



HOPE HAVEN
SCHOOL

PRIMARY ONE SOCIAL STUDIES

TERM TWO WORKBOOK

Student Name:

Academic Year: _____

UNIT FIVE: CLEANLINESS AT HOME AND AT SCHOOL

Lesson 1: Things and places we clean at home

1. Fill in the missing letters to get the names of things and places we clean at home.

A. latr ____ ne

B. c ____ mpound

C. kitch ____ n

D. dis ____ es

E. ho ____ se

F. t ____ bles

G. ch ____ irs

H. ____ indows

I. doo ____ s

J. p ____ ates

K. c ____ ps

L. j ____ g

2. Draw these things we clean at home.

Table	Chair	Jug	Cup

Lesson 2: Ways of cleaning the compound

1. Let's match the ways of cleaning the compound.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a). Slashing | rubbish in a pit |
| (b). Planting | rubbish |
| (c). Collecting | broken bottles |
| (d). Picking | grass |
| (e). Throwing | flowers |

2. We _____ plates and cups to make them clean.

3. Name the tools we use to clean the compound.



4. We clean our house by _____ or _____

(slashing, sweeping, cleaning, mopping)

5. Choose the colors and paint your house



Lesson 3: Examples of domestic waste

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



Mention any eight examples of domestic waste you know, including those shown above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

2. Give the three forms of domestic animal waste.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

3. We feed left over food to animals such as _____
(cow, horse, sheep, pigs)

4. Cow dung and chicken droppings are used as _____
(food, money, manure)

Lesson 4: Domestic Waste



5. Suggest 7 good ways of dumping domestic waste according to the pictures above.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Lesson 5: Why do we clean things at home?

1. Complete the table below sensibly.

What we clean	Why we clean it
our latrine	to stop bad _____
windows and doors	to remove _____
plates and cups	to kill _____
the compound	to remove _____
tables and chairs	to remove dust and _____

2. What are they doing?

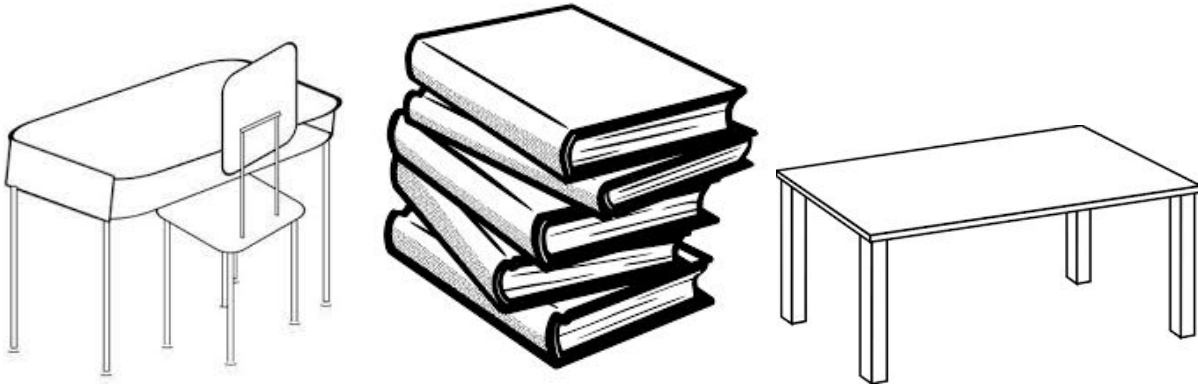


What is he doing?



What is he doing?

Lesson 6: Things we clean in the classroom



1. Outline any 12 objects we clean in the classroom.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

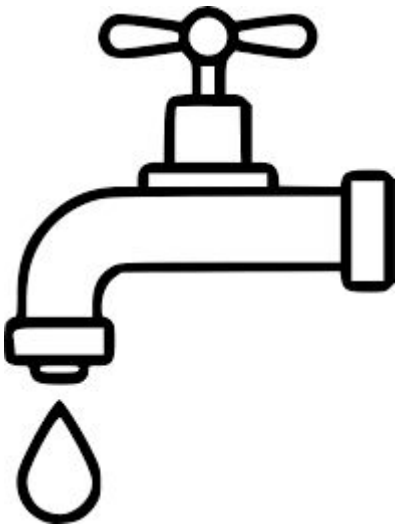
12. _____

2. We use a _____ to clean the whiteboard.

3. Name the picture below that we use to sweep the classroom.



It is a _____



It is a _____



illustrations of.com #1242357

It is a _____

Lesson 7: Things or places we clean at school

1. List down any three places we clean at school.

1. _____

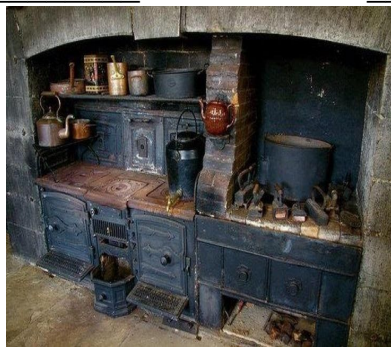
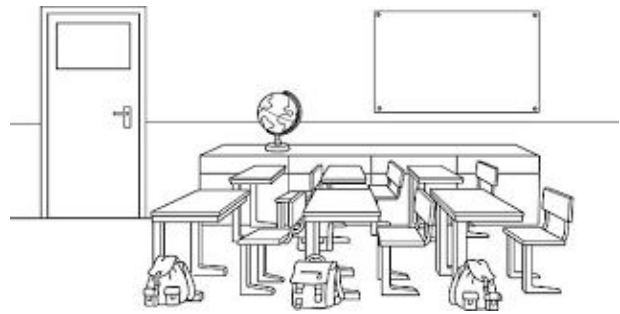
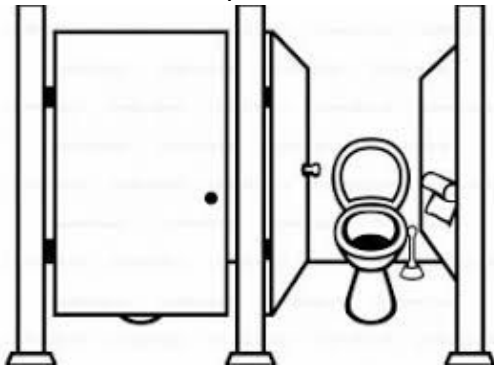
2. _____

