

NOTES SUMMARY

AND

ACTIVITIES OR EXERCISES

SOCIAL STUDIES & RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Pupil's Book

P3





Unit 1

AN EXTENDED FAMILY

UNIT 1 EXTENDED FAMILY

1.1. Fulfilling responsibilities in extended family

A. Responsibilities of members of an extended family.

Responsibility related to

1. family wellbeing

- Medical insurance
- Proper feeding
- management of the environment
- Hygiene and Sanitation.

2. Family development

- Working in cooperatives
- land consolidation
- Proper housing
- paying taxes
- Education for all
- one cow per every Rwandan poor family
- Modern farming

3. Good governance

- Participating in community work
- Fair justice and elections

4. Security

- Night patrols
- helping each other in case of problems
- Reporting of wrong doers.

B. The importance of fulfilling responsibilities in an extended family.

- Understand one another
- Live peacefully
- sharing.
- Work together in order to develop.
- Promote one another
- They help one another
- visit one another.
- They help the government to get money

N.B: government to get money thought taxation are used to develop:

Roads, schools, Hospitals, Water and electricity, market, banks.....

C. Effects of not fulfilling responsibilities in an extended family.

- Poverty
- They do not listen to each other
- They don't help one another
- They are not always at peace.
- By not protecting our environment leads to diseases like Cholera, dysentery and Malaria
- Poor development.

1.2. Proper management of family Assets.

A. Components of family Assets.

Types of family assets

1. **Non- fixed assets:** are assets that can be moved from one place to another.

Examples: Kitchen utensils, tools used in the compound and the garden, Animals, Cars, Bicycles, Motorcycles and others.

2. **Fixed assets** are assets that cannot be moved,

Examples: Land, houses.

B. Importance of family assets.

NO	ASSET	ITS IMPORTANCE
1	Garden	We grow crops in the garden to get food.
2	House	Houses provide shelter and protect you from the sun, rain, thieves and wild animals which can harm you.
3	Television	Television is a source of information like news, announcements. It is also used for entertainment like listening to songs, watching films, and educative stories.
4	Chair	We sit on them
5	Radio	We use radios as a source of information and for entertainment like listening to music.
6	Clothes	We use clothes to cover our bodies. Clothes also protect us from coldness
7	Table	We use it during dining time, we also use it while writing
8	Bed	We sleep on it. They can also be used for resting on.
9	Kitchen	Helps us to prepare food and drinks

C. Use and proper management of family assets.

Asset	How it is used and managed
House	Not throwing stones and balls to windows and doors. Cleaning the house always and painting it.

Car	Checking for oil before driving. Driving carefully. Checking car tyres before driving and avoid scratching it
Forest	By removing weed from it, avoid setting forests on wild fire. always cut/harvest mature trees and with permission.
Household Items	By cleaning and using them carefully the way they should be used.
Kitchen Utensils	Washing them, cleaning them and keeping them when they are dry in a clean place.
Compound tools	tools Clean them properly after use, make them sharp, don't leave them outside at night. and keep them in a dry place in order to avoid rusting.
Clothes	Washing clothes and ironing them. Keep them in a dry clean place.
Gardens	Gardens Prevent soil erosion. Keeping animals away from gardens. Use fertilizers in gardens.

E. The benefits of being satisfied with family assets.

It prevents us from the following

#Theft # wishful thinking #Jealous #Selfishness #Betrayal

Benefits of being satisfied with family asset

- Happiness
- Sodality
- Personal development
- Self-respect
- Self-confidence
- Security
- Visionary

END OF UNIT 1 ASSESSMENT/ UNIT 1: EXTENDED FAMILY - REVISION QUESTIONS

1. Write 3 responsibilities:

a) Three things you do at home.

.....

b) Three things your parents do that help the country.

.....

2. Answer with YES or NO:

a) Following laws is good governance.

b) Telling pupils to enter class is part of security.

c) Planting trees and stopping soil erosion is part of the economy.

d) Family planning and paying insurance is part of social wellbeing.

3. Write the importance of these:

a) Paying taxes

.....

b) Protecting the environment

.....

.....

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Choose the correct answer. Circle A, B, C or D)

1. Which one is a family responsibility? A) Playing B) Proper feeding C) Sleeping D) Jumping
2. Who should clean the house? A) Neighbors B) Family members C) Strangers D) Teachers
3. Which of these is for family development? A) Paying taxes B) Playing football C) Singing D) Sleeping
4. Which of these is a family asset? A) Ball B) Land C) Toy car D) Kite
5. Why do we grow crops in the garden? A) To sell B) To get food C) To make friends D) To play
6. What protects us from rain and sun? A) Bed B) House C) Clothes D) Chair

7. Which one is NOT a fixed asset? A) House B) Land C) Car D) Garden
8. Who helps us get money for roads and schools? A) Children B) Government C) Parents D) Taxes
9. Which of these is NOT good governance? A) Elections B) Community work C) Fair justice D) Fighting
10. Why do we use clothes? A) Cover the body B) Eat food C) Build a house D) Play games
11. Which asset gives information and songs? A) Bed B) Chair C) Radio D) Garden
12. Why should we wash kitchen utensils? A) To look nice B) To be clean and safe C) For playing D) To break them
13. Which is a danger of poor hygiene? A) Malaria B) Happiness C) Education D) Development
14. Who should report wrong doers? A) Friends B) Family members C) Children only D) Nobody
15. Which asset helps us to sleep? A) Chair B) Bed C) Table D) Clothes
16. Which of these brings happiness? A) Jealousy B) Self-respect C) Betrayal D) Theft
17. Which of these is a non-fixed asset? A) Bicycle B) Land C) House D) School
18. Why is education important? A) For sleep B) For knowledge C) For walking D) For food
19. What is the benefit of being satisfied with family assets? A) Theft B) Jealousy C) Happiness D) Selfishness
20. Which of these is a cooperative activity? A) Farming together B) Sleeping C) Fighting D) Dancing
21. Which is an effect of not fulfilling responsibilities? A) Poverty B) Peace C) Love D) Happiness
22. Why do we do night patrols? A) To play B) To sleep C) For security D) For fun
23. Which of these assets helps us to eat and write? A) Chair B) Bed C) Table D) Radio
24. Which responsibility keeps our body clean? A) Hygiene B) Sleeping C) Playing D) Singing
25. What do we use to sit on? A) Bed B) Chair C) Radio D) Car
26. Which of these helps the family and government to develop? A) Paying taxes B) Sleeping C) Eating D) Fighting

27. Why should we protect forests? A) For firewood B) For animals and trees C) For cooking D) For nothing

28. Which asset provides news and stories? A) Garden B) Radio C) Bed D) Table

29. Which of these is a result of poor environment care? A) Malaria B) Peace C) Education D) Love

30. Which responsibility helps to build good leaders? A) Fair elections B) Fighting C) Playing D) Sleeping

B. Open-Ended Questions

(Answer in the dotted space provided)

1. Write two responsibilities of family members.

.....

2. Name two things we do for family wellbeing.

.....

3. Why is hygiene important in a family?

.....

4. Write one example of modern farming.

.....

5. What is the importance of paying taxes?

.....

6. Give two effects of not fulfilling family responsibilities.

.....

.....

7. Why is proper housing important?

.....

.....

8. Write two benefits of living peacefully in a family.

.....

.....

9. Write two fixed family assets.

.....

10. Write two non-fixed family assets.

.....

11. Why do we need a garden in the family?

.....

12. What is the use of a bed?

.....

13. Write two uses of television.

.....

14. Write one way of keeping clothes well.

.....

15. What should we do to protect forests?

.....

16. Write two effects of not protecting the environment.

.....

17. Why do we participate in community work?

.....

18. Write one importance of chairs in the family.

.....

19. How do we manage kitchen utensils well?

.....

20. Write two things that bring family happiness.

.....

21. What is the importance of family assets?

.....

22. Write one way to prevent soil erosion in gardens.

.....

23. Why is it bad to be jealous of family assets?

.....

24. Write two dangers of not helping each other in a family.

.....

.....

25. What does a house protect us from?

.....

26. Why should we check tyres of a car before driving?

.....

.....

27. Write two importance of radios in the family.

.....

.....

28. Why should we keep compound tools in a dry place?

.....

.....

29. Write two benefits of being satisfied with family assets.

.....

.....

30. Write one reason why extended families should share.

.....

.....

A. Family Assets

1. Identify the family assets that protect you from:

a) Cold →

b) Rain →

2. Circle the things that are NOT family assets:

- a) Domestic animals
- b) Rivers
- c) Gardens
- d) Markets
- e) Health centres
- f) Kitchen utensils
- g) Cars
- h) Lakes
- i) Plots
- j) Stadiums
- k) Roads
- l) Houses

3. Match each asset with its correct use:

- a) Cupboard →
- b) Plot →
- c) Forest →
- d) Car →
- e) Hoes →

Uses:

Growing crops and weeding
Kitchen utensils

Transport
Source of firewood
Where the house is built

B. End of Unit Assessment

This test checks your knowledge, understanding, skills, values, and attitudes about the extended family.

Knowledge and Understanding

1. Which of the following is a movable asset in a family?

a) TV b) Car c) Garden d) Radio Answer:

2. What is one duty of grandparents in an extended family?

.....

3. What may happen if family members don't fulfill their duties?

.....

4. What is an extended family?

.....

5. List four members found in an extended family.

.....

.....

6. List two duties of children in the family.

1.

2.

Skills

7. Describe three ways of managing family assets. Give an example for each.

1.

2.

3.

8. What can happen if we don't take care of family assets?

.....

Values and Attitudes

9. Is it good for children to help parents at home? (YES / NO) Answer:

10. What should children do to help parents at home?

Unit 2

OUR SECTOR



UNIT 2 OUR SECTOR

2.1. Physical features of our sector.

A. Physical features in our sector.

Physical features: are things that are created by man

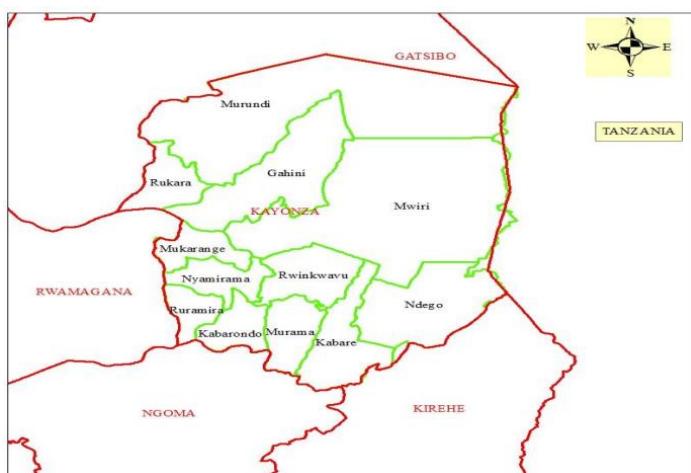
Examples: Rivers, lakes, mountains, swamps, volcanoes, valley,

Infrastructures: are man-made things which help in development

Examples:

#Schools	# Hospitals	# Public wells	# Playground
#Airport	#Cell offices	# Roads	# Markets
#Churches	#Bank	# Industries	

B. The map of our district and sectors.



Administrative map of KABARONDO district

Our district is called KAYONZA

KAYONZA district is made up of sectors

Sector is made up of many cell

Cell also is made up of many villages.

Our county is made up of 30 districts

These districts are made up of 416 sectors.

Our district (KAYONZA) is made up of sectors which are the following:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

C. Map of our sector and the cells.

Our sector is called

It is made up of cells

D. Differentiating a map from a picture.

A map is a representation of an object seen and drawn from above

A map has the following features:

1. **Title**: Explains what the map is all about.
2. **Scale**: It measures the actual ground distance on the map.
3. **Compass direction**: (South, North, East, West)
4. **Key**: It explains map symbols.

