

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

9-YEAR BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM NATIONAL VALUES CURRICULUM

FOR

PRIMARY 1-3



Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council

JULY, 2018

PRIMARY ONE

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACT	TVITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
People, places and	Pupil should be	1. Meaning of Respect:	1. Tells pupils	1. Listen to the	1. Charts of children	Pupils to:
objects to respect;	able to:	a) Feeling of admiration for	stories why we	stories and	greeting their elders in	 define the
		something or somebody	should respect	participate in class	their localities.	concept of respect;
	 define respect; 	because of their good	elders and	discussion.		
		qualities or achievement.	leaders.		2. Charts and	mention places
	2. identify people,	b) polite behaviour towards or		2. Look and	pictures of Mosque,	or objects that
	places and things	care for somebody/	2.	interpret the	Church and Palace,	should be
	to respect;	thing/place you think is important.	Demonstrates how they can	pictures and regalia.	etc.	respected;
	3. demonstrate	·	show respect in	3. Listen and ask	3. Pictures of	3. mention two
	ways of respecting	2. People to Respect:	their localities.	questions.	Government	reasons why we
	people, places and	Traditional rulers,			properties.	should respect
	things.	Parents,	3. Shows	4. Demonstrate		elders, parents,
		Leaders e.g. prefects,	pupils charts	how to respect:	4. cartoons, textbooks,	teachers, staff,
		principals, Ministers,	and pictures of	people,	posters, Video dips.	religious and
		Commissioners etc,;	a mosque,	places,		political leaders;
		Politicians,	church, palace	things and time.	5. Visit to important.	
		Religious leaders.	flag, shield,		places e.g. a kings	4. demonstrate
			mace and the		palace, mosque,	how to show
		3. Place/things To Respect:	Nigerian		church, museum,	respect for people,
		Time,	Constitution,		National Assembly	places and things.
		Public properties	etc.			
		Constitution,				
		Mace,				
		Public building,				
		National flags,				
		Palaces, and utilities.				
		4. Respecting people e.g.				
		greetings, running errands,				
		respecting things e.g.				
		standing for the national				
		Anthem				

PRIMARY ONE

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Rules and	Pupils should	1. Meaning of rules	1. Leads class	1. Participate in	1. Pupils' text book	Pupils to:
Regulations in the Society	be able to:	and regulations - do's and don'ts that	discussion on the meaning of rules	class discussion on rules and	2. Pictures of children receiving	1. say what they are expected to do
	1. explain the meaning of rules	guide social behaviour.	and Regulations.	regulations.	gifts. 3. Video clips	and not to do in their community;
	and regulations;	2. Gains of obeying rules and regulations e.g. love	2. Shows pictures/video clips	2. Interpret the pictures on children	4. Pictures of children suffering	2. mention gains
	2. mention some of the gains of obeying	by elders, Gifts from elders and friends,	of children receiving gifts and guides	receiving gifts and participate in	from the consequences of	of obeying rules and regulations;
	rules and regulations;	Praise, etc.	discussion on the various gains for	discussion.	disobedience 5. Food and Drug	mention results
	3. mention the	3. Results of disobeying rules and regulations e.g.	obeying rules.	3. Describe pictures of children suffering	packs and instructional	of disobeying rules and regulations.
	results of disobeying	unhappiness,	3. Presents pictures	from the results of	leaflets.	
	rules and	punishment, denial of	of children suffering	disobeying laws.	6. Pictures and	4. mention three
	regulations;	privileges such as food,	from the results of		Diagrams of	rules and
	4	playing with mates, etc.;	disobeying rules and		different foods and	regulations of
	4. mention the rules and	rejection by loved ones	regulations and leads class		Drugs.	NAFDAC on foods and drugs control.
	regulations for food	4. NAFDAC laws and	discussion on the			and drugs control.
	and drug	Regulations on Food and	pictures.			
	administration.	Drugs Control e.g.				
		Quality Control laws;	4. Discusses the			
		Laws on sale and use of	NAFDAC rules and			
		foods, medicines and cosmetics; Laboratory	regulations on food and drug control.			
		Laws; Product	and drug control.			
		Registration laws;				
		Importation Laws, etc.				

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION SUB-THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION

PRIMARY ONE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Importance of Civic Education	Pupils should be able to: 1. discuss the need for Civic Education in Nigeria; 2. mention the topics learnt in Civic Education and their importance; 3. identify some public health enlightenment campaigns as part of civic education.	1. Why study Civic Education: - understand democratic and Civic rights and responsibilities nurture and sustain democracy, etc. 2. Topics and Importance of Civic Education: - learn about systems and institution of government, democratic processes, etc acquire skills such as active citizenship, inquiry, cooperation, etc stimulation of civic engagement in the political, social and economic processes citizens are educated on their multiple roles in society, e.g. as producers and consumers, of goods and services etc. 3. Public Health Enlightenment Campaigns on: - HIV/AIDS Education, - Drug Abuse Education, etc.	1. Guides discussion on the need for Civic Education. 2. Leads pupils to mention the topics and specific benefits of learning Civic Education. 3. Guides the class to identify some ways of public health enlightenment campaigns as part of civic education.	1. Listen to teacher's explanations. 2. Contribute to discussions. 3. Identify ways of public health enlightenment campaigns as part of Civic Education.	1. Textbooks 2. Pictures of a democratic activity and citizens performing some Civic responsibilities in a democracy e.g. senate in session and people voting and campaign. 3. Video clips on democratic activities. 4. Radio Jingles 5. Video Clips, Posters and Pictures of Public Health Enlightenment Campaigns.	Pupils to: 1. say why it is important to learn Civic Education in Nigeria; 2. enumerate three benefits derivable from studying Civic Education. 3. mention any two public health awareness campaigns.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