3. _____

2. Draw these things we clean at school.

Water tank	Table

3. Name the pictures of the things or places we clean at school.

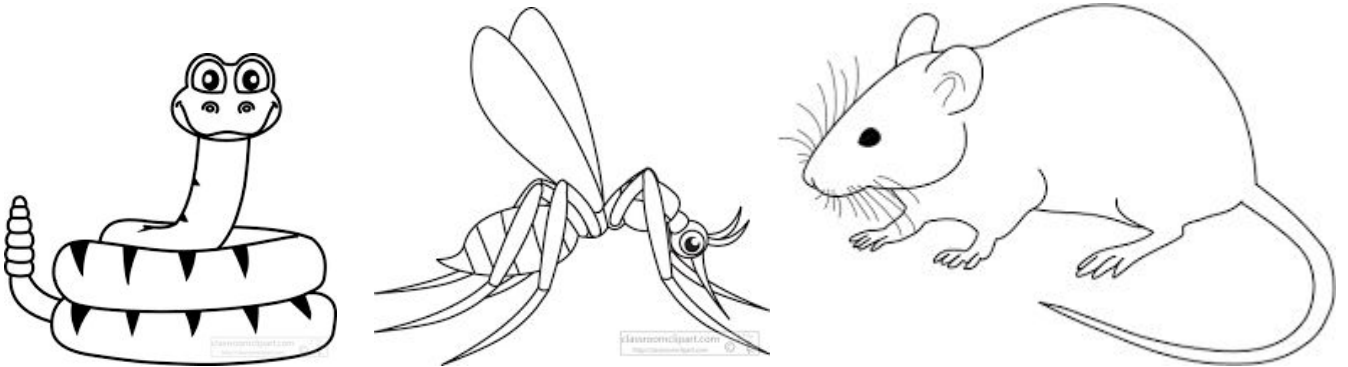


Lesson 8: Why do we clean things or places at school?

1. Complete the table below sensibly.

What we clean	Why we clean it
water sources	
latrine / toilet	
the compound	
the classroom	
kitchen	

2. We slash the grass and trim the flowers in the compound of our school to avoid bad animals and insects like...



UNIT 6: COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Lesson 1: Examples of common communicable diseases

1. Communicable diseases spread from person to _____ and from _____ to person. **(animal, person, place)**

2. Write down any 9 examples of communicable diseases.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____



3. This child has _____ **(asthma, obesity, measles)**

4. The common communicable disease that spreads from animals to people is called _____ **(scabies, measles, rabies, asthma)**

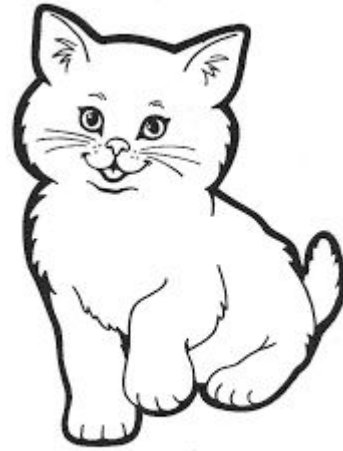
Lesson 2: Prevention of communicable diseases

1. Complete the table below correctly.

Diseases	Prevention
Flu and cold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drink boiled _____ - Do physical _____ - Wash _____ regularly
Scabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - _____ clothes and beddings properly. - Bathe the body thoroughly with clean _____ and _____
Rabies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take pets e.g. dogs and cats for _____ (drugs, vaccination, medicine)
HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid sharp objects like _____ (sticks, needles)
Cholera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use _____ (latrines, bushes) - Cover your _____ (mouth, food) - Drink _____ water. (dirty, clean) - Wash _____ before eating.

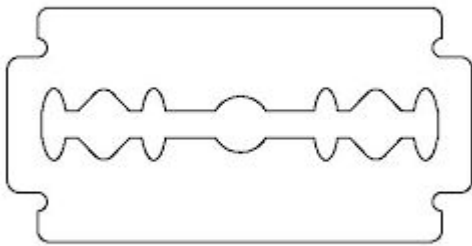
2. Name these animals that can give us rabies.





