presented			
• Environment – plants and animals		in class, and tell their tastes			
	nication skills and vocab	•			
Suggested non formal	Suggested non formal activity to support learning: report on the common		Suggested assessment:		
tastes of food eaten at he	ome		oral repo	orts, oral questions, observation	
Resources: realia, pictu	res, photos and videos of	f food items, computing devic	es		

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify the four basic tastes of food classify food into the four basic tastes identify taste of other food other than those presented in class 	 identify the four basic tastes of food classify food into the four basic tastes 	 identify three of the basic tastes correctly classify most of the foods according to taste 	 identify less than two of the basic tastes correctly not able to classify most foods according to taste

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.2 Eating habits (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention what family members and friends eat and drink, b) identify the food likes and dislikes of family members and friends, c) give reasons why different people like different foods, d) appreciate the likes and dislikes of food of various people. 	 In groups, the learners could be guided to share experiences on the foods their family members and friends eat and drink. In groups the learners identify the likes and dislikes of food of their family members and friends. Learners are guided to tell why different people like different foods. Role play food selection for their friends and family members using pictures or realia. Draw and colour foods that their friends and family members like and dislike. Learners take pictures of their family members taking a meal and present them in class. 	 What foods and drinks are taken by our family members and friends? What foods are liked or disliked by our family members and friends? Why do different people like different foods?

Core competences to be developed: Critical thinking and problem solving, Digital literacy				
Link to PCIs: Health education (lifestyle diseases), Service Learning and	link to values :Responsibility, unity and respect			
Parental Involvement, citizenship(social cohesion)				
link to other subjects:	Suggested community service learning activities:			
• Environmental activities (plants and animals)	Sing songs and recite poems in school forums in relation to eating habits and			
• Literacy (vocabulary on locally available foods)	values			
• Language activities (communication skills)				
suggested non formal activity to support learning: eating together with suggested assessment : oral reports, oral questions				
friends during break and lunch time and getting to see what friends eat;				
resources: pictures, charts and realia of foods eaten, computing devices, papers, pencils and crayons				

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify foods eaten by friends and family members identify food likes and dislikes of family members and friends tell why different people like different foods able to encourage others to take different kind of foods 	 identify foods eaten by friends and family members identify food likes and dislikes of family members and friends tell why different people like different foods 	 identify most of the foods eaten by friends and family members identify most food likes and dislikes of family members and friends can tell why different people like different foods 	 not able to identify most of the foods eaten by friends and family not able to identify most food likes and dislikes of family members and friends not able to tell why different people like different foods

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.3 Meals and Snacks (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to:a) tell the number of meals taken in a day,	• Learners are guided to tell the number of meals taken in a day.	 How many meals do we take in a day? What is the difference between a meal and a snack?

	 b) differentiate betw and a snack from in the locality, c) embrace the imp taking meals and right time. 	n food items ortance of	•	Learners are guided to differentiate between meals and snacks using realia and pictures. Learners are guided to tell when they should take meals and when they should take snacks, learners can choose meals and snacks eaten through pictures, computer games	3. Why should we take meals and snacks at the right time?
Core competence: Self efficacy					
Link to PCIs: Health education (lifestyle diseases)		Links to values: responsibility and respect			
links to other subjects:		Suggested community service learning activities:			
• Environmental activities (plants and animals as	sources of food)	Engage with family members to find out more about healthy snacks			
• Literacy (locally available foods)		available in	the lo	ocal community	
• Language activities (new words)					
• Mathematics – number of meals in a day					
Suggested non formal activities to support learning : prepare and use a personal schedule for meal and snacks time in school		Suggested a	issess	sment: oral questions	
Resources : pictures of meals and snacks available i	n the locality, videos of I	people taking n	neals	and snacks, realia of snacks	and meals

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
identify the number of meals taken in a day differentiate between a meal and a snack able to prepare and follow a personal schedule on meals and snacks time	identify the number of meals taken in a day differentiate between a meal and a snack	identify the number of the meals taken in a day cannot differentiate between a meal and a snack	cannot identify the number of meals in a day cannot differentiate between a meal and a snack

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcor	nes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.4 Grouping of food (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strar learner should be able to: a) mention foods from pl sources within their lo b) group foods according different parts of the p they come from, c) mention different food animal sources within locality, d) appreciate the importa animal and plants as so food. 	ant cality, to the lants that s from the nce of	 Learners are guided to identify foods they get from plants within their locality. learners are guided to group foods from plant sources according to the parts of the plant they come from (leaves, roots, fruits, seeds and stem) using pictures or realia Learners are guided to identify animals in their locality and the food we get from those animals using pictures or a video. Learners can play games on grouping of food using computing devices Learners draw and colour food from plant and animal sources 	 What foods do we get from plants? Which are the different parts of the plant that we get food from? What foods do we get from animals?
Competencies to be deve	eloped: Critical thinking	and problem solving			
Links to PCIs: ESD – en	vironmental education a	nd animal welfare		alues: responsibility and unity	
links to other subjects:			Suggested community service learning activities:		
• Environmental activities (plants and animals)			Visit a nearby farm to observe animals and plants that serve as sources of		
Language activities (vocabulary)			food		
• Indigenous language	• Indigenous language (foods in the local language)				
suggested non formal action to identify various source		ning: visit the school farm	suggested	l assessment: observation, written ex	xam, oral questions

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify foods got from plants within their locality group foods according to the parts of the plant they come from identify foods from animals in their locality peer teach on plant and animal food sources in their locality 	 identify foods got from plants within their locality group foods according to the parts of the plant they come from identify foods from animal in their locality 	 identify most foods got from plants within their locality group most of the foods according to the parts of the plant they come from identify most of the foods from animals 	 not able to identify most foods got from plants within their locality not able to group most of the foods according to parts of the plants they come from not able to identify most of the food from animal

Strand Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods 3.5 Food for school going children (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention foods eaten by school going children in the locality, b) identify the amount of food eaten by school going children in the locality, c) mention dangers of eating too much or too little food for wellbeing, d) state the importance of eating enough food for good health. 	 Learners name different types of food they eat. Learners are guided to identify the amount of food they eat using pictures. Learners share experiences on what happened to them when they eat too much food (vomiting, stomach pains, diarrhoea, stomach upset, constipation). Learners listen to stories and experiences on dangers of eating too much and too little (overweight and underweight) using pictures or a video. Learners are guided to tell the importance of eating enough food. 	 What type of food do you eat? How much food do you eat? What happens if you eat too much or too little food? Why is it important to eat food that is enough?

Core competences to be developed: Critical thinking and problem solving	
Links to PCIs:	Link to values: Love, Respect and Responsibility
Citizenship – child care and protection	
Health Education(nutrition)	
Links to other subjects:	Suggested community services learning activities:
Religious activities (minding others welfare)	Participate in health campaigns related to lifestyle diseases
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: Participate in school	Suggested assessment: oral report, oral questions
feeding programme	
Suggested resources: pictures, charts, video clips	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify the amount of food eaten by school going children in their locality mention dangers of eating too little or too much food tell the importance of eating enough food peer teach on dangers of eating too much or too little 	 identify the amount of food eaten by school going children in their locality mention dangers of eating too little or too much food tell the importance of eating enough food 	 identify the amount of food eaten by school going children in their locality mention most dangers associated with eating too much or too little food fairly tell the importance of eating enough food 	 not able to identify the amount of food eaten by school going children in their locality not able to mention most dangers associated with eating too much or too little food not able to tell the importance of eating enough food

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.6 Good eating habits (2lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) statehow food is apportioned on a plate, b) give the importance of using a variety of foods in a plate c) appreciate variety of foods on a plate. 	 Learners are guided to brainstorm on how food should be apportioned on a plate (proteins, vegetables, starch and a fruit on the side) Learners can observe pictures or videos on correct apportioning of food on a plate (show variety to include plates 	 How do I apportion food on a plate? Why should I use the right amount of food when apportioning? Why should we minimize food wastage?

