

# **ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES**

## **GRADE 2**



# STRAND 1 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT.

## 1.1 Our Home.

### Personal and Common Items used at home.

We clean our body to remove germs and dirt.

Our body removes sweat when we work.

It is important to clean our self so that we become fresh and look good.

Cleanliness is also called hygiene.

Personal hygiene is keeping our body clean.

Some of the practices we do to be clean are:

- ✓ Bathing.
- ✓ Brushing our teeth.
- ✓ Cutting nails.
- ✓ Shaving our hair.
- ✓ Washing our clothes.

**Bathing**



**Brushing our teeth.**



**Cutting nails.**



**Shaving our hair**



**Washing our clothes.**



### Personal Items.

They are items we use when cleaning our body.

Personal items are things we should not share.

The items we use when cleaning our bodies are:

- › Combs.
- › Tooth brush.
- › Face towel.
- › Handkerchief.
- › Socks and shoes.
- › Towels.
- › Nail cutters.
- › Cotton buds.

Comb.



Tooth brush.



Face towel.



Nail cutter.



Handkerchief.



Socks and shoes.



Towel.



Cotton buds.



### Common items found at home.

They are items we use at home.

They include:

- ✓ Cups.
- ✓ Plates.
- ✓ Spoons.
- ✓ Bowl.
- ✓ Jugs.

Cup/mug.



Plates.



Spoons.



Bowl.



Jugs.



### Personal and common items and their uses.

- ☆ **Tooth brush**-it is used for cleaning the teeth.
- ☆ **Handkerchief**- it is used for cleaning the nose.
- ☆ **Socks**-keeps our feet warm.
- ☆ **Combs**- used to comb our hair and keep it neat.
- ☆ **Face towel**- it is used for cleaning the face.
- ☆ **Towel**- wiping our body after bath.
- ☆ **Nail cutter**- cutting nails.

## Materials used for cleaning personal and common items at home.

Personal items should not be shared.

After use we should clean them so that they are clean.

We can clean personal items and common items at home using other cleaning items.

When cleaning personal and common items at home we use the following:

- ✓ A basin.
- ✓ Salt.
- ✓ Warm water.
- ✓ pegs
- ✓ Sponge.
- ✓ Piece of cloth.
- ✓ Assorted cleaning agents.
- ✓ Brush.
- ✓ Assorted scourers.
- ✓ Sisal fibres.
- ✓ Ash.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <p>A basin.</p>           | <p>Salt.</p>      | <p>Cleaning agent.</p>  |
| <p>Pegs.</p>            | <p>Brush.</p>  | <p>Sponge.</p>        |
| <p>Piece of cloth.</p>  | <p>Ash.</p>    | <p>Sisal fibre.</p>   |

### Teacher/learners centered activity

Using water to clean the following personal items:

Handkerchiefs.

Innerwear.

Socks.

Tooth brush and combs.

### **Safety after handling waste materials.**

- ✧ Always wash your hands after handling waste.
- ✧ Waste should be disposed after cleaning personal items.
- ✧ Dangerous items should be handled with care.
- ✧ Use gloves when handling waste.
- ✧ Use dust pans when handling waste.

## 1.2 Family Needs and Wants.

### Places where family needs are met.

Family needs are important things we need in life.

In life family needs are things like

- ✓ Food to eat.
- ✓ Water to drink and clean ourselves.
- ✓ Shelter to protect us.
- ✓ Clothes to cover us
- ✓ Education to get knowledge.
- ✓ Medication or health services when we fall sick.

### Pictures of Family need we use in life.

#### Food.

We eat food to be health



#### Water.

We use water at home to drink and clean



#### Shelter.

Shelter protects us



#### Clothes.

Clothes cover us from heat and cold



#### Education.

We go to school to get education



#### Medication or health services.

We go to hospital to be treated and become healthy



### Family needs are met in the following places.

- ☆ Farm.
- ☆ Rivers
- ☆ At home.
- ☆ Grazing places.
- ☆ Source of water.
- ☆ Hospitals.
- ☆ Shopping centres.
- ☆ Markets.