A picture is a representation of an object/ place seen and drawn from aside

E. Our neighbouring sectors.

KABARONDO sector is bordered with

1.
2.
3.
4.

1.2. IMPORTANT FEATURES /PLACES IN OUR SECTOR

A. Important features/places found in our sector.

Important things/places found in our sector are:

- Gardens	- Forests	- Residential houses
- Business houses	- Administrative offices	- Rivers
- valleys	- Lakes	- Swamps
- Hospitals	- Roads	- Markets
		- Mountains
		- Schools
		- Health centers

B. The importance of some important things found in our sector.

1	Garden	Used for growing crops
2	Forest	-We get timber from them fire wood, charcoal, - Forests prevents soil erosion. - Forest help in rain formation
3	Shop	We buy goods from shop
4	Rivers and lakes	-Gives us water, fish, sand - Rivers helps in making electricity.
5	Administrative officers	-We get services from there. - Problems of citizens are solved there
6	Valley and swamps	We use them for growing crops like rice yams.
7	Residential house	They provide shelter to people. Protect them from bad weather
8	Road	Used in the transportation of goods and services

C. Conserving important things/places found in our sector

Protecting important things in our sector can be done by:

- Caring about our gardens and protecting swamps.
- Not swimming in rivers,
- Not defecate in rivers
- Planting trees on both sides of slope hills.
- Construct terraces to prevent erosion.
- By repairing damaged roads and trenches / channels.
- By obeying laws governing their proper usage
- Reporting those who destroy them.
- Doing community work and participate in all government programmes.
- Teaching the importance of protecting important places in the sector.
- By practicing zero grazing.
- By fencing schools, hospitals, health centres and markets.
- By employing security personnel in the sector.

2.3. Proper management of school assets

A. School assets.

The following are assets that are found at school and their importance

- **Class room:** We study from it.
- **Library:** Reading different books.
- **Toilets:** Defecating /easing and urinating.
- **Trees/flowers:** Gives fresh air, fruits.
- **Playground:** Used for games and sports.
- **Garden:** growing.
- **Learning materials:** Helps in learning and teaching process.
- **Computer room:** Used for learning purposes.
- **Store room:** Used for keeping school items/tools.
- **Sport materials:** Used in different games.
- **Sick bay:** for sick pupils.
- **Meeting hall:** Used for meetings.
- **School offices:** Used for solving problems of
- **Special girl's room:** Taking care for the girl child.

C. Proper management of the school assets and usage.

We use well the school property by avoiding:

#Over spending	# Misusing them	#Selfishness
#misplacing	#Mismanagement of school assets.	
#Stealing	#Tearing notebooks	# Tearing books

We can manage the school assets by doing the following:

#Proper handling of the school property.	#By keeping it in the right place.
#By cleaning our class	#Sweeping the surrounding places.
#By cleaning the toilet	#Picking papers from school compound.
#Saving water	#Switching lights off during day

2.4. Proper management of public assets in the sector

A. Infrastructure and its importance

- **Hospitals:** Where sick people are treated from, vaccination of children and pregnant women.
- **Schools:** Where we study from.
- **Roads** for transport.
- **Wales:** We fetch water that we use at home and gardens.
- **Markets andshops:** Where we buy goods from.
- **Public gardens:** Used as resting places, we take photos from these places.
- **Offices of school:** leaders It's where leaders solve our problems from.
- **Playground** Used for games and sports.
- **Tax parks** It's where we find taxis.
- **Ambulance:** to take sick people to and from the hospital and those who get accidents.
- **Public toilets:** Where people defecate and urinate from.

B. Use and proper management of public assets.

Public asset can be properly managed by avoiding the following:

- Throwing litter in any place.
- Destroying public property.
- Stealing
- Over spending
- Grabbing

some public assets Proper management of public assets include:

- Repairing them in case of damage
- Setting laws governing public assets.
- Reporting people who misuse public asset.
- Participate in community work.
- Explain to everybody the importance of public asset
- Practice zero grazing
- Fencing school and hospitals
- Put in place people who can protect public assets.

END OF UNIT 2 ASSESSMENT

UNIT 2: OUR SECTOR - REVISION QUESTIONS

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Circle the correct answer)

1. Which of these is a physical feature? A) Rivers B) Schools C) Markets D) Banks
2. Which of these is man-made? A) Volcano B) Hospital C) Mountain D) Valley
3. Which of these is NOT an infrastructure? A) Airport B) Lake C) Church D) Bank
4. A map is drawn from: A) The side B) Above C) Back D) Front
5. A picture is drawn from: A) Above B) Aside C) Behind D) Front
6. Which of these is found in a school? A) Classroom B) River C) Mountain D) Valley
7. Which asset is used for studying? A) Playground B) Classroom C) Sick bay D) Toilet
8. What helps to know direction on a map? A) Title B) Key C) Compass D) Scale
9. Which sector borders Nyagatare? A) Tabagwe B) Kigali C) Rubavu D) Kicukiro
10. Which one is NOT a public asset? A) Shop B) Garden C) TV D) Hospital
11. Which feature gives us fish and water? A) Valley B) Forest C) River D) Road
12. Which one helps to prevent soil erosion? A) Market B) Playground C) Forest D) Shop
13. Which feature is used to transport goods? A) Roads B) Lakes C) Mountains D) Valleys
14. What do we get from shops? A) Crops B) Goods C) Timber D) Water
15. What do administrative offices provide? A) Shelter B) Services C) Goods D) Crops
16. Which feature gives timber and firewood? A) Garden B) Market C) Forest D) Hospital
17. Which one is used for growing rice? A) Lake B) Swamp C) Playground D) Office
18. What protects people from bad weather? A) Market B) House C) Bank D) School
19. Which feature is used for sports? A) Playground B) Office C) Shop D) Hospital
20. Which map part explains symbols? A) Compass B) Title C) Scale D) Key
21. Which is a school asset? A) Ambulance B) Library C) Bank D) Airport

22. Which one is used for treating sick pupils? A) Sick bay B) Playground C) Office D) Store

23. Which one is NOT proper asset management? A) Cleaning B) Stealing C) Sweeping D) Saving water

24. Where do we fetch water from? A) Forest B) Public wells C) Classroom D) Playground

25. Which public asset carries sick people? A) Car B) Taxi C) Ambulance D) Motorbike

26. Which asset is for meetings? A) Meeting hall B) Playground C) Toilet D) Office

27. Which one is a proper way of caring for gardens? A) Cutting all crops B) Using fertilizers C) Burning crops D) Ignoring

28. Which one is a man-made feature? A) Volcano B) Swamp C) Market D) Valley

29. Which one is used to solve problems of pupils? A) Sick bay B) School office C) Playground D) Garden

30. Which asset gives fresh air and fruits? A) Library B) Trees C) Market D) House

B. Open Questions

(Write your answers in the space provided)

1. Write two examples of physical features.

.....

2. Write two examples of infrastructures.

.....

3. What is the difference between a map and a picture?

.....

4. Write 5 parts of a map.

.....

5. Write 4 sectors that border KABARONDO SECTOR.

.....

6. What is the name of your district?.....

7. What is the name of your sector?.....

8. Write EIGHT important places in your sector.

.....

.....

9. Why do people use gardens?.....

10. Write FOUR things we get from forests.

.....
.....

11. Write one use of a shop.

12. What do rivers give us? (Write FOUR things)

.....
.....

13. What is the use of administrative offices?.....

14. What do houses provide to people?.....

15. Why do we need roads?.....

16. Write TWO crops grown in swamps.

17. Write one way of protecting gardens.

18. Write one way of protecting rivers.....

19. Write one way of protecting forests.....

20. Write two ways of protecting roads.

.....
.....

21. Write two school assets.

.....

22. Write the use of a library.....

23. Write the use of a playground.....

24. Write one use of learning materials.....

25. What is the use of a sick bay?

26. Write two ways of keeping school clean.

.....
.....

27. Write four bad habits to avoid at school.

.....
.....

28. Write two proper ways of managing school assets.

.....
.....

29. Write four public assets in your sector.

.....
.....

30. Why should we protect public assets?

.....

C) Questions

1. Write the **administrative levels** in a district.

.....

2. What is the **name of your sector**.....What are the **neighboring sectors**?.....3. What is the **use of a scale on a map**?

.....

1. 4. Give **four examples** of important things:a) That are **school assets**

.....

b) That make up your **sector**

.....

5. Fill in the missing words.

a) _____ is the head of a sector.

b) We should _____ school assets.

c) _____, when managed properly, gives us fresh air.

d) Bad acts _____ school property.

e) We should advise _____ public assets.

f) A picture _____ from a map.

6. Arrange the following from the **highest to the lowest level**:

District - Village - Sector - Cell

7. Write examples of activities which **destroy public assets** in the sector.

.....

Knowledge and Understanding

1. What is a **physical feature**?

2. A valley is _____.

Skills

This part tests what you learned about our sector.

3. The person in charge of a sector is called _____.

4. What is the **main purpose of infrastructure** in a sector?

5. One sector is made up of several _____.

6. Natural features like rivers, mountains, and valleys are called _____.

7. Name **two physical features** found in your sector.

a)

b)

8. Mention **two infrastructure facilities** in your community.

a)

b)

9. Write down **two responsibilities** of the Executive Secretary of the Sector.

a)

b)

Values and Attitudes

10. Why are **schools important** in our sector?



Unit 3

HYGIENE

UNIT3: HYGIENE

3.1. School and home hygiene

A. School hygiene and its importance

Hygiene is a good culture of avoiding dirt at home and at school.

Practice/activities of hygiene

- Watering gardens
- Cleaning where we keep school items
- Cleaning our classroom
- Washing our hands every time
- Keeping ourselves clean

Importance of hygiene

- Breathing good air
- Avoiding disease
- Living in clean environment
- To have good health
- We became smart

! Before lesson we should clean our class

B. Hygiene at home and its importance

We should clean our home and school by focusing on

- House we live in
- Surroundings of our home

- Cutting bushes
- Planting flowers and trees
- Cleaning toilet
- Bathing every day

C. Danger of poor hygiene at school and at home

If there is poor hygiene at school and at home, people can suffer from these disease:

#Malaria #Dysentery
 #Scabies #Lice #Cholera #Ringworm

3.2. Communicable diseases

A. Types of communicable diseases and ways of avoiding them

Infectious diseases are diseases that spread by bacteria or virus.

Those that are spread by:

1. Breathing and drinking using the same drinking on the same straw.

Examples: tuberculosis and coughing.

2. Blood

Examples: AIDS, Ebola, Gonorrhoea, syphilis, hepatitis B and C

3. By female mosquito like malaria

B. Ways of avoiding communicable diseases

These are ways of preventing communicable diseases:

Communicable diseases	How they can be prevented
1. AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . By abstaining from sex . By avoiding sharing sharp objects
2. Tuberculosis and cough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . By going to medical check in case of coughing for long time . By avoiding sharing utensils like cup . Proper take of medication and advice doctor
3. Ebola, syphilis, Diarrhea, hepatitis B,C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . By abstaining from sex . Going for vaccination . Avoiding contact with people suffering from Ebola . practising hygiene of private body parts

4. Malaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . By cleaning near homes and school . By cutting bushes near homes and schools . Sleeping in mosquito net
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3.3 Hygiene of private parts

How to keep hygiene of private parts?

Poor hygiene of private parts causes: **scratching, bad smell, and diseases**

We shall:

- . Always clean our private parts to avoid diseases

END OF UNIT 3 ASSESSMENT

Hygiene Assessment Questions

1. State the most important place we should clean well:

a. At school b. At home Answer:

2. What is the importance of hygiene at home and at school?

.....

3. Put a **✓** (tick) on the diseases caused by poor hygiene:

a. Influenza b. Mumps c. Diarrhea d. Typhoid
 e. Worms f. Scabies g. Cough h. Cancer Answer:

4. Answer with **Yes** or **No**:

a. Anopheles causes cough.
 b. Malaria is a communicable disease.
 c. Cholera is caused by poor hygiene.
 d. The air we breathe can spread tuberculosis.

