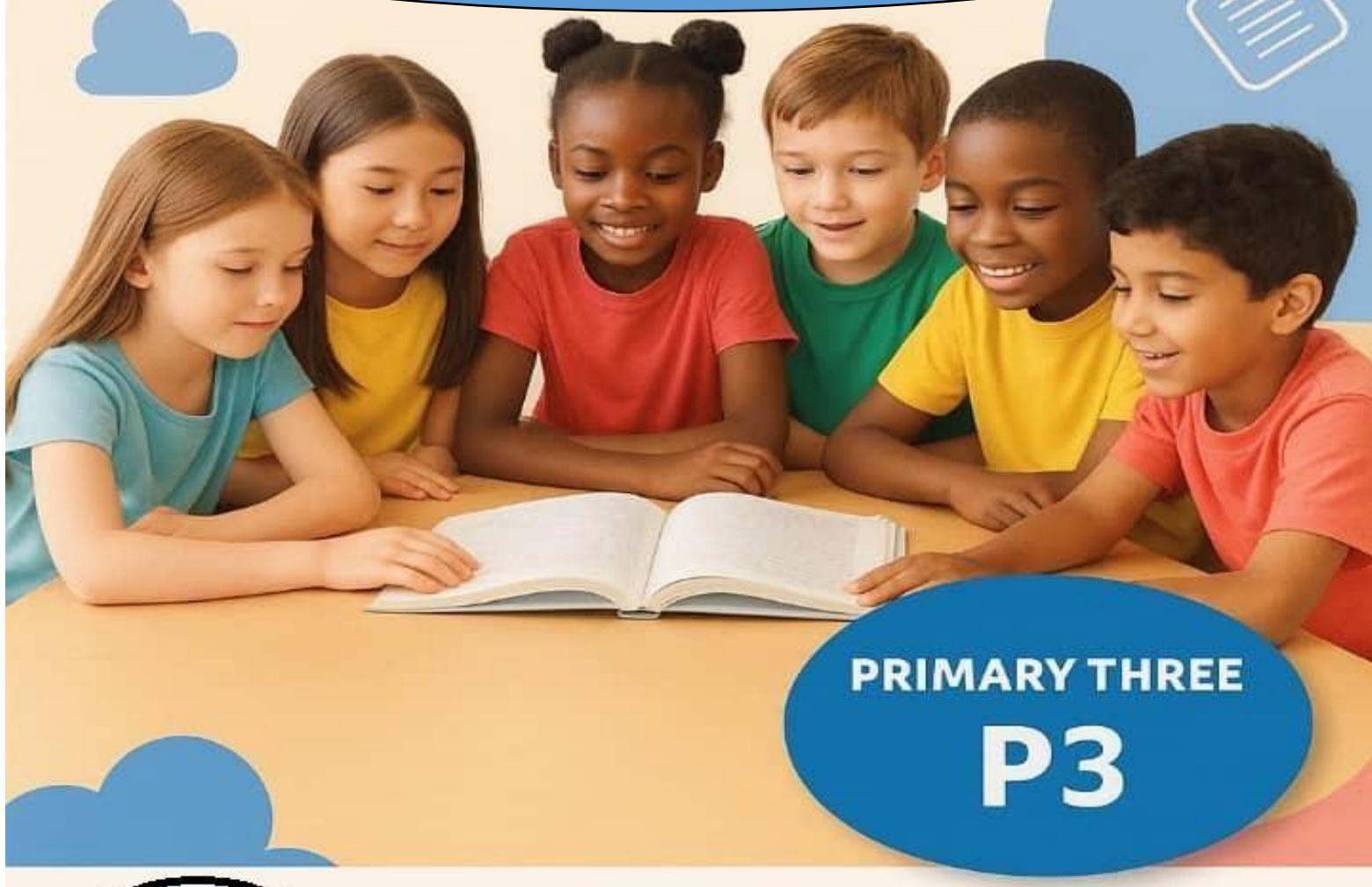


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Science and Elementary Technology

SUMMARY NOTES AND ACTIVITIES OR
EXERCISES DOCUMENT

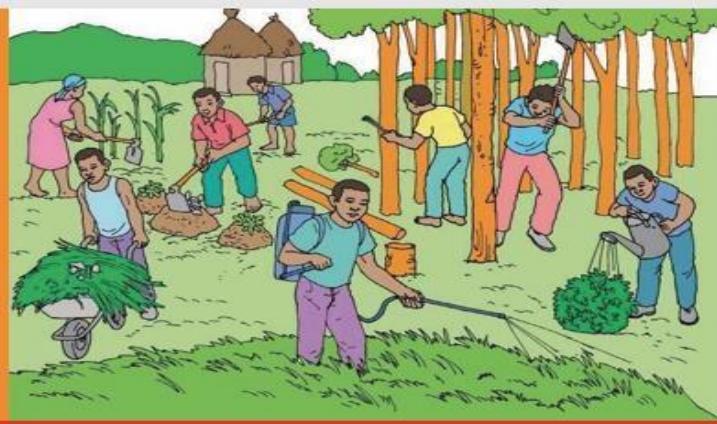


PRIMARY THREE
P3

SET AND ICT ACTIVITIES AND SUMMARY NOTES BOOK

UNIT 1

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS



Unit 1: Agricultural Tools

Key Unit Competence:

You will be able to identify, use, and care for common agricultural tools safely and correctly.

Summary Notes

1. Introduction

Farmers use different tools to grow and care for crops. Tools make work easier, faster, and safer. Some tools dig, cut, plant, or water. It is important to know the names, uses, maintenance, and safe handling of these tools.

2. Common Agricultural Tools

Hoe, Machete, Axe, Pickaxe, Wheelbarrow, Sickle, Watering can, Trowel, Rake, Slasher, File, Tractor, Milk can, Spraying pump

The common agriculture tools are:



Activity: Prepare a small garden at home. Name three tools you will use.