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcome	es Suggested learning experiences Key Inquiry Questions
			 showing plant protein and animal protein) In groups learners are guided to tell the importance of using the right amount of food while apportioning on a plate (to ensure that you do not eat only one group of foods, to ensure variety, to minimize food wastage). Learners are guided to identify suitable foods that promote health when apportioning using realia or pictures or simulations. Learners draw and colour a well apportioned amount of food on a plate.
Core competences to h Links to PCIs: Health		•	Links to values: responsibility and respect
 Links to 1 City: freath calculation intestyle diseases Links to other subjects: Language activities (vocabulary) Environmental activities (plants and animals) 			Suggested community service learning activities: attend wedding ceremonies and family get together and observe how food is apportioned
Suggested non formal activity to support learning : Draw charts on how to apportion food on a plate an pin on notice board		ard	Suggested assessment: oral report, oral questions
Suggested resources:	realia, drawing paper,	colours, crayons, pictures of food	l items, video clips

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 tell how food is apportioned in a plate identify suitable foods on a plate to promote good health guide other learners on how to apportion food on a plate 	 tell how food is apportioned in a plate identify suitable foods on a plate to promote good health 	 tell how to apportion food on a plate not able to identify suitable foods to promote good health 	 not able to tell how food is apportioned not able to identify suitable foods to promote health

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested	learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.7 Food Advertisement (3 lesson)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) tell the meaning of the word advertisement b) identify an advertisement on food c) tell the effects of food advertisements on their feelings. d) tell how advertisement can influence their choice of food 	 is food poster comm Learne advert Learne advert Learne advert Learne advert Learne video 	ers can be guided to tell what d advertisement using charts, s, pictures, video clips, radio ercials. ers are guided to identify an isement on food from media and audio visual). ers share experiences on how isements makes them feel. ers are guided to tell how isements can influence our e of foods. ers open and play several clips on food advertisements port their observations in class	 What is food advertisement How do food advertisements make you feel? How do advertisements influence your choice of food?
-		ninking, Digital literacy, Communica	tion and col		
Link to PCIs: Life skills (Effective communication)				Link to values: responsibility	and respect
Link to other subjects:Language activities self-expression on choice of food advertisements)			Suggested community service nearby market and observe difference food		

Suggested non formal activity to support learning: Collect posters and	Suggested assessment: oral questions		
newspapers cuttings on informative food advertisements and put them on			
the school notice board for others to see			
Resources: pictures, video clips, computing devices			

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify a food advertisement tell the effect of food advertisement on their feelings tell how advertisement affects choice of food can choose healthy foods without influence by advertisements and guide others to do the same 	 identify a food advertisement tell the effect of food advertisement on their feelings tell how advertisement affects choice of food can choose healthy foods without influence by advertisements 	 can identify a food advertisement with some assistance can tell effect of advertisement on feelings not able to make healthy food choices 	 not able to identify advertisements on food. not able to tell effect of food advertisement on feelings. not able to make healthy food choices

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Safety Education	3.8 Food Safety Handling of cooked food (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention hygiene practices while handling cooked food, b) mention factors to observe when buying food from a food vendor, c) appreciate the importance of observing hygiene when handling cooked food. 	 learners are guided to say the hygiene practices to observe when handling cooked food (putting on a clean container that is covered, storing in a cool and clean place, washing hands before handling food, using clean serving equipment, using protective gear) using demonstration, pictures, video clips and illustrations 	 How should we handle cooked food? What should we look for when buying food from food vendors? Why should we observe hygiene practices when handling cooked food?

		learners are guided to	
		mention factors to observe	
		when buying food from	
		food vendors (clean	
		premises/food containers;	
		vendor wears protective	
		gear; fresh food; food	
		covered/not fly	
		flown/dusty; vendor	
		practices hygiene/ not	
		mixing money and food)	
		• learners role play	
		practising hygiene as food	
		vendors	
Core competences to be developed: Critical thinking and problem solving			
Link to PCIs: Health education - personal hygiene and communicable		Link to values: responsibility	
diseases			
Link to other subjects:		Suggested community service learning activities: Visit food vendors near	
Environmental activities		the school and observe how they handle food and share the experiences in	
• Literacy – new words		class and with their parents	
		L	
Suggested non formal activity to support learning: sports day, games and		Suggested assessment : oral reports, oral questions, observation of role play,	
festival can provide an opportunity to observe learners make wise choices in		observation when eating their own cooked food.	
buying from food vendors			
Suggested resources: protective clothing like gloves, apron ;c	clean food conta	iners, pictures, charts, video clips	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 Exceeds expectations tell hygiene practices when handling cooked food mention factors to observe when buying food from vendors reports cases of food vendors who handle food without observing hygienic practices 	 Meets expectations tell hygiene practices when handling cooked food mention factors to observe when buying food from vendors 	 approaching expectations tells most of the hygienic practices observed when handling cooked food mentions most factors to observe when buying food from vendors 	 Below expectations not able to tell most of the hygienic practices observed when handling cooked food. not able to mention most of the factors to observe when buying food from vendors

Strand	Sub-Strand	Suggested Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
4.0 Safety Education	4.1 Waste disposalin the classroom (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify types of waste found in the classroom, b) identify containers used for putting waste in the classroom, c) practice waste collection and proper disposal of the waste found in the classroom, d) mention the importance of waste disposal in the classroom, e) appreciate the importance of proper disposal of waste in the classroom. 	 learners are guided to identify the various types of waste in the classrooms using realia or pictures (papers, pencil sharpening, dust, bottles/bottle tops, sticks, small unused containers). Learners are guided to identify containers used to put waste in the classroom using pictures, illustration or video clips. learners are guided to collect and dispose waste from the classroom using demonstration. 	 What waste is found in the classroom? Where do we put waste in the classroom? How do we dispose waste collected in the classroom? Why should we dispose waste collected in the classroom?

Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to values: responsibility, unity and patriotism Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to values: responsibility, unity and patriotism Link to other subjects: Suggested community service learning activities: • Environmental activities Participate in world environmental day through poems and songs on proper disposal of waste • Mathematics Activities(shapes of waste disposal containers) Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions	competition, talking walls and prepare a waste disposal schedule to be done in turns by all learners in the class. Suggested resources: realia (dustbin, waste materials) charts, videos clips, pi			
importance of proper waste disposal in the classroom. Learners sing songs and recite poems on the importance of disposal of waste Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to other subjects: • Environmental activities • Movement and creative activities • Mathematics Activities(shapes of waste disposal containers)		Suggested assessment: observation, oral questions		
Image: Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to other subjects: • Environmental activities Suggested community service learning activities:				
importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of disposal of recite poems on the importance of disposal of waste Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving Importance of disposal of Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to values: responsibility, unity and patritism Link to other subjects: Suggested community service learning activities:	Movement and creative activities	disposal of waste		
importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of proper waste isposal in the classroom. importance of disposal of recite poems on the importance of disposal of waste Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving Importance of disposal of Link to PCIs: ESD (Environmental education) Link to values: responsibility, unity and patritism Link to other subjects: Suggested community service learning activities:	Environmental activities	Participate in world environmental day through poems and songs on proper		
Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving importance of proper waste disposal in the classroom. • Learners sing songs and recite poems on the importance of disposal of waste	Link to other subjects:			
 importance of proper waste disposal in the classroom. Learners sing songs and recite poems on the importance of disposal of waste 				
 importance of proper waste disposal in the classroom. Learners sing songs and recite poems on the importance of disposal of 	Core competences to be developed: critical thinking and problem solving	muste		
disposal in their classroom.		 learners are guided to tell the importance of proper waste disposal in the classroom. Learners sing songs and recite poems on the importance of disposal of 		

 identify types of waste found in the classroom identify containers where waste is put in the classroom mention the importance of waste disposal in the classroom practise waste collection and disposal in the classroom. advocate for waste collection and disposal in the classroom. identify types of waste found in the classroom identify containers where waste is put in the classroom mention the importance of waste disposal in the classroom advocate for waste collection and disposal in the classroom. identify types of waste found in the classroom identify the container where waste is put in the classroom identify the container where waste is put in the classroom in the classroom in the classroom in the classroom in the classroom. in the classroom in the class	containers n the e collection