- e. Hepatitis B and C are highly communicable.
- f. Hygiene of private parts prevents diseases.
- g. If you have scabies and spread it to others, then it heals automatically.

5. What can happen if you don't clean your private parts?

.....

6. Why do people say that hygiene is a source of good health?

.....

UNIT 3 - SCHOOL AND HOME HYGIENE / COMMUNICABLE DISEASES / PRIVATE PARTS HYGIENE

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Circle the correct answer)

1. What is hygiene?

- a) Eating good food
- b) Keeping things clean to avoid dirt and diseases
- c) Planting trees only
- d) Playing in the garden

2. Which of the following is a school hygiene activity?

- a) Cutting hair
- b) Watering gardens
- c) Sleeping in class
- d) Playing games

3. Why should we wash our hands regularly?

- a) To waste water
- b) To keep germs away
- c) To look funny
- d) To clean the floor

4. Which of these is NOT an importance of hygiene?

- a) Breathing good air
- b) Avoiding diseases
- c) Living in a dirty place
- d) Looking smart

5. Before every lesson, pupils should:

- a) Sleep in class
- b) Clean the classroom
- c) Eat food
- d) Go home

6. Which of the following is a home hygiene activity?

- a) Cleaning surroundings
- b) Playing in the rain
- c) Cutting bushes
- d) Both a and c

7. Bathing every day helps us to:

- a) Waste soap b) Look smart and avoid diseases c) Sleep well only d) Get dirty again

8. Which disease can be caused by poor hygiene?

- a) Cholera b) Malaria c) Ringworm d) All of the above

9. Which of these helps to make the environment beautiful and clean?

- a) Planting flowers and trees b) Leaving bushes uncut c) Throwing rubbish everywhere d)

Dirty surroundings

10. A clean environment gives us:

- a) Bad air b) Good health c) Dirt d) Mosquitoes

11. Communicable diseases are diseases that:

- a) Cannot spread b) Spread from one person to another c) Only affect animals d) Only affect plants

12. Tuberculosis can spread through:

- a) Air and sharing utensils b) Mosquito bites c) Dirty water only d) Touching books

13. AIDS can be prevented by:

- a) Abstaining from sex b) Sharing sharp objects c) Using dirty water d) Not going to school

14. Which disease is spread by mosquitoes?

- a) Cough b) Malaria c) Ebola d) Cholera

15. Which disease is NOT caused by blood contact?

- a) Ebola b) AIDS c) Malaria d) Hepatitis B

16. Which of these is a way to prevent malaria?

- a) Sleeping under mosquito nets b) Leaving bushes around the home c) Drinking dirty water d) Not planting flowers

17. A person who coughs for a long time should:

- a) Go to a doctor b) Keep coughing at school c) Drink from the same cup with others d)

Ignore it

18. Which of the following is a viral disease?

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) Ringworm
- d) Scabies

19. Communicable diseases can spread by:

- a) Air
- b) Blood
- c) Mosquito bites
- d) All of the above

20. Which of these is NOT a communicable disease?

- a) Scabies
- b) Cholera
- c) Tuberculosis
- d) Broken leg

21. Which of these is important in private part hygiene?

- a) Washing daily
- b) Wearing clean underwear
- c) Drying after bathing
- d) All of the above

22. Poor hygiene of private parts can cause:

- a) Bad smell
- b) Scratching
- c) Diseases
- d) All of the above

23. Which of these is NOT caused by poor hygiene of private parts?

- a) Ringworm on the head
- b) Scratching
- c) Irritation
- d) Bad smell

24. Why should underwear be kept clean?

- a) To look smart
- b) To avoid germs and infections
- c) To waste water
- d) To play with friends

25. Washing private parts regularly prevents:

- a) Diseases
- b) Bad odor
- c) Scratching
- d) All of the above

26. Which of these is NOT good hygiene?

- a) Bathing daily
- b) Cleaning toilets
- c) Wearing dirty underwear
- d) Cutting bushes

27. Private part hygiene should be practiced:

- a) Once a month
- b) Every day
- c) Only on weekends
- d) When sick

28. If hygiene is not kept at school, pupils may suffer from:

- a) Malaria
- b) Dysentery
- c) Scabies
- d) All of the above

29. One way of preventing lice is:

- a) Washing clothes and bedding regularly
- b) Not bathing
- c) Sharing dirty combs
- d) Sleeping on the floor

30. Good hygiene makes pupils:

- a) Dirty
- b) Smart and healthy
- c) Sick
- d) Lazy

B. Open-Ended Questions (with dotted lines for answers)

1. Define hygiene in your own words.

.....

2. List three school hygiene activities.

.....

.....

3. Why should we wash our hands often?

.....

4. Give two importance of school hygiene.

.....

5. Mention two home hygiene practices.

.....

6. Why should we cut bushes around our homes?

.....

7. Explain why planting trees is important.

.....

8. Name four diseases caused by poor hygiene.

.....

.....

9. What should pupils do before lessons begin?

.....

10. How does bathing every day help us?

.....

11. What are communicable diseases?

.....

12. Give two examples of diseases spread by blood.

.....

13. How is malaria spread?

.....

14. Write two ways of preventing malaria.

.....

.....

15. Mention two diseases spread by air.

.....

16. What advice would you give to someone coughing for a long time?

.....

17. Explain two ways of preventing AIDS.

.....

18. Write two diseases that can be prevented by vaccination.

.....

19. Mention two communicable diseases in your community.

.....

20. How can people avoid getting Ebola?

.....

21. Write three ways of keeping private parts clean.

.....

.....

22. What are the dangers of poor private part hygiene?

.....

23. Why should we wear clean underwear every day?

.....

24. How can poor private part hygiene cause diseases?

.....

.....

26. How does drying after bathing help in hygiene?

.....

27. Explain why both boys and girls should care for their private parts.

.....

28. What should you do if you notice a bad smell in your private parts?

.....

29. Why is private part hygiene important for health?

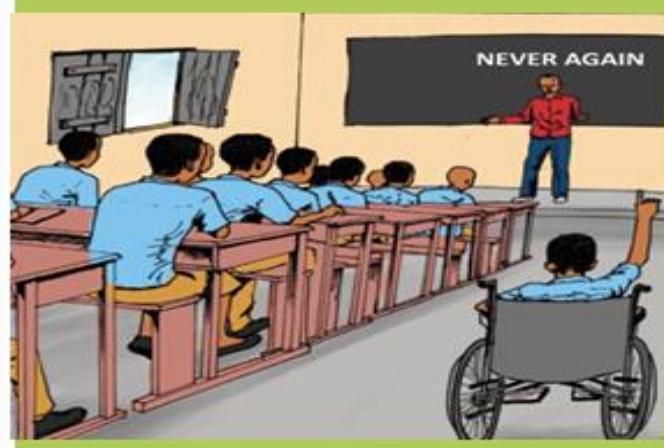
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30. Suggest two rules for teaching pupils about private part hygiene.

.....

Unit 4

RELATIONSHIPS AND GOOD BEHAVIOURS



UNIT 4: RELATIONSHIP AND GOOD BEHAVIOURS

4.1. Basic human rights

A right is a thing a person should have and enjoy.

Basic human rights are made up of the following:

- Right to live
- Right to medication
- Right to food
- Right to shelter
- Right to name
- Right to play
- Right to clothes

I know that:

- * Nobody is supposed to deny the right of person's right.
- * The respect of human rights makes a person to respect the right of others
- * Do for others what you want them do for you

4.2. Disability

A. Types of disabilities

Common types of disabilities are:

- Physical disability
- Hearing impairment
- Speech impairment
- Mental disability
- Visual disability

B. Causes of disabilities

- Accidents of all type e.g. physical disability
- Diseases
- Lack of immunisation
- Inherited disability
- Some plants that cause blindness

We can avoid disabilities caused by accidents and lack of immunization.

C. How to prevent disabilities

We can prevent disabilities by doing the following:

- Being immunized at the right time
- Proper use of road
- Not doing acts which can cause accidents
- Taking medication and advice of doctor

I know that: We shall avoid playing in roads and putting trees sap in my eyes.

D. Proper ways of living with disabled people

We shall do the following to disabled people:

- Helping them
- Listen them
- Take them in their own place
- Respect their rights
- Support them

We should avoid the following things to the people with disabilities:

- Nick naming them
- Harming them
- Isolating them
- Avoid doing things which can cause them accidents

I know that: We shall be living in harmony with disabled and reports in case their rights are violated

3.3 **Acceptable behaviour of children at different times and places**

A. Festive day, holydays, an in gathering places

During festive seasons and other festival day, we should:

- Being polite
- Respecting one another
- Respecting elders
- Keeping quite when someone is talking
- Avoid being talkative and quarrelsome
- Being calm.
- Sit in one place

B. My way to and from to school

On the way of and from going to school, we should avoid the following:

- Fighting
- Throwing stones to each other
- Playing with electricity
- Destroying trees
- Playing on roads
- Stealing and begging
- Playing in muddy/ dirt water
- Provoking dogs
- Climbing trees and cars
- Playing outside while it is raining
- Lose school items

END OF UNIT 4 ASSESSMENT

Human Rights and Disability Assessment

1. List the basic human rights.

Answer:

.....

2. Fill in the missing word(s):

a. When your rights are not respected, you feel _____.

b. If some body parts are not working properly, a person has _____.

c. We should not disrupt _____ with _____.

3. Answer with Yes or No:

a. Cleaning your eyes with sharp objects causes injuries.

b. Sap of some plants can cause blindness.

c. Meningitis can cause mental disability.

d. Accidents don't cause disability.

e. Immunization of children prevents disability.

4. Put a ✓ (V) for good behaviour and X (X) for bad behaviour:

a. Helping disabled people

b. Being talkative among old people

c. Avoiding greed

d. Competing for seats

e. Being quiet

f. Loitering

g. Over-talking

30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is a basic human right?
a. Right to sing b. Right to play c. Right to shout d. Right to quarrel
2. The right to have a roof over your head is the right to:
a. Food b. Shelter c. Name d. Clothes
3. The right to medication means:
a. Being treated when sick b. Playing football c. Building houses d. Growing food
4. The right to eat and drink is called the right to:
a. Shelter b. Clothes c. Food d. Name
5. Respecting others' rights helps us to:
a. Fight b. Live in harmony c. Destroy property d. Be quarrelsome
6. Which of the following is NOT a type of disability?
a. Physical disability b. Visual disability c. Mental disability d. Musical disability
7. A person who cannot hear has:
a. Physical disability b. Hearing impairment c. Speech impairment d. Visual disability
8. Which disease can cause disability if not immunized against?
a. Malaria b. Measles c. Headache d. Stomachache
9. Which of the following can cause blindness?
a. Accidents b. Lack of immunisation c. Certain plants d. All the above
10. Inherited disability means:
a. Caused by accident b. Passed from parents c. Caused by quarrels d. Caused by trees
11. Which is the correct way to prevent disabilities?
a. Playing in the road b. Ignoring medicine c. Being immunized on time d. Using sharp objects carelessly
12. Proper use of roads helps us to:
a. Cause accidents b. Prevent disabilities c. Fight friends d. Lose school items