SUB-THEME: FUNDAMENTAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES

TOPIC	PERFORMACE	CONTENTS	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHERS AND LEARNING RESOURCES	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVE		TEACHER	PUPILS		
Meaning of Social Studies	Pupil should be able to explain the meaning of social studies.	Meaning of social studies: The study of man and how his problems are solved in the environment.	Explains and guides the pupil to explain the meaning of social studies.	Listen and respond to questions in class on the meaning of social studies.	Pupils' text and work book.	Pupil to explain the meaning of social studies.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

SUB THEME: FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES		TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS	N. S.	
The Family	The pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of family; 2. identify types of family 3. explain types of family;	1. Meaning of a family (father, mother, and children). 2. Types of family - The Nuclear Family: father, mother and children. - Extended Family: father, mother children, grandfather and grandmother, uncles, aunts, cousins and nephews.	Leads pupils to find out the meaning of the word family and through guided questions explains the types of family. Leads pupils to identify types of family.	Find out from home the meaning of the word "family" and report back to class. Listen and respond to questions in class.	Pupils text books. Family photographs cartoons, video CDs ROMs, etc.	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of the word "family"; 2. mention 2 types of family 3. explain types of family.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

SUB THEME: FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTI	VITIES	TEACHING AND LEARNING RESOURCES	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS		
Qualities of a good family	Pupils should be able to: 1. state the qualities of a good family.	1. Qualities of a good family: honesty, contentment, interest of others, not greedy, not selfish, discipline, obedience, etc.	1. Guides pupils to identify and explain qualities of a good family.	1. Role play the family showing the qualities of a good family e.g. honesty, love, caring, etc.	Pictures and Charts showing moral values as honesty, contentment, obedience, discipline etc.	Pupils to: mention 3 qualities of a good family.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

SUB THEME: CULTURE AND SOCIAL VALUES

TOPIC	TOPIC PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES		CONTENTS ACTIVITIES		TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	
Meaning and Types of Culture	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of culture; 2. list types of culture;	 Meaning of culture e.g. peoples' ways of life that include dressing, dancing, eating, etc. Types of culture e.g. material, non-material. 	1. Through guided questions and role play, leads the pupils to understand the meaning of the word "culture". 2. Leads pupil to outline types of culture.	 Listen and respond to questions in class and participate in role play. Outline and write types of culture. 	 Pictures of people wearing traditional dresses. Pictures showing material, and non-material culture. 	Pupils to: 1. state the meaning of culture; 2. explain types of culture.
Values that Show Good Morals in Our Society	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain values which show morals e.g. what is right and what is wrong.	Examples of morals to show what is right i.e. greeting, respect, loyalty, kindness, honesty, contentment, tolerance, etc. and what is wrong, e.g. stealing, bullying, fighting, lying etc.	1. Leads pupils to identify values which show morals in the society and attitudes that are wrong. 1. Leads pupils to identify values which show morals in the society and attitudes that are wrong.	Demonstrate different types of good and bad values.	1. Cartoons, posters, ROM film and video clips, regalia, photographs, exhibit etc.	Pupils to: 1. explain values which are considered right and wrong.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES
SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

PRIMARY ONE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT		ACTIVITIES			TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE	
				TEACHER		PUPILS		RESOURCES	
Reasons for Taking Substances into the Body	Pupils should be able to: 1. give reasons for taking substances into the body; 2. mention the effect of taking substances into the body.	1. Reasons for taking substances into the body: - stay alive, - hunger, - thirst, - enjoyment, - imitation, - curiosity, - availability, etc. 2. Effects of taking substances into the body e.g. stomach pain, vomiting, stooling, sleeplessness or restlessness, dullness, dizziness, nausea, fainting, death, etc.	 1. 2. 3. 4. 	highlight effects of taking substances into the body.	 2. 3. 	Demonstrate and dramatize the reasons. Listen to the teacher's stories and make comments. Narrate their own experiences of taking substances into the body.	2.	Posters, charts and pictures of the reasons. Charts, pictures, posters and drawing materials.	Pupils to: 1. give reasons for taking substances into the body; 2. mention 4 effects of taking substances into the body.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

PRIMARY ONE
SUB-THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	TITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Overdose (too much eating, drinking or smoking)	Pupils should be able to: 1. demonstrate the looks and behaviours of people who take too much food, drink or smoke; 2. mention the effects of drinking too much; 3. mention the effects of inhaling	Causes and Observable signs/ symptoms of overdose: e.g. coughing incessantly, fainting, stooling, etc. Effects of too much eating and drinking: - Frequent urinating, bed wetting, intoxication, etc. - Watery eyes, coughing, chocking	 Presents drawings and paintings of sad faces, protruding stomach to emphasize the effects of drinking too much. Asks pupils to narrate their own experiences. Shows drawings and paintings of sad faces. Shows pictures of people exhibiting these 	 Study pictures shown by the teacher. Narrate own experiences. Copy drawing and painting. Demonstrate the behaviours and looks shown in the pictures. Suggest what should be done. 	1. Charts, pictures, posters and drawing materials. 2. Charts, pictures, posters and drawing materials 3. Pictures and Charts 4. Posters of children helping sufferers.	Pupils to: 1. mention the effects of drinking too much; 2. mention 3 effects of inhaling too much; 3. demonstrate the behaviours and looks of people who eat, drink and smoke too much;
	too much;	fainting, dizziness, - Loss of memory, etc.	symptoms or signs.	6. Dramatize the suggestions.		