3. Sharing sharp objects like needles can make us get _____
(cholera, HIV/AIDS)

4. Name these objects that can make us get HIV/AIDS if we share them.





Lesson 3: Examples of non-communicable diseases

1. _____ communicable diseases do not spread from person to person or from animal to person. **(Now, Non, None)**

2. Write down any seven examples of non-communicable diseases.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



3. This man is _____ **(big, obese, dehydrated)**

Lesson 4: Prevention of non-communicable diseases

Complete the table below correctly

Diseases	Prevention
Cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid _____ (mopping, smoking) - Eat _____ and _____
Diabetes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do _____ eat much <u>sugar</u>. (no, not) - Do _____ regularly. - Drink much _____
High blood pressure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop eating _____ foods. (sugary, salty, sweet) - Avoid drinking _____. (water, juice, alcohol)
Obesity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drink plenty of _____ - Do _____ regularly.
Heart attack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eat _____ and vegetables.
Asthma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wear warm clothes e.g _____ and _____ - Avoid being in _____ weather. (hot, warm, cold)

Lesson 5: Summative evaluation

1. Communicable diseases spread from person to _____

(animal, person)

2. Write down any four examples of communicable diseases.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Mention any four examples of non-communicable diseases.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Which diseases do these people have?



5. When people reach sixty years old, they begin to forget a lot and this disease is called _____

(Cholera, cancer, Alzheimer)

6. Read the sentences below and match correctly.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Cholera | Eat fruits and vegetables |
| 2. Flu and cold | Vaccination of pets |
| 3. Cancer | Bathe with clean water and soap |
| 4. Obesity | Cover your food |
| 5. Scabies | Do exercises |
| 6. Asthma | Immunize children |
| 7. Measles | Avoid smoking |
| 8. Rabies | Wear sweaters in cold weather |

UNIT 7: HARMONY PEACE AND VALUES

Lesson 1: Harmony in the family

1. Harmony means living together in _____ and _____ **(war, peace, friendship, enmity)**

2. To bring harmony in the family, we do the following;
 - A. We _____ each other. **(hate, love)**
 - B. We _____ one another. **(share, help)**
 - C. We share _____ **(idols, ideas)**
 - D. We _____ each other. **(disrespect, respect)**
 - E. We _____ together. **(fight, play)**
 - F. We _____ together. **(come, work, walk)**

Lesson 2: Harmony in the class.

1. _____ means living together with others in peace and friendship. **(Love, Peace, Harmony)**

2. To bring harmony in the class;

A. Children _____ together. **(lead, read)**

B. Children/learners _____ things. **(chair, share)**

C. Children _____ for each other. **(help, care)**

3. Harmony in the class helps children to be _____
(enemies, friends)

4. When there is harmony in class, children are _____
(unhappy, happy)

5. Because of harmony in class, this child is....



_____ **(unhappy, happy, sick)**

6. And when there is no harmony in class, learners/children are...



_____ **(happy, unhappy, sick)**

Lesson 3: Importance of harmony

Complete the sentences below;

- Harmony promotes _____ (**sadness, happiness**)
- Harmony promotes _____ (**hate, love**)
- Harmony promotes _____ (**piece, peace**)
- Harmony promotes _____ (**enmity, friendship**)

Disadvantages of disharmony:

- When there is no harmony, there is no _____ (**peace, hate**)
- People are always _____ (**happy, sad**)
- People _____ with each other. (**play, fight**)

What are these people doing?



They are _____ (**fighting, playing**)

Lesson 4: Helping one another

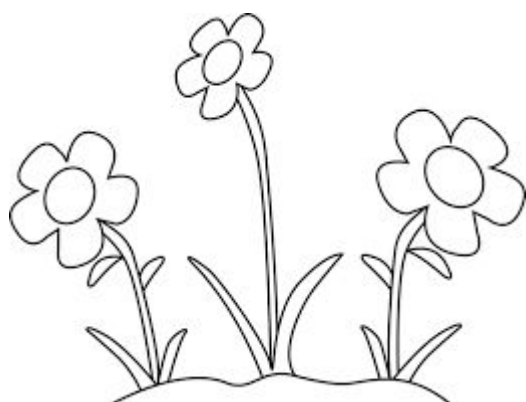
1. At home we help one another by;

- Taking sick family members to the _____
- Working together in the _____
- Doing _____ together.
- Showing someone the _____

2. Name any two food crops grown in the garden at home.

- _____
- _____

3. Other plants that grow in the gardens include;





Lesson 5: Advantages of helping one another at home.

1. It is _____ to help one another. (**bad, good**)

When we help one another;

- We get many _____ (**Enemies, friends**)
- We become _____ (**Sad, happy**)
- We live together in _____ (**War, peace**)
- Helping one another helps us to save _____ (**Love, lives**)

2. Give one word that means the group of words below.

- A place we take sick people _____
- A person that treats sick people _____
- Something that we eat to get energy _____
- When people are living together in peace and friendship

Lesson 6: Helping one another at school/in class

1. We help one another at school by:

a. _____ what we have with others.

(hiding, sharing)

b. _____ children who are being beaten by others. **(Ignoring, Helping, Teasing)**

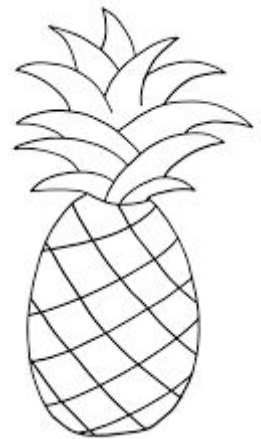
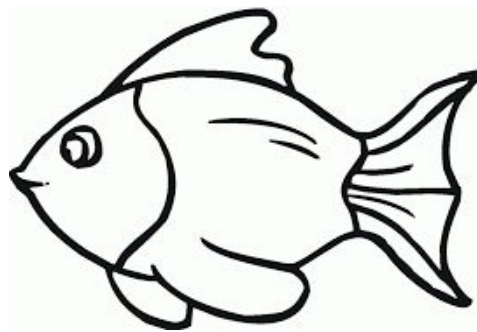
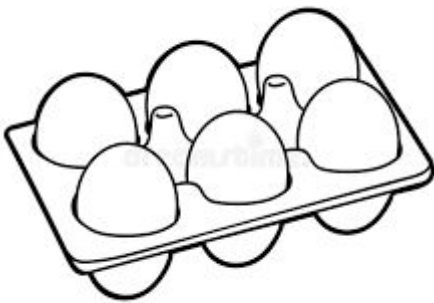
c. Taking sick/hurt children to the _____