3. Uses of Agricultural Tools

Group	Tools	Uses
Clearing Tools	Machete, Slasher	Cutting bushes, cutting crops like maize and sugarcane
Digging Tools	Hoe, Pickaxe, Spade	Digging soil, harvesting roots, breaking hard soil
Watering Tools	Watering can, Watering wheel	Watering plants
Transplanting Tools	Trowel, Spade	Transplanting seedlings, digging holes
Sharpening Tool	File	Sharpening other tools
Cutting Tools	Axe, Sickle	Cutting trees, splitting wood, cutting grass
Transporting Tools	Wheelbarrow, Tractor	Carrying soil, plants, tools, or harvests
Milking Tool	Milk can	Storing and transporting milk
Spraying Tool	Spraying pump	Spraying pesticides and water
Cleaning Tool	Rake	Collecting leaves, leveling soil

Activity: Explain the use of hoe, rake, and watering can in your school garden.

4. Maintenance of Agricultural Tools

1. Clean tools after use.
2. Sharpen digging and cutting tools.
3. Repair damaged tools.
4. Paint or oil metal tools to prevent rust.

5. Storage of Agricultural Tools

- Store in a dry room.
- Keep tools dry.
- Hang tools on wall hooks.

6. Dangers of Misuse

- Injuries: cuts, bruises, wounds
- Breaking tools
- Breathing in chemicals

7. Precautions

- Check tools before use.
- Wear protective clothing (boots, gloves, masks).
- Use tools properly and carefully.
- Keep a safe distance from others.

8. Environmental Message

Use tools carefully, clean them, and store them safely. This prevents accidents and protects the environment.

30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. A hoe is used for: a) Cooking b) Digging soil c) Watering plants
2. Which tool carries farm items? a) Axe b) Trowel c) Wheelbarrow
3. Which tool waters plants? a) Watering can b) Pickaxe c) File
4. A file is used for: a) Digging b) Sharpening tools c) Cutting trees
5. Axes and machetes are: a) Cutting b) Clearing c) Watering d) Transporting
6. Trowel is a: a) Sharpening b) Transplanting c) Cutting d) None
7. Wheelbarrow is a: a) Transplanting b) Transporting c) Digging d) Sharpening
8. ... is a sharpening tool: a) Spade b) Trowel c) File d) Machete
9. Sickle is used for: a) Watering b) Cutting grass c) Digging
10. Tractor is used for: a) Digging soil b) Carrying harvests c) Sharpening tools
11. Milk can is used for: a) Storing water b) Storing milk c) Transporting soil

12. Spraying pump is used for: a) Cutting grass b) Spraying pesticides c) Digging soil

13. Rake is used for: a) Leveling soil b) Digging c) Watering plants

14. Slasher is a: a) Transporting tool b) Clearing tool c) Cutting tool

15. Pickaxe is used for: a) Digging roots b) Watering c) Harvesting milk

16. Hoe helps in: a) Planting seeds b) Digging soil c) Carrying plants

17. Axe is used to: a) Cut trees b) Water plants c) Collect leaves

18. Always store tools: a) Wet b) Dry c) Under sun

19. Clean tools: a) Before use b) After use c) Not necessary

20. Protective clothing includes: a) Shoes b) Gloves c) Masks d) All above

21. Misusing tools can cause: a) Injuries b) Broken tools c) Chemical hazards d) All above

22. Before using a tool, you should: a) Check it b) Play with it c) Throw it

23. Transplant seedlings with: a) Axe b) Trowel c) Wheelbarrow

24. Digging soil requires: a) Hoe b) Watering can c) Milk can

25. Cutting grass requires: a) Machete b) Sickle c) Trowel

26. Transporting harvests requires: a) Wheelbarrow b) Rake c) Spraying pump

27. Leveling soil requires: a) Hoe b) Rake c) Axe

28. Sharpen tools using: a) File b) Hoe c) Watering can

29. Spraying crops requires: a) Spraying pump b) Sickle c) Axe

30. Using tools carefully helps: a) Protect environment b) Cause accidents c) Break tools

30 Open Questions (Leave space for answers)

1. Name three common agricultural tools.
2. What is a hoe used for?
3. Give one use of a machete.
4. How do farmers water plants?

5. Which tool is used to carry soil or vegetables?
6. Name a tool used to dig roots.
7. Why should tools be cleaned after use?
8. How can metal tools be protected from rust?
9. Name one cutting tool.
10. Name one transporting tool.
11. What is a sprayer used for?
12. Name a tool used to transplant seedlings.
13. Why should tools be stored in a dry place?
14. Name a tool used to level soil.
15. What precaution should be taken when using pesticides?
16. Why is it dangerous to misuse a machete?
.....
17. Give two examples of digging tools.
18. What should you do before using a tool?
.....
19. How can a file be used on other tools?
20. What is the main purpose of a watering can?
21. Name a tool used to harvest cassava.
22. Why should tools not be left in sun or rain?
23. Give one use of an axe.
24. Name a milking tool.
25. Why is it important to wear gloves while using tools?
.....
26. How can a wheelbarrow help a farmer?
.....

27. Name a tool used for cutting grass.

28. What is the use of a rake?

29. How do tractors help farmers?

30. Why should we use tools carefully and responsibly?

End of Unit Assessment: Agricultural Tools

Instructions: Circle the correct answer, fill in the blanks, or match. Use the dotted lines to write your answer.

A. Knowledge and Understanding

1-20: Choose the correct answer or fill in the blank

1. A hoe is used for: _____ (Digging / Cooking / Watering)
2. A wheelbarrow is used for: _____ (Carrying / Digging / Cutting)
.....
3. Watering plants is done using: _____ (Watering can / Pickaxe / File)
4. A file is used for: _____ (Sharpening / Digging / Cutting)
5. Axes and machetes are _____ tools. (Cutting / Watering / Transporting)
6. Trowel is a _____ tool. (Transplanting / Sharpening / Digging)
7. Wheelbarrow is used for _____. (Transporting / Transplanting / Sharpening)
8. File is a _____ tool. (Sharpening / Digging / Cutting) 9. Tools make work _____. (Easier / Harder / Boring)
10. Digging and cutting tools should be kept _____. (Sharp / Dull / Broken)
11. Tools must be handled with _____. (Care / Careless / Speed)
12. Agricultural tools should not be stored in a _____ room. (Wet / Dry / Dark)
13. One must wear a _____ while spraying insecticides. (Mask / Hat / Gloves)