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences Key Inquiry Questions	
4.0 Safety Education	4.2 Common accidents and Basic First aid (6 lesson)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify common accidents in the classroom, b) name the causes of common accidents in classroom, c) names way of preventing common accidents in the classroom, d) demonstrate First Aid for common accidents in the classroom, e) develop responsibility in preventing accidents in the classroom. 	 Learners brainstorm on common accidents in the classroom (bumps, grazes, and pricks). Learners are guided to identify causes of common accidents in the classroom (head knocks, rough surfaces, sharp objects) using pictures or video. In groups, learners listen to stories and share experiences of common accidents they have encountered or witnessed in the classroom. Learners are guided to tell how they can prevent common 	
		acy, Communication and collabo		
Link to PCIs: ESD – DRR, safety and security			ink to values: responsibility	
Links to other subjects:			Suggested community services learning activities : Visit other classes to see what dangers are likely to occur and share	
 Environmental activities Language activities (vocabulary) Suggested non formal activity to support learning: talking walls, songs 			č	
			xperiences with other learners	
and poems, scouts and g	girl guides		uggested assessment: observation, oral reports, oral questions	
Suggested resources: p	victures, charts, video cl	ips, first aid kit		

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify common accidents in the classroom mention simple first aid for common accident in the classroom name causes of common accidents in the classroom mention simple first aid for common accidents in the classroom mention safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the classroom attends to duties allocated in ensuring the classroom is safe and reports any dangers makes effort to attend to some of the things that pose danger in class 	 identify common accidents in the classroom mention simple first aid for common accidents in the classroom name causes of common accidents in the classroom mention safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the classroom attends to duties allocated in ensuring the classroom is safe and reports any dangers observed 	 identifies most common accidents in the classroom mentions most of the simple first aid for common accidents in the classroom names most of the causes of common accidents in the classroom mentions most safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the classroom attends to duties allocated irregularly in the classroom and occasionally reports dangers observed 	 not able to identify most common accidents in the classroom mentions a few of the simple first aid for common accidents in the classroom not able to name most of the causes of common accidents in the classroom not able to mention most of the safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the classroom rarely attends to duties allocated; does not report dangers observed

GRADE THREE

1.0 Health practices 1.1 Healthy habits (3 lesson) By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention healthy habits that promote our well-being, b) state the importance of practising health habits for our well-being. • In groups learners are guided to identify healthy habits that promote wellbeing (wearing clean clothes and shoes, eating regular meals, drinking sufficient clean water, correct sitting posture, regular exercises) using charts, pictures, iillustrations, animations, video clips 1. Which health habits promote our wellbeing? 0 practice health habits that promote our wellbeing, d) appreciate the importance of observing health habits for our well-being. • In groups learners are guided to identify health habits (good health, prevent liness, proper growth and development, prevent infestation with parasites) 3. Which health habits (d) you practise daily? Core-Competence to be developed Critical thinking, Communication and collaboration Lifektils – self-awareness, effective communication Link to values: responsibility; unity Lifks to other subject(s): Environmental education Movement and creativity – physical exercises Lifk to values: responsibility; unity Suggested Community Service Learning Advocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peers Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Make posters that carry messages on heathy habits that promote well being Suggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations	Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
Critical thinking, Communication and collaboration Link to PCI's: Health Education – hygiene and nutrition Link to values: Lifeskills – self-awareness, effective communication responsibility; unity Links to other subject(s): Suggested Community Service Learning Environmental education Advocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peers Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Suggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations		-	 learner should be able to: a) mention healthy habits that promote our well-being, b) state the importance of practising health habits for our well-being, c) practice health habits that promote our wellbeing, d) appreciate the importance of observing health habits for our 	 healthy habits that promote wellbeing (wearing clean clothes and shoes, eating regular meals, drinking sufficient clean water, correct sitting posture, regular exercises) using charts, pictures, illustrations, animations, video clips Learners state the importance of practicing health habits (good health, prevent illness, proper growth and development, prevent infestation with parasites) Learners listen to stories and share experiences that bring out the importance of practising health habits. Learners are guided to keep a record of the 	 habits promote our wellbeing? 2. Why is it important to practice these health habits? 3. Which health habits do you
Link to PCI's: Health Education – hygiene and nutritionLink to values: responsibility; unityLifeskills – self-awareness, effective communicationresponsibility; unityLinks to other subject(s): Environmental educationSuggested Community Service LearningMovement and creativity – physical exercisesAdvocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peersNon-Formal Activity to support learning through applicationSuggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations	-	-	collaboration		
Links to other subject(s): Environmental educationSuggested Community Service LearningMovement and creativity – physical exercisesAdvocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peersNon-Formal Activity to support learning through applicationSuggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations	Link to PCI's	s: Health Education – hyg	giene and nutrition	Link to values:	
Environmental educationAdvocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peersMovement and creativity – physical exercisesAdvocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peersNon-Formal Activity to support learning through applicationSuggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations			ommunication		
Movement and creativity – physical exercisesAdvocate for practising of health habits to promote well-being among peersNon-Formal Activity to support learning through applicationSuggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations				Suggested Community Service Learning	
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Suggested Assessments : Oral questions, observations					
		, <u>,</u> , ,			
Make posters that carry messages on heathy habits that promote well being		• • • •	0 0 11	Suggested Assessments : Oral questions, observat	lions
Suggested resources: pictures, video clips, charts	-				

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 identifies health habits that promote our wellbeing. states the importance of practising health habits for our well being maintains an updated record of health habits practiced daily encourages others to practice health habits that promote their wellbeing. 	 identifies health habits that promote our well-being. states the importance of practising health habits for our well being maintains an updated record of health habits practiced daily 	 identifies most of the health habits that promote our wellbeing. states most of reasons for practising health habits for our well being inconsistently updates their records of health habits practiced. 	 identifies a few of the health habits that promote our wellbeing. states a few of the reasons for practising health habits for our well being does not maintain a record of health habits practiced.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.2 Oral hygiene (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name common problems related to teeth, b) mention ways of dealing with common problems related to teeth. 	 In pairs, learners share experiences on the problems they have experienced with their teeth. Learners are guided to identify the common problems related to teeth (bad breath, pain, mouth sores, cavities, teeth not in line, new teeth are bigger than the old) using pictures, video clips Learners are guided to tell ways in which common problems relating to teeth can be managed using pictures, video clips. Learners listen to a talk by a resource person (dentist/community health worker) on oral hygiene 	 What are the common problems related to teeth? How do we manage common problems with teeth?