(school , hospital)

d. We help children who are hungry by giving them _____

(medicine, food)

2. Write the names of these foodstuffs.




3. When we are sick we go to the hospital and the doctor gives us



Lesson 7: Advantages of helping one another at school.

When we help one another at school....

1. We get new _____ (**enemies, friends**)

2.  We become _____ (**sad, happy**)

3. We live together in _____ (**war, peace**)

4. We also save _____ by helping one another at-school. (**love, lives**)

Dictation/Spelling

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

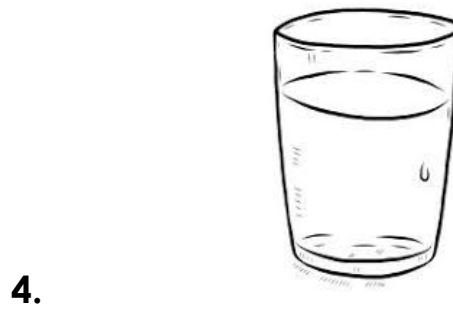
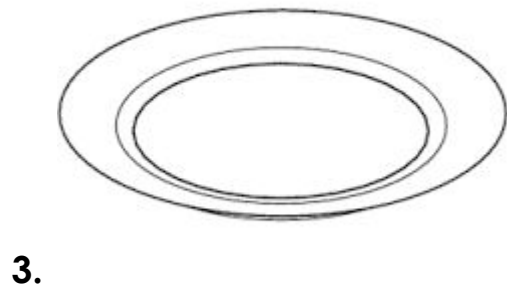
5. _____

6. _____

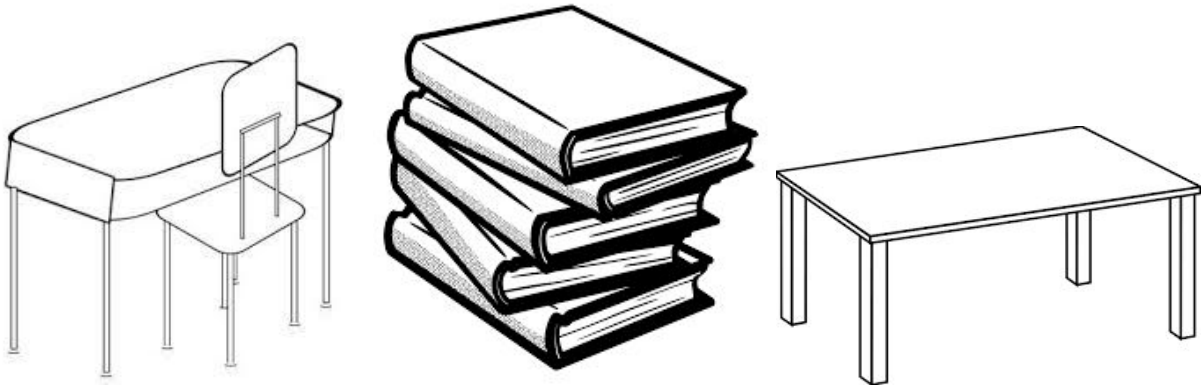
7. _____

8. _____

Lesson 8: Sharing with others at home



Things that we share at school include;



Lesson 9: Advantages of sharing

1. It is _____ to share what we have with others. **(bad, good)**
2. When we share with others;
 - We get many _____ (enemies, friends)
 - We become _____ (unhappy, happy)
 - We live in _____ (unit, unity)
 - We spend without _____ (waste, wasting)
 - We live together in _____ (war, peace)

Sugira has 12 sweets and wants to share them with his three friends, Esther, Rodrigue and Sabrina. He gives Esther one sweet. He goes ahead and gives Rodrigue two sweets because they play football together. Sabrina also gets one sweet and Sugira keeps one other sweet for Frank who is absent. Frank caught a cough last night and he is not feeling well.

1. How many sweets does Sugira have altogether?

He has _____ altogether.

2. Write the names of Sugira's friends.

3. Why has Sugira given Rodrigue two sweets?

Because they _____

4. Frank is absent because _____

(he has gone to the market, he is not feeling well)

Lesson 10: Disadvantages of not sharing

When we have things and we are not willing to share them with others....

1. People may _____ for things. **(cry, fight)**

2. There is no _____ **(war, peace)**

3. Our things get **spoilt**.

4. There is no **unity**.

Sharing is a good way to save money.

My name is Johnson. I have one younger brother and sister. My siblings and I use items our parents buy for us together. When we want to bathe, my brother and I share the basin and soap and then our sister can use them after we have finished. We use the same Vaseline to smear our bodies, it's called MOVIT. We have a big comb that we use to comb our hair and then go to school.