**Farm-**we get food from the farm



**River-** we get water from rivers and other places



**At home-** we get shelter to protect ourselves at home



**Grazing places-** We feed our animals in grazing places.



**Hospitals-** we get medication from hospitals



**Market-** we get items such as food, cloths from the markets.



### Learners' activity.

Drawing and Colouring places where family needs are met.

### Family needs and Family wants.

Family needs are things we cannot do without.

They must be there for us to survive.

Examples of family needs are:

- ✓ Food.
- ✓ Shelter,
- ✓ Clothes.
- ✓ Water.

- ✓ Train.
- ✓ Ship.

Family wants are things we use but they must not be there for us to survive.

Family wants include:

- ✓ Television.
- ✓ Phone.
- ✓ Car.

| FAMILY NEEDS   | FAMILY WANTS  |
|--|---|
| They must be there for us to survive.  | We can survive with or without them   |
| Examples are:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Food.</li> <li>✓ Shelter,</li> <li>✓ Clothes.</li> <li>✓ Water.</li> </ul> | Examples include:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Television.</li> <li>✓ Phone.</li> <li>✓ Car.</li> <li>✓ Train.</li> <li>✓ Ship.</li> </ul> |

### Learners' activity.

Drawing and Colouring different family needs and wants.

### Meals taken at different times of the day,

We eat food to be healthy.

We eat different types of food.

We eat food at different times of the day.

Food eaten in the morning is called **breakfast**.

Food taken at midday I called **lunch**.

In the evening we eat food called **supper**.

Supper and lunch are both called **dinner**.



Taking breakfast in morning hours



Taking lunch at midday

### Different foods that make a balanced diet.

When we eat balanced diet, we become healthy and strong.

Balances diet has different types of foods.

We need

**Body building foods** such as meat, beans, chicken, eggs and milk.

**Energy giving foods** such as ugali, sugar, cassava, potatoes and rice.

**Protective foods** such as fruits and vegetables

Balanced diet

Body building foods

Beef or meat.



Energy giving foods

Ugali.



Protective foods

Fruits like orange.



Chicken



Potatoes.



Mangoes.



Milk.



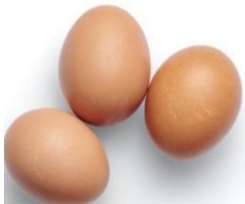
Cassava.



Pineapples.



Eggs



Arrow roots.



Vegetables such as Sukuma wiki

Beans.



Rice.



Cabbages.



Sugar or sugarcane



Spinach.



### 1.3 Our School.

#### Keeping school environment clean.

The school compound is called the school environment.

We go to school every day to learn and play with friends.

The school gets dirty because we use the compound.

Some of the things that make school dirty are

- ✓ Garbage.
- ✓ Papers.
- ✓ Dust.
- ✓ Long grasses.

We should keep school compound safe and healthy by making it clean.

A dirty school compound keeps germs which make us to get sick.

#### Ways of keeping school environment clean.

✓ Cleaning our classrooms.



Cleaning the school toilets and latrines.



✓ Cleaning outside the classrooms.

Cleaning school pathways.



✓ Always using the school dustbin.



## Common accidents in school.

While in school we should be careful to avoid accidents.

Some of the common accidents in school include:

- ✓ Falling.
- ✓ Suffocation.
- ✓ Burns.
- ✓ Cuts from sharp objects.
- ✓ Chocking.
- ✓ Injury from playing.
- ✓ Fractures-break your hand or leg.
- ✓ Being hit by falling objects such as tree branches

## Dangerous behaviour in school.

- Throwing sharp objects and stones at each other.
- Jumping on desks and chairs.
- Fighting.
- Bullying others.

Dangerous objects in the school include:

- ✓ **Sharp objects** such as nails, broken glasses, razor blades, needle, pins, scissors.

## SOME OF SHARP OBJECTS AT SCHOOL



Nails



Scissors



Broken glasses



Razor blade



pins



Needle

✓ Stairs.