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

SUB THEME:	SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES								
TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION GUIDE			
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES				
	4. say what to do to help somebody who is suffering from too much eating, drinking or inhaling.	3. How to help people suffering from Foods or drug overdose: - once observed, report to parents, teacher or any adult around.	5. Asks pupils to say what they will do to help and summarize their suggestions. 6. Guides a play or drama on the topic.	4. say what to do to help those who eat, drink and smoke too much.					
Food	Pupils should be able to:	1. Meaning of food.	Asks pupils to bring samples of these food	Bring food items from homes and	1. Real food items.	Pupils to:			
	1. define food;	"Food is anything we eat, drink or take into	items from homes.	participate in identifying the food	2. Picture of foods.	1. define food;			
	, i	our body to give us	2. Asks them to	items.		2. mention 5 of			
	2. mention some of the foods eaten in their locality;	energy and help us grow".	identify the food they brought from home.	2. Participate in the discussion on	3. Video Clips on food.	the foods eaten in the locality.			
	3. mention the sources of food in the community.	2. Foods eaten in the locality (bread, eggs, yam, garri, fish, meat, tuwo etc).	3. Asks pupils to find out from home the sources of food they eat.	meaning of food. 3. Find out from home sources of food in their locality.	4. Pictures of farms and markets where food items are produced, sold and bought.	3. mention the sources of food in the community.			
		3. Sources of food in the locality/farms, markets, rivers, etc.	4. Asks pupils to paint any of the food items mentioned.	4. Paint any of the food items mentioned.	J				

SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE THEME:

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	GOIDE
Food Safety	Pupils should be able to: 1. define food safety; 2. mention ways of ensuring food safety.	 Meaning of Food Safety: How to ensure that what we eat, drink or take into our body is not harmful to health. Guide to Food Safety: Reading food Labels; Observe signs of food spoilage and causative organisms; Washing hands before and after food preparation, etc. 	 Leads pupils to define food safety. Asks questions to lead pupils to identify ways of making sure that food is safe. 	 Define food safety. Participate in mentioning ways of ensuring food safety. 	 Pupils Textbooks. Pictures showing different ways of making food safe. 	Pupils to: 1. define food safety; 2. mention ways or ensuring food safety.

THEME: **SOCIAL STUDIES**

PRIMARY ONE SUR THEME-SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI\	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Risk Factors in Food.	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain risk factors;	1. Meaning of Risk Factors: "Those factors that drive the occurrence of a hazard".	Leads pupils to identify and explain risk factors. Presents	 Explain risk factors. Participate in class discussion on risk factors 	 Pupils Textbooks. Video clips on risk factors in food. Pictures /photographs of 	Pupils to: 1. explain risk factors; 2. state risk factors
	 state risk factors in food; identify risk factors in food distribution and preparation. 	 2. Examples of Risk Factors in Food: Adulteration Food fraud incidences Agro-chemical induced death, etc. 3. Risk Factors in Food distribution and Preparation: Poor storage conditions; Poor handling: Poor Hygiene; Other Unknown Risks. 	pictures /photographs of risk factors in food distribution and preparation. 3. Guides pupils to state risk factors in food distribution and preparation.	associated with food distribution and preparation. 3. Ask and answer questions.	risk factors in food distribution and preparation	in food; 3. identify risk factors associated with food distribution and preparation.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY ONE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Sources and Uses of Water	Pupils should be able to: 1. mention sources of water supply in the locality; 2. enumerate the uses of water in homes.	1. Sources of water supply in the locality:	1. Leads pupils to discuss sources of water supply. 2. Uses pictures and questions to guide pupils in enumerating the sources of water in homes.	 Participate in discussion. Interpret the pictures. Enumerate the sources and uses of water supply in homes. 	 Pictures depicting sources of water supply. Pictures showing domestic uses of water. 	Pupils to: 1. mention 4 sources of water supply in the locality. 2. enumerate 3 uses of water in homes.

THEME: SECURITY EDUCATION SUB-THEME: FLEMENTS OF SECURITY

PRIMARY ONE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	
Concept of Security	Pupils should be able to: 1. Explain the meaning of security. 2. Take precautions against dangers.	Meaning of security of life and property.	 Guides pupils to explain the meaning of security. Guides pupils to identify sources of danger and insecurity. 	 Contribute ideas to the meaning of security. Find out other sources of insecurity. 	Textbooks, pictures on road accidents and fire outbreaks.	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of security.
	Pupils should be able to identify the various sources of danger and insecurity.	Sources of danger and insecurity e.g. road accidents, fire outbreaks, relationship with strangers, kidnapping, eating unsafe food, fake drugs intake, etc.	Directs the role- playing fire outbreaks/road accidents.	Dramatize fire outbreaks/road accidents and appropriate response.		Pupils to give examples of sources of insecurity and precautionary measure

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION PRIMARY TWO

SUB-THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI	VITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Importance of Civic Education	Pupils should be able to: 1. discuss the need for Civic Education in Nigeria; 2. analyze the importance of Civic Education to National development.	 Why study Civic Education: understand democratic and Civic rights and responsibilities. nurture and sustain democracy. Importance of Civic Education to national development e.g. learn about systems and institution of government, democratic processes, etc. acquire skills such as active citizenship, inquiry, cooperation, etc. Stimulation of civic engagement in the political, social and economic processes. citizens are educated on their multiple roles in society, e.g. as producers and consumers, of goods and services etc. 	1. Leads pupils to recall the meaning of Civic Education. 2. Discusses the need for Civic Education with Pupils. 3. Leads pupils to identify the specific benefits of having Civic Education.	 Listen to teacher's explanations. Contribute to discussions. Write notes. 	 Textbooks Pictures of a democratic activity and citizens performing some civic responsibilities in a democracy e.g. senate in session and people voting and campaign. Video clips on democratic activities. 	Pupils to: 1. explain the need for Civic Education in Nigeria; 2. enumerate three benefits derivable from studying Civic Education.

