



CREAMHILL SCHOOLS – MULAGO

PRIMARY THREE

LIT II

Dear Parent/Guardian;

Below is part of the work that was left to complete term one's work. Encourage the child to copy the notes into their class work books and later attempt the questions that follow.

LITERACY 1B

Importance/uses of air

- Air supports burning (oxygen).
- Air is used for transport (Aeroplanes).
- Wind is a source of power to drive wind mills.
- Air is used in germination (oxygen).
- Carbon dioxide is used to preserve drinks.
- Air is used in winnowing seeds.
- Butane gas is used in gas cookers.
- Air is used by birds to fly.
- Wind helps in crop pollination.
- Wind helps in seed dispersal
- Animals breathe in air.
- Moving air helps to cool our bodies.
- Wind sails boats/ships/paper kites.
- Carbondioxide is used in fire extinguishers
- Wind is used for flying kites

Places where we find fire extinguishers

- Petrol stations
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Banks
- Hotels
- Homes
- Cars

ACTIVITY

- 1) Name the type of air used in preserving food.
- 2) Which type of air supports burning?
- 3) Give three uses of air.
- 4) Name the gas used in fire extinguishers.
- 5) Mention 4 places where we find fire extinguishers.

Dangers of strong winds

- Strong wind carries away top soil.
- strong winds break boats/ ships on water (destroy property)
(They break down crops and house).
- Wind spreads diseases e.g flu, measles mumps/tuberculosis etc.
- Wind raises dust, spoiling our eyes and environment as well.
- Strong wind blows off people's houses
- Strong winds can capsize boats

ACTIVITY

- 1) What do we call moving air?
- 2) Mention two diseases spread by air.
- 3) Give three dangers of wind to people.

b) The sun

- Biggest star.
- Hottest star.
- It rises from the east every morning.
- The sun sets in the west every evening.
- The sun produces a lot of heat.
- It also produces light

Uses of the sun (importance of the sun)

- The sun provides heat.
- The sun provided light.
- The sun's heat dries clothes/seeds.
- It is a source of solar energy.
- Sunlight is used during photosynthesis.
- The sun helps in formation of rainfall.
- The sun helps living things to grow.
- The sun helps our bodies to make vitamin D

Dangers of the sun

- Too much sunshine dries crops in the garden.
- Too much sunshine dries water bodies.
- Too much sunshine leads to drought.
- Sunny weather makes animals thirsty.
- Strong sunshine has rays which can cause skin cancer.
- The sun spoils our eyes if you look at it directly.

ACTIVITY

- 1) Name the hottest star.
- 2) Where does the sunrise from?
- 3) Name the type of vitamin we get from the sun?
- 4) Name the source of energy got from the sun.
- 5) Give two uses of sun.

Shadows and opaque objects

What is a shadow?

A shadow is a dark shape formed when light is blocked by an opaque object.

What is an opaque object?

An opaque object is an object that does not allow light to pass through.

- Shadows are longer in the morning and evening.
- Shadows are shorter at mid-day and noon.

Parts of a shadow

- Umbra – the darker part of a shadow
- Penumbra – the lighter part of a shadow

Importance of shadows in our environment

- Tells time
- Gives us shade

A shadow in the morning



A shadow at noon



A shadow in the evening



ACTIVITY

- 1) What is a shadow?
- 2) What are opaque objects?
- 3) Give one use of shadows to people.
- 4) When is the shadow of an object shorter?

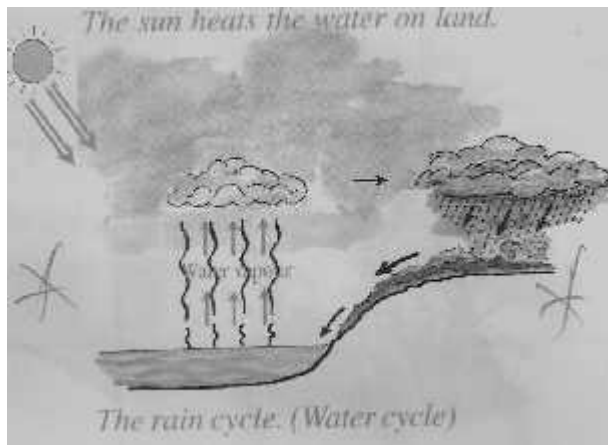
TOPICAL QUESTIONS

- 1) Draw and name any three properties of air.
- 2) Which part of air supports burning?
- 3) Why is carbon dioxide used to put out fire?
- 4) Where will a shadow of a person be when the sun is in the west?
- 5) Name two things that can be moved by air.
- 6) Give two dangers of wind.
- 7) Give two uses of sun to
 - a) people
 - b) plants
- 8) Where does the sun rise from?
- 9) What causes day and night?
- 10) Name two types of clouds.
- 11) What do we call dark clouds that bring rain?
- 12) What is the main natural source of water?

WATER

a) How rain is formed:

Water/rain cycle



The sun **heats** the water body

Water **evaporates** to form water vapour

Water vapour rises and **condenses** to form nimbus clouds

Clouds become heavy, lower down and **melt** to form rainfall

ACTIVITY

- 1)What is the use of sun in the rain cycle?
- 2)Which clouds give us rain?
- 3)Name the processes that take place in the rain cycle.
- 4)In four sentences, explain how rain is formed.

RAIN (Formation of raindrops)

Rain is the main natural source of water.

Rain is formed from clouds.