✓ Swings.



Slippery floors.



✓ Tree stumps present in school.



Rocks found in school compounds.



**Ways of cleaning the school compound.**

- ✓ Sweeping.
- ✓ Disposing of waste.
- ✓ Mopping.
- ✓ Wiping of the windows and furniture.
- ✓ Washing latrines and toilet in the school.
- ✓ Reuse some wastes such as plastics can be used to make other things.
- ✓ Recycle papers to make paper mache.

## 1.4 Our National Flag.

### Colours of our national flag.

The Kenyan flag has four (4) colours.

- ✓ Black.
- ✓ Red.
- ✓ Green.
- ✓ White.

#### Black.

Black stand for the Kenyan people.

#### Red.

Reds stands for blood of Kenyan people who died fighting for our freedom.

#### Green.

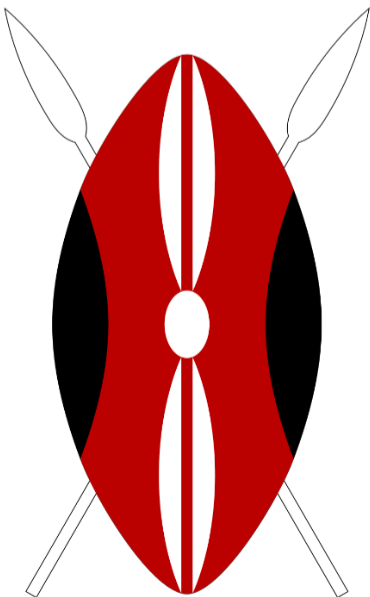
Green colour stands for plants and crops. It shows how Kenya depends on farming.

#### White.

Whites stands for peace.

We are supposed to live in peace with our neighbours

### The shield and 2 spears.



The shield on the Kenyan flag and the two spears show that Kenyan people are ready to defend their country.



## Events in Kenya where the National Anthem is sung.

- In school events.
- During national holidays.
- During international events.

## Learners' activity.

Conduct raising and lowering the national flag.

## Expected behaviours when raising and lowering the National flag.

- ✓ Stand attention.
- ✓ Observe silence.
- ✓ Remove hats/caps.
- ✓ Facing the flag.

Standing at attention.



Remove hats/caps.



✓ Facing the flag.



## 1.5 Our Rights and Responsibilities.

### Children rights and responsibilities at home and school.

- A right is what we know our parents have to do for us.
- All children have rights just like other human being.
- Some of the child rights include:
  - Parental care- our parents are supposed to take care of us.
  - Children have right for health care- all children are supposed to be treated when sick.
  - Children have rights to protection-a child must be protected from exploitation and cruelty such as child labour and trafficking.

### Responsibilities of Children at home and at school.

- A responsibility is something we are supposed to do while at home or at school.
- Some of our responsibilities as children are:
  - ✓ Helping our parents at home.
  - ✓ Keeping peace.
  - ✓ Caring for one another.
  - ✓ Keeping the environment clean.
  - ✓ Caring for our homes.
  - ✓ Caring for home and school property.

## 1.6 Our Market.

### Physical features on the way to the market.

A physical feature is a natural feature found on the earth surface.

They include:

- Rivers.
- Hills.
- Bridges.
- Buildings.
- Worship places such as churches.

### Examples of physical features in pictures.

Hill



Rivers.



Buildings



Churches .



Bridges.



## Activities that take place on the market.

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- ✓ Buying of items.
- ✓ Selling of items.
- ✓ Packaging of goods.
- ✓ Price negotiations.

# STRAND 2 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

## 2.1 Weather

### Weather conditions at different times of the day.

- Things we see in the sky affect the weather.
- These things include sun, wind, clouds and rain.
- When there is sunshine, the weather is hot we say the weather is sunny.
- When there is rain, we say the weather is rainy.
- When there is wind in the moving sky, the weather is windy.
- When there is no wind but only clouds the weather is calm.