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION SUB-THEME: OUR COMMUNITY

PRIMARY TWO

	OUR COMMUNITY		1		1	
TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
1. Meaning and types of Community	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of community; 2. mention types of community; 3. mention members of the community; 4. rules in the Community. 5. identify roles of members of community.	1. Meaning of Community (a collection of a group of people in a given place) 2. Types of community - traditional communities town and villages - modern communities/ institutions e.g. school community. 3. Members of Communities e.g. father, mother, siblings, uncles, aunties, community leaders etc. 4. Rules in the Community: - obedience - orderliness - cooperation - respect - loyalty - peaceful existence - sanitation - honesty/sincerity 5. Roles of member of community includes: - Community development - cooperation - payment taxes and dues - Training the young ones - Taken part in communal work.	1. Explains the meaning of community. 2. Identifies three rules in the community. 3. Asks pupils to find out from their parents the rules in their community and report back to the class. 4. Explain each responsibility and how to carry it out,	1. Learns the rules as identified by the teacher. 2. Find out from their parent rules in their community and report back to the class. 3. Listen to explanation and ask questions,	 Pupils' textbooks. Pictures. Charts Video clips Drama of different communities Members of the class. 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of community; 2. differentiate between traditional and modern types of communities; 3. identify members that constitute a community; 4. list at least five rules in the community. 5. mention some of the responsibilities of members in a community,

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION SUB-THEME: OUR COMMUNITY

PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
2. Leaders in our Community	Pupils should be able to: 1. name some community leaders in the locality; 2. mention duties of community leaders; 3 mention the qualities of community leaders; 4. show how to appreciate and reward community leaders. 5. explain the responsibilities of community members,	 The idea of community leadership in Nigerian traditional settings e.g.: Yoruba - Oba Hausa - Sarld Igbo - Eze Benin - Enoge Nupe - Etsu Ebira - Ohinoyi, etc Other title holders in the community. Duties of community leaders e.g.: settlement of disputes ensuring peace organizing community work link between government and the community, etc. Qualities of community leaders: caring, intelligent, wise, patient, integrity, courage, honest, etc. Appreciation and reward e.g. gifts, visitation cooperation, etc. 	 Creates discussion that leads the pupils to identify community heads. Asks questions that lead pupils to suggest the roles of community leaders. Invites resource persons to talk about their roles. Guides pupils to mention the qualities of community leaders and show how to appreciate and reward them. 	 Participate in the discussion to identify community leaders. Listen to resource persons and ask questions. Mention the qualities of community leaders and how to appreciate and reward them. 	 Pupils text book Pictures of community leaders in their locality Gifts Video clips of award ceremonies Monuments created in honour of some community leaders. 	Pupils to: 1. name some community leaders in their locality; 2. mention at least three roles of community leaders; 3. mention the qualities and how to appreciate and reward community leaders.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI	VITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Scope of Social Studies	Pupils should be able to: 1. Explain 'scope of social studies'. 2. Identify areas of focus in social studies.	 Meaning of scope of social studies: The areas which social studies focuses to solve man's problems of solver. Areas which social studies focuses are: Critical thinking Reflective thinking Problem solving. 	 Guide pupils to explain the scope of social studies. Guide pupils to identify areas of focus in social studies. 	Find out from home how family takes its social and economic decisions such as association to join and food to eat.	Pupils' textbooks and video clips on how decisions are taken to solve problem.	Pupils to: 1. explain scope of social studies. 2. Identify areas of focus in social studies.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO

SUB THEME: FUNDMENTALS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Physical Environment	Pupils should be able to: 1. identify our different physical environment.	 Our physical environment: Some people live in desert condition Other live in fertile places Some near lakes, rivers or oceans Some in mountains Other low laying areas Climate varies tremendously over the globe. 	Leads the pupils to discover our different physical environment.	 Participant in class discussion. Respond to the teacher's questions. 	 Pupils textbooks Pictures showing different environment Video clips. 	Pupils to: 1. identify our different physical environment.

THEME: **SOCIAL STUDIES**

PRIMARY TWO SUR THEME: FAMILY AS THE BASIC LINIT OF SOCIETY

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACT	IVITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	
Foods We Eat in our Culture as Family Members.	Pupils should be able to; 1. List types of food in the Nigerian Culture. 2. Mention reasons why we eat together.	1. Some Nigerian foods are; Yam, Eba, Amala, Tuwo Shinkafa, Plantain, Rice, Beans, Cocoyam, Pounded Yam, Akpu, Starch etc. 2. Consequences of Eating together as a family: e.g. promotes communalism, Happiness, family unity and loyalty, etc.	1. Uses guided questions to lead pupils to name the various foods we eat in our culture. 2. Asks the pupils to mention reasons why we eat together.	2. Respond to teacher's questions on the types of food.	1. Pupils' text and workbooks. 2. Picture showing different types of food in our culture. 3. Picture of happy moods of people eating together in the family.	Pupils to: 1. state 2 types of food eaten in their homes. 2. state reasons why we eat together.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO SUB THEME: FAMILY AS THE BAISC UNIT OF SOCIETY