5. Children that you share the same parents are your _____
(friends, relatives, brothers, siblings)

6. After bathing we smear our bodies with _____ **(Cooking oil, shoe polish, Vaseline)**

7. Sharing things helps us to save _____ **(water, food, money)**

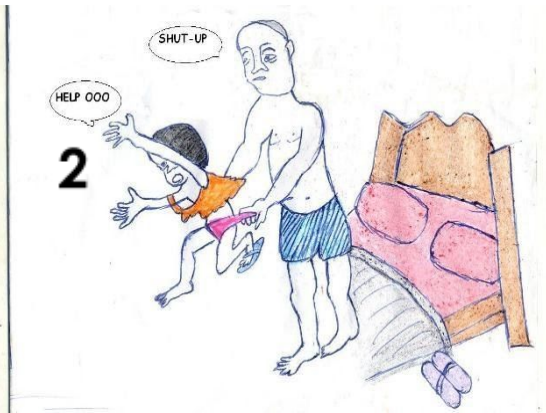
Lesson 11: Forms of sexual abuse

1. Observe the pictures below and name the forms of sexual abuse (defilement, bad touches, rape)

1



2







2. How can we avoid sexual abuse?

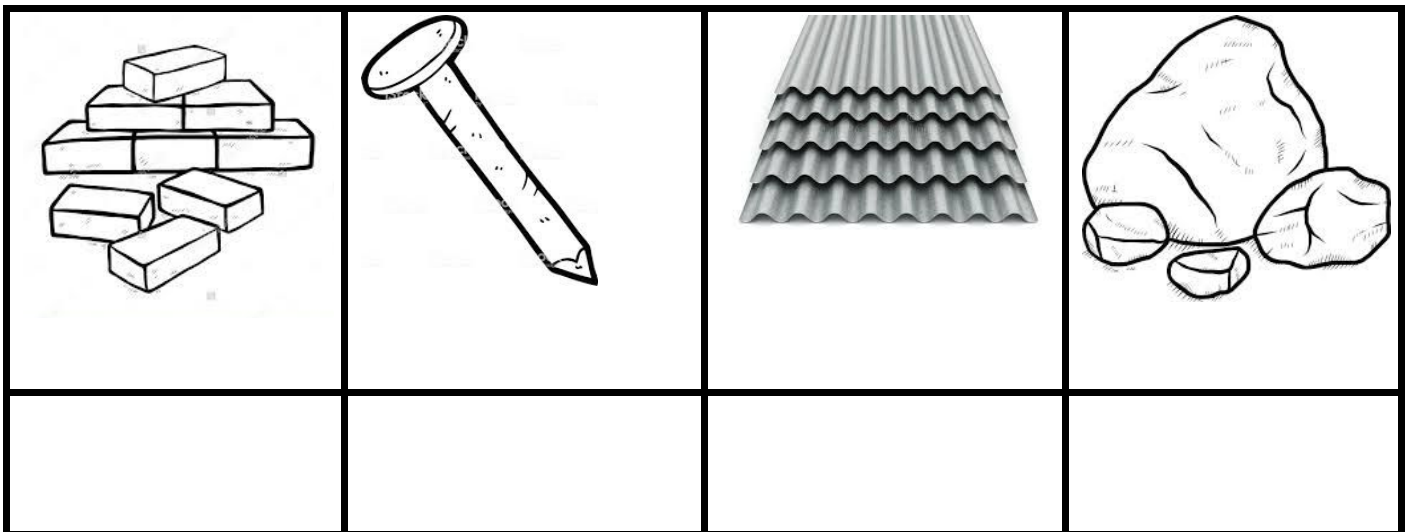
- A. Not go alone at _____ (**right, night, fight**)
- B. Avoid _____ (**rangers, strangers**)
- C. Avoid _____ (**shifts, gifts**)

3. Give one word that means the groups of words below.

- A. The people we have never met before are _____
(**new, family, strangers**)
- B. When an old person has sex with a child underage.
_____ (**rape, touch, defilement**)
- C. Forcing someone to have sex with you is _____
(**defilement, bad, rape**)

Lesson 12: Revision

1. A _____ is a place where people live.
2. Social studies is the study of man and his _____
3. Write down three things we use to build a weak house.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
4. Give three items we use to build a strong house.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
5. Name these building materials.



6. Harmony means living together in peace, unity and _____ (freedom, friendship)

7. A village in Kinyarwanda is known as

_____ **(Umuganda, Umudugudu)**

8. Working together as a group to clean our village is called

_____ **(Umudugudu, Umuganda)**

9. Who heads a family? _____

10. The son to your uncle is your _____

11. Mention any two examples of communicable-diseases.

- _____
- _____

12. It is _____ to help one another.

13. When we help one another, we become...

14. What would you give to someone who is hungry?

15. Mention two examples of national symbols.

- _____
- _____

16. The Rwanda national anthem is called, _____

17. Name the colors of the Rwanda national flag.

- _____
- _____
- _____

18. The blue color on the Rwanda national flag means _____
(war, peace and happiness, mountains)

19. In the space provided below, draw and color the-
Rwanda national flag.



UNIT 8: POLITENESS

Lesson 1: Examples of good behaviors

EXERCISE:

1. Tick any five examples of good behaviors.



(a). Greeting people

(b). Fighting

(c). Helping other people

(d). Stealing

(e). Obeying parents

(f). Saying sorry

(g). Saying thank you

(h). Abusing others

(i). Beating other children

2. Taking away other people's things without permission is called

_____ **(borrowing, stealing)**

3. When someone gives you something you say,

_____ **(sorry, thank you)**

Lesson 2: Examples of bad behaviors

1. Let's improve our handwriting by copying and writing these examples of bad behaviors.

(a). Stealing other people's things.