14. After using a hoe, you should: _____ (Wash & store / Leave in rain / Throw outside)

15. Which tool helps to transplant seedlings? _____ (Trowel / Axe / Machete)

16. Spraying crops is done using: _____ (Sprayer / Hoe / Wheelbarrow)

17. To cut trees, you use a _____. (Axe / Trowel / File)

18. To carry vegetables, you use a _____. (Wheelbarrow / Spade / Machete)

19. Sharpening a hoe requires a _____. (File / Spade / Watering can)

20. Storing milk requires a _____. (Milk can / Wheelbarrow / Sprayer)

B. Skills

21-30: Match the action to the correct tool

Actions:

Cut trees	Carry vegetables	Transplant seedlings
Sharpen a hoe	Spray crops	Store milk

Tools: a) Axe ... b) Wheelbarrow ... c) Trowel ... d) File ... e) Sprayer ... f) Milk can

C. Attitudes and Values

31-40: Circle the correct answer

31. We use agricultural tools carefully to: (Avoid injuries / Finish slowly / Break tools)

.....

32. Playing with a machete is wrong because: (It can injure / It is fun / It is light)

.....

33. Before using a sprayer, you must: (Wear protective clothes / Run around / Pour it on the ground)

34. Tools help us to finish work _____. (Quickly / Slowly / Never)

35. A sharp axe is _____ to use. (Safe / Dangerous / Heavy)

36. Tools should be stored in a _____ place. (Dry / Wet / Muddy)

37. Using tools carelessly can cause _____. (Injuries / Fun / Flowers)

38. After sharpening, tools become _____. (Effective / Broken / Dirty)

39. Trowel helps in _____ seedlings. (Transplanting / Cutting / Watering)

40. Wearing gloves while working protects your _____. (Hands / Eyes / Feet)

Match the action to the correct tool:

1. Cut trees	a. Wheelbarrow
2. Carry vegetables	b. Trowel
3. Transplant seedlings	c. Spraying pump
4. Sharpen a hoe	d. Milk can
5. Spray crops	e. Axe
6. Store milk	f. File



UNIT 2: WRITING WITH A COMPUTER

Key Idea:

We can write small and capital letters on a computer using a **keyboard** and **Word processor**.

1. Keyboard and Touchpad

- The **keyboard** is used to **type letters and numbers**.
- It has different types of keys:
 - **Alphabet keys (A-Z)**: type letters.
 - **Number keys (0-9)**: type numbers.
 - **Function keys (F1-F12)**: do special jobs, like help or refresh.
 - **Control keys (Ctrl, Alt, Shift)**: used with other keys for shortcuts.
 - **Arrow keys**: move the cursor up, down, left, or right.
 - **Special keys**: Enter, Backspace, Delete, Space Bar, Tab.
- The **touchpad** is like a mouse.
 - Move your finger on it to move the cursor.
 - Left button = left click, right button = right click.



2. Finger Placement on Keyboard

- Use both hands and all fingers to type.
- **Home row keys:** fingers rest here when not typing.
 - Left hand: A, S, D, F ◦
 - Right hand: J, K, L, ;
- Each finger types certain letters:
 - Left little finger: z, a, q, 1 ◦ Left ring finger: x, s, w, 2 ◦ Left middle finger: c, d, e, 3 ◦ Left index finger: v, f, r, b, g, t, 4, 5 ◦ Right index finger: m, j, u, n, h, y, 6, 7 ◦ Right middle finger: k, i, 8 ◦ Right ring finger: l, o, 9
 - Right little finger: p, 0
 - Thumbs: spacebar



XO laptop keyboard



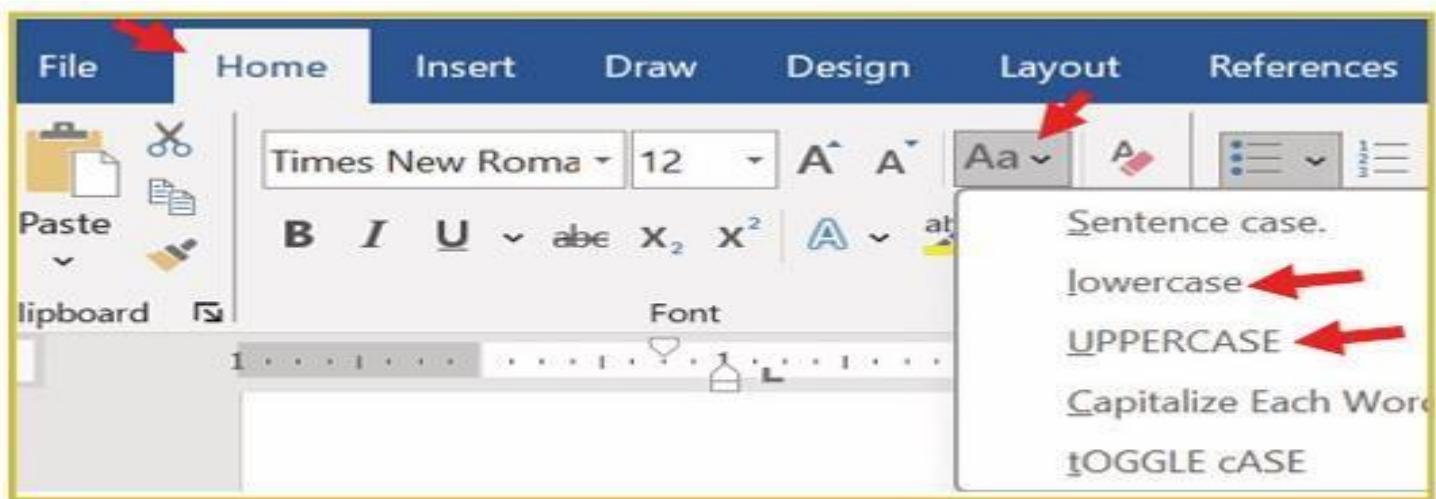
Laptop keyboard

3. Opening and Saving a Document

- To open a new document:
 1. Click Start → Click Word (Windows) or Abiword (XO laptops).
 2. A blank page opens.
- To save a document:

1. Click **File** → **Save As**
2. Choose where to save it.
3. Type a **file name** (like "Computer my friend").
4. Click **Save**

- **To open an existing document:**
 1. Click **File** → **Open**
 2. Choose the file and click **Open**



Picture 2. 12. Lowercase and Uppercase in Word

4. Writing Capital and Small Letters

- **Capital letters** are big letters. **Small letters** are small letters.
- **Rules:**
 - The first letter of a sentence is **capital**.
 - Other letters are usually **small**.
- **Keys to change letters:**
 - **SHIFT key**: hold to make one letter capital.
 - **CAPS LOCK key**: press once to make all letters capital. Press again to return to small letters.