Core-Competence to be developed Critical thinking.	
Link to PCIs: Health education: Personal hygiene–Oral hygiene- ensuring parents take their children for frequent visit to the dentist through parental empowerment learner support programmes	Links to Values: – Responsibility, unity
Links to other subject(s): Literacy – vocabulary on common problems with teeth	Suggested Community Service Learning: advocate for good oral hygiene practices in their community
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application	Suggested assessment:
Compose and recite poems, sing songs on the management of common problems related to oral hygiene. Then present to the school community during school functions.	Observations, oral questions and written questions

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 names s common problems related to teeth mentions the management of common problems related to teeth actively participates in sensitizing others on the management of common problems related to teeth. 	 names common problems	 name most of the common	 names a few of the common
	related to teeth mention the management of	problems related to teeth mentions most of ways of	problems related to teeth mentions a few of the ways of
	common problems related to	managing common problems	managing common problems
	teeth.	related to teeth	related to teeth

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Sug	gested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question
1.0 Health practices	1.3 Cleaning the classroom (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) give reasons for cleaning the classroom b) identify materials used to clean the classroom c) care for the classroom d) appreciate the importance of having a clean classroom 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	n groups, learners are guided to give easons for cleaning the classroom. Learners identify the materials and equipment used for cleaning the classroom using realia and pictures. Learners assess their own classroom and dentify areas that need to be cleaned. Learners are guided to clean the classroom collecting litter, sweeping the floor, dusting surfaces like desks and chairs, removing cobwebs, emptying the dustbin, opening windows for aeration, arranging furniture)through demonstration, video clips. Learners are guided to develop a duty rota on cleaning their classroom Learners are guided to develop a checklist which they will use to assess cleanliness of heir classroom Learners can simulate how to clean a classroom using computing devices	 What materials do y use to clean the classroom? Why do we clean o classroom? How do we clean th classroom? How can we ensure that we maintain cla cleanliness?
	etence to be developed ing, Digital literacy, Comm	unication and collaboration	·		
Link to PCIs Education for	sustainable development:	environmental education		Link to values: responsibility, unity, love	
Environmenta Literacy – vo	er subject(s): al activities – class cleanling cabulary in cleaning materi – grading the classes and co	als		Suggested Community Service Learning Learners will initiate and monitor the 'clear program through the school Cabinet Secreta	nest class campaign'

Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Learners will compose songs and poems with messages on the importance of maintaining a clean classroom then present these during school assemblies. Suggested Assessment: Written and Oral questions; observation

Suggested resources: pictures, charts, dusters, cobweb broom, broom, dustpan, dustbin, computing devices

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 identify materials used for clean the classroom. state reasons for cleaning the classroom. clean the classroom. voluntarily participates in cleaning the classroom even when not on duty to do so. sensitizes and encourages other learners to participate in the 'cleanest class campaign' program 	 identifies materials used	 identifies most of the materials	 identifies a few of the materials
	for cleaning the	used for clean the classroom. states most of the reasons for	used for clean the classroom. states a few of the reasons for
	classroom. states the reasons for	cleaning the classroom. demonstrates most of the steps in	cleaning the classroom. demonstrates a few of the steps
	cleaning the classroom. clean the classroom. participates in cleaning	cleaning the classroom. may avoid participating in	in cleaning the classroom. participates, reluctantly in
	the classroom when on	cleaning the classroom when on	cleaning the classroom when on
	duty.	duty.	duty.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
	1.4 Use of improvised	By the end of the sub-strand, the	• Learners are guided to identify types of dirt	1. What type of dirt do
	materials for cleaning	learner should be able to:	found on utensils (greasy, starchy, milky	we find on utensils?
1.0 Health	utensils	a) identify types of dirt found on	dirt) using realia, pictures, video clips.	2. Which materials can
practices	(4 lessons)	utensils,	• Learners are guided to identify cleaning	be improvised to
		b) identify materials that can be	materials using pictures, realia.	clean utensils?
		improvised for cleaning	• Learners are guided to identify materials	3. How can we prepare
		utensils, c) prepare improvised cleaning	that can be improvised.	improvised materials for cleaning utensils?
		c) prepare improvised cleaning materials for cleaning	• Learners are guided in preparing the	4. How do we clean
		utensils,	improvised materials for cleaning e.g	utensils using
			sieving ash, crush charcoal, crush egg	improvised cleaning

	 d) demonstrate how to clean utensils using the improvised cleaning materials, e) clean utensils using improvised cleaning materials, f) appreciate the use of improvised cleaning materials. 	 shells through demonstration, video clips. In groups, learners are guided to clean the utensils using the improvised cleaning materials. Learners can find out other materials that can be improvised for cleaning utensils using computing devices, talking to parents and other members in the community 	materials?
Core-Competence to be de	veloped Digital literacy, Communication and	collaboration	
Link to PCIs:	Eignai meracy, Communication and	Link to Values:	
Life skill-improvising mater	ials for cleaning utensils	Responsibility and Unity	
	nings in the environment, recycling creativity in preparing improvised	Suggested Community Service Learning Visit an elderly person and assist in cleaning to cleaning materials.	utensils using improvised
Non-Formal Activity to su	pport learning through application	Suggested assessment:	
Make posters with messages improvised cleaning utensils	on how to improvise and use	Observation and oral questions	
Suggested resources: egg shells, charcoal,	ash, sieve, utensils to clean, clean wa	ter, basins	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 identifies types of dirt found	 identifies types of dirt found	 identifies most types of dirt	 identifies a few types of dirt found on utensils identifies a few materials that can be improvised for cleaning utensils prepares a few improvised cleaning materials for cleaning utensils. has difficulties cleaning utensils using the improvised cleaning materials. has difficulties cleaning utensils using improvised cleaning material for cleaning utensils using improvised cleaning material for cleaning material
on utensils identifies materials that can be	on utensils identifies materials that can be	found on utensils identifies most materials that can	
improvised for cleaning	improvised for cleaning	be improvised for cleaning	
utensils prepares improvised cleaning	utensils prepares improvised cleaning	utensils prepares most improvised	
materials for cleaning utensils. clean utensils using the	materials for cleaning utensils. clean utensils using the	cleaning materials for cleaning	
improvised materials. clean of the utensils using	improvised materials. clean the utensils using	utensils. clean utensils using some of the	
improvised cleaning material	improvised cleaning material	improvised cleaning materials.	

Strand Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices1.5 Proper use and storage of medicine at home (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify medicines for internal and external use at home, b) Interpret simple instructions on dosage of medicine for various ailments, c) practice proper storage of medicine at home. 	 Learners are guided to identify internal and external medicines used at home (those to be swallowed and those to be applied) using empty packets and containers. In groups, learners are guided to interpret simple instructions on dosage using empty packets and containers of medicine (time of day medicine is taken, amount of medicine to be taken, whether medicine is for internal or external use, if medicine is to be taken before or after meals, for how long the medicine is to be taken) 	 Which are the internal and external medicines used at home? How will I know how and when to take medicine? How do we store medicine?