(b). Fighting with other children.

(c). Contaminating water sources.

(d). Destroying other people's property.

(e). Spitting in public/people.

(f). Playing on the road.

(g). Disrespecting parents and other elders.

Lesson 3: Politeness towards visitors and table manners

1. Complete the gaps with good behaviors towards- visitors.

(a). _____ visitors. **(Chasing, Greeting)**

(b). Welcoming visitors _____ **(sadly, happily)**

(c). Be _____ **(humble, stubborn)**

(d). _____ to visitors. **(shouting, talking)**

(e). _____ elders. **(helping, ignoring)**

Politeness while having meals is called _____
(sharing, table manners, love)

Good behaviors on the table are;

- We _____ meals on the table. **(waste, share, hide)**

- We do not speak with _____ in our mouths.

- We eat _____ **(fast, slowly)**

- We serve food that we can _____ **(throw, finish)**

- We _____ properly. **(seat, sit, set)**

Lesson 4: Politeness towards family members

(a). It is _____ to have good behaviors towards the people we live with at home. **(bad, good)**

(b). We must _____ and help them with work. **(disrespect, respect)**

The work children help with at home include;

1. _____ their clothes. **(Buying, Washing)**
2. _____ the compound. **(Shipping, Sweeping)**
3. Washing cups and _____
4. Fetching _____ **(water, hotter)**
5. Collecting _____ **(hood, firewood, wool)**
6. _____ windows and doors. **(Rub, Cleaning)**
7. Mopping the _____ **(house, compound)**
- 8 _____ grass in the compound.

(Mopping, Slashing, Drying, Burning)

Lesson 5: Politeness in speech

We speak with people of different categories, and these include; fellow children, our parents and elders. While speaking with all these people, we should;

1. Avoid being _____ (**smart, shy**)
2. Be _____ (**disrespectful, respectful**)
3. Show that we are _____ (**angry, happy**)
4. Not use _____ words. (**good, bad**)

Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** to the following statements.

5. Polite speech shows good behaviors _____
6. We should use bad words when talking to fellow children _____
7. People will love us if we are polite in speech _____
8. The following are examples of polite words except,
 - Excuse me.
 - Thank you.
 - I do not care.
 - I am sorry.

Lesson 6: Politeness when greeting

Greeting each other is a good behavior. Look at this picture.



When greeting people,

(a). We should use a _____ language. (**rude, impolite, polite**)

(b). We should be _____ (**unhappy, happy**)

(c). We should be _____ and _____

(disrespectful, humble, stubborn, respectful)

The picture below shows some of the behaviors we should stay away from.



1. These children are playing soccer on the road, is it good for kids to play on the road like this? _____

2. Therefore, when walking on the road, we;

- Do not _____ on the road. **(pray, play)**
- _____ people we meet on the way. **(abuse, greet)**
- Keep away from _____ **(friends, strangers)**
- Avoid _____ things on the way. **(eats, eating)**

Lesson 8: Politeness on different gatherings



Be...

- _____ (stubborn, humble)
- _____ elders. (disobey, obey)
- Not be _____ (playing, playful)
- Not _____ (steel, steal, still)

Lesson 9: Revision

1. Write **good behavior** or **bad behavior** in front of the- statements below.

(a). Greeting other people _____

(b). Disrespecting parents _____

(c). Fighting with other children _____

(d). Saying thank _____

(e). Saying sorry _____

(f). Playing on the road _____

2. When someone gives you something, you say _____

3. We say _____ when we make mistakes.

4. Politeness when having meals is called _____

(helping, table manners)

5. Underline the **good behaviors** when having meals.

(a). Sitting properly.

(b). Speaking with food in the mouth.

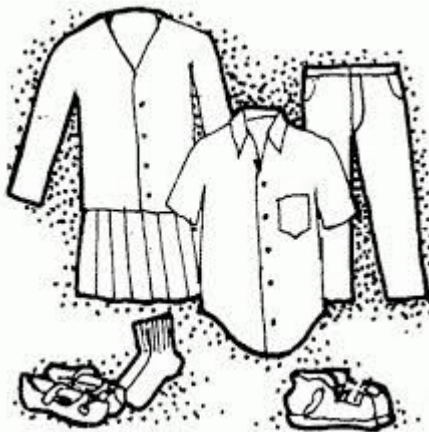
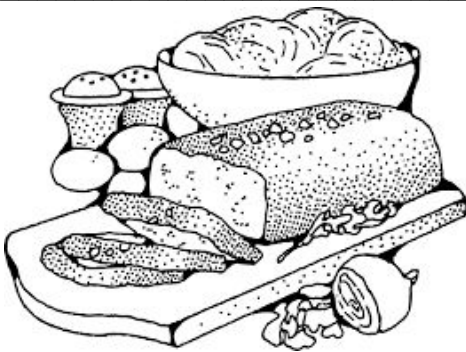
(c). Serving food that we can finish.

(d). Sharing food.