#### Sunny weather



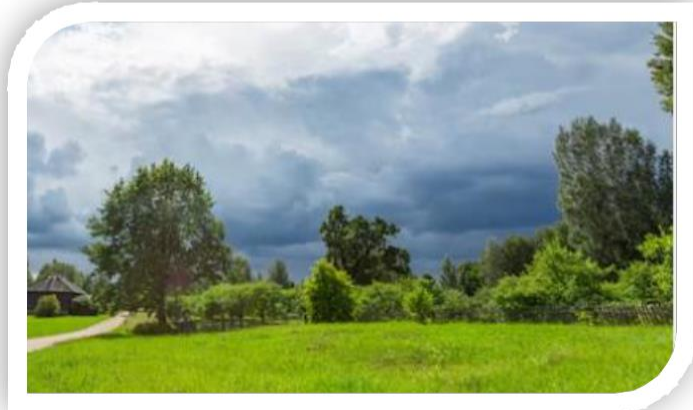
#### Rainy weather



#### Windy weather



#### Calm weather.



### Ways of responding to weather.

Sometimes the weather is cold or hot.

Sometimes the weather is windy or calm.

Some days are rainy.

Responding to weather means how we behave during different weather conditions.

## Cold day.

On a cold day we wear heavy clothing.

Heavy clothes help to keep us warm.

Heavy clothing such as:

- › Jacket.
- › Coat.
- › Socks.
- › Sweaters.
- › Gumboots.
- › Gloves
- › Scarf.

Jacket



Coat.



Socks.



Sweater .



Gumboots



Gloves.



Scarf.



Trouser.



## Hot Day.

On a hot day we wear light clothes.

Light clothes help to keep us cool.

Examples of light clothes include:

- › Kanzus.
- › Dress.
- › Vest.
- › Shirt.



Kanzu



dress



vest



Shirt

## Rainy Day.

On a rainy day we use umbrellas to protect ourselves from rain.  
We wear gumboots to protect ourself from mud on the roads.  
We also remain in houses to avoid lightning.



## Windy day.

On a windy day we do the following activities:

- ✓ clean harvested grains to make them clean.
- ✓ Playing with kites.



## Damages caused by weather.

Weather such as heavy rain, strong wind and hot sun cause damages.

Some of the damages caused by bad weather include:

- ✓ Heavy rains damages roads.
- ✓ Heavy rains cause floods.
- ✓ Strong wind destroys crops and buildings.
- ✓ Hot sun causes drought.



Heavy rains damage roads



Heavy rains cause floods



Strong wind damages buildings

## Drawing weather symbols.

Weather symbols are signs that show a certain weather condition.

For example



Sunny



Rainy



Cloudy



Calm



Windy

**Sunny day**- draw a bright shining sun.







**Rainy day** – clouds and rain droplets are drawn

**Cloud day**- it has only clouds.

**Calm day** -trees are used and they are calm without bending.

**Windy day** – trees are drawn while bending to show wind blowing.

When recording weather changes on a **weather chart**, we use weather symbols as shown below.

| DAY OF THE WEEK | MORNING   | EVENING.  |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Monday.         |  |  |
| Tuesday.        |  |  |
| Wednesday.      |  |  |

This is called a weather chart.

## 2.2 Soil.

### Types of soil.

There are three types of soil in our locality.

- ☆ Clay soil.
- ☆ Loam soil
- ☆ Sand soil.



Clay soil  
soil

Loam  
Sand soil

When soil is mixed with water it becomes wet and forms mud.

Mud is used for modelling.

Clay soil is found from riverbeds.

Loam soil is found in gardens.

Sand soil is used in building areas.

### Clay soil

Has fine or very tiny particles.

Clay soil particles stick together when wet.

Clay soil makes smooth long ribbons when modelling.

Clay soil is good for modelling.

### Loam soil.

Has moderated (not large or small) particles.

Make short ribbons that are not smooth and not rough.

Ribbons break easily during modelling.

## Sand soil.

Has large particles.

Sand soil does not form ribbons.

Sand soil cannot be used for modelling because it does not stick together.