Core-Competence to be developed Critical thinking, Communication and collaboration, Digital liter	 Learners are guided on how to store medicine through demonstration. Learners role play on interpreting instructions on use and storage of medicine. Learners can play games on interpreting simple instructions on dosage of medicine using computing devices
Link to PCIs: Health education – drug abuse prevention; observing instructions taking medicine Community service learning	s when Link to Values: Responsibility and unity
Parental engagement Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning: visit a local dispensary
Mathematics – multiplication/repeated addition	or chemist on how instructions on use and storage of medicine at home are given
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application posters on the need to follow instructions when taking medicine	a: Make Suggested Assessment: oral questions, observation
Suggested resources: empty packets of medicine, computing devices	

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 identifies medicines for internal and external use at home interprets simple instructions on dosage of medicine for various ailments assists others in interpreting instructions when taking medicine 	 identifies medicines for internal and external use at home interprets simple instructions on dosage of medicine for various ailments 	 identifies most medicines for internal and external use at home interprets most of the simple instructions on dosage of medicine for various ailments 	 identifies a few of the medicines for internal and external use at home interprets a few of the simple instructions on dosage of medicine for various ailments

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.0 Health practices	1.6 Making water safe for drinking (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention ways in which water is contaminated in the environment, b) differentiate between clean water and safe water for drinking, c) state the importance of drinking safe water for good health, d) make water safe for drinking by boiling, e) store boiled water meant for drinking, f) appreciate the need for safe water for drinking. 	 Learners are guided to discuss ways in which water can be contaminated in their environment (human activities-washing clothes, bathing, urinating, swimming and animals- drinking directly from water source, excreting in water) through pictures, charts, video clips. Learners are guided to differentiate between clean water and safe water through experimentation (sieve clean looking water with a clean white handkerchief; presence of substances left on the handkerchief is an indication that the water has suspensions in it which makes it unsafe for drinking). Learners are guided in group discussions on reasons why we need to drink safe water Learners to be guided on how to boil water for drinking through a demonstration or watching video clips Learners can explore other ways in which water is contaminated in their environment by carrying out simple guided experiments, searching the internet, talking to parents/guardians/older siblings/grandparents/resource people 	 How is water contaminated? Is clean looking water safe for drinking? How can we make water safe for drinking? How can we store water safe for drinking?

	 Learners can visit water sources in their community to observe ways in which water is contaminated.
Core-Competence to be developed Critical thinking and problem solving, Digital literacy	
Link to PCIs:	Link to Values:
Education for sustainable development: Environmental education-Water-making water safe for drinking. Health education: communicable diseases- safe water for drinking	Responsibility, Unity, Respect
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning
Environmental activities – water	Sensitizing the school, family and local community members on the nee
Movement and creativity: sing songs, dance	to always drinking safe water.
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application	Suggested Assessment:
Compose, sing and recite songs and poems carrying messages on	Oral questions, oral reports and observation
the importance of drinking safe water.	
Develop posters with messages on water contamination.	

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 mention ways in which water is contaminated tells how to make water safe by boiling. tells how to store boiled water for drinking. mentions the reasons for the always drinking safe water. drinks safe water 	 mention ways in which water is contaminated explains how to make water safe by boiling. tells how to store boiled water for drinking. differentiate between clean water and safe water for drinking 	 mention most of the ways in which water is contaminated tells some of the steps of how to make water safe by boiling. tells some of the steps of storing boiled water for drinking. differentiate with minimal assistance between clean water and safe water for drinking 	 mentions only a few ways in which water is contaminated. has difficulty telling the steps of making water safe by boiling. has difficulty telling the steps of storing boiled water for drinking. difficulty in differentiating between clean water and safe water for drinking

•	• mentions the reasons for always	• mentions most of reasons for the	• mentions a few of the reasons for
	drinking safe water.	always drinking safe water.	always drinking safe water.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.7 Health Practices	1.7Kitchen garden (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify forms of kitchen gardens, b) name different crops grown in a kitchen garden, c) state the importance of a kitchen garden at home and school, d) create a kitchen garden at home and school, e) appreciate the importance of a kitchen garden at home and school, e) appreciate the importance of a kitchen garden at home and school, 	 Learners are guided to identify forms of kitchen gardens (bags, tyres, basins/boxes, pipes, plots, hanging/floating pots, hanging walls) using pictures, charts, video clips In groups, learners are guided to discuss the crops grown in kitchen gardens using pictures, video clips, photos learners discuss the importance of having a kitchen garden Learners are guided in creating a kitchen garden within the school compound Learners maintain the kitchen garden in school and at home with the help of a teacher/parent/guardian Learners can take photos of kitchen gardens at home using computing devices on other forms of kitchen gardens and plants grown 	 What forms of kitchen gardens do we have? Which crops can we grow in kitchen gardens? Why do we need a kitchen garden? How can I make and maintain my kitchen garden?
	Core-Competence to be	e developed	Alteriori gurdeno una piuno grown	
		cation and collaboration, Digital literacy		
	Link to PCIs: Education	n for sustainable development; food aintaining a kitchen garden	Link to Values: responsibility, unity	
	Links to other subject(s): environmental activities – plants as natics – counting, sorting,	Suggested Community Service Learning: parkitchen garden at home and in their neigbourh	

Non-Formal Activity to support learning: recite poems,	Suggested Assessment: oral questions, oral reports, observation
present skits and sing songs with messages on the importance	
of kitchen gardens	
Suggested Resources: relevant farm tools, seeds, seedlings, water	ering can, bags and sacks, pipes, tyres, pots, tins, computing devices

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 identifies forms of kitchen gardens names different plants grown in a kitchen garden states the importance of a kitchen garden creates a kitchen garden assist in maintaining the school kitchen garden encourages others to create and maintain a kitchen garden 	 identifies forms of kitchen gardens names different plants grown in a kitchen garden states the importance of a kitchen garden creates a kitchen garden assist in maintaining the school kitchen garden 	 identifies most forms of kitchen gardens names most of the different plants grown in a kitchen garden states most the reasons for having a kitchen garden reluctantly participates in creating a kitchen garden shows some level of commitment in maintaining the school kitchen garden 	 identifies a few forms of kitchen gardens names a few plants grown in a kitchen garden states a few reasons on the importance of a kitchen garden avoids participating in creating a kitchen garden shows low level of commitment in maintaining the school kitchen garden

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
	1.8 Care of toilets/ latrines	By the end of the sub-strand,	• Learners are guided to mention the	1. What materials do we
1.0	and urinals	the learner should be able to:	importance of cleaning toilets, latrines or	use to clean the toilet,
Health practices	(3 lessons)	 a) mention reasons for cleaning a toilet, latrine or urinal in their environment b) identify the materials used in cleaning a toilet, latrine or urinal in their environment, 	 urinal. Learners identify materials used for cleaning the toilet, latrine or urinal using pictures or realia. Learners are guided on how clean a toilet, latrine or urinal using demonstration and video clips. 	latrine or urinal?Why do we clean the toilet or urinal?How should we clean the toilet/latrine and urinal?

	 c) explains the procedure of cleaning a toilet, latrine or urinal in their environment d) appreciate the need for a clean toilet, latrine or urinal in their environment. 	 In pairs, learner's role play on how to clean a toilet, latrine or urinal. Learners are guided to visit the school ablution block and assess the level of cleanliness and report in class. 	
Core-Competence to be developed Critical thinking, Problem solving			
Link to PCIs:		Link to Values:	
Health education: personal hygiene		Responsibility, respect	
		Suggested Community Service:	
Link to other subjects:		advocate for maintaining clean toilet, latrines and urinals in their	
Environmental education- cleanliness in the environment		community	
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application		Suggested assessment:	
Learners to create posters advocating for the importance of maintaining clean		Oral questions and reports, observation,	
toilets, latrines and urinals.			
Suggested Resources			
Toilat algoning againment and materials	video aline computing devices		

