GRADE TWO

OUR SCHOOL AND ITS SURROUNDING

Buildings in the school

Pupils learn in a _______________ (house, classroom)

Teachers do their work in the _______________ (class, kitchen, staffroom)

Food is served in the _______________ (library, dining hall)

Meals are prepared in the _______________ (kitchen, class)

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

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

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

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

Location of the school

Our school is in _______________ village (karai, mwiringiri)

It is found in _______________ location (mwiringiri, hellsgate)

Our school is in _______________ highway (kangemi, Nairobi)

It is near _______________ factory (maguna, keroche)

Our school is in _______________ county (Nairobi, Nakuru)

It is near _______________ market (karai, kayole)

Physical features found near our school

River _______________ passes near our school (nzoia, malewa)

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

Our school is near lake _______________ (Naivasha, Nakuru)

Draw other physical features found near our school

- Quarry
Weather around our school

(Draw a weather chart)

Which day was sunny and windy?
Which day did the pupils carry an umbrella in the morning?
Which day did the pupils wear light clothes?
Which day did the teacher conduct experiments comfortably?
Which day did it rain for a whole day?
Which day was windy and sunny?

Weather symbols

Name the weather symbols

(Draw)

- Windy
- Calm
- Cloudy
- Rainy
- Sunny

Clothes worn in different seasons

Pupils wear light clothes on a ________________ day(hot, cold)
Pupils wear heavy clothes on a ________________ day(hot, cold)
We carry umbrellas on a ________________ day(rainy, calm)
We wear gumboots on a ________________ day
Name the pictures

(Draw)
- Leso
- Scalf
- Raincoat
- Pullover
- Vest

**Effects of wind rain and sun**

Too much rain causes ______________________(drought, floods)

A long period of sunshine cause____________________ (floods, drought)

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

Our clothes dry well on a _________________ and _______________ day

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

Strong wind is called____________________ (wind, storm)

**Topical questions**

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

Our school is in ____________________ village

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

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

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

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

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

Draw and name five physical features found near our school

Draw and name five weather symbols
Draw and name some of the clothes worn during warm weather

ACTIVITIES IN THE SCHOOL

The need to learn

Our teachers help us to know how to read and write

They also help us to draw and colour

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

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

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

Teachers teach us how to care for our hair and nails

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

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

Name five subjects learnt in our school

_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________

Games played at school

List the games played in school

• Athletics
• Hide and seek
• Netball
• Swimming
• Football
• Skipping rope
• Swinging
• Volleyball
• Computer games
Playing makes our bodies grow___________________ and healthy (weak, strong)

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

**Things used for playing different games**

A pupil may play alone or play with others

Draw and name the following play items

Net
Swings
Goal posts
Bats
Balls
Bean bag
Whistle
Rope
Joy-stick
Net ball pitch
Importance of playing
Playing makes our bodies strong_______________ (weak, healthy)
We also make new ________________ as we play (friends, enemies)
Play helps pupils to improve their muscles
Through play children learn how to socialize
Through play pupils learn how to ________________ play items (share, fight)
Play helps us to improve our language
We develop our talents

Ways of keeping our school compound clean
A clean school is safe from ________________ (animals, diseases)
It is good to learn in a ________________ school (dirty, clean)
We sweep our classroom ________________ every morning (door, roof)
We should arrange the desks ________________ (badly, neatly)
We also collect rubbish in the school compound
We should dump rubbish in the rubbish ________________ (badly, neatly)
Our latrines and toilets should be ________________ (dirty, clean)
Our flower gardens and trees should be taken care of
We should cut and keep our grass ________________ (short, long)

Why a clean school compound is good
Flowers and trees make our school look ________________ (beautiful, ugly)
Short grass keep away snakes and rats
Clean toilets and latrines keep away germs
A clean school is safe from ________________ (friends, diseases)
Draining stagnant water keeps away ________________ (rats, mosquitoes)
Arranged desks make our classes neat

**Materials used for cleaning the school**

Name the following materials used for cleaning

Draw

**School rules**

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

Name five school rules

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

___________________

The teacher and the ___________________ help us follow the school rules

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

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

**The national anthem**

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

*Copy and sing the second verse of the national anthem*

   Amkeni ndugu zetu
   Tufanye sote bidii
   Nasi tujitoe kwa nguvu
   Nchi yetu ya Kenya
   Tunayoipenda
   Tuwe tayari kuilinda
The national flag
Our flag has ________________ colours
The top colour is ________________
Name the colours of the national flag
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
_________________
Black stands for ________________
White stands for ________________
Red stands for ________________
Green stands for ________________

OUR NEEDS AT SCHOOL

Items required for learning

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

Draw and name the above items

Our needs at school
__________________ help us to learn (teacher, prefect)
Trees, classroom protect us from the rain and the hot sun.