13. Which of the following is NOT proper behaviour towards disabled people?

- a. Helping them b. Isolating them c. Listening to them d. Supporting them

14. Respecting the rights of disabled people means:

- a. Nicknaming them b. Harming them c. Supporting them d. Isolating them

15. During festivals, children should:

- a. Be calm b. Shout loudly c. Fight d. Throw stones

16. What should children do when someone is talking?

- a. Keep quiet b. Interrupt c. Laugh loudly d. Fight

17. On the way to school, children should avoid:

- a. Stealing b. Fighting c. Playing in roads d. All the above

18. Throwing stones at each other is:

- a. Good behaviour b. Bad behaviour c. A human right d. A holiday game

19. Which of the following is a danger on the way to school?

- a. Playing with electricity b. Carrying books c. Greeting friends d. Singing

20. Which of these is acceptable behaviour at festivals?

- a. Respecting elders b. Quarrelling c. Fighting d. Nicknaming others

21. Playing outside while it is raining can cause:

- a. Happiness b. Sickness c. Respect d. Shelter

22. Which right ensures that everyone has an identity?

- a. Right to play b. Right to name c. Right to clothes d. Right to shelter

23. A child who cannot see has:

- a. Visual disability b. Mental disability c. Speech impairment d. Hearing impairment

24. Children should NOT do which of the following on the road?

- a. Walk carefully b. Play games c. Respect traffic rules d. Go to school

25. Who should respect human rights?

- a. Only teachers b. Only parents c. Everybody d. Only children

26. Which is a cause of disability that can be avoided?

a. Inherited disability b. Accident c. Speech impairment d. Name

27. What should we do for disabled people?

a. Support them b. Harm them c. Isolate them d. Nickname them

28. Which of these shows good manners in a gathering?

a. Sitting in one place b. Quarrelling c. Fighting d. Being noisy

29. Which right helps us to stay healthy?

a. Right to clothes b. Right to medication c. Right to play d. Right to name

30. Which of the following is true about respecting rights?

a. It causes quarrels b. It brings harmony c. It causes isolation d. It increases accidents

30 Open-Ended Questions

1. What is a right?

Answer:

2. List any four basic human rights.

Answer:

3. Why is it important to respect human rights?

Answer:

4. Write one example of how children enjoy the right to play.

Answer:

5. Which human right gives people food and water?

Answer:

6. Give two causes of disabilities.

Answer:

7. What is an inherited disability?

Answer:

8. Name two disabilities that affect communication.

Answer:

9. Mention two ways of preventing disabilities.

Answer:

10. How can proper road use prevent disabilities?

Answer:

11. What should we avoid doing to disabled people?

Answer:

12. Write two good behaviours towards disabled people.

Answer:

13. Why should we not nickname disabled people?

Answer:

14. What should we do if the rights of a disabled person are violated?

Answer:

15. How should children behave during a festive day?

Answer:

16. Write three things we should avoid on our way to school.

Answer:

17. Why should children not play in muddy water?

Answer:

18. What happens if children play with electricity?

Answer:

19. Why should children not provoke dogs?

Answer:

20. Give one danger of climbing cars.

Answer:

21. Mention two acceptable behaviours in a gathering.

Answer:

22. Why should we respect elders during festivals?

Answer:

23. What can happen if we play outside when it is raining?

Answer:

24. Mention two things that show we respect others' rights.

Answer:

25. Give one example of how accidents can cause disability.

Answer:

26. Why should children sit in one place during a gathering?

Answer:

27. How does respecting disabled people's rights bring harmony?

Answer:

28. Give an example of a plant that can cause blindness.

Answer:

29. Why should children avoid losing school items?

Answer:

30. Why should we do to others what we want them to do to us?

Answer:



Unit 5

ECONOMY

UNIT 5: ECONOMY

5.1 Source of money

The money we use in our families comes from different sources. **Money comes from the following sources:**

#Crop farming #Animal rearing #Medical doctor #Artists #Trade
 #Tailoring #Construction #Teaching #Mechanics #Security

We know that: We shall study well. When we grow up, we shall do some work which will generate money.

5.2. Expenditures

Expenditures: are things that we spend our money on

We spend money on the following things:

#Buying family needs #Buying medicine #Cloths
 #School fees #School materials #Electricity
 #Water #Paying house #Transport

5.3 Ways of saving

Saving is the act of putting money aside for future use.

There are two major form of saving:

1. Short term saving
2. Long term saving

Children can use short term saving while the old can use long term saving as follows:

To children is:	To the old is:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Personal property ➤ Rearing of animals ➤ Keeping a coin in money box ➤ Giving money to trusted elder to keep for you 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Saving money in bank ➤ Buying a land, ➤ Buying a houses ➤ Keeping domestic animals ➤ Co-operatives

5.4. Importance of saving

Savings help a person at different times such as:

- When they have lost a person
- When they have wedding
- When a person loses a job
- When a person gets sick
- When they are young and no longer working

5.4 Dangers of not saving money

A person who does not save face the following problems:

- Poverty.
- Endless problems
- Being in debts
- His/ her future will be bad

END OF UNIT 5 ASSESSMENT

1. Explain the meaning of these words:

a. Saving

b. Overspending / Wasting

2. Fill in the missing words:

a. _____ is the way to a good economy.

b. Over expenditure is a way of _____.

c. Following instructions carefully is a way of _____.

d. Proper management of everything is _____.

e. Destroying whatever you see is _____.

3. State what you do to protect your family income from being wasted.

.....

.....

4. What project or activity did you learn from the lesson about saving?

.....

30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is a source of money? a. Crop farming b. Sleeping c. Watching TV d. Running
2. Money can come from which of these jobs? a. Teaching b. Jumping c. Eating d. Singing
3. Animal rearing helps us to: a. Play football b. Earn money c. Sleep d. Read books
4. Which of these is NOT a source of money? a. Tailoring b. Trade c. Talking d. Construction
5. A mechanic earns money by: a. Fixing machines b. Sleeping c. Drawing d. Singing
6. Buying medicine is an example of: a. Saving b. Expenditure c. Earning d. Playing
7. Paying school fees is a type of: a. Expenditure b. Saving c. Earning d. Farming
8. Buying clothes is a: a. Saving b. Expenditure c. Income d. Crop
9. Paying for electricity is: a. Income b. Expenditure c. Saving d. Crop
10. Saving means:
 - Spending money
 - Putting money aside for future use
 - Playing games
 - Sleeping
11. Short-term saving is mostly used by: a. Children b. Old people c. Teachers d. Mechanics
12. Long-term saving is mostly used by: a. Children b. Old people c. Tailors d. Artists

13. Keeping money in a money box is: a. Long-term saving b. Short-term saving c. Expenditure d. Income

14. Buying a house is an example of: a. Short-term saving b. Long-term saving c. Expenditure d. Playing

15. Putting money in a bank is: a. Short-term saving b. Long-term saving c. Expenditure d. Waste

16. Why do people save money?

a. To buy clothes b. To help in the future c. To waste it d. To quarrel

17. Saving money helps when:

a. Someone gets sick b. Someone is happy c. Playing football d. Watching TV

18. Saving is important when:

a. A person loses a job b. The sun rises c. Going to school d. Eating

19. Which of these is a danger of not saving money?

a. Poverty b. Happiness c. Playing d. Watching TV

20. Not saving money may cause:

a. Endless problems b. Getting presents c. Sleeping well d. Reading books

21. What can happen if a person does not save? a. Debts b. Good health c. Fun d. Smiling

22. Which is a source of money in farming? a. Crops b. Stones c. Trees d. Sand

23. Artists earn money by: a. Drawing or singing b. Running c. Sleeping d. Eating

24. Security workers earn money by: a. Protecting people b. Sleeping c. Reading d. Playing

25. Buying school materials is a type of: a. Expenditure b. Saving c. Playing d. Singing

26. Keeping domestic animals can be a way of: a. Saving money b. Wasting money c. Playing d. Sleeping

27. Saving money can help when someone: a. Gets married b. Watches TV c. Sleeps d. Runs

28. Buying food for the family is: a. Expenditure b. Saving c. Earning d. Playing

29. Crop farming and trade are: a. Sources of money b. Expenditures c. Savings d. Diseases

30. Teaching can help people: a. Earn money b. Waste money c. Play games d. Sleep

30 Open-Ended Questions

1. What are some sources of money for families?

Answer:

2. Name three jobs that earn money.

Answer:

3. Give two examples of expenditures.

Answer:

4. What does saving mean?

Answer:

5. Mention one way children can save money.

Answer:

6. Mention one way old people can save money.

Answer:

7. Why is it important to save money?

Answer:

8. Give two reasons why saving helps in the future.

Answer:

9. What can happen if a person does not save?

Answer:

10. Give one example of short-term saving.

Answer:

11. Give one example of long-term saving.

Answer:

12. How can crop farming help a family?

Answer:

13. How can trade help a family?

Answer:

14. Why do children need to learn about earning money?

Answer:

15. Name two expenditures that a family pays for at home.

Answer:

16. Why should people save money when they are young?

Answer:

17. How does saving money help when someone loses a job?

Answer:

18. Mention one danger of not saving money.

Answer:

19. Give one way of saving money at home.

Answer:

20. How does keeping animals help in saving?

Answer:

21. Why is buying a land a form of saving?

Answer:

22. Why is it important to save money for medicine?

Answer:

23. How does teaching help someone earn money?

Answer:

24. Mention one expenditure for school.

Answer:

25. Why should families save money for emergencies?

Answer:

26. How does construction work help earn money?

Answer:

27. Name two sources of money in the family besides farming.

Answer:

28. How does tailoring help earn money?

Answer:

29. What can families do with saved money when someone gets married?

Answer:

30. Why is saving important for the future?

Answer:



Unit 6

ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SECTOR

UNIT 6: ADMINISTRATION OF THE CELL AND SECTOR

6.1 Leaders of the cell

A. Administrative leader of the cell

A **cell** is where people get service at lower level.

The levels of administration at cell level are:

- Consultative committee
- Executive secretary

These units are supported by the executive committee on development at cell level.

1. Cell consultative committee

This is made up of the following members:

Cell consultative committee members representing villages in the cell.

Those representing:

- Youth
- Women
- The disabled
- School leaders
- Private sectors

2. Secretariat of the cell

Those who made up secretariat of the cell are:

- **Cell executive secretary**
- **Social affairs secretary**

C. Responsibilities of cell leaders

1. Responsibilities of consultative committee members of the cell

- Examine and approve the economic budget
- Making flow up on how government program are implemented
- Making flow up on the cell secretaries

2. Responsibilities of cell Secretariat

- Collecting numbers of citizens and activities in the cell
- Encouraging the citizen to play a role in activities of development

3. Responsibilities of the executive secretary of cell

- Heading the cell and representing it at another levels

6.2 Sector administrative leaders

Administrative units at sector level are:

- 1. Consultative committee of the sector**
- 2. Secretariat of sector**

These levels are supported by the committee in charge of security at the sector level

A. People who make consultative committee of the sector

Sector consultative committee members representing cells are:

#The youth	#Women	# The disabled	# School leaders
#Private sector	# Church leaders	# Hospital	

B. Sector secretariat

Those who made up of Secretariat are:

- **Sector executive secretary**
- **District employees at the sector**

6.3. Ways of appointing leader of lowest levels of local government

Leaders at the village level are appointed by all citizens in the following ways:

- 1. By announcing the post to be contested on**
- 2. Responsibilities of person appointed**
- 3. The requirements he/she should fulfil**

Examples:

#Should be a Rwanda #Should have above 18 #Should be loving the job
 #Should be patriotic #Should have educational level required
 #Should be a resident of that village #Should have a good behaviour

N.B:1. Election of leaders from the high level like President of republic and deputies are done using the following materials:

- **Voter's register:** this shows the identification of eligible voters
- **Ballot paper:** it shows the identification of those to be voted
- **Polling room:** where voter puts a mark on his/her choice of person to be voted
- **Ballot box:** where they put ballot paper after voting.