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIE	S	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	
Importance of these Foods to our Growth	Pupils should be able to list: 1. The nutrients in the foods we take. 2. Mention the importance of food to our growth.	1. The Nutrients in the food we take are: - Carbohydrate - Protein - Vitamins - Fats and Oil. 2. Importance of food to our growth: - supply energy - build our body - Keep the body healthy - provide heats and energy.	 Leads the pupils through guided questions to say the nutrients we get from different foods e.g.: carbohydrate (Yam/bread) Protein (Meat/fish/egg) Vitamins (Fruits/vegetables Fats and oil (Butter/cheese), etc. Guides the pupils to identify the functions of the nutrients food we take; Carbohydrate supplies energy to the body Protein to build our body Vitamin to keep our body healthy Fast and oil to provide heat and energy. 	1. Draw different types of food and say the importance to growth. 2. Respond to the teacher's questions on the topic.	1. Pupils' textbook. 2. Pictures showing groups of food and their nutrients. 3. Real objects of food from their locality.	Pupils to; 1. list 3 types of Nigerian foods and identify the nutrients in the listed foods. 2. mention the importance of food to our growth.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIVI	TIES	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	GOIDE
Greetings and Respect to Elders in our Culture	Pupils should be able to: 1. Recognize greetings as a way of showing respect. 2. Perform various acts of greetings in their locality. 3. Recognize the importance of greetings.	 Greeting is a way of showing respect to people and appreciating them. Forms of greeting include: kneeling, prostrating, shaking of hands, clenching of fists etc. Greetings promote tolerance, good neighborliness, Courtesy, friendliness etc. 	 Guides pupils through questioning to list ways of greeting in their locality. Demonstrates the various ways of greeting in our Culture. 	 Find out more ways of greetings in our culture. Draw different ways of greetings they can identify. 	 Pictures of different ways of greeting. Video clips 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of greetings 2. list different ways of greetings from different cultures in Nigeria; 3. mention some of the importance of greeting in ou community.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES
SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI	VITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Keeping our Environment Clean	Pupils should be able to: 1. mention ways of keeping our environment clean.	Ways of keeping our environment clean: Proper disposal of waste. Proper use of the toilets/urinary: Provision of waste bins. Allowing drains to flow. Clearing and sweeping round our surroundings. Regular sweeping of our homes.	Asks questions to lead pupils to suggest ways of keeping our environment clean. Gets the pupils practically involved in different ways of keeping their environment clean.	 Respond to teacher's questions on the ways to keep our environment clean. Demonstrate involvement in acts of keeping the environment clean. 	Pictures showing clean and dirty environment. Cleaning tools	Pupils to: 1. mention 3 ways of keeping our environment clean. 2. Mention some of the tools needed for carrying out different cleaning activities.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

PF	RIMARY TWO
D	EVALUATION

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
School/Home 1	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of accidents; 2. identify causes of home and school accidents; 3. mention ways of preventing accidents in school/home.	 Meaning of Accidents: "Accidents are unplanned events that lead to injury, Damage or death". Causes of accidents in school and Home. Prevention of Accidents in the school/ home: Remove all dangerous objects from the surroundings. Do not play with dangerous or sharp objects. Avoid exposed electricity sources (naked wires). Removing what has caused the accident. 	Uses guided questions to: 1. explain the meaning of accidents; 2. identify causes of accidents in the school and home; 3. state ways of preventing accidents around the school/ home.	1. Respond to the teacher's questions. 2. Participate in class discussion. 3. Demonstrate how to avoid accidents.	1. Pupils' textbooks 2. Pictures showing dangerous and sharp objects. 3. Video clips.	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of accidents; 2. identify causes of home and school accidents; 3. mention 3 ways we can avoid accidents in the school and at home.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
	4. List steps of caring for accident victims in the school and home.	4. Caring for Accident Victims - Report accidents in school or home to parents/elderly persons/teacher Take victims to nearby hospitals/clinic.	4. Guides the pupils to suggest ways to take care of victims.5. Demonstrates different ways of caring for accident victims.	4. Respond to the teacher's questions.5. Demonstrate how to prevent accidents in the school.		4. enumerate 4 ways of preventing accidents in the school/ home; 5. list two steps to be taken when accidents occur.
Drugs	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of drugs; 2. mention the categories of drugs.	 Meaning of Drugs: Any substance other than food which when taken can change the body function. Categories of Drugs: Legal drugs; Socially acceptable drugs; Illegal drugs. 	Leads the pupils to explain the meaning of drug. Asks questions to lead pupils to list categories of drugs.	Participate in class discussions. Ask and answer questions.	1. Pupils Textbooks 2. Pictures or photographs that show different categories of drugs.	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of drugs; 2. mention categories of drugs.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	
Drug Abuse	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of drug abuse; 2. mention dangers of drug abuse; 3. mention ways of preventing drug abuse.	 Meaning of drug abuse: – use of drugs without the advice of a qualified doctor/pharmacist. Dangers of drug abuse: Mental illness Accident Addiction Drop-out of school. Ways of preventing drug abuse: Avoid bad friends Seek advice of doctors/nurses and pharmacist before taking drugs. Avoid buying medicines in buses or unauthorized stores. Avoid self-medication. 	 Organizes class discussion on drug abuse and its dangers. Invites resource persons to talk on the dangers of drugs. 	 Participate in the discussion. List dangers involved in drug abuse. Respond to Resource Persons' questions as well as ask their own questions. 	 Pupils' textbooks Posters on war against drug abuse. Photographs showing drug addicts 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of drug abuse; 2. mention two dangers of drug abuse; 3. mention two ways of preventing drug abuse.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES PRIMARY TWO SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

OBJECTIVES TEACHER PUPILS LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Substances and How to Avoid taking them. to:	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of harmful substances. 2. give 2 examples of harmful substances. 3. mention 2 ways of preventing intake of harmful substances.