- **Word tools:**
 - Use the **Aa tool** in Word or Abiword to change letters from small to capital or vice versa.

5. Good Habits

- Always use the **correct fingers and hands** while typing.
- Save your work **so you can use it later**.
- Typing helps reduce **paper use**, which **protects trees**.
- Typing carefully and correctly is **fun and safe**.

This summary can be **memorized in parts**:

1. Keyboard and touchpad
2. Finger placement
3. Opening and saving documents
4. Capital & small letters
5. Good habits

Unit 2: Writing with a Computer

A. Knowledge and Understanding

1-20: Choose the correct answer or fill in the blank

1. Gatesi used _____ to type the newsletter. (Computer / Pencil / Book)
.....
2. The title of the newsletter is _____.
3. Show the letter you will type to write your name: _____.
4. The keyboard is used for _____. (Typing letters / Drawing / Cooking)
.....

5. The touchpad is used to (Move the mouse pointer / Type letters / Print paper)
6. Name one of the touchpad buttons: (Left / Right / Top)
7. Home row keys for left hand are
8. Home row keys for right hand are
9. Left little finger types letters like
10. Right index finger types letters like
11. Thumbs are always used for typing the
12. Function keys (F1-F12) are used for
13. Ctrl, Alt, and Shift are called keys.
14. Arrow keys are used to in a document.
15. Special keys include , Backspace, Delete, Space Bar, and Tab.
.....
16. Typing with the correct fingers helps to
17. To open Word on Windows, click on Start and then
18. Abiword is found in the interface.
19. To save a document, click and then "Save As."
20. CAPS Lock key makes all letters when active.

B. Skills

21-30: Choose the correct answer or fill in the blank

21. SHIFT key makes a letter while holding it. (Capital / Small / Bold)
.....
22. To change small letters to capital in Word, use the tool.
23. To change capital letters to small, use the same tool.
24. A new Word document is opened by clicking
25. After typing, the document should be to use later.
26. Writing letters using correct fingers and hands makes typing
.....
27. To open an existing document, click on
28. Abiword is used on laptops.
29. Writing a newsletter is a fun way to practice

30. Saving work reduces _____ and helps protect trees.

C. Attitudes and Values

31-40: Circle the correct answer

31. Using the correct fingers while typing helps to type _____. (Faster / Slower / Wrong)

32. Saving your work is good because _____. (You can use it later / It disappears / It prints automatically)

33. It is important to place fingers on the _____ row when not typing. (Home / Top / Bottom)

34. Left little finger types letters like _____.

35. Right little finger types letters like _____.

36. You should spend time typing different _____. (Texts / Songs / Games)

.....

37. Using a word processor is a _____ way to write. (Fun / Boring / Hard)

.....

38. Writing capital letters at the start of a sentence is _____. (Correct / Wrong / Optional)

39. Using Word tools or CAPS Lock helps to change _____. (Letters / Numbers / Pictures)

40. Typing with the correct hands and fingers is an example of _____ in ICT. (Good practice / Mistake / Waste)

Unit 2: Writing with a Computer - Open Questions

Instructions: Write your answers on the dotted lines.

A. Knowledge and Understanding (10 questions)

1. What is a keyboard used for?

2. Name two types of keys found on a keyboard.

3. What is the touchpad used for? 4. Name one touchpad button and its use.

5. What are home row keys for?
6. Why should we use the correct fingers when typing?
7. Name two special keys on the keyboard.
8. What does the CAPS LOCK key do? 9. How can you make only one letter capital?
10. Why should we save our work on the computer?

B. Skills (10 questions)

11. Write your name using the correct fingers on the keyboard.
12. Open a blank Word document and write your favorite sentence.
13. Save the document. What name did you give it?
14. Write the first letter of a sentence in capital and the rest in small letters:
15. Use the SHIFT key to make the word "computer" start with a capital letter.
16. Open an existing document and write one thing you learned from it.
17. Write the alphabet from A to Z using correct fingers. 18. Type a sentence about your school.
19. Write your favorite word and change it from small letters to capital letters.
20. Write your favorite word and change it from capital letters to small letters.

C. Attitudes and Values (10 questions)

21. Do you enjoy typing on a computer? Why?
22. How do you feel when you type quickly with correct fingers?
23. Why is it important to use both hands when typing?
24. How does typing reduce paper use?
25. Why is it important to save your work?

- 26.What should you do if a letter is typed incorrectly?
- 27.How do you feel when your work is correctly saved?
- 28.Why should we place fingers on the home row?
- 29.How can typing carefully help you in school?
- 30.What is one rule to follow when using a computer?

D. Application / Practice (10 questions)

- 31.Open Word or Abiword and write the sentence: "I love learning with computers."
.....
- 32.Save the sentence and write the file name you gave it.
- 33.Select a word in your sentence and change it to all capital letters.
- 34.Select a word in your sentence and change it to all small letters.
- 35.Write the first three letters of your school name using correct fingers.
.....
- 36.Type the numbers from 1 to 10 using number keys.
- 37.Type a short sentence about your favorite activity.
- 38.Open an existing document and write one new sentence in it.
- 39.Explain in one sentence why typing with correct fingers is important.
40. Draw a small picture of the keyboard and label the home row keys.



Unit 3: Drinking Water – Summary for Grade 3

Key Idea:

We can **prepare, store, and drink clean water** in a safe and healthy way.

1. Why Water is Important

- Water is a **clear liquid** we use every day.
- **People, animals, and plants** need water to live.
- **Clean and safe water** is called **drinking water** or **potable water**.