Toilet cleaning equipment and materials, video clips, computing devices

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 identifies the materials used in cleaning the toilet, latrine and urinal. states reasons for cleaning a toilet, latrine and urinal. role play on how to clean a toilet, latrine or urinal. observes cleanliness in the toilet, latrine or urinal actively participates in advocating for clean toilet, latrine and urinal in 	 identifies the materials used in cleaning the toilet, latrine and urinal. states reasons for cleaning a toilet, latrine and urinal. role play on how to clean a toilet, latrine or urinal. observes cleanliness in the toilet, latrine or urinal. 	 identifies most of the materials used in cleaning the toilet, latrine and urinal. states most of the reasons for cleaning a toilet, latrine and urinal. 	 not able to identify most of the materials used in cleaning the toilet, latrine and urinal. not able to state most of the reasons for cleaning a toilet, latrine and urinal. has difficulty Role playing how to clean a toilet, latrine or urinal. rarely observes cleanliness in
their environment			the toilet, latrine or urinal

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.9 Personal hygiene	1.9 Bed making (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify materials used as beddings at home, b) state the uses of different bedding materials at home, c) make a bed using available beddings at home, d) state the importance of making a bed, e) appreciate the need for a well-made bed. 	 In groups, learners are guided to identify the different bedding materials available at home using realia, pictures and experience sharing. Learners are guided to state the use of different bedding materials available at home using pictures and realia. Learners are guided to make a bed using available material through a demonstration and video clips. Learners practice how to make a bed Learners peer teach each other on how to make a bed. Learners state the importance of making a bed (neatness, comfort, beauty, keep off dust, cleanliness) Learners are guided to develop a checklist that they will use to help them make their bed on daily basis with the assistance of their parents/guardians/older siblings Play games on bed making using computing devices Learners to sing songs and recite poems on making the bed 	 What materials do we use as bedding? What are the uses of the different bedding materials? How do we make a bed? Why is it important to make a bed?
Core-Competenc Self-efficacy; Con	e to be developed nmunication and collabo	ration, Digital literacy		
Link to PCIs: Life skills: self-aw		Link to values: Responsibility		

0000000000000000000000000000000		munity Service Learning en's' home and assist in making beds		
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Develop posters on importance of making the bed		Suggested assessment: oral questions, observation		
Suggested Resources: bed, beddings, pictures of beddings or alternative bedding materials, computing devices				

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
identifies materials used as beddings.	identifies materials used as beddings.	identifies most of the materials used as	identifies some of the materials
states the uses of different bedding	states the uses of different bedding	beddings.	used as beddings.
materials	materials.	states most of the uses of different	states some of the uses of different
states the importance of making a	states the importance of making a	bedding materials.	bedding materials.
bed.	bed	states the importance of making a bed	follows some of the procedure in
make a bed using available bedding	make a bed using available bedding	Follows most of the procedure in	making a bed using available
peer teach on making a bed		making a bed using available bedding.	bedding.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0Personal hygiene	2.1Prevention of parasites in and out of the body (6 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name common external parasites found on the body, b) identify common external parasite found on the body, c) name common internal parasites found in the body, d) identify common internal parasites found in the body, 	 Learners name common body parasites Learners identify common external body parasites (lice and jiggers) and where they are found in the body using pictures, video clips, charts Learners name common internal body parasites Learners identify common internal body parasites (intestinal worms) using pictures, video clips and charts 	 How do external and internal parasites look like? Which parts of the body do they infest? What leads to infestation of parasites on or in the body? What are the effects of parasite infestation

Core-Competence to be developed • Learners can search other body parasites using computing devices.
Critical thinking, Creativity and imagination, Digital literacy
Link to PCIs:Link to Values:health education: personal hygiene; communicable diseasesresponsibility, respect
Link to other subjects: Suggested Community Service: Participate in deworming and Jigger campaigns
Environmental education-cleanliness in the environment
Literacy-vocabulary
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application Suggested assessment:
sing songs and recite poem on personal cleanliness to avoid parasite oral questions, students record on personal journal

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 identifies the parasites found in and on the body. states the causes of parasites in and on the body states effects of parasite infestation to the body. states the importance of personal cleanliness in preventing parasite infestation. maintains personal cleanliness practices to prevent parasite infestation identifies individuals infested with specific parasites encourages others to maintain personal cleanliness practices that prevent parasite infestation. 	 identifies the parasites found in and on the body. states the causes of parasites in and on the body states the effects of parasite infestation to the body. states the importance of personal cleanliness in preventing parasite infestation. maintains personal cleanliness practices to prevent parasite infestation 	 identifies most of the parasites found in and on the body. states most of the causes of parasites in and on the body states most of the effects of parasite infestation to the body. inconsistently state the importance of personal cleanliness in preventing parasite infestation. irregularly practices personal cleanliness to prevent parasite infestation. 	 identifies a few of the parasites found in and on the body. states a few of the causes of parasites in and on the body states a few of the effects of parasite infestation to the body. has difficulty in stating the importance of personal cleanliness in preventing parasite infestation. rarely practices personal cleanliness to prevent parasite infestation.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.0 Personal hygiene	2.2Personal hygiene during bed wetting (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention causes of bed wetting, b) state the effects of bed wetting, c) state hygienic practices to observe during bed wetting, d) appreciate the importance of personal hygiene during bed wetting. 	 Learners will be guided to mention causes of bed wetting (drinking too much liquids before sleeping, dreaming, not able to control the bladder, feeling unwell). The learners will listen to stories and share experiences on bed wetting. learners will be guided to tell the effects of bed wetting (bad smell, bed sores, low self-esteem, beddings infested with maggots) through pictures, video clips and experience sharing 	 What are the reasons for bed wetting? What are the effects of bed wetting? How do we relate with those who bed wet? What should one do when they wet their bed?

Core-Competence to be developed	 Learners are guided to state the hygienic practices to observe during bed wetting (washing soiled beddings, airing beddings, covering mattress with mackintosh, bathing daily) learners sing songs and recite poems on bed wetting. 		
Communication and collaboration			
Link to PCIs	Link to values		
Health education: Personal hygiene	Responsibility, Respect		
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning		
Environmental studies –	Visit to a children's home to make presentations (songs, poems, skits) that normalise bed		
Literacy – vocabulary related to bed wetting	wetting and promote hygiene practices during bed wetting		
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through	Suggested assessment :Oral, observation		
application			
Watch animations and tell stories that normalise bed wetting and			
promote hygiene practices during bed wetting			
Suggested resources: bed, bedding materials, charts, pictures, vid	eo clips, computing devices		

Assessment Rubrics

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expecting	Below expectation
 mentions reasons for bedding wetting state the effects of bed wetting states hygienic practices to be observed during bed wetting. empathize with those bed wetting. 	 mentions reasons for bedding wetting states the effects of bed wetting states hygiene practices to be observed during bed wetting 	 mentions most of the reasons for bedding wetting states the effects of bed wetting states most hygiene practices to be observed during bed wetting. 	 mentions a few reasons for bedding wetting states a few of the effects of bed wetting states a few hygiene practices to be observed during bed wetting.