THEME: SECURITY EDUCATION SUB-THEME: ELEMENTS OF SECURITY

PRIMARY TWO

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	AND LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Sources of danger and insecurity	Pupils should be able to: 1. Further identify the various sources of insecurity. 2. List how to keep away from dangers and seek for help.	 Sources of Insecurity: Bombings Rape Fire Outbreaks Unnecessary	1. Guides pupils to state the sources of insecurity. 2. Invites resources persons from any of the security agencies to give talk on how to keep away from danger and seek for help.	1. Discuss the sources of insecurity 2. Participate in the talk by asking questions.	 Textbooks, Charts, Posters, Video clips. 	Pupils to: 1. identify the various sources of insecurity.
Identification of security agencies and their primary duties.	Pupils should be able to: Identify the various security agencies and their primary duties. identify who to approach in the face of danger.	Security agencies and their Primary duties: Police FRSC NDLEA SSS I.C.P.C. MSCDC. Military Prisons NAFDAC, etc.	Guides pupils to state the primary duties of various security agencies. Organize excursion visits to security agencies within their environment.	Mention the primary duties of various security agencies. Visit the various security agencies and ask questions.	Textbooks, Pictures, Video clips, handbills, Posters.	Pupils to: mention the various security agencies, state the duties of security agencies.

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION SUB-THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENTS	ACTIVITIES		TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Civic Education	Pupils should be able to: 1. identify and list the components of Civic Education; 2. explain the dimensions of Civic Education.	1. Components of Civic Education: Nationality Right and duties Democratic practices Community values, Dimensions of Civic Education: political legal social economic cultural	1. Leads the pupils to discuss relevant components of Civic education. 2. Guides pupils to explain the dimensions of Civic Education.	1. Engage in identifying and listing the components of Civic Education. 2. Participate in explaining the dimensions of Civic Education. 3. Role play situations that explain the components and dimensions of Civic Education.	Posters Pictures Video dips.	Pupils to: 1. identify and list the components of Civic Education; 2. explain the dimensions of Civic Education.

THEME: CIVIC EDUCATION
SUB-THEME: NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENTS	ACT1	VITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
National Identity	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of national identity; 2. list elements of National identity; 3. discuss reasons why Nigerian should be patriotic.	 Meaning of National identity: Accepting and belonging to a nation by identifying with its goals and aspirations. Working as individual or as group to achieve the goals. Elements of national identity. National anthem Citizenship of nation Payment of taxes Work for the success of the nation. Respecting national symbols, etc. Reasons for patriotism: to promote unity to promote development to ensure full and proper use of resources to help the nation benefit from our knowledge and skills. 	 Leads pupils to explain the meaning of national identity. Asks pupils to list the elements of National Identity. Guides discussion on reasons why Nigerians should be patriotic. 	 Explain the meaning of national identity. Mention elements of national Identify. Participate in discussion on reasons for patriotism. 	 Posters Pictures Video dips Maps National Symbols. 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of national identity; 2. list elements of national identity; 3. discuss reasons why Nigerians should be patriotic.

PRIMARY THREE

CIVIC EDUCATION THEME:

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
National Symbols	Pupils should be able to: 1. identify national symbols; 2. describe some National symbols; 3. differentiate between national symbols and other symbols; 4. demonstrate respect for National and other symbols.	 Meaning and examples of National symbols: People/leaders public property, constitution, mace, national flag, coat of arms, etc; Description of National symbols: the eagle in the Nigerian coat of arms represents strength, the green colour of the national flag stands for agriculture, and white stands for peace, etc. Differentiation: e.g. National symbols- national flag, currency, National Anthem, Coat of Arms, Constitution, etc. other symbols: traditional leaders; religious leaders and highway codes; etc. Respecting National Symbols: Stand at attention Standing up when National anthem is sang Saluting the National flag According respect to traditional and religious leaders. Handling naira with care Respect for the constitution. Respect for the constitution. Respect for the constitution. 	1. Leads pupils to explain the meaning of national symbols using pictures and real objects. 2. Guides pupils to draw and describe national symbols of Nigeria. 3. Helps pupils to differentiate by categorizing national symbols.	 Examine pictures and real objects and explain the meaning of symbols. Draw and describe Nigerian symbols. Differentiate by categorizing national and other symbols. Demonstrate ways of respecting National and other symbols. Listen and ask questions. 	 Pictures of National symbols and others Posters Video clips Tours to see important national symbols Tours to traditional and religious Institutions. 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of national symbols; 2. describe and draw Nigerian national symbols; 3. differentiate between National and other symbols; 4. demonstrate respect for national and other symbols.

PRIMARY THREE

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT		VITIES	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	GOIDE
The Nuclear and Extended Families	Pupils should be able to: 1. identify a nuclear family and the extended family; 2. demonstrate how to show respect to members of the nuclear and extended family. 3. explain the roles each family member plays in raising a child.	1. Members of a nuclear family: Father, mother/mothers and children. 2. Extended Family i.e. close blood relations. 3. Respect among family members e.g. father/ mother, Parents/ children Sibling/sibling Children/uncles, parents/in-laws etc.	1. Asks pupils' to find out who are the members of their nuclear families, using questioning method. 2. Uses questioning method to identify various ways family members respect each other. 3. Explains how extended family members assist	 Find out from home about their nuclear families. Pupils role play respect among family members/ extended members in the class. Find out from their parents and elders who are members of their extended family. Participate in class discussions. 	1. Pictures of father, mother brother, sister and children. 2. Pictures showing ways of showing respect. 3. Pupil's textbooks. 4. Pictures of extended family members.	Pupils to: 1. draw ways of showing respect to family members. 2. identify a nuclear family and the extended family. 3. demonstrate how to respect member of the nuclear and extended family.
	plays in raising a crimar	 4. Functions or roles of extended family members include;. assisting the direct parent in the child's upbringing. Extended family members give the child a social identity. They also help in keeping family history. 	parents or contribute to a child's upbringing 4. Asks pupils to find out from home who are members of their extended family and the roles they play in their upbringing.	5. Outline some of the contributions of aunties, uncles, grandparents to their upbringing. 6. Respond to questions in class.	5. Pictures of a family tree.6. Picture of extended/ older people in their community.	4. Explain who members of nuclea and extended family are; 5. list four roles extended family members play in their upbringing.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