3. The executive secretary of cell and sector and employee of sector and cell secretariat are not voted. They are appointed

END OF UNIT ASSESSMENT

1. What is the lowest level of local government where people get services?
 A. Sector B. Cell C. District D. Village
2. Which of the following is part of the cell administration?
 A. Consultative committee B. Sector police C. District council D. City mayor
3. Who heads the cell?
 A. Youth representative B. Executive secretary C. Social affairs secretary D. District employee
4. Which of these is not part of the cell consultative committee?
 A. Youth B. Women C. District employees D. Private sector
5. Who represents school leaders in the cell?
 A. Executive secretary B. Cell consultative committee C. Sector executive secretary D. Social affairs secretary
6. What is one responsibility of cell consultative committee members?
 A. Collecting citizens' data B. Examine and approve economic budget C. Heading the cell D. Encouraging development activities

7. The cell secretariat includes:

- A. Executive secretary and social affairs secretary
- B. Youth and women
- C. Private sector representatives
- D. Church leaders

8. Who is responsible for collecting numbers of citizens and activities in the cell?

- A. Consultative committee
- B. Cell secretariat
- C. Sector executive secretary
- D. Village leader

9. Who represents the cell at higher levels?

- A. Youth representative
- B. Executive secretary
- C. Social affairs secretary
- D. Private sector representative

10. Which committee supports the cell leaders?

- A. Executive committee on development
- B. District police committee
- C. Church committee
- D. Village committee

11. Administrative units at sector level include:

- A. Consultative committee and secretariat
- B. Village leaders
- C. District mayors
- D. Police officers

12. Who represents cells in sector consultative committee?

- A. Youth, women, disabled, school leaders, private sector, church leaders, hospitals
- B. Executive secretary only
- C. Social affairs secretary
- D. District employees

13. Who is part of the sector secretariat?

- A. Sector executive secretary and district employees
- B. Youth and women representatives
- C. School leaders only
- D. Private sector only

14. Leaders at village level are appointed:

- A. By all citizens
- B. By the president only
- C. By cell secretariat
- D. By sector consultative committee

15. A candidate for village leader must:

- A. Be a Rwandan and above 18
- B. Be a foreigner
- C. Have no education
- D. Not be a resident

16. Which of the following is used in elections?

- A. Voter's register, ballot paper, polling room, ballot box
- B. Secret documents only
- C. Police ID
- D. Telephone

17. Who is appointed, not voted, in local government?

- A. Executive secretary of cell and sector
- B. Village leader
- C. President
- D. Youth representative

18. Who is responsible for encouraging citizens to participate in development activities?

- A. Cell secretariat
- B. Consultative committee
- C. Sector police
- D. District mayor

19. Which of these is a requirement for village leaders?

- A. Good behavior
- B. No experience required
- C. Must be above 50
- D. Must be a foreigner

20. What does the cell consultative committee supervise?

- A. Follow up on cell secretaries and government programs
- B. Collecting taxes
- C. Hospital activities
- D. School exams

21. Who is part of the consultative committee at the sector level but not at the cell level?

- A. Church leaders and hospitals
- B. Youth and women
- C. Social affairs secretary
- D. Private sector

22. The executive secretary of a sector:

- A. Heads the sector secretariat
- B. Collects citizens' numbers
- C. Approves budgets
- D. Represents hospitals

23. What is the main function of a cell?

- A. Providing services at the lowest level
- B. Building roads at national level
- C. Running schools
- D. Managing hospitals

24. Which leader represents the cell in other administrative levels?

- A. Executive secretary
- B. Youth representative
- C. School leader
- D. Private sector member

25. Who approves the economic budget of a cell?

- A. Consultative committee
- B. Executive secretary
- C. District employees
- D. Social affairs secretary

26. Who supervises the implementation of government programs in a cell?

- A. Consultative committee
- B. Village leader
- C. Sector executive secretary
- D. Church leader

27. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the executive secretary?

- A. Heading the cell
- B. Representing the cell at higher levels
- C. Approving budgets alone
- D. Leading secretariat staff

28. The secretariat of the sector is supported by:

- A. Committee in charge of security
- B. Village leaders
- C. Youth representatives
- D. Church leaders

29. Who represents private sector in the cell?

- A. Consultative committee
- B. Executive secretary
- C. Social affairs secretary
- D. District employees

30. How are leaders of higher levels like President elected?

- A. Using voter's register, ballot paper, polling room, ballot box
- B. By appointment only
- C. By the consultative committee
- D. By secretariat

Open-Ended Questions

1. Define a cell in local government.

.....

2. Name the two main administrative units at the cell level.

.....

3. List the members of the cell consultative committee.

.....

4. Who is part of the cell secretariat?

.....

5. State three responsibilities of consultative committee members in the cell.

.....

6. What is the role of the cell secretariat?

.....

7. What does the executive secretary of a cell do?

.....

8. Name the administrative units at the sector level.

.....

9. List members of the sector consultative committee.

.....

10. Who is part of the sector secretariat?

.....

11. Explain how leaders at village level are appointed.

.....

12. What are the requirements for someone to become a village leader?

.....

13. Name the materials used in elections for higher leaders.

.....

14. Who is not elected but appointed in local government?

.....

15. Explain the responsibility of consultative committee members regarding the economic budget.

.....

16. How does the cell secretariat encourage citizens?

.....

17. Who supervises the implementation of government programs in the cell?

.....

18. What is the responsibility of the executive secretary at the sector level?

.....

19. Why is the cell important in local government?

.....

20. Name three groups represented in both cell and sector consultative committees.

.....

21. How are church leaders represented in local government?

.....

22. Explain the difference between elected and appointed leaders.

.....

23. What role do youth representatives play in local government?

.....

24. List at least three qualities a village leader should have.

.....

25. How is a ballot paper used during elections?

.....

26. What is the purpose of a polling room?

.....

27. Explain how consultative committees support the secretariat.

.....

28. Describe the role of hospitals in sector consultative committees.

.....

29. Why must a village leader be a resident of the village?

.....

30. How do consultative committees ensure that government programs are properly implemented?

.....

Here's a **reformulated version** of your questions, keeping them clear, learner-friendly, and structured for assessment:

1. Fill in the missing words:

- In the administration of the cell, there is a _____ executive and _____ of the cell.
- A cell is headed by _____ that make it function.

2. Short Answer:

What types of services does a cell provide to its citizens?

.....

3. State the administrative levels of a sector and explain how their leaders are appointed.

.....

4. What types of services does a sector provide to its citizens?

.....

5. Short Answer:

Give two examples showing how the sector and the cell work hand in hand.

.....

6. Short Answer:

Who appoints the consecutive council of the cell?

.....

7. Fill in the correct word in the following sentences:

a. People who are supposed to be voted are called _____.

b. While electing, they count _____.

c. People vote from _____.

d. People _____ so that they can be voted.

8. Multiple Choice:

How are the cell or sector administrative leaders appointed?

A. Through exams B. Through elections



Unit 7

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Here's a **Grade 3 friendly summary** of your notes, written in simple words for children aged 6-9:

UNIT 7: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Introduction

- People move from place to place using **transport** like cars, bicycles, buses, boats, and airplanes.
- People talk to others far away using **communication tools** like phones, radios, and letters.

7.1. Means of Transport

- **Transport** is moving people and goods from one place to another.
- Main types of transport:

1. **Road transport** - cars, buses, bicycles, motorbikes.
2. **Rail transport** - trains.
3. **Water transport** - boats, ships.
4. **Air transport** - airplanes, helicopters.

- Transport helps us travel, trade, and visit others.

There are four main types of transport:

- **Road transport**: using cars, buses, bicycles, or trucks.
- **Rail transport**: using trains.
- **Water transport**: using boats and ships.
- **Air transport**: using airplanes and helicopters.

7.2. Road Traffic Signs

- **Road signs** are pictures or boards on roads that guide drivers and walkers.

- They keep people safe.
- Types of road signs:

1. **Regulatory signs** - rules to follow (Stop, No Entry).

1. **Regulatory signs:** Show rules that must be obeyed (e.g., Stop, No Entry), e.g:



2. **Warning signs** - show danger ahead (Sharp bend, School)

2. **Warning signs:** Warn about dangers ahead (e.g., Sharp Bend, Slippery Road), e.g:



3. **Informative signs** - give directions or information (Hospital, Parking).

3. **Informative/Guide signs:** Give directions or information (e.g., Hospital, Parking), e.g:



Telephone Petrol station Restaurant Hotel

4. **Mandatory signs** - tell what to do (Turn left, Go straight).

4. Mandatory signs: Tell what road users must do (e.g., Turn Left, Go Straight):



- **Traffic lights:**

- Red = Stop.
- Yellow = Get ready.
- Green = Go.



- **Rules for safety:**

- Pedestrians: use zebra crossing, walk on footpaths.
- Drivers: follow signs, drive slowly, don't drink and drive.
- Cyclists: wear helmets, use signals when turning.

7.3. Challenges of Transport

Some problems in transport are:

- Bad or muddy roads.
- Few buses and cars.
- High travel costs.
- Traffic jams.
- Rain and floods damaging roads.

Match the type of transport with its means.

Type	Means
Road transport	Helicopters
Water transport	Pipes
Air transport	Donkeys
Rail transport	Trains
Pipeline transport	Boats
Animal transport	Cable wires
Cable transport	Buses

1. Name the images below:



7.4. Communication

- **Communication** is sending and receiving messages.
- **Proper communication** means speaking politely, listening carefully, telling the truth, and respecting others.

- **Types of communication:**

1. **Traditional ways** - talking face-to-face, drums, horns.
2. **Modern ways** - phones, radios, TVs, internet, newspapers, letters.
- **Wrong communication** can cause: fights, confusion, lies, and bad relationships.

Materials/means	Importance
Telephones	Calling and sending messages
Computers	Sending messages
Megaphones	Speak loudly
Suggestion boxes	Putting in messages
Whistles	Calling
Bells	Calling
Radios and Televisions	News, Programs, Advertisement

☞ **In short:**

- Transport helps people and goods move.
- Road signs and traffic rules keep us safe.
- There are challenges in transport like bad roads and few vehicles.
- Communication helps us share ideas; it should be done politely and clearly.

Knowledge and Understanding

1. What is transport?

.....
.....

2. Name the three colours of traffic lights.

.....
.....

3. Why are road signs important?

.....
.....

4. List four types of transport used in Rwanda.

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Mention three traditional means of communication.

.....
.....
.....

Skills

6. Name two types of road signs and give one example of each.

.....
.....
.....

7. Give three ways people in your sector share important news.

.....
.....
.....

Values and Attitudes

8. Write two things a driver must do to be safe on the road.

.....
.....