We help ourselves in the latrines and toilets.

The uniform makes us look neat.

We need food and water.

We play in a playground.

The rubbish and litter bins help us to dumb books, rubbish.

The ball tells us about the time.

The school is used for transport.

How we get things we need in school

The community gives us a land for building classrooms.

Parents and friends give us materials for building.

The government gives us money for building classrooms.

The government sends teachers to the school.

The government gives the school money to buy books.

Our parents buy uniforms and school bags.

We grow food crops on the school farm.

Some schools employ their own teachers.

The government also gives food to the schools in dry areas.

Problems faced in meeting our needs at school

Lack of money to buy books.

Sharing of books.

We cannot learn without classrooms.

Parents lack money to buy uniforms.

Some pupils help themselves in the bush.

Some schools don’t have enough teachers.
Caring for the things at school

Things that belong to the school are called school property

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

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

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

We should not leave taps _____________________ (closed, running)

Pupils should not tear or write on the textbooks

We should not write on the deska, walls and tables

Topical questions

We carry books in our _____________________ (desks, bags)

Pupils need _____________________ and water to learn well in school

Our parents buy for us _____________________ which makes us look neat

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

Most pupils write on _____________________ (tables, desks)

When we play, our bodies become strong and healthy

We should _____________________ school rules (disobey, obey)

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

SAFE TRAVEL TO SCHOOL AND FROM SCHOOL

Basic road signs

Draw and name the following signs

___________________ means stop

___________________ are people who walk along the road

___________________ are people who ride bicycles along the road
are people driving vehicles on the road

**Importance of road signs**

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

They help us to use the road safely

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

We should cross the road slowly

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

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

**Dangers on the way to and from school**

Some animals can hurt us

A dog can bite us

A snake can bite us

We should not walk on places with tall grass

A ________________ can kick us

A goat can hit us

There are hyenas in the bush which can attack us

Spiders are poisonous which can kill us

**Dangerous insects and plants**

Bees can sting and hurt us

Safari ants found in the grass can bite us

Insect bites are very painful

Wasps can sting us
We can get hurt by the thorns
Stinging nettle have leaves which sting
Some plants have poisonous fruits which can kill us
The liquid from some plants may be poisonous
We can break our legs or arms if we fall into open pits

**Our school community**

Pupils I learn with are my classmates

Pupils I learn with in my school are my school mates

Pupils I sit with in my class are my desk mates

Pupils, teachers and workers make a school community

My class has ______________ pupils

My class-teacher is ______________

My best friend is ______________

**Teachers in the school**

Our head teacher is called ______________

Our deputy head teacher is called ______________

Our senior teacher is ______________ and ______________

Our class teacher is ______________

Our games teacher is ______________

Our drama teacher is ______________

Our French teacher is ______________

Our computer teacher is ______________

**Workers in the school**

Mr. ______________ is the school driver
Mrs.___________________ is our school secretary
Mr. ___________________ is the school watchman
Mr. ___________________ is our cook
Mr. ___________________ is our school messenger
Mr. ___________________ is our cleaner

Role of pupils in our school
Pupils come to school to learn
Pupils help in keeping the school compound clean
They also take care of the school property
We have a bell ringer in our school
The __________________ help the teacher when he is not in(watchman, prefect)
The school head girl is ________________
The school head boy is ________________
The head boy and head girl ensure that prefects do their work

Role of teachers
Our school has _________________ teachers
The head teacher looks after all of us
The deputy head teacher helps the head teacher
The senior teacher and other teachers help us to follow school rules
The teachers mark our class work
Our games teacher shows us how to play different games
She helps us to prepare for games competitions

Role of workers in the school
Our school watchman is ___________________
He takes care of the school during the day and night