Importance of rain

- Rain provides water for drinking.
- For washing.
- For watering plants.
- For softening soil to ease plant growth.
- Rainfall washes away dust from air
- It cools down temperature.
- It reduces dust on murram roads.

watering plants



Water for drinking



ACTIVITY

- 1) Identify the main natural source of water
- 2)Give four uses of rain to plants and animals.
- 3)In which season do farmers plant their crops?

Dangers of heavy rainfall

- Leads to soil erosion.
- Lightning can strike people and other animals.
- It breaks down houses and crops.
- It leads to floods.
- It makes murrum roads muddy

Solutions to the above problems

- By practicing better methods of farming
- By putting lightning conductors on the roofs
- Planting trees to act as wind breaks
- To avoid swamp drainage
- Tarmacing roads

ACTIVITY

1) Give three dangers of rain rainfall.

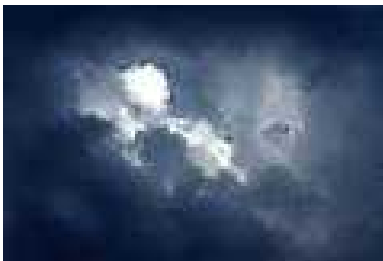
2) Mention ways of controlling :

- Soil erosion
- Floods
- Lightning

CLOUDS

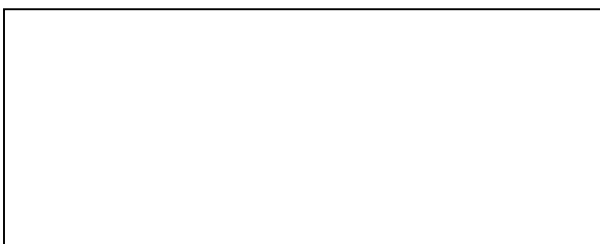
There are four types of clouds namely:-

- Nimbus clouds



- Cirrus clouds
- Stratus clouds
- Cumulus clouds

NOTE PHOTO COPY TYPES OF CLOUDS



Cirrus - are the furthest/highest clouds.

Stratus - clouds are commonly dark grey and sometimes cause drizzles.

Cumulus clouds commonly white in colour.

Cumulo - nimbus clouds – bring rain/storms.

Nimbus clouds - bring steady rainfall.

ACTIVITY

- 1) Which clouds bring steady rainfall?
- 2) Name the clouds that cause drizzles.
- 3) Mention the highest clouds

How clouds affect the environment:

- Nimbus clouds bring steady rains.
- A cloudy weather brings a low temperature.
- Cumulus clouds bring a clear day

Dangers of clouds

- They cause lightning
- They bring heavy rain fall which cause floods
- Clouds cause accidents to people who use air transport.

ACTIVITY

- 1) Mention two effects of clouds to the environment.
- 2) Give two dangers of clouds to people.

How rain is measured

- A rain gauge is the weather instrument for measuring rain.

ACTIVITY

- Name the different parts of a rain gauge.
- Give the functions of the different parts of the rain gauge
- Draw and colour a rain gauge.
- Where should a rain gauge be placed?
- Why is a rain gauge important to a farmer?

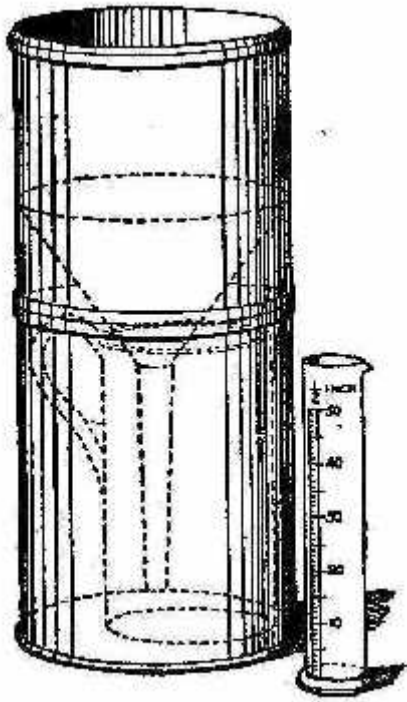


FIG. 15L.—Standard rain-gauge.

The main natural source of water

- Rain

Other natural sources of water

- Lakes - Streams
- Rives - Oceans

Artificial sources of water.

- Bore holes - valley dams
- Ponds - springs

ACTIVITY

- 1) Name the main natural source of water.
- 2) Identify two other natural sources of water.
- 3) Mention two artificial sources of water.
- 4) Name the instrument used to measure rainfall.
- 5) Identify two ways of harvesting water.
- 6) Mention two ways of maintaining water sources.

Managing Water

- 1) Importance of water

To people

- For cooking
- For washing clothes
- For drinking
- For washing utensils

To plants

- It helps plants to make their own food
- It helps the seeds to germinate

ACTIVITY

- 1) Give three importance of water to people
- 2) Mention two uses of water to plants

Water harvesting

Water can be harvested by using

- Tanks
- Buckets
- Basins
- Digging valley dams
- Jerrycans

Maintenance of water sources

Repairing the damages

Fencing the water sources

Cleaning water sources

Avoid dumping wastes in water sources

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

- 1) Name any three types of cloud.
- 2) Identify the main natural source of water.
- 3) In which season take place?
- 4) Name two ways in which people can control floods.
- 5) Identify two ways of harvesting water.
- 6) Give two uses of water to plants.
- 7) Name the instrument used to measure rainfall.
- 8) Mention three ways of maintaining water sources.