SUB-THEME: CULTURE AND SOCIAL VALUES

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Types of Marriages in our Community	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain the meaning of marriage; 2. identify major types of marriages in our community;	1. Meaning of marriage. Lawful and acceptable union of a man and woman to make up a family. 2. Types of marriages: polygamy, monogamy etc.	Uses questioning method to explain meaning of marriage. Uses role- playing process to demonstrate types of marriages.	Participate actively in answering questions. Participate actively in the role- playing of polygamous and monogamous families.	Pictures of husbands and wives. (Couples) Pictures or photographs that show types of marriages.	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of marriage; 2. identify two types of marriage in our community;
Various Ways of Getting Married and the Objects used in the Ceremony.	Pupils should be able to: 1. Describe how marriages are contracted.	 Marriage practices in Nigeria: e.g. agreement by the two families by paying the bride price, 	1. Assigns to pupils the task of discovering how marriage is practiced and the objects used in their communities.	Carry out the investigation.	 Bible and Qur'an. Picture of church, mosque and shrine. 	Pupils to: 1. Describe how marriage is contracted.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

SUB-THEME: CULTURE AND SOCIAL VALUES

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	LEARNING			EVALUATION GUIDE
		TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	
2. Mention the objects used in contracting marriage.	 religious marriage either in the church or mosque, traditional marriage or court wedding. 2. Objects used in Marriage ceremonies: Wine, kolanut, food items, wedding gown, money services etc. 	 Demonstrates to the pupils the process of marriage practices. Demonstrates the functions of marriages in the lives of individual and the community at large. 	2. Share their findings in class discussion.	3. Audio visual aid.4. Textbooks Resource persons, marriage objects.5.Real objects.6. Marriage album.	2. Write any 2 objects used in contracting them.

PRIMARY THREE

THEME: **SOCIAL STUDIES**

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTI\	/ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Common Drugs in Our Community and The Right People to Give Them.	Pupils should be able to: 1. Explain the meaning of drug; 2. Identify common drugs; 3. State who must administer drugs.	 Explain the meaning of drug – medical substances for curing illnesses Identification of modern common medicine/drugs e.g. Aspirin, Daga, Nivaquine, Panadol, Paracetamol, Alabukun Phrenic, traditional e.g. lemon grass Who administers the drugs: parents, guardian, teacher or nurses, doctors, etc. 	 Shows labels with names of drugs to the pupils for the purpose of identification. Leads class discussions on synthetic and natural medicines /drugs. Invites medical person to give a talk on the topic. Organizes nature walk to identify some local herbs. 	 Participate in class discussion on common drugs. Sample the labels of some drugs e.g. phensic, local herbs etc. Participate in class discussion on who administers drugs. Participate in the answering of questions from the talk. 	 Samples of readily available labels of empty packets of common drugs. Posters showing various drugs and who must administer them. Colourful charts. Samples of local herbs and drugs. 	Pupils to: 1. explain the meaning of drug; 2. Identify 2 common drugs; 3. State 2 persons who administer drugs.

PRIMARY THREE

THEME: **SOCIAL STUDIES**

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES		TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
			TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	00151
Ways of Identifying Someone who has Abused Drugs.	Pupils should be able to: 1. State the meaning of Drug Abuse; 2. Recognize someone who has abused drug/medicines; 3. Mention ways of helping someone who has abused drugs.	 Drug abuse intake of medicine without prescription. Ways of knowing someone who has abused drugs: Untidy appearance Drunken behaviour Frequent fighting Disobedience Convulsion Inattentiveness having frequent accidents. Ways of helping someone who has abused drugs/medicines: e.g. reporting any change of behaviour to parent, teacher and other adults: Seeking medical attention, etc. 	 Leads class discussions on methods of taking drug/medicines into the body (swallowing, drinking, inhaling). Asks pupils to describe ways they have been taking medicines/drugs. Invites resource persons to give talks on: How to identify someone who has misused drugs. To help someone who has abused drug/medicines. Teaches pupils songs, and rhymes that discourage drug abuse. 	 Describe ways of taking medicines/drugs. Sing songs. Recite poems and rhymes. Dramatize caring for people who have abused drugs. 	 Charts/posters illustrating some methods of taking medicines. Resource person. Charts of health centers and health personnel. Posters showing a drug addict. 	Pupils to: 1. State the meaning of drug abuse 2. List 3 ways by which drugs/medicine s are taken into the body; 3. Mention two ways to identify someone who has abused drugs and ways of helping such people.