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Out	comes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods Core-Compete	3.1 Eating Habits and Values (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-st learner should be able to a) name foods availab community, b) give reasons for not certain foods availa community, c) appreciate reasons for eating certain types 	o: le in our t eating ble in the for not	 learners are guided to identify foods available in their community through brainstorming, pictures, buzz groups, video clips Learners are guided to mention reasons why some members of the community do not eat certain foods (health, religion, personal preferences, culture, availability)through experience sharing, discussion, buzz groups Learners role play on how to handle a person who does not eat certain food available in their community 	 Which foods are available in our community? Why do some members of the community avoid eating certain foods? How should we handle members of the community who do not eat certain foods?
Citizenship, pro	oblem solving		T : L- 4 - X7 - I	11.11.4	
	Link to PCIs: Citizenship; social cohesion – appreciating that people in a community eat different types of foods		Link to Val	ues: responsibility, respect	
Links to other	• • • • •	01 10005	Suggested Community Service Learning: Learners to find out reasons why people do		
Environmental activities– living with other people Language activities– polite language Movement and creative – role play		00	in foods in their neighbourhood and report the	• • •	
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through		Suggested A	Assessment: oral questions, observation		
application: Sing songs and recite poems on different types of food			-		
Suggested Res	Suggested Resources: pictures, charts and video clips				

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
names foods available in our community	names foods available in our community	• names most of the foods available in our community	• names a few of the foods available in our community
 gives reasons for not eating certain foods available in the community accommodates people who do not 	• gives reasons for not eating certain foods available in the community	• gives most of the reasons for not eating certain foods available in the community	• gives a few of the reasons for not eating certain foods available in the community
eat certain foodsadvocates for eating foods that are available in the community	 accommodates people who do not eat certain foods 	 has some difficulty accommodating people who do not eat certain foods 	 has difficulty accommodating people who do not eat certain foods

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods	3.2 Food Etiquette (2 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify good table manners to observe when taking meals, b) practice good table manners when taking meals, c) appreciate the importance of practicing good table manners when taking meals. 	 learners are guided to identify good table manners (eating with mouth closed, not talking while eating, not placing elbow on the table, washing hands before eating, not picking nose or teeth while at the table, not stretching your hand to pick table condiments or food, correct use of cutlery and crockery, eating with the pace of the others, keeping low tone when conversing with others at the table) through discussion, pictures, video clips and story telling. Learners role play good table manners In pairs, learners are guided to assess each other's table manners during snack and meal times in school. Learners can take pictures or record on table manners using computing devices and share in class. 	 Which are the good table manners? How should we behave when taking meals?

Core-Competence to be developed Self-efficacy, Digital literacy, Communication and collaboration	
Link to PCIs: life skills; values – good table manners when taking	Link to Values: responsibility, respect, self esteem
meals	
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning: Advocacy on practicing good table
Language activities – mannerism, vocabulary on food etiquette	manners to members in their community.
Environmental activities – maintaining a clean eating area	
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application:	Suggested Assessment: oral questions, oral reports, observation
Make posters carrying messages on good table manners and mount	
them in class and around eating area	
Watch children animations showing good table manners	
Suggested Resources: realia of food, relevant pictures, videos clips, co	mputing devices

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
identifies good table manners to observe when taking meals practices good table manners when taking meals assesses self and others practice table manners during meals encourages others to practice good table manners	identifies good table manners to observe when taking meals identifies the bad table manners to be avoided when taking meals practices good table manners when taking meals assesses self and others practice table manners during meals	identifies most of the good table manners to observe when taking meals identifies most of the bad table manners to be avoided when taking meals demonstrates some of the good table manners when taking meals occasionally assesses self and others practice table manners during meals	identifies a few the good table manners to observe when taking meals identifies a few of the bad table manners to be avoided when taking meals demonstrates a few of the good table manners when taking meals has difficulty assessing self and others practice table manners during meals

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods and Nutrition	3.3 Food groups (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) mention reasons for eating food, b) group foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods, c) appreciate the importance of eating food from all the three food groups in a meal. 	 learners are guided to mention reasons for eating food (energy, growth, prevent diseases) learners are guided to classify foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods using pictures, realia, charts and video clips In groups, learners are guided to identify energy giving, body building and protective foods from their environment. Learners are guided to discuss the importance of eating foods from all the three food groups in a meal Learners can take pictures using computing devices of foods from the different classes and display in class Learners can search internet for food items in the different classes of food using computing devices 	 Why do we eat food? Which foods give us energy? Which foods protects our bodies? Which foods build our bodies? Why should we eat food from the three groups in all our meals?
Core-Competen Self-efficacy, Di	ice to be developed gital literacy		devices	
		yle diseases – eating foods from all t	he Link to Values: responsibility	
Links to other s	ctivities:- Plants and a	nimals as sources of food	Suggested Community Service Learning: Learners participate in planning family meals to i groups	include all the three food
		ning through application: Using a of the three food groups daily	Suggested Assessment: oral questions, oral repo	rts, observation
Suggested Reso	urces: realia and pictu	res of food, charts, video clips and c	omputing devices	

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 mentions the reasons for eating food identifies different types of foods in their locality groups the foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods keeps an updated diary showing their daily intake of the three food groups actively participates in planning family meals and encourages others 	 mentions the reasons for eating food identifies of different types of foods in their locality groups the foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods keeps an updated diary showing their daily intake of the three food groups 	 mentions most of the reasons for eating food identifies most of the different types of foods in their locality groups most of the foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods occasionally updates their diary showing their daily intake of the three food groups 	 mentions a few of the reasons for eating food identifies a few of different types of foods in their locality groups a few of the foods into energy giving, body building and protective foods has difficulty in updating their diary showing their daily intake of the three food groups
to do the same			

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences	Key Inquiry Questions
3.0 Foods and Nutrition	3.3 Food and fitness (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) give reasons why some people eat too much or too little food b) mention the risks of eating too much or too little food c) give reasons why exercising is important in physical fitness d) appreciate the importance of eating the right amounts of food at the right time and doing adequate physical exercises 	 learners are guided to give reasons why some people eat too much or too little food through discussions, stories In groups, learners are guided to mention the risks of eating too much or too little food using pictures or videos Learners are guided to identify the importance of engaging in physical exercises through experience sharing, videos, doing exercises. Learners are guided in keeping a record of their participation in physical exercise 	 Why do some people eat too much or too little food? What are the problems of eating too much or too little food? Why should we eat adequate food at the right time? Why is it important to do physical exercises regularly?

Core-Competence to be developed			
Learning to learn			
Link to PCIs: Learners support programs – sports and games	Link to Values: responsibility		
Health education: lifestyle diseases ; importance of adequate food			
and physical exercise for fitness			
Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning: participating in sports, clubs and activities in		
Movement and creative activities	school and community		
Mathematics – counting, right portions			
Languages - new words			
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through	Suggested Assessment: oral questions, observation		
application: talking walls on the importance of exercising.			
Suggested resources: pictures, charts, video clips, computing devices			

Assessment Rubrics:			
Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 gives reasons why some people eat too much or too little food mentions the risks of eating too much or too little food gives reasons why exercising is important in physical fitness keeps a record of their participation in physical exercises actively participates in games and sports activities in school and the community encourages others to eat adequate food at the right time and to participate in physical exercise 	 gives reasons why some people eat too much or too little food mentions the risks of eating too much or too little food gives reasons why exercising is important in physical fitness keeps a record of their participation in physical exercises 	 gives most of the reasons why some people eat too much or too little food mentions most of the risks of eating too much or too little food gives most of the reasons why exercising is important in physical fitness inconsistently keeps a record of their participation in physical exercises 	 gives a few reasons why some people eat too much or too little food mentions a few risks of eating too much or too little food gives a few reasons why exercising is important in physical fitness rarely keeps a record of their participation in physical exercises