## Safety measures to observe when modelling.

Clean the area after modelling.

Wash your hands with soap and clean water.

Classifying soil according to length of ribbon made, size of particles and texture.

| Type of soil | Length of ribbon      | Size of particles         | Texture.       |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Clay soil.   | Has longest ribbon    | Smallest /tiny particles. | Smooth texture |
| Loam soil.   | Forms short ribbons   | Medium size articles      | Medium texture |
| Sand soil.   | Does not form ribbons | Has the largest particles | Rough texture. |

## 2.3 Light.

### Different sources of light in the environment.

A source of light means anything that gives or produces light.

During daytime we use light from the sun.

The sun is the main source of light.

At night we get light from the moon and the stars.



The sun



The moon











The stars.

At home we also get light from other different sources.

This source include:

- ☆ Fire.
- ☆ Electric bulb
- ☆ Torch.
- ☆ Candle.
- ☆ Firefly.
- ☆ Lantern.
- ☆ Glow worm.
- ☆ Lamp.

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Fire.</p>     | <p>Electric bulb.</p>  | <p>Torch.</p>      | <p>Candle.</p>  |
| <p>Firefly.</p>  | <p>Lantern.</p>        | <p>Glow worms</p>  | <p>Lamp.</p>    |

We protect our eyes from light by:

- ☞ Using sun glasses and goggles.
- ☞ Wearing clothes.
- ☞ Not seating close to a television or computer.
- ☞ Not reading in dim light.

### **Ways of conserving light.**

Conserving means using in the right manner to avoid wastage.

We can conserve light by:

- ✓ Switching of the sources when not in use.
- ✓ Using light for the right purpose.

# STRAND 3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT.

## 3.1 Water.

Ways of storing water at home and school.

Storing means keeping water to use it later.

We get water from different places.

These places are called sources of water.

We get water from the sources.

Examples of source of water include:

- ✓ Boreholes.
- ✓ Rain.
- ✓ Wells.
- ✓ Lakes.
- ✓ Rivers.
- ✓ Dams.



Borehole pump



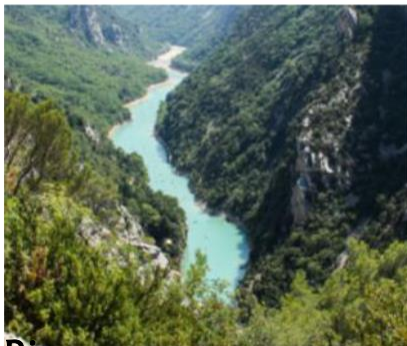
rain



wells



lakes



Rives



Dams

Water is used both in schools and at home.

We use water for the following things.

- ✓ Washing clothes.
- ✓ Cooking food.
- ✓ Mopping the floor.
- ✓ Washing our hands.
- ✓ Cleaning classrooms.
- ✓ Watering plants.
- ✓ Drinking.

## Storing water.

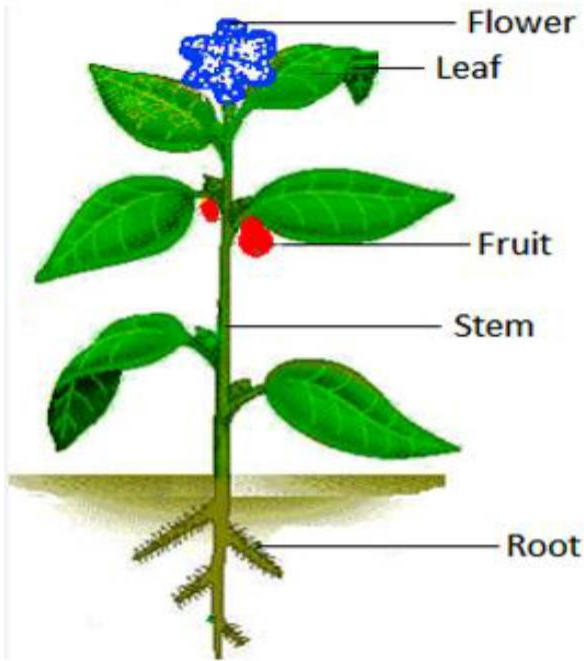
We can store water using different ways such as:

- ✓ Use of pots.
- ✓ Use of water tanks.
- ✓ Use of buckets.
- ✓ Using sufurias.
- ✓ Using jerricans.
- ✓ Using gourds.
- ✓ Using bottles.
- ✓ Using drums.

|   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Pots</b></p>       | <p><b>Water tanks</b></p>  | <p><b>Buckets</b></p>  | <p><b>Sufurias</b></p>  |
| <p><b>Jerricans</b></p>  | <p><b>Gourds</b></p>       | <p><b>Bottles</b></p>  | <p><b>Drums.</b></p>    |

## 3.2 Plants

### Parts of plants.



○ A plant has some parts above the ground while others are found below the ground.

○ The part of a plant above the ground is called the **shoot**.

○ The part of a plant above the ground is called the **root**.

○ Some of the parts of the plant are:

**Leaf**-they are green in colour.

Leaves make food for the plant.

They also breathe for the plant.

**Roots**- they grow below the soil.

They get water from the plant from the soil.

Roots also hold the plant in the soil.

◇ **Stem**- it is found above the ground.  
Stems hold the upper parts of the plant.

### Ways of Caring for plants.

- Plants grow since they are also living things.
- They require food or nutrients for them to grow well and healthy.
- Sometimes plants are unhealthy because they lack nutrients and water.
- We should take care of such plants.
- We can take care of plants by:
  - ↗ Watering them.
  - ↗ Manuring.
  - ↗ Mulching them.



#### Watering plants.

This is providing water for the plant.



**Manuring** means adding manure to plants so that they get nutrients.

Nutrients help plants to grow.



#### Mulching.

This is adding **dry plant materials** near a growing plant.

We use a watering can or a sprinkler when watering plants.

Mulching helps to conserve water or moisture

**Learners' activity.**

**Watering, manuring and mulching plants.**

### 3.3 Animals.

- ~ There are different types of animals.
- ~ Some are kept at home
- ~ Others live in the forests.
- ~ Animals kept at home are called domestic animals.
- ~ Animals that live in the forest are called wild animals

Examples of animals kept at home are:



Wild animals are found in the forests and game parks.

They are kept in game parks because they are dangerous to human beings and crops.














Examples of wild animals include:

- ✓ Lions.
- ✓ Cheetah.
- ✓ Leopard.
- ✓ Elephants.
- ✓ Hippos.
- ✓ Rhinos.
- ✓ Crocodiles.
- ✓ Giraffes.
- ✓ Antelopes.
- ✓ Monkeys.

## Food materials we get from animals.

- Animals are kept at home for different uses.
- Some of the uses include:
  - Helping to work such as ploughing or carrying luggage.
  - Some help with security such as dogs.
  - Some animals provide us with raw materials which we use to make items we use.
  - Others give us food.

The table below shows some foods we get from animals.

| ANIMALS                    | FOOD & OTHERS   | PICTURES.   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Cow                        | Milk, meat hides.   |           |
| Sheep                      | Wool and mutton   |     |
| Chicken<br>Duck<br>Turkey. | Eggs and meat.  |     |
| Fish                       | Fish  |   |
| Bees                       | Give us honey and wax   |    |
| Donkey and camel.          | Donkey helps in pulling cart<br>Camel help in carrying loads. |    |

Dogs

Protect us and our property.



Oxen

Digging and pulling cart



### Ways of caring for animals.

Animals are living things.  
They need food and water.

they also need treatment when sick.

We should take care of animals so that they are healthy and strong to help us for a long time.

We can care for animals by:

- ✓ Fair treatment.
- ✓ Feeding them with enough food.
- ✓ Giving them clean drinking water.
- ✓ Cleaning them.
- ✓ Treat them when they are sick.
- ✓ Provide them with a good shelter.



clean water for animals



treating animals

Feeding animals



Feeding animals



good shelter for animals