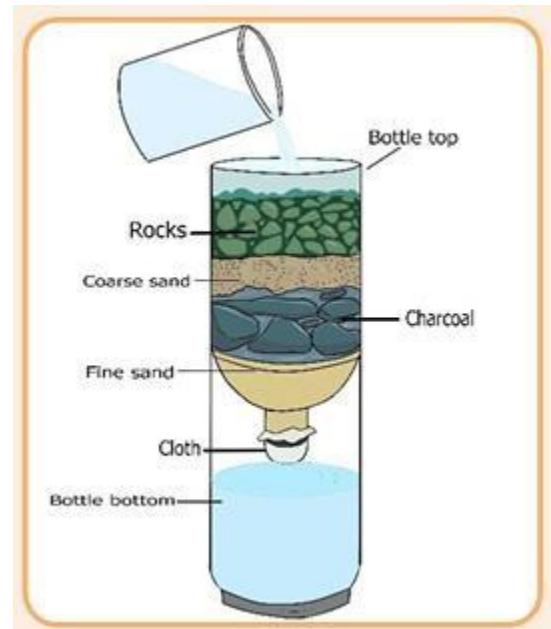
2. Making Water Safe to Drink

A. Boiling Water

Steps to make water safe by boiling:

1. Clean all containers and tools with **soap and water**.
2. Boil the water in a **covered container**.
3. Boil until you see **big bubbles**.
4. Let the water **cool down**.
5. **Filter** the water with a clean **sieve or filter**.
6. Store in a **clean, covered container**.
7. Drink using a **clean cup or glass**.

Tip: Boiling kills germs in water.



B. Filtering Water

Steps to make water safe by filtering:

1. Wash **sand and gravel** until water is clear.
2. Crush **charcoal** into small pieces.
3. Place a **clean cloth** at the bottom of a container.
4. Add layers in this order: **fine sand** → **charcoal** → **coarse sand** → **gravel**.
5. Pour water slowly on top.
6. Collect filtered water from the bottom.
7. Filter water **multiple times** if very dirty.
8. Store in a **clean, safe container**.

Tip: Filtering removes dirt and particles.

C. Using Disinfectant "Sur'Eau" Steps

to make water safe using Sur'Eau:

1. Wash **hands and materials**.

2. Measure the correct amount of **Sur'Eau**.
3. Pour it into **clear tap water**.
4. Shake the container to mix well.
5. Cover the container and wait **30 minutes**.
6. Drink using a **clean cup or glass**.

Tip: Sur'Eau kills **germs** in water.

3. Good Habits for Safe Drinking Water

- Always drink **clean or boiled water**.
- **Cover containers** to keep water clean.
- **Clean containers** before storing water.
- Drink water with **clean cups**.
- Give **advice** if someone is drinking dirty water.
- Protect **water sources** to keep water safe.

4. Key Words to Remember

- **Boiling**: heating water until it bubbles.
- **Sieve**: tool to remove dirt from water.
- **Sur'Eau**: disinfectant to kill germs.
- **Jerrycan**: container for storing water.
- **Potable water**: clean, safe drinking water.

This summary can be **memorized in 4 parts**:

1. Why water is important
2. Boiling water

3. Filtering water & Sur'Eau
4. Good habits and key words

Perfect! Here's a **complete Unit 3: Drinking Water assessment for Grade 3 learners (7-9 years old)**, including:

- MCQs and fill-in-the-blank (horizontal-friendly, 40 questions)
- Open questions with dotted spaces
- Bonus word search puzzle

Unit 3: Drinking Water – Assessment for Grade 3

Instructions: Circle the correct answer, fill in the blank, or write your answer on the dotted lines.

A. Knowledge and Understanding (1-20)

1. Why must we boil water? (a) To make it dirty (b) To kill germs (c) To make it cold
.....
2. What is Sur'Eau used for? (a) Washing hands (b) Making tea (c) Disinfecting water
.....
3. Safe drinking water is called _____
4. What removes dirt when filtering water? (a) Cloth and layers of sand (b) Stone (c) Plastic
.....
5. We can make water safe by _____ it.
6. We can pour water through a _____ to remove dirt.
7. We use _____ to kill germs in tap water.
8. Water that is safe to drink is called _____
9. Why do we cover water containers? (a) To decorate them (b) To keep water clean (c) To carry them

10. Drinking dirty water can make us
 11. Which container is used to store water? (a) Cup (b) Jerrycan (c) Plate
 12. Filtered water should be stored in a _____ container
 13. Boiled water should be cooled before _____ it.
 14. Pour water _____ into the filter for best results.
 15. Layers in a water filter include _____, charcoal, sand, and gravel

 16. Sur'Eau water should be left _____ minutes before drinking.
 17. Wash hands and _____ before preparing water.
 18. Clean water is important for _____, animals, and plants.
 19. We drink clean water to stay
 20. What tool is used to drink water? (a) Cup (b) Sieve (c) Jerrycan

B. Skills (21-30)

21. What should you do before using water containers?
 22. List the first step in boiling water.
 23. Name one step in filtering water.
 24. How do you prepare water with Sur'Eau?
 25. Write one thing you must do after boiling water.
 26. Why should we filter water multiple times if it is very dirty?
 27. How do we know water is safe after using Sur'Eau?
 28. What do you do after filtering water before storing it?
 29. What should we use to drink water safely?
 30. Why do we shake water after adding Sur'Eau?

C. Attitudes and Values (31-35)

31. Why should we only drink clean water?

32. How should we treat water containers to keep water safe?

33. What should you do if you see someone drinking dirty water?

34. Why is it important to protect water sources?

35. How do you feel when drinking clean water?

D. Application / Practice (36-40)

36. With the help of an adult, boil water and write the steps you followed:

37. With the help of an adult, make filtered water and write the steps you followed:
.....

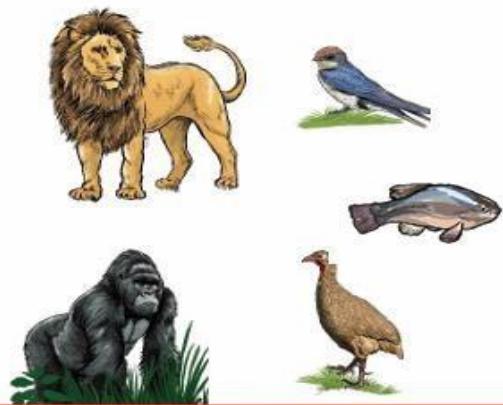
38. Use Sur'Eau to prepare water. Write what you did:

39. Draw a clean cup and a Jerrycan. Label them.

40. Write one rule to always follow when drinking water:

UNIT 4

ANIMALS



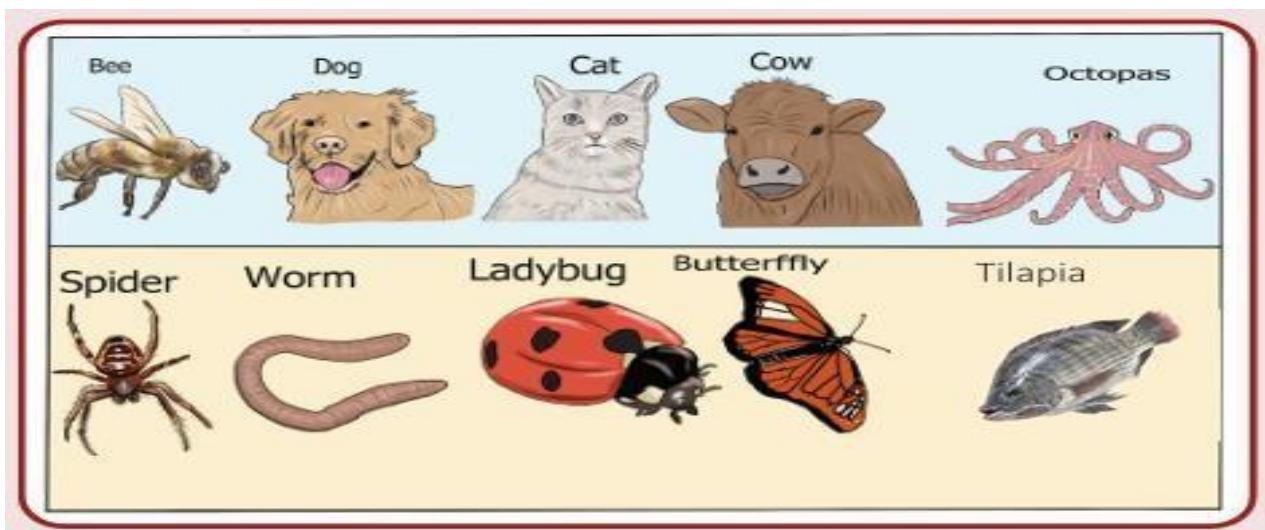
Unit 4: Animals - Summary for Grade 3

Key Idea:

We can tell the difference between animals with a backbone and those without and learn to care for animals around us.

1. What Are Animals?

- Animals are living things that can move, eat, and breathe.
- Animals live near our homes, on farms, in the wild, and in water.
- All animals can be grouped into two types:
 1. **Vertebrates** - animals with a backbone.
 2. **Invertebrates** - animals without a backbone.

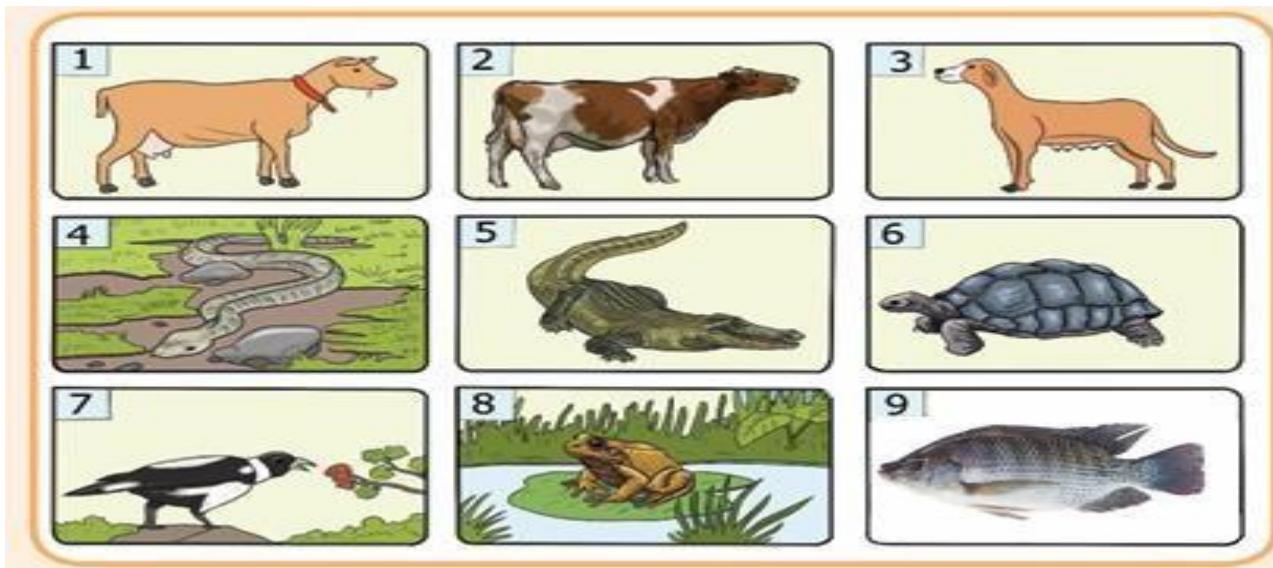


2. Vertebrate Animals (Animals with Backbone)

- Vertebrates have **bones inside their body**.
- Examples: **goat, cow, crow, bird, toad, fish, human**.
- Vertebrates include **mammals, birds, fish, amphibians, and reptiles**.

Activity Tips:

- Look at animals around you. Try to **identify which ones have a backbone**.



3. Invertebrate Animals (Animals without Backbone)

- Invertebrates **do not have bones**.
- Examples: **bees, caterpillars, butterflies, snails, worms, ants**.
- Some invertebrates are **insects**: ants, bees, butterflies, mosquitoes, flies, grasshoppers.

Activity Tips:

- Observe small animals like insects and **practice naming invertebrates**.