UNIT 9: BASIC NEEDS

Lesson 1: Examples of basic needs of man

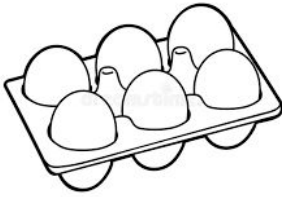
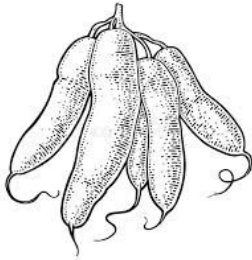

1. Basic needs are things we cannot live without: water, medicine, market, food, clothes, money



2. Draw these foods we eat.

Fish	Banana



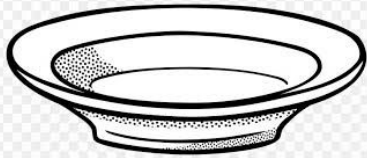
3. Name the foods below

4. Draw these other needs of man.

Chair	Cup	Car

5. Name the other needs of man in the pictures below.

Lesson 2: Uses of basic needs

1. Match the basic needs to the uses.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. food | are used for transport |
| B. house | is for drinking |
| C. clothes | gives us oxygen |
| D. school | protects us from sun, rain and animals |
| E. medicine | where buy and sell things |
| F. water | cover our bodies and keep us warm |
| G. money | cures sickness |
| H. cars, bicycles, motos | gives us energy |
| I. plants | used to buy things we need |
| J. market | helps us to get knowledge |

Lesson 3: Sources of money

1. Look at the pictures and tell what people do to get money.

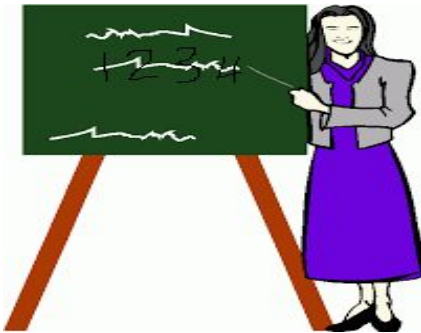
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2.



3.



4.



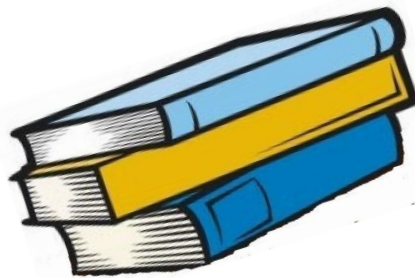
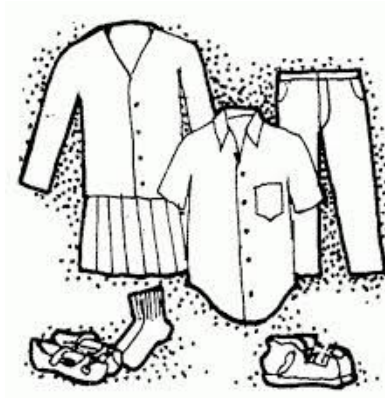
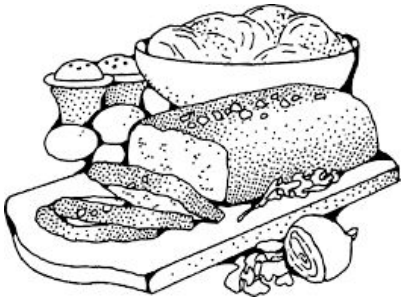
5.

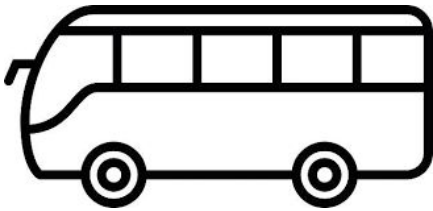
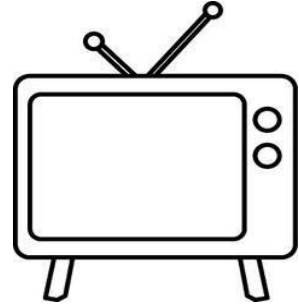
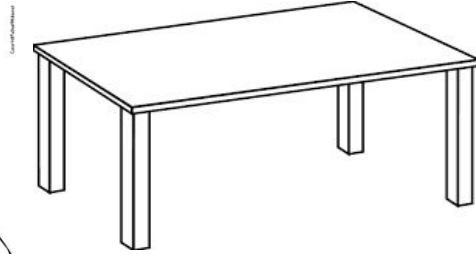


6.



Lesson 4: Things we spend money on





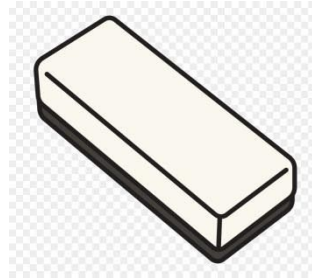
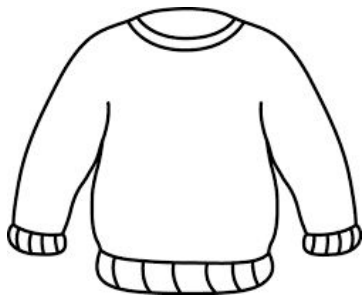
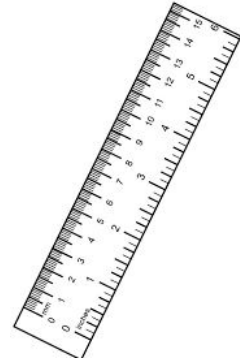
Good use of money.