3.5 Safety in food storage (4 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify storage facilities for food at home, b) state where to store cooked and raw foods at home, c) mention factors to observe when storing cooked and raw foods at home, d) give reasons for proper storage of food at home, e) appreciate the importance of proper storage of food at home. 	 Learners are guided to identify storage facilities for food (cupboards, shelves, racks, refrigerator, food containers, sacks) through pictures, video clips, charts. Learners are guided to identify areas where cooked and raw foods could be stored using pictures, videos. Learners are guided to mention factors to observe when storing food (clean, and cool place; cooked food covered; not mixing cooked and uncooked food; free from pests) Learners are guided to give reasons for proper storage of food (prevent going bad; to preserve so that it can be used later; to avoid contamination from dirt; to prevent from been infested by pests; to prevent wastage) Learners can search storage facilities from the internet using computing devices Learners can take pictures or shoot videos using computing devices on how they store food at home and share in class 	 What foods should be cooked before eating? What foods could be eaten raw? Where do we store cooked and raw foods? How do we store cooked and raw foods? What is the importance of proper storage of cooked and raw foods?
	acy: Communication and collaboration		
	food storage (4 lessons)	food storage (4 lessons)learner should be able to: a) identify storage facilities for food at home, b) state where to store cooked and raw foods at home, c) mention factors to observe when storing cooked and raw foods at home, d) give reasons for proper storage of food at home, e) appreciate the importance of proper storage of food at home.	food storage (4 lessons)learner should be able to: a) identify storage facilities for food at home, b) state where to store cooked and raw foods at home, c) mention factors to observe when storing cooked and raw foods at home, d) give reasons for proper storage of food at home, e) appreciate the importance of proper storage of food at home.facilities for food (cupboards, shelves, racks, refrigerator, food containers, sacks) through pictures, video clips, charts.• Learners are guided to identify areas where cooked and raw foods could be storing cooked and raw foods at home, e) appreciate the importance of proper storage of food at home.• Learners are guided to mention factors to observe when storing food (clean, and cool place; cooked food covered; not mixing cooked and uncooked food; free from pests)• Learners are guided to give reasons for proper storage of food occurrent; to prevent from been infested by pests; to prevent wastage)• Learners can search storage facilities from the internet using computing devices• Learners can take pictures or shoot video suing computing devices on how they store food at home and share in class

Links to other subject(s):	Suggested Community Service Learning: Learners can advocate for proper storage of		
Environmental activities; storage of food	food in their community		
Language activities; new words			
Suggested resources: Pictures, charts, video clips, computing devices, realia			

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 identify storage facilities for food at home identifies where to store raw and cooked food mentions factors to observe when storing cooked food and raw foods gives reason for proper storage of food peer teach on proper storage of food 	 identify storage facilities for food at home identifies where to store raw and cooked food mentions factors to observe when storing cooked food and raw foods gives reason for proper storage of food 	 identify most of the storage facilities for food at home identifies most of the places to store raw and cooked food mention most factors to observe when storing cooked food and raw foods gives most reasons for proper storage of food 	 identify a few of the storage facilities for food at home identifies a few places where to store raw and cooked food mentions a few factors to observe when storing cooked food and raw foods gives a few reasons for proper storage of food

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes Suggested learning		Key Inquiry Questions
			experiences	
4.0 Safety Education	4.1Common	By the end of the sub-strand, the learner	Learners brainstorm on	1. What are the common
	accidents and Basic	should be able to:	common accidents in the	accidents in the school?
	First aid	f) identify common accidents in the	school (falls, cuts, grazes,	2. What are the causes of
	(10 lesson)	school,	sprains)	common accidents in the
		g) name the causes of common	• Learners are guided to	school?
		accidents in school,h) names way of preventing common accidents in the school,	identify causes of common accidents in the classroom (rough surfaces, accidents	3. What is the simple first aid for common accidents in the school?

	i) tell the First Aid for faint nose bleedingj) demonstrate First Aid fai nose bleeding.	C	 during games/sports/P.E, uneven pavements, open windows, litter) using pictures or video In groups, learners listen to stories and share experiences of common accidents they have encountered or witnessed in the school. 	4. how can these dangers in the school be prevented?
			 how they can prevent common accidents in the school using demonstration, pictures and illustrations. Learners are guided to tell the First Aid for fainting and nose bleeding. Learners are guided to role play in carrying out First Aid for fainting and nose bleeding 	
Core competences to be developed: Self-efficat	cy, Communication and collab			
Link to PCIs: ESD – DRR, safety and security		link to values: responsibility		
Links to other subjects:		Suggested community services learning activities:		
Environmental activities		Visit other classes to see what dangers are likely to occur and share		
• Language activities (vocabulary)		experiences	with other learners	
Suggested non formal activity to support learn	ning: talking walls, songs	suggested as	ssessment: observation, oral repor	ts, oral questions
and poems, scouts and girl guides	-			-
Suggested resources: pictures, charts, video clip	o, first aid kit			

Exceeding expectation	Meeting expectation	Approaching expectation	Below expectation
 identify common accidents in the classroom mention simple first aid for common accident in the classroom name causes of common accidents in the classroom mention simple first aid for common accidents in the classroom mention safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the classroom makes effort to attend to some of the things that pose danger in school 	 identify common accidents in the school mention simple first aid for common accidents in the school name causes of common accidents in the school mention safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the school 	 identifies most common accidents in the school mentions most of the simple first aid for common accidents in the school names most of the causes of common accidents in the classroom mentions most safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the school 	 not able to identify most common accidents in the school mentions a few of the simple first aid for common accidents in the school not able to name most of the causes of common accidents in the school not able to mention most of the safety precautions to observe to prevent accidents in the school

Strand	Sub-strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested learning experiences)	Key Inquiry Questions	
5.0 Consumer Education	4.1 Packaged food (3 lessons)	 By the end of the sub-strand, the learner should be able to: a) name various types of packaged foods sold in the locality, b) identify the basic information on packets or containers used for packaging food, c) appreciate the importance of the basic information found on food packets and containers. 	 learners are guided to name the various packed foods sold in their locality through realia, pictures, empty packages, video clips Learners are guided to identify the basic information provided on packaged food using empty package materials or realia (expiry date, manufacture date, storage, use of product, quality mark like Kebs, weight of contents) 	 Which foods are sold in packages in our locality? What information is found on the packages? Why is the information important? 	

Core-Competence to be developed Self-efficacy; Communication and collaboration; D	Digital literacy	 learners are guided to tell the importance of basic information found on food packets and containers learners can take pictures of food packages using computing devices and share the information on packages in class Learners can search for different food packages in the internet using computing devices and share findings in class 		
Link to PCIs: Life skills; life skills – importance of basic		Link to Values: responsibility, unity		
information on packets and containers of food				
citizenship				
Links to other subject(s):		Suggested Community Service Learning: Recite poems and sing songs during school		
Languages activities - new words		and public forums on the importance of basic information found on food packets and		
Mathematics activities - expiry dates, measurements		containers		
Non-Formal Activity to support learning through application:		Suggested Assessment: oral questions, observation		
make posters carrying messages on importance of reading the				
information found on food packets and containers				
Suggested resources: empty food packages, pictur	es, video clips, c	omputing devices		

Exceeding expectations	Meeting expectations	Approaching expectations	Below expectations
 name packaged foods sold in the locality identifies important information on packets or containers used for packaging food sensitizes others on the importance of reading basic information found on food packets and containers actively participates in making posters, reciting poems and singing songs on the importance of reading basic information on food packets and containers 	 name packaged foods sold in the locality identifies important information on packets or containers used for packaging food sensitizes others on the importance of reading basic information found on food packets and containers 	 names most of the packaged foods sold in the locality identifies most of the important information on packets or containers used for packaging food has difficulty sensitizing others on the importance of reading basic information found on food packets and containers 	 names a few of the packaged foods sold in the locality packaging food identifies a few of the important information on packets or containers used for packaging food rarely sensitizes others on the importance of reading basic information found on food packets and containers