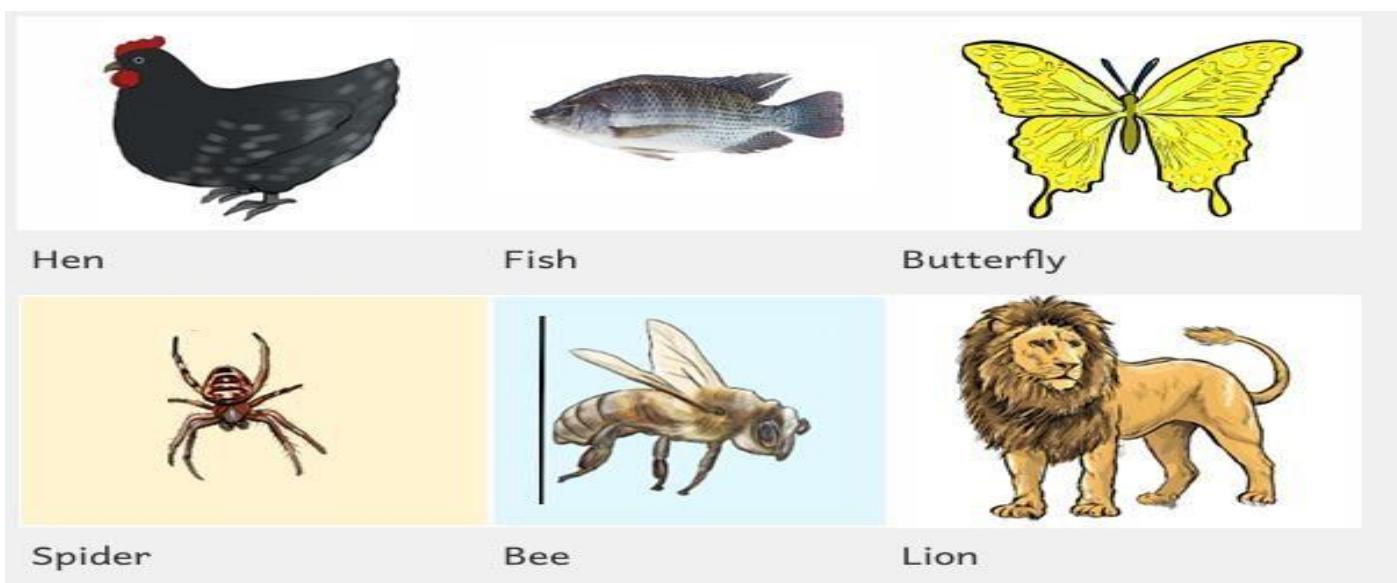
4. Caring for Animals

- Protect animals for **food, tourism, and nature**.
- Never **hurt animals**.

- Give advice or help if you see someone hurting a bird or animal.
- Learning about animals helps us **care for them**.

5. Key Words to Remember

- **Vertebrate**: animal with a backbone.
- **Invertebrate**: animal without a backbone.
- **Backbone**: bones inside the body.
- **Insect**: small invertebrate.



Unit 4 - Assessment for Grade 3

Instructions: Circle the correct answer, fill in the blank, or write your answer on the dotted lines.

UNIT 4: ANIMALS WITH AND WITHOUT BACKBONES - 30 MCQs

1. Animals that have a backbone are called: a) Vertebrates b) Invertebrates c) Insects
.....
2. Animals without a backbone are called: a) Vertebrates b) Invertebrates c) Mammals
.....

3. Which of these is a vertebrate? a) Cow b) Worm c) Butterfly
4. Which of these is an invertebrate? a) Fish b) Bee c) Goat
5. Which animal has a backbone? a) Lion b) Mosquito c) Snail
6. Which animal does NOT have a backbone? a) Bird b) Goat c) Worm
7. A fish belongs to: a) Vertebrates b) Invertebrates c) Plants
8. A caterpillar belongs to: a) Vertebrates b) Invertebrates c) Reptiles
9. Which is a vertebrate animal? a) Crow b) Ant c) Butterfly
10. Which is an invertebrate animal? a) Cow b) Bee c) Pig
11. Which of these is an insect? a) Bee b) Goat c) Toad
12. Which group do humans belong to? a) Vertebrates b) Invertebrates c) Insects
13. Which of the following is NOT a vertebrate? a) Pig b) Hen c) Mosquito
14. Which is an example of a vertebrate? a) Bird b) Fly c) Caterpillar
15. Which is an example of an invertebrate? a) Lion b) Ant c) Crow
16. What do vertebrate animals have? a) Backbone b) Wings c) Shells
17. What do invertebrate animals lack? a) Bones b) Wings c) Skin
18. Which one is an invertebrate? a) Butterfly b) Cow c) Dog
19. Which one is a vertebrate? a) Fish b) Ant c) Spider
20. A goat belongs to which group? a) Vertebrate b) Invertebrate c) Insect
21. A mosquito belongs to which group? a) Vertebrate b) Invertebrate c) Bird
22. Which one is a vertebrate? a) Man b) Worm c) Snail
23. Which animal is an invertebrate? a) Butterfly b) Hen c) Pig
24. Which group is the lion in? a) Vertebrate b) Invertebrate c) Insect
25. Which group is the cockroach in? a) Vertebrate b) Invertebrate c) Mammal
26. Which of these can fly but has no backbone? a) Butterfly b) Crow c) Pigeon

27. Which of these can fly and has a backbone? a) Hen b) Bee c) Mosquito

28. Why do we protect animals? a) For fun b) For food and nature c) To harm them

29. If you see someone hurting a bird, what should you do? a) Ignore b) Tell them to stop c) Join them

30. Animals are important because: a) They play with us b) They help with food, tourism, and nature c) They have no use

OPEN QUESTIONS

A. Knowledge and Understanding (1-15)

1. Animals with a backbone are called
2. Animals without a backbone are called
3. Name one vertebrate animal.
4. Name one invertebrate animal.
5. Which of these is a vertebrate? (a) Worm (b) Cow (c) Caterpillar
6. Which of these is an invertebrate? (a) Cow (b) Bee (c) Dog
7. Give three examples of vertebrate animals.
8. Give three examples of invertebrate animals.
9. What do all animals need to live?
10. Name two places where animals live.
11. Which animal in the pictures has a backbone?
12. Which animal in the pictures has no backbone?
13. Why are insects called invertebrates?
14. Name one small invertebrate.
15. Vertebrates have _____ in their bodies.