The school cleaner makes sure that our school is clean

He looks after the flower beds and trees

Our __________ types work for the school

Our school messenger takes letters to the post office

Our school cook prepares food for us

Our school driver drives the school bus

Topical questions

Pupil’s ____________ and workers are members of the school community

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

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

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

Pupils go to school to ____________ (sleep, learn)

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

Some plants have ____________ which sting(fruits, leaves)

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

List the traffic lights and name them

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

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

THE SCHOOL NEIGHBORHOOD

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

People who live near the school are the school ____________ (pupils, neighbors)
Main physical features around the school

Examples of physical features

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

Draw

Communities living around the school

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

People who do the same things also from a _________________ (clan, community)

___________________ buy and sell goods (traders, sellers)

They form a _________________ community (selling, trading)

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

They form a farming community

Others work as:

- Teachers
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Government workers

People who speak the same language also form a community

Needs of the people living around the school

People in a community need the following

- Food
- Clothes
- Clean water
- Houses
- Hospitals
- Schools
• Security
• Transport

Name the basic needs

• Shelter
• Clothes
• Food

How people around the school meet their needs

People work in order to get the things they need

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

We buy vegetables from the _______________ (market, shop)

Many people collect _______________ water (flowing, rain)

Others get water from rivers, lakes or boreholes

When people are sick they go to the hospital

Police officers maintain _______________ (law, fights)

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

The government employs and pays teachers

Some people build houses to live in or rent the houses

THE SCHOOL NEIGHBOURHOOD

Social activities in the school neighborhood

People living together form a society

The things we do together are known as social activities

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

Examples of social activities

Worship

Song and dances
Games and sports

Worship

People meet to ______________ together (pray, fight)
Christians pray in __________
Muslims pray in __________
Hindus pray in _______________
Muslims worship in _______________ (Sundays, Fridays)
Christians worship on a ____________ (Friday, Sunday)
Draw a church and a mosque

Songs and dances

Singing and dancing brings us together
It makes us healthy and _______________ (unhappy, happy)
We sing and dance during ___________ (sleep, celebrations)
Pupils sing and dance during drama and _______________ festivals (music, fighting)
We sing and dance during happy occasions like

___________
___________
We sing during sad occasions like

___________
(Wedding, funeral, birthday)

GAMES AND SPORTS

Games and sports make our bodies strong and __________ (weak, healthy)
When we play we make new ____________ (enemies, friends)
___________ was a game played in the past (football, wrestling)
Name the games played at school
Name the games that were played in the past

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

**Topical questions**

Draw and name four physical features near your school

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

We get water from___________ (wells, class)

We dance and dance during___________ (sleep, celebrations)

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

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

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

Hindus worship in a ____________ (mosque, temple)

Name three games played in your school neighborhood

___________

___________

Hills and valleys are ________ features (physical true)

**CHILD PROTECTION**

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

A right to be given food
A right to education
A right to parental care and love
A right to health care
A right to proper _______ (clothing, beating)
A right to live in a _________ (bush, house)
A right to have a name
A right to ________ (life, death)

Child abuse at home

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

Giving children heavy work
Parents hurt by _________ the children (beating, loving)
Boys look after the cows instead of going to _________ (church, school)
Girls look after babies instead of going to _________ (church, school)
Children working for money are also child labour
Parents refuse to take their sick children to _________ (hospital, church)
Parents send children to sell things at the market
Parents do not allow the children to _________ with others (play, eat)
Parents refuse to give their children ________ (food, soil)

Child abuse at school

Caning can _________ the children (hurt, educate)
Locking pupils out of the _________ (class, church)
Forcing pupils to work in the Shamba
Sending pupils to the market
Teachers make pupils to walk on their knees
Some teachers make pupils to work for them
Some teachers are unkind to pupils who get ______ marks (low, high)
Some pupils treat other pupils badly

Protecting children from child abuse

All children need to be protected from abuse
People who abuse children should be reported to the _______ (police, watchman)
Children should not be given ________ work (heavy, light)
Teachers should correct pupils with love
Pupils should not work for the teachers
Children should be allowed to _________ with other children (fight, play)
Children should be taken to _________ (market, school)
Children should be given food and ________ (clothes, stones)
Sick children should be taken to hospital
All children should be taught their rights