PRIMARY THREE

THEME: **SOCIAL STUDIES**

SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES						
TOPIC	PERFORMANCE CONTENT ACTIVITIES		ES	TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE	
			TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	
Ways of	Pupils should be	1. Common illnesses in the	1. Uses guided questions to	1. Respond to the	1. Posters.	Pupils to:
preventing	able to:	community:	find out the common illnesses	questions.		
common		Malaria	pupils have suffered before.		2. Pictures	1. Identify two
Illness	1. Identify common	Dysentery		2. Participate in the	showing people	common illnesses
	illnesses in their	Diarrhea	2. Assigns pupils into group	group assignment.	suffering from	in their
	community;	Cholera, etc.	work to come up with other	2 5 1 11	one illness or the	community;
	2 Mantian	2 6	common illnesses.	3. Find out the	other.	2 Mantian Hana
	2. Mention	2. Symptoms of common illnesses in the community:	2 Asks publis to find out	symptoms of common illnesses and	2 Community	2. Mention three
	symptoms of common illnesses	General weakness	3. Asks pupils to find out symptoms of common	report to the class.	3. Community	symptoms of common illnesses
	in their community;	Lack of appetite	illnesses.	report to the class.	resources.	in their
	in their community,	Headache/cold etc.	1111103303.	4. Report findings to	4. Pictures of	community;
	3. Identify causes	• Headache/cold etc.	4. Uses guided questions to	the class. In group	some causes of	community,
	of common	3. Causes of common	find out the causes of	assignment pupils	common	3. Identify two
	illnesses;	illnesses like dysentery or	common illnesses the pupils	discuss the causes of	illnesses.	causes of
		diarrhea:	have suffered before.	common illnesses in		common
	4. Mention ways of	Dirty and polluted		their community.	5. Charts	illnesses;
	preventing common	surroundings.	5. Leads pupils to find out	,		•
	illnesses.	Infections.	how common illnesses can be	5. Find out ways of	6. Pictures of	4. Mention three
			prevented in the community.	preventing common	clean	ways of
		4. Prevention of common		illnesses from the	environment.	preventing
		illnesses.	6. Uses guided questions to	community and		common
		Cleaning of one's	generate more ways of	report to the class.		illnesses.
		environment.	preventing common illnesses.			
		Eating balanced diet.				
		Regular medical				
		checkup etc.				
		1	1	1	1	I

PRIMARY THREE

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

SUB THEME: SOCIAL AND HEALTH ISSUES

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	ACTIVITIES		TEACHING AND LEARNING	EVALUATION GUIDE
	0232011123		TEACHER	PUPILS	RESOURCES	30121
Causes of Road Accidents	Pupils should be able to: 1. explain road accident. 2. list the causes of Road Accidents; .	 Meaning of road accidents: Sudden bad happen(s) on the road which can cause damage or lost of property, physical injury or lost of life. Causes of road accident include: Bad roads. Poorly built roads by corrupt and inappropriate workers. Poor use of resources. Bad vehicles. Careless & unsafe driving Inability to read and interpret road signs etc. 	 Uses guided questions to teach the causes of road accident. Uses charts to demonstrate further examples/ causes of road accidents. 	 Give examples of causes of road accidents. Demonstrate some causes. Respond to questions. Read the charts. 	 Resource persons such as Road safety personnel. Pictures. Photographs. Pupils' textbooks. Charts. 	Pupils to: explain the meaning of road accident explain causes of road accident. explain the meaning of firstaid in road accident.

THEME: SOCIAL STUDIES

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV:	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Giving First Aid Treatment to Road Accident Victims.	Pupils should be able to: 1. identify the items found in a first-aid box; 2. describe how simple first-aid could be applied to one of those injured	1. Objects found in first-aid box: - scissors - bandage - pain relieve tablets - razorblade - cotton wool - iodine - izal etc 2. Simple first-aid treatment: - Clean the wound with antiseptic Cover with plaster or bandage Administer pills as recommended by doctors, etc.	 Guides pupils to suggest ways to assist an accident victim. Directs pupils to inquire from home how cuts or burns are treated. Invites a nurse/dispenser to give a talk on first-aid treatment. 	 Give examples of ways to help an accident victim. List some items that will be needed. Respond to questions. Read the charts. 	 Resource persons such as the school nurse or Red Cross personnel. Real objects in the First Aid Box. Photographs. Pupils' textbooks. Charts. 	Pupils to: 1. Identify 5 objects found in first-aid box 2. Describe how simple first-aid could be applied to one of those injured.

THEME: SECURITY EDUCATION SUB-THEME: ELEMENT S OF SECURITY

PRIMARY THREE

TOPIC	PERFORMANCE	CONTENT	ACTIV	ITIES	TEACHING AND	EVALUATION
	OBJECTIVES		TEACHER	PUPILS	LEARNING RESOURCES	GUIDE
Identification of security agencies and their primary duties.	Pupils should be able to: 1. Identify the various security agencies and their primary duties. 2. identify who to approach in the face of danger.	 Security agencies and their Primary duties: Police FRSC NDLEA SSS I.C.P.C. NSCDC. Military Prisons NAFDAC, etc. 	 Guides pupils to state the primary duties of various security agencies. Organises excursion visits to security agencies within their environment. 	 Mention the primary duties of various security agencies. Visit the various security agencies and ask questions. 	 Textbooks, Pictures, Video clips, handbills, Posters. 	Pupils to: 1. mention the various security agencies, 2. state the duties of security agencies.
Elements of criminal behaviour	Pupils should be able to; 1. Identify common criminal behaviours and their punishments. 2. Learn to avoid criminal behaviours.	 Identification of criminal behaviours: Falsehood fighting Theft Bodily Harm Forgery Examination malpractice Sellers of bad food and fake drugs, etc. Ways to Avoid Criminal Behaviours: Not joining gangs Avoid peer pressure Learn to be self-satisfied, etc. 	 Leads pupils to identify various criminal offences and their punishments. Organises excursion visit to security agencies within their Vicinity to find out ways of avoiding criminal behaviour. 	 Mention the various criminal offences and their punishments. Visit Police stations and ask questions. 	 Handbills Posters Video Clips, etc. 	Pupils to: 1. mention the various criminal offences and their punishments; 2. mention some of the ways of avoiding criminal behaviours.

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