Transport and Communication - Grade 3 Questions

Part A: Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Choose the correct answer)

1. People move from place to place using:

a) Cars b) Radios c) Letters d) Phones

2. John was number one in: a) Sports b) Class c) Home d) Bus

3. John's family took him to visit: a) His aunt b) His uncle c) His friend d) His teacher

4. John used a phone to: a) Play b) Talk to friends c) Write notes d) Drive

5. Transport means: a) Cooking food b) Moving people and goods c) Singing d) Reading

6. Which is road transport? a) Car b) Boat c) Helicopter d) Train

7. Which is water transport? a) Bus b) Ship c) Train d) Bike

8. Which is air transport? a) Airplane b) Car c) Boat d) Bicycle

9. Which is rail transport? a) Bus b) Train c) Car d) Plane

10. Road signs are: a) Games b) Pictures on roads c) Animals d) Trees

11. Which sign shows rules like "Stop"? a) Warning b) Regulatory c) Informative d) Mandatory

12. Which sign gives directions? a) Warning b) Informative c) Mandatory d) Regulatory

13. A school sign is a: a) Warning sign b) Informative sign c) Mandatory sign d) None

14. A hospital sign is a: a) Warning b) Regulatory c) Informative d) Mandatory

15. A "Turn Left" sign is a: a) Mandatory b) Informative c) Warning d) Regulatory

16. A red traffic light means: a) Go b) Stop c) Turn d) Run

17. A green traffic light means: a) Wait b) Stop c) Go d) Turn back

18. Pedestrians should walk on: a) Roads b) Footpaths c) Roofs d) Rivers

19. Drivers must: a) Drive fast always b) Obey traffic lights
c) Ignore zebra crossings d) Drive on grass

20. Cyclists must wear: a) Helmets b) Sandals c) Suits d) Gloves

21. Transport challenges include: a) Good roads b) Bad roads c) Cheap costs
d) Empty buses

22. Which is a transport challenge?
a) Safe driving b) Crowded rides c) Many buses d) Smooth roads

23. Communication is:

a) Eating food b) Sending and receiving messages c) Running d) Cooking

24. Which is a traditional communication method? a) Drums b) Phones c) Internet d) TV

25. Which is a modern communication method? a) Horns b) Letters c) Drums d) Radios

26. Which is a traditional way?

a) Face-to-face b) Social media c) Telephone d) TV

27. Which is modern? a) Horns b) Drums c) Mobile phone d) Whistles

28. Wrong communication can cause:

a) Happiness b) Misunderstandings c) Games d) Food

29. Good communication means:

a) Speaking rudely b) Listening carefully c) Gossiping d) Shouting

30. A telephone is used for: a) Cooking b) Calling c) Building d) Planting

Part B: Open-Ended Questions

(Answer in the space provided)

1. Who was number one in John's class?

2. Where did John's family take him?

3. What did John see on the way?

4. What is transport?

5. Write two examples of road transport.

6. Write one example of water transport.

7. Write one example of air transport.

8. Write one example of rail transport.

9. Why is transport important?

10. What are road traffic signs?

11. Why are road signs important?

12. Name one regulatory sign.
13. Name one warning sign.
14. Name one informative sign.
15. Name one mandatory sign.
16. What does a red traffic light mean?
17. What does a green traffic light mean
18. How should pedestrians cross the road?
19. What must drivers do at zebra crossings?....
20. Why should cyclists wear helmets?
21. Write two challenges of transport.
22. Write one effect of bad weather on transport.
23. What is communication?
24. Give one traditional way of communication.
25. Give one modern way of communication.
26. Why is proper communication important?
27. Write one effect of wrong communication.
28. Write two ways of showing good communication.
29. Why should we avoid gossip?
30. Write one tool used in modern communication.



Unit 8

MAIN HISTORICAL EVENTS OF OUR SECTOR

UNIT: HISTORY AND TIMELINES

What you will learn:

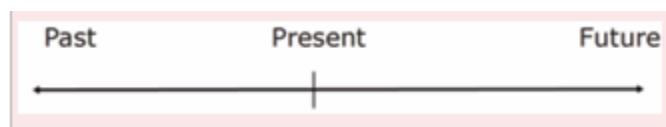
- Important events that happened in your school, sector, and country.
- How to show these events on a timeline.
- To love and respect your history.

What is History?

History means learning about things that happened long ago.

It helps us know:

- The past (what already happened).
- The present (what is happening now).
- The future (what may happen later).



Historical Events

A historical event is something important that happened in the past and people remember it.

Examples of historical events:

- Opening a school.

- Building a hospital.
- Wars or celebrations.
- Big changes in government.

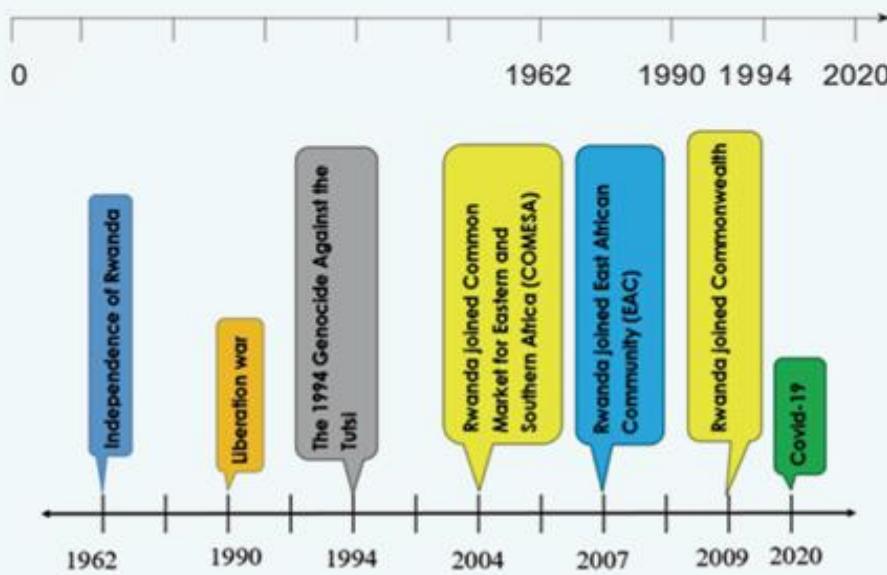
Rwanda's important national events:

- 1 January - New Year
- 1 February - Heroes' Day
- 7 April - Genocide Commemoration Day
- 1 May - Labour Day
- 1 July - Independence Day
- 4 July - Liberation Day
- 1 October - Patriotism Day
- 25 December - Christmas



Application activity 8.2

Look at the following picture and say what happened during the years shown on the timeline:



What is a Timeline?

A timeline is a line that shows events in the order they happened:

- Past → things that already happened.
- Present → things happening now.
- Future → things that will happen later.

Timelines help us remember important events like Independence Day, Heroes' Day, and Christmas.

END UNIT ASSESSMENT

Knowledge and Understanding

1. What is a historical event?

.....

2. Which of the following is celebrated on 1st July?

a) Liberation Day b) Christmas c) Independence Day

3. What does a timeline show?

4. Which date is set aside to remember the victims of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi?

.....

5. Define a historical event and give one example from your school or community.

.....

.....

6. Write down three national historical events celebrated in Rwanda.

.....

.....

7. Name the three main parts of a timeline.

.....

Skills

8. Write the dates of the following national events:

- Liberation Day:
- New Year:
- Heroes' Day:
- Independence Day:

Values and Attitudes

9. Why is it important to mark national historical days every year?

.....
.....

30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Set horizontally for easy reading)

1. History is about things that happened: (a) Long ago (b) Tomorrow (c) Next week
2. The past means: (a) Things that already happened (b) Things happening now (c) Future plans
3. The present means: (a) Things that happened before (b) Things happening now (c) Things that will happen later
4. The future means: (a) Past (b) Things happening now (c) Things that will happen later
5. A historical event is: (a) A story (b) An important past event (c) A joke
6. Building a hospital is: (a) A historical event (b) A song (c) A meal
7. Which one is a historical event? (a) Watching TV (b) Opening a school (c) Eating food
8. 1 January is: (a) Heroes' Day (b) New Year (c) Christmas
9. 1 February is: (a) Heroes' Day (b) Independence Day (c) Labour Day
10. 7 April is: (a) Christmas (b) Genocide Commemoration Day (c) Labour Day
11. 1 May is: (a) Labour Day (b) Heroes' Day (c) New Year
12. 1 July is: (a) Liberation Day (b) Independence Day (c) Christmas

13. 4 July is: (a) Heroes' Day (b) Liberation Day (c) Labour Day

14. 25 December is: (a) New Year (b) Christmas (c) Independence Day

15. 1 October is: (a) Heroes' Day (b) Patriotism Day (c) Liberation Day

16. A timeline shows events: (a) Randomly (b) In order (c) Not at all

17. A timeline has: (a) 2 parts (b) 3 parts (c) 4 parts

18. The three parts of a timeline are: (a) Past, Present, Future (b) Morning, Afternoon, Night (c) Day, Week, Month

19. Independence of Rwanda was in: (a) 1962 (b) 1994 (c) 2000

20. The Genocide against the Tutsi happened in: (a) 1962 (b) 1994 (c) 2004

21. A timeline helps us: (a) Sleep (b) Remember events (c) Forget history

22. Which national day is on 1st May? (a) Heroes' Day (b) Labour Day (c) Liberation Day

23. Which event do we celebrate on 4th July? (a) Liberation Day (b) Christmas (c) Independence Day

24. Which event is celebrated on 1st July? (a) Independence Day (b) Heroes' Day (c) Labour Day

25. Which of these is not a historical event? (a) Wars (b) Building a school (c) Eating breakfast

26. Why do people celebrate national days? (a) To remember important events (b) To play (c) To forget the past

27. Which of these is a traditional event? (a) Building a hospital (b) Talking face to face (c) Playing football

28. A calendar shows days and months. A timeline shows: (a) Games (b) Events in order (c) Food

29. Why is it important to learn history? (a) To forget the past (b) To understand past and future (c) To sleep better

30. Which event is on 7 April? (a) Heroes' Day (b) Genocide Commemoration Day (c) Labour Day

30 Open-Ended Questions

(With dotted lines for answers)

1. What is history?

.....

2. Why is history important?

.....

3. What is a historical event?

.....

4. Give one example of a historical event in your school.

.....

5. Give one example of a historical event in your community.

.....

6. Mention three important national events in Rwanda.

.....

7. Why do people celebrate Independence Day?

.....

8. What do we remember on 7 April in Rwanda?

.....

9. Which day is celebrated on 1 February?

.....

10. Which national day is on 1 May?

.....

11. Write two things that happened in the past.

.....

12. Write two things happening in the present.

.....

13. Write two things that may happen in the future.

.....

14. What is a timeline?

.....

15. What are the three parts of a timeline?

.....

16. Why is a timeline important?

.....

17. Write one event you can put on a timeline.

.....

18. Write three events celebrated in Rwanda every year.

.....

19. Why should we respect our history?

.....

20. How does history help us in the present?

.....

21. How does history help us plan for the future?

.....

22. Mention two reasons why people celebrate Liberation Day.

.....

23. Why do we celebrate Heroes' Day?

.....

24. Which event is remembered on 25 December?

.....

25. What is celebrated on 1 January?

.....

26. Give two examples of historical events in Rwanda.

.....

27. What do people learn when they study history?

.....

28. How can a timeline help children in school?

.....

29. Why do we need to remember historical events?

.....

PART 2:

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

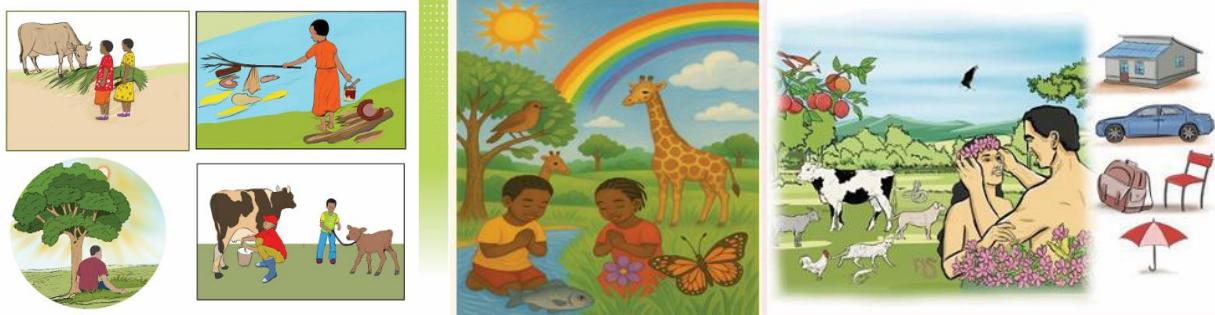


Respect for God's Creatures

Key Idea:

We should **respect and take care of all living things and nature** around us. Everything in the world is God's creation.

God's creatures need each other



1. What are God's Creatures?

- God made animals, birds, humans, plants, trees, rivers, mountains, sun, moon, and sky.

- Humans are **special creatures** because we can think, make things, and take care of other creatures.
- Humans make things like **houses, clothes, cars, books, tables** - these are **man-made things**.
- We should **take care of both God's creatures and man-made things**.