Topical questions

Children gave a right to be given__________ (clothes, stones)
Children who is not given food looks ___________ (weak, happy)
Children who are not allowed to play are ___________ (healthy, unhappy)
People who abuse children should be reported to the _______ (police, watchman)
_______ and teachers should protect children (parents, strangers)
Teachers can hurt the pupils by ________them (caning, loving)
Free primary education gives us a right to ________ (health, education)

RESOURCES IN THE LOCATION
The main resources

Resources are things we can use to meet our needs

They are things we use to make our lives better

The main resources

Crops

Animals

Fish and honey

Draw

A fish

A cabbage

A banana

CROPS

Are plants that we grow to give us food or money

Examples of crops

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

Draw cabbages, maize, bean, pineapple, sugarcane crops

ANIMALS

Animals kept at home are called _______ animals

Animals found in the forest are called_____ animals
Domestic animals

- Cows
- Donkey
- Camel
- Sheep
- Bull
- Pig
- Goat
- Hen
- Duck
- Turkey

A _______ and_________ carry heavy loads

A cow gives us _______ and___________

We get wool from a ___________ (sheep, pig)

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

A ___________ guards our home (dog, donkey)

Wild animals

- Lion
- Buffalo
- Leopard
- Ostrich
- Zebra
- Elephant
- Monkey
- Crocodile
- Giraffe
- Hyena
**Fish and honey**

Fish lives in rivers, ponds and lakes

Bees live in hives

We get honey from bees

Draw a fish and a pond

Draw beehives and some bees

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

**Importance of resources found in the location**

We need to take care of resources in our location

**Crops**

We grow some of the crops for food

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

Some parts of food are used as feeds for animals

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

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

Tea, coffee, pyrethrum are examples of cash crops

**Importance of domestic animals**

Cows give us milk and _______ (meat, stones)

Hens give us _________ (feathers, eggs)

Donkeys and _____ carry heavy loads (dog, camels)

A _______ guards our home at night (dog, donkey)
We use oxen and ____ to plough our lands (sheep, donkey)

Cats keep away_______ (rats, goats)

Sheep gives us ______ (wool, feathers)

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

**Importance of wild animals**

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

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

_______ kill wild animals (poachers, game ranger)

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

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

Draw and name three wild animals

**Importance of fish and honey**

We catch fish for ________ (food, clothing)

People living near the lakes are__________ (fishermen teachers)

We sell fish to get ____________ (money, water)

Fish lives in _________ (water, house)

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

Bees live in _________ (bee hives, boxes)

Bees give us _________ (water, honey)

We sell honey to get __________ (money, hives)

Honey is also used as__________ (medicine, water)

Honey is spread on bread to make it taste___________ (good, bad)
**Topical questions**

Crops grown for food are ________crops (food, cash)

A ________guards our home (donkey, dog)

We get wool from a ________ (sheep, cow)

Tea and coffee are ________crops (food, cash)

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

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

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

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

Cows kept for milk are called_______animals (dairy, milk)

Cows kept for meat are called_________ (meat, beef)

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

**Market centers in our location**

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

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

In the market centers there are shops

Some market places are big and others are small

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

**Thing sold in the market**

- Potatoes
- Maize
- Beans
- Tomatoes
- Cabbages

Animal products sold in the market
ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOCATION

Administrative units in the locations

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

Many villages make a ____________ (location, sub location)

Any sub locations make a ______________ (location, village)

People in towns live in __________ (estates, villages)

Our school is in __________ location

Our school is in __________ sub location

Order of administration in the location

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative unit</th>
<th>leader</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub location</td>
<td>assistant chief</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Role of a village elder

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

Our village is called _______

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

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

They tell people to live ________ (happily, fighting)

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

Roles of an assistant chief

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

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

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

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

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

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

Roles of the chief

The head of a location is ____________ (chief, sub chief)
People go to the chief to ___________ their problems (solve, harden)

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

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

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

Chiefs help to fight bhang and _________ (soda, chang’aa)

________tells people to obey the law (farmer, chief)

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

A clean environment keeps away ______ (people diseases)

**Topical questions**

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

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

Our school is in _________location

The leader of a location is ________

When we have problems in the village we tell the ________

The chief tells people about the dangers of _________

A location is divided in to __________

The smallest administrative unit is the ____________

The head of a sub location is ________

Many villages make a __________

The ___________leads people in planting trees

Trees give us __________

A ____________tells people about the government

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