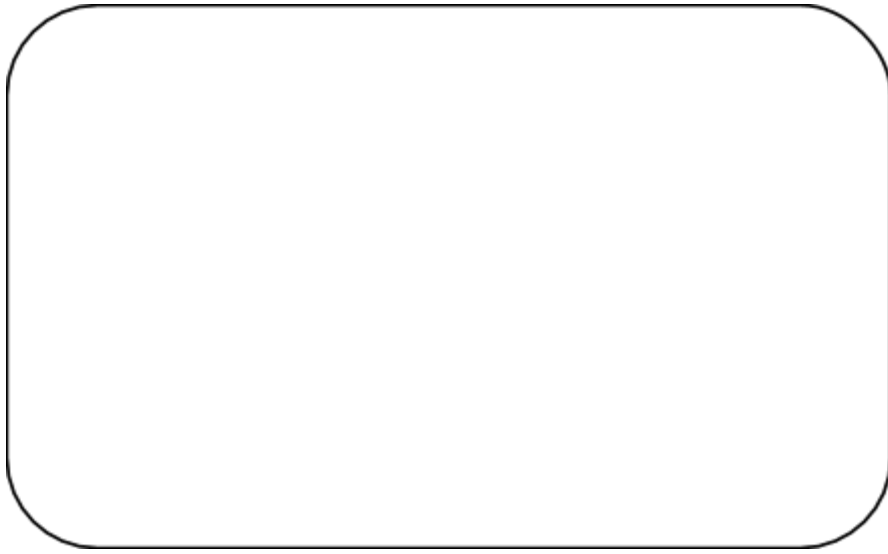
1. We use money well by_____
2. We save by keeping money in the _____ (**bag, bank, sack**)
3. People in the community can also save by forming _____ groups. (**visiting, savings**)
4. We sell milk to get_____ (**Food, clothes, money**)
5. Using money to buy what we need is called _____ (**saving, expenditure**)

Lesson 5: Learner's belongings/property

1. Name the learners' belongings shown in the pictures.

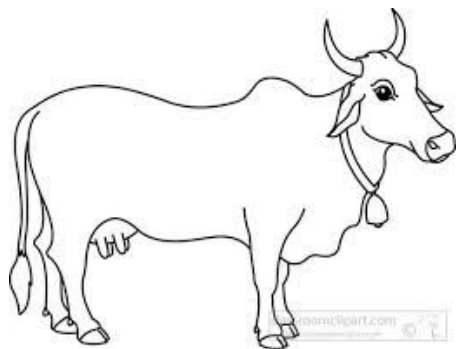
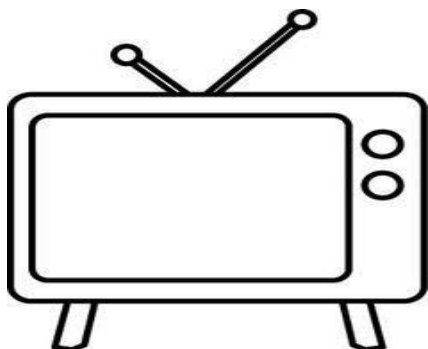


2. Draw a pair of shoes in the space provided.



Lesson 6: Family assets/property

Family assets are used by members of the family only. And they include the following;



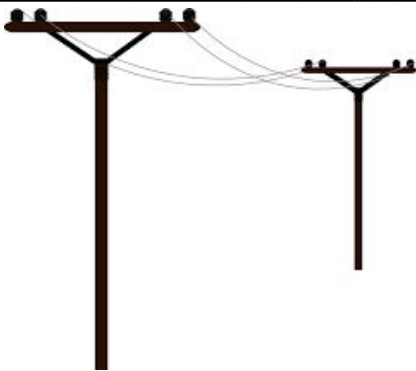
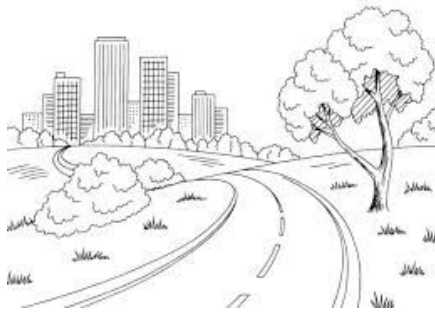
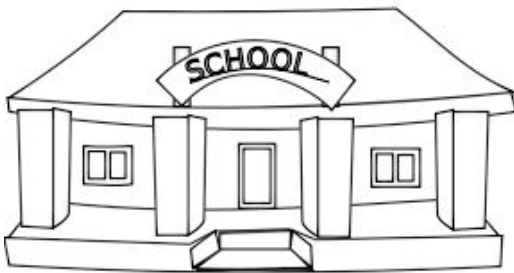
2. Draw these other examples of family assets.

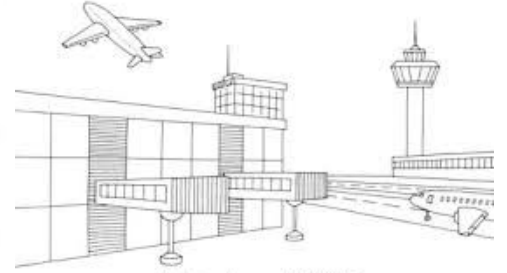
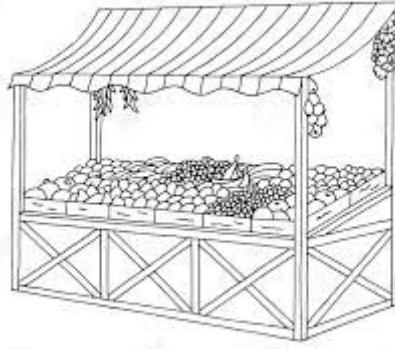
bed	chicken	chair	house	car	table

Lesson 7: Community assets/property

Community assets are things used by **all people** in the community/village.

1. Look at the pictures of examples of community assets and name them correctly.





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