God created the forest and plants



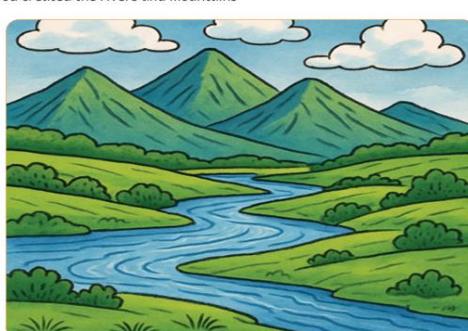
God created many animals



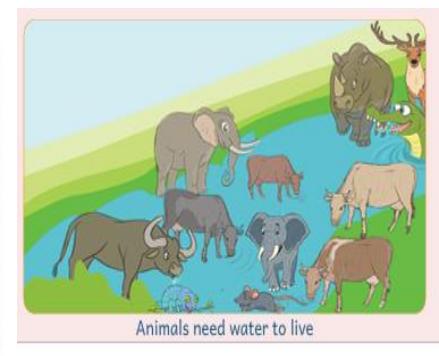
1. Plants and animals need each other.



Birds are flying



God created the rivers and mountains



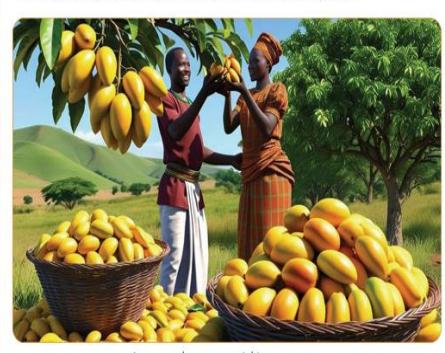
Animals need water to live



A woman is harvesting fruit



Plants and flowers need rain



A man and a woman picking mangoes.

Match the things in group A with what they help us in group B

Things A	Help to us B
Trees	Milk
Sun	light
Land	Produce beans
Cows	Shelter for humans
Plants	Food for animals
Rain	Plants grow

10. Trees and plants are food for animals and birds



AKAGERA

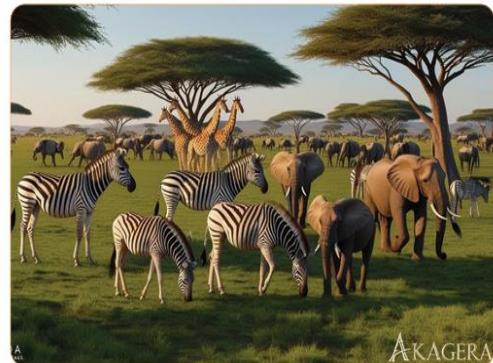
Animals eat plants and grass to live

2. Interdependence - Creatures Need Each Other

- **Interdependence** means all creatures **help each other to live**.
- Examples:

1. **Animals need plants** for food.
2. **Birds and monkeys need trees** for shade and shelter.
3. **Humans need land** to grow food.
4. **Humans eat fruits** from trees and plants.
5. **Humans need cows** for milk and meat.
6. **Plants need rain** to grow.
7. **Trees give shelter** to animals and humans.
8. **Sun and moon give light** to humans.

10. Trees and plants are food for animals and birds



AKAGERA

Animals eat plants and grass to live

3. Protecting God's Creatures

We should take care of God's creatures by:

- **Being kind to animals:** feed them, give them water, don't hurt them.
- **Taking care of plants and trees:** plant new trees, water plants, protect forests from fire.
- **Keeping water clean:** don't throw rubbish in rivers or lakes.

- **Helping people:** care for sick people, help the old and those in need.
- **Respecting everyone:** speak kindly, don't fight, share with others.



Children are taking care of their chickens



Application activity 9.3

Look at the actions below. Are they good or bad?

Write in the blank spaces 'G' if the action is 'good' and 'B' if the action is 'bad'

Feed a cat

Throw a stone at a dog

Throw rubbish in river

Cut trees down

Planting trees

Water plants and flowers

Kill animals

Give a cow food

We respect animals when we:

1. Do not kill them. Show them love and care.



The pupils are taking care of young birds in their nest



Pupils protect a rabbit from a dog

4. Respecting God's Creatures

To respect God's creatures means:

- Caring for people, animals, and plants.
- Speaking kindly to everyone.
- Acting with love and not hurting anything.
- Giving animals safe places to live.
- Protecting small animals from danger.
- Protecting gardens and forests.
- Not wasting anything God made.

7. Keeping people and animals out of the gardens



Children stop people going through the garden

Summary:

- All creatures are important and need each other.
- Humans are responsible for taking care of God's creatures.
- By protecting animals, plants, trees, water, and helping people, we show love and respect to God.

END OF UNIT ASSESSMENT

Unit: Respect for God's Creatures

Name: _____ Date: _____

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**Instructions:** Circle the correct answer.

1. Who created animals, trees, and humans? a) People b) God c) Machines Answer:
2. Which of these is a God's creature? a) Chair b) Sun c) Car Answer:
3. Which of these is man-made? a) Dog b) Table c) River Answer:
4. Why should we take care of animals? a) They are God's creatures b) They are food only c) They are toys Answer:
5. What do plants need to grow? a) Rain b) Plastic c) Cars Answer:
6. Who needs land to grow food? a) Humans b) Birds c) Sun Answer:
7. What gives light during the day? a) Moon b) Sun c) Stars Answer:
8. What gives light at night? a) Moon b) Sun c) Tree Answer:
9. Which of these helps animals live? a) Trees b) Rubbish c) Fire Answer:
10. Birds and monkeys live in: a) Houses b) Trees c) Rivers Answer:
11. What should we do with sick animals? a) Hurt them b) Give them care c) Ignore them Answer:
12. Throwing rubbish in rivers is: a) Good b) Bad c) Fun Answer:
13. Giving animals food and water is: a) Bad b) Good c) Dangerous Answer:
14. Protecting forests from fire is: a) Good b) Bad c) Useless Answer:
15. Respecting people means: a) Speaking nicely b) Fighting c) Ignoring them Answer:
16. Planting trees is: a) Bad b) Good c) Dangerous Answer:
17. Humans are special because they can: a) Think and make things b) Fly c) Live underwater Answer:
18. Why should we protect water? a) Animals and humans need it b) It is dirty c) It is heavy Answer:
19. Small animals need protection from: a) Bigger animals b) Rain c) Food Answer:

20. Interdependence means: a) Creatures help each other to live b) Animals fight humans c) Humans live alone Answer:

21. Feeding a cat is: a) Good b) Bad c) Dangerous Answer:

22. Throwing stones at dogs is: a) Good b) Bad c) Fun Answer:

23. Trees give: a) Shade and food b) Stones c) Cars Answer:

24. Sun gives: a) Light in the day b) Water c) Food Answer:

25. Moon gives: a) Light at night b) Shade c) Food Answer:

26. Watering plants is: a) Good b) Bad c) Useless Answer:

27. Protecting gardens from people is: a) Good b) Bad c) Useless Answer:

28. Caring for the sick people is: a) Good b) Bad c) Dangerous Answer:

29. Protecting young animals is: a) Good b) Bad c) Dangerous Answer:

30. Respecting God's creatures shows: a) Love for God b) Anger c) Ignorance Answer:

Part 2: Open-Ended Questions

Instructions: Write your answers on the dotted lines.

1. Name three God's creatures.
2. Name three man-made things.
3. What does "interdependence" mean?
4. Why do animals need plants?
5. Why do birds and monkeys need trees?
6. How do humans get food from plants?
7. How do humans get milk?
8. How does rain help plants?
9. Why do trees give shade?
10. Name one way to protect animals.
11. Name one way to protect plants.
12. What should we do with sick animals?

13. Why should we keep water clean?
14. Name two things humans should not do to God's creatures.....
15. Give one reason why humans are special creatures.....
16. How can we show respect to people?
17. How can we show respect to animals?
18. How can we protect forests from fire?
19. Why is planting trees important?
20. Name one thing humans make using their skills.
21. Why should we not throw rubbish in rivers?
22. How do plants help animals?
23. Name one thing we get from the sun.
24. Name one thing we get from the moon.
25. Why should we feed our animals?
26. Why should we help sick or old people?
27. How can humans protect small animals from bigger animals?
.....
28. Name one way humans use land to survive.
29. How do trees help humans when it is hot?
30. How does taking care of God's creatures show love to God?.....



Unit 10

NOT DOING THE WRONG THINGS, ASKING FOR FORGIVENESS

Not Doing Wrong Things and Asking for Forgiveness

Key Idea:

We should behave well, avoid doing wrong things, and ask for forgiveness when we make mistakes.

1. Introduction

- Doing wrong things can hurt others and make God unhappy.
- Good behavior helps us live peacefully at home, at school, and in our community.
- **Asking for forgiveness** means saying sorry for our bad behavior and promising not to do it again.

2. Examples of Wrongdoing

Wrong things are called **wrongdoing** or **sins**. They can hurt people and God.

Examples:

- Lying to a friend, parent, or teacher.
- Stealing (taking something that does not belong to you).
- Not following rules at home or school.
- Hurting others with bad words or hitting them.
- Not sharing with others.
- Not obeying parents or elders.



A boy cries after breaking the window glass

3. Why Avoid Wrongdoing

Doing wrong things can:

- Hurt other people's feelings (make them sad or angry).
- Hurt ourselves (feel bad, guilty, or ashamed).
- Make people lose respect for us at home, school, or in the community.
- Lead to punishment.

4. How to Ask for Forgiveness

- Say sorry to the person you hurt.
- Promise not to do the wrong thing again.
- Pray to God and ask for forgiveness.



Children are helping their parents

5. How to Do Good Things

We can avoid wrongdoing by:

1. Praying and asking God to help us.
2. Studying well at school and listening to teachers.
3. Helping our parents and family members.
4. Being kind to everyone.
5. Sharing with people who have less.
6. Respecting elders and other people.

1. God can help us. We must pray to God.



Pupils are happy and live well with each other

6. Key Values to Remember

- Always do the right thing.
- Say sorry when you make a mistake.
- Be kind, helpful, and respectful to everyone.



Pupils are taking fruit to sick people in the hospital

- Follow rules at home, school, and in the community.
- Live peacefully with others.

End of Unit Assessment

This assessment will check what you have learned about **doing the right things, avoiding wrong things, and asking for forgiveness**.

Part A: Knowledge and Understanding

1. Choose the correct word from the brackets:

- Lying to a parent is _____ (right / wrong) _____
- Hurting others is _____ (right / wrong) _____
- Forgiving those who do wrong to us is _____ (wrong / right) _____
- Wrongdoing hurts us is _____ (right / wrong) _____
- When we do bad things, we hurt God is _____ (wrong / right) _____

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the brackets:

- We say sorry when we _____ (hurt others / study with others / pass the exam) _____
- We forgive others when _____ (hurt others / people do wrong to us / play football) _____
- I broke a pencil of my classmate. I should say _____ (sorry / thank you / it is good) _____

Part B: Skills

3. Sort the actions into Good and Bad (Write in front of it)

- Helping a friend carry books Stealing someone's pencil..... Saying "thank you"
- Pushing someone in line Telling the truth Lying to your teacher
- Sharing your snack Breaking school rules Praying every day
- Fighting with classmates.....

4. Why should we avoid doing wrong things?

5. Write at least 4 things we can do to avoid doing wrong things:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Part C: Attitudes and Values**1. Answer Yes or No:**

- a) Stealing is good (Yes / No) _____
- b) Obedience to school rules is bad (Yes / No) _____
- c) Lying to the teacher is wrong (Yes / No) _____
- d) Not sharing with others is good (Yes / No) _____

2. Propose 5 actions you will take to avoid wrongdoing at home and at school:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. What does it mean to ask for forgiveness?
a) Say sorry and promise not to do it again b) Keep quiet c) Run away
2. Which of these is a wrong thing?
a) Helping a friend b) Stealing c) Sharing toys
3. What happens when we do wrong things?
a) People feel sad or angry b) Everyone is happy c) Nothing happens
4. Saying bad words to others is:
a) Right b) Wrong c) Helpful

5. Which is an example of a good behavior?
a) Lying to teacher b) Studying well c) Hitting someone
6. Who should we ask for forgiveness?
a) Only our friends b) God and people we hurt c) Nobody
7. If we do something wrong, we should: a) Hide it b) Say sorry c) Blame others
8. Sharing your food with a friend is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Bad
9. Playing football inside the classroom is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Fun
10. Helping your parents at home is: a) Bad b) Good c) Wrong
11. Not obeying your parents is: a) Right b) Wrong c) Good
12. Praying to God can help us: a) Do good things b) Do bad things c) Be lazy
13. Stealing from a friend is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Helpful
14. Saying sorry to a friend you hurt is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Bad
15. Respecting elders is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Bad
16. Breaking school rules is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Helpful
17. What should we do if we lie? a) Say sorry b) Keep quiet c) Laugh
18. Helping a sick person is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Bad
19. Hitting someone is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Nice
20. Following rules at school is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Bad
21. Being kind to others is: a) Good b) Bad c) Wrong
22. Not sharing toys is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Nice
23. Taking something without asking is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Helpful
24. Doing homework on time is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Bad
25. Saying bad words is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Helpful
26. Giving your seat to an older person is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Bad
27. Helping your teacher clean the classroom is: a) Wrong b) Good c) Bad
28. Praying to God when we do wrong helps us: a) Ask forgiveness b) Hurt people c) Lie
29. Breaking someone else's things is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Nice

30. Telling the truth is: a) Good b) Wrong c) Bad

B. Open-Ended Questions

1. What does asking for forgiveness mean?

Answer: _____

2. Give one example of a wrong thing.

Answer: _____

3. Why should we avoid doing wrong things?

Answer: _____

4. Name one wrong thing you should not do at school.

Answer: _____

5. Name one wrong thing you should not do at home.

Answer: _____

6. How does lying make others feel?

Answer: _____

7. How does stealing hurt other people?

Answer: _____

8. What should you do if you hurt a friend?

Answer: _____

9. Give one example of a good behavior at school.

Answer: _____

10. Give one example of a good behavior at home.

Answer: _____

11. Why should we respect our elders?

Answer: _____

12. How can praying to God help us?

Answer: _____

13. What should you do if you break a rule?

Answer: _____

14. Name one way to share with others.

Answer: _____

15. What is the result of doing bad things?

Answer: _____

16. Why is saying sorry important?

Answer: _____

17. How can helping others show good behavior?

Answer: _____

18. What does it mean to behave well?

Answer: _____

19. How can we avoid hurting others?

Answer: _____

20. Name one wrong thing that can make God unhappy.

Answer: _____

21. Name one way to show kindness to a friend.

Answer: _____

22. How does helping your parents show good behavior?

Answer: _____

23. What should you do if you see someone being hurt?

Answer: _____

24. How can sharing your food or toys help others?

Answer: _____

25. Why is it wrong to hit someone?

Answer: _____

26. Give one example of a rule you follow at school.

Answer: _____

27. Give one example of a rule you follow at home.

Answer: _____

28. How can we live peacefully with others?

Answer: _____

29. What should you say when you do something wrong?

Answer: _____

30. How can helping sick people show good behavior?

Answer: _____

Application Activity

1. Sorting Actions: Good or Bad

Below are some actions. Some are **good**, and some are **bad**. Read each one carefully and put it in the correct column:

- Write “**Do**” for good actions (things we should do)
- Write “**Don’t**” for bad actions (things we should avoid)

Actions:

1. Helping a friend to carry books.....	Stealing someone's pencil
2. Saying “thank you”	Pushing someone in line.....
3. Telling the truth.....	Lying to your teacher.....
4. Sharing your snack.....	Breaking school rules.....
5. Praying every day	Fighting with classmates

Read the statements below. Write **T** for True and **F** for False:

- Disobedience to parents hurts God. _____
- Hiding a classmate's notebook is good. _____
- Stealing hurts us. _____
- Telling the truth is good. _____

Unit 11

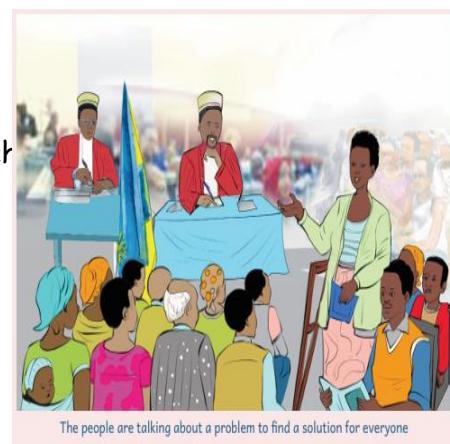
PEACE AND JUSTICE

**1. What is Peace?**

- Peace means **living together without fighting**.
- It is when people are **kind, calm, and respectful** to each other.
- Peace happens when we **share, help others, forgive, and love everyone**.

Examples of peace:

- Sharing with friends
- Being kind to others
- Forgiving someone who did something wrong



The people are talking about a problem to find a solution for everyone

2. What is Justice?

- Justice means **solving problems in a fair way**.
- In Rwanda, **Abunzi** are people who help solve problems in the village.
- Abunzi listen to both sides, give fair answers, and help people live in peace.

Examples of justice:

- Parents giving food to all children equally
- Teachers helping all pupils the same way
- Leaders treating rich and poor fairly



These children are happy and in peace with their teacher

3. Conflict Resolution

- A **conflict** is a fight or disagreement.
- Conflicts happen when people **argue, refuse to share, lie, or use bad words.**
- **Conflict resolution** means solving problems **peacefully and fairly.**

Ways to resolve conflicts:

1. Say sorry and forgive
2. Listen to each other
3. Find the best solution together
4. Ask friends or adults to help
5. Talk calmly and respectfully



Without justice, there is no peace.

Why resolving conflicts is important:

- Brings peace and friendship
- Helps everyone live well together
- Shows respect
- Makes us happy and children of God



4. Values for Peace and Justice

To live in peace and be fair, we should:

1. Be **kind** - help others
2. Be **honest** - always tell the truth
3. Be **respectful** - use good words and listen
4. **Share** with others
5. **Love** family, friends, and neighbors
6. Be **fair** - treat everyone the same
7. **Obey** rules at home and school



Sharing is good and make us happy

8. **Pray** - ask God for help
9. **Be patient** - wait and don't fight
10. **Forgive** - say sorry and don't take revenge

5. Peace and Justice Work Together

- Without **justice**, there is no peace.
- Without **peace**, justice cannot exist.
- Where people are **fair and just**, everyone feels safe, respected, and happy.
- Peace and justice are **connected** and help communities live well.

6. What You Can Do:

- Be kind and fair at **home, school, and community**
- Solve fights **peacefully**
- Help those in need
- Respect everyone
- Say sorry and forgive others



End of Unit Assessment

Knowledge and Understanding

1. Choose the correct word from the bracket and complete the sentence:

- a) Peace is when people are _____ to each other. (sad, bad, kind)
- b) Justice means solving problems in a _____ way. (bad, peaceful, sad)

2. Finish these sentences with the correct word:

- i) Fighting with others is _____. (good, enjoyable, bad)
- ii) If you stop fights, you are called a _____. (coward, hero, gang)
- iii) We can stop conflicts if we _____. (hate one another, love one another, hurt each other)

3. Choose the correct answer:

One of the following is **not** a way of solving conflicts:

- a) Fighting
- b) Dialogue
- c) Saying sorry
- d) Communication

Skills

4. Answer the following questions:

- a) Discuss why conflict resolution is important in a community.
- b) Name at least three ways to solve conflicts at home and at school.

Attitudes and Values

5. Answer the following questions:

- a) How should you behave with your classmates so that there are no fights?
- b) What can you do if you see other people fighting?
- c) If two pupils are fighting over a toy at school, what should you do?

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Choose the correct answer from the options (a, b, c).

1. Peace means: a) Fighting b) Living together without fighting c) Being mean
2. Justice means: a) Solving problems fairly b) Ignoring problems c) Breaking rules
3. Who helps solve problems in the village in Rwanda? a) Police b) Abunzi c) Teachers
4. What should you do if you hurt someone? a) Say sorry b) Hide it c) Laugh
5. Forgiving someone means: a) Saying sorry b) Being kind after someone does wrong c) Taking revenge
6. Being respectful means: a) Listening and using good words b) Yelling at others c) Hitting others
7. Sharing with others is a sign of: a) Anger b) Peace c) Fighting
8. If your friend refuses to share a toy, what is a peaceful action? a) Take it by force b) Fight c) Talk nicely
9. Abunzi are: a) People who punish b) People who help solve conflicts fairly c) Teachers
10. When there is no justice, there is: a) Peace b) Conflict c) Happiness

11. Patience means: a) Waiting calmly b) Fighting c) Shouting
12. Being kind helps: a) Make friends b) Make enemies c) Get angry
13. If someone takes your pen, the fair way is: a) Take it back forcefully b) Tell a teacher and solve it fairly c) Throw it away
14. Peaceful people: a) Argue a lot b) Help others and forgive c) Lie all the time
15. A fair leader treats: a) Only rich people b) Only poor people c) Everyone the same
16. Saying "sorry" brings: a) Trouble b) Peace c) Anger
17. Conflict resolution means: a) Fighting b) Solving problems peacefully c) Ignoring problems
18. God wants us to: a) Fight b) Live in peace c) Steal
19. Being honest means: a) Always telling the truth b) Lying c) Hiding mistakes
20. What helps communities live in peace? a) Justice b) Anger c) Cheating
21. Playing together nicely shows: a) Peace b) Conflict c) Anger
22. If someone breaks your toy, what should you do? a) Hit them b) Solve it peacefully c) Take revenge
23. Fairness means: a) Treating everyone equally b) Being mean to some c) Ignoring rules
24. Forgiveness is important because: a) It brings peace b) It causes fights c) It makes others angry
25. Abunzi work: a) For free b) For money only c) Only for themselves
26. Being patient means: a) Waiting calmly b) Pushing others c) Stealing
27. Helping those in need shows: a) Kindness b) Anger c) Meanness
28. Sharing food with friends shows: a) Love b) Hate c) Fighting
29. A happy community has: a) Peace and justice b) Fights and lies c) Disrespect
30. Saying sorry to God and others helps: a) Bring peace b) Cause anger c) Break rules

Part B: Open-ended Questions

1. What is peace?

2. What is justice?

3. Give one example of being kind at home.

4. Give one example of being fair at school.

5. Who are Abunzi?

6. Why is it important to forgive others?

7. What should you do if a friend hurts your feelings?

8. Name two ways to solve conflicts peacefully.

9. Why is sharing important for peace?

10. Give one example of honesty at home.

11. Give one example of honesty at school.

12. How can you show respect to your parents?

13. How can you show respect to your teachers?

14. What should you do if someone lies to you?

15. How can you help someone in need?

16. Name one thing you should do to be fair.

17. Why is patience important?

18. Give one example of living in peace with friends.

19. How can love help bring peace?

20. What should you do if you see a fight at school?

21. Give one example of treating everyone equally.

22. Why should we say sorry to God?

23. How can teachers promote fairness in class?

24. Name one way to solve a problem with a sibling.

25. Why is it bad to take revenge?

26. How can communities stay peaceful?

27. Name two values that bring justice.

28. How can you practice fairness with your friends?

29. Give one reason why conflicts are bad.

30. How can prayer help us live in peace?

Part C: Activities

Activity 1: Match the values

Write **P** for peace and **J** for justice next to each word:

- Love _____ Sharing _____ Helping one another _____
- Respect _____ Truth _____ Fairness _____
- Saying sorry _____ Honesty _____ Unity _____ Doing what is right _____

Activity 2: Good or Bad Actions

Write **Do** for good actions and **Don't** for bad actions:

1. Helping a friend with homework Fighting with classmates Sharing your snack
2. Taking someone's pencil Saying sorry Lying to a teacher
3. Listening to others Breaking school rules

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