B. Skills (16-25)

16. How can you tell if an animal is a vertebrate?

17. How can you tell if an animal is an invertebrate?

18. Look at a lion and a butterfly. Which has no backbone?

19. Name five vertebrate animals you see around your home. 20. Name five invertebrate animals you can find near your school.

21. Which animal is Vertebrate or Invertebrate?

- Cow →
- Butterfly →
- Fish →
- Worm →
- Goat →
- Ant →
- Bird →

22. Draw a vertebrate animal and label its backbone.

23. Draw an invertebrate animal and show that it has no backbone.

24. Write one action to care for animals around you.

25. Write one action not to do to animals.

C. Attitudes and Values (26-30)

26. Why should we protect animals?

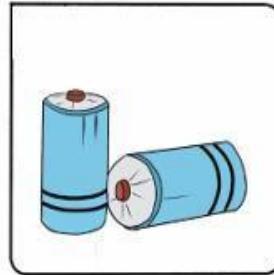
27. What should you do if you see someone hurting a bird?

28. How does knowing about animals help us?

29. Why is it important to care for animals in the environment? 30. How
do you feel when you see animals living safely?

UNIT 5

ELECTRICITY



UNIT 5: ELECTRICITY

Key Competence

You should be able to use electricity safely and explain how it helps us.

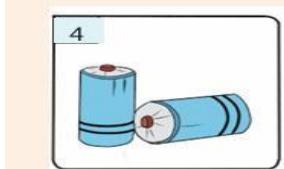
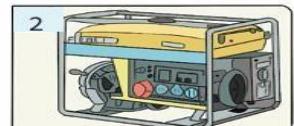
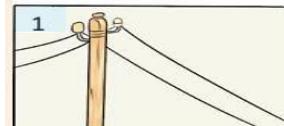
Summary (Kid-Friendly Notes)

1. What is Electricity?

Electricity is a kind of energy. It moves through wires and helps us to do many things.

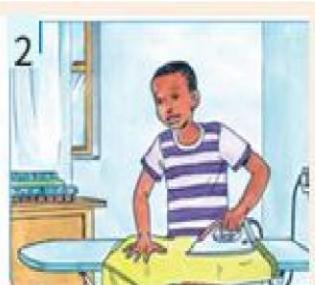
2. Sources of Electricity

- Water (hydro power)
- Sun (solar energy)
- Wind
- Batteries
- Generators



3. Uses of Electricity

- Giving us light at home, school, hospitals.
- Watching TV, listening to radio, playing music.



- Charging phones, computers, torches.
- Cooking food and ironing clothes.
- Shaving hair and grinding grains.

4. Materials That Use Electricity or Electric appliances

- Television
- Computer
- Water heater
- Shaving machine
- Flat iron
- Radio
- Grinding and welding machines

5. Dangers of Electricity

- It can cause fire.
- It can burn things. • It can give shocks.
- It can kill people if not used well.

6. How to Stay Safe

- Do not touch wires with wet hands.
- Do not play with electric sockets.
- Do not use broken electric machines.
- Always follow safety rules.



PART A: 30 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

(Choose the correct answer. Tick or circle the letter.)



Remember: Electricity helps us, but it can also be dangerous. Use it carefully.

1. Electricity is a kind of:
a) Water b) Energy c) Food d) Air
2. Which one is a source of electricity?
a) Wind b) Chair c) Tree d) Book
3. Electricity moves through:
a) Shoes b) Wires c) Paper d) Clothes
4. Which one uses electricity?
a) Banana b) Television c) Ball d) Book
5. Which one does NOT use electricity?
a) Computer b) Torch c) Cup d) Phone
6. Electricity gives us:
a) Rain b) Light c) Soil d) Milk
7. One use of electricity at home is:
a) Reading b) Cooking c) Sweeping d) Running
8. Which device is used to iron clothes?
a) Computer b) Flat iron c) Radio d) Shaver
9. Which device uses electricity to play music?
a) Shoe b) Radio c) Ball d) Bag
10. Which one is a danger of electricity?
a) Fire b) Rain c) Sand d) Air
11. Electricity can cause:
a) Shocks b) Food c) Rain d) Wind
12. One safe way to use electricity is:
a) Touch wires with wet hands
b) Play with sockets
c) Use safe machines
d) Put fingers in sockets
13. Which one is powered by solar energy?
a) Book b) Phone charger c) Stone d) Shoe

14. Which one uses batteries?

- a) Radio
- b) Cow
- c) Tree
- d) Cup

15. Electricity helps us to:

- a) Sleep
- b) Watch TV
- c) Eat
- d) Walk

16. Which one uses electricity at school?

- a) Blackboard
- b) Computer
- c) Pen
- d) Book

17. Which is a danger of broken wires?

- a) Playing
- b) Shock
- c) Smiling
- d) Eating

18. A machine used to shave hair is called:

- a) Iron
- b) Shaver
- c) Cooker
- d) Grinder

19. Which one needs electricity to cook food?

- a) Pot
- b) Cooker
- c) Spoon
- d) Cup

20. Which one is NOT a source of electricity?

- a) Solar
- b) Generator
- c) Wind
- d) Chair

21. Which one is safe?

- a) Playing with plugs
- b) Turning off cooker after use
- c) Putting water on sockets
- d) Touching wires

22. Which one needs charging?

- a) Banana
- b) Phone
- c) Book
- d) Shoe

23. Which machine uses electricity to grind grains?

- a) Shaver
- b) Grinder
- c) Cooker
- d) Pen

24. Electricity is very:

- a) Safe always
- b) Dangerous if not careful
- c) Food
- d) Play

25. Which of these is used in welding?

- a) Radio
- b) Welding machine
- c) Chair
- d) Bag

26. Which one can stop working when electricity goes off?

- a) Radio
- b) Book
- c) Shoe
- d) Pencil

27. Electricity in wires is called:

- a) Flow
- b) Energy
- c) Power
- d) All

28. Which one is an electrical danger?

- a) Running
- b) Fire
- c) Singing
- d) Jumping

29. One use of electricity at school is:

- a) Lighting
- b) Teaching
- c) Playing football
- d) Eating

30. Electricity is important in:

- a) Hospitals
- b) Markets
- c) Roads
- d) Rivers

PART B: 30 Open Questions

(Write your answer on the dotted line.)

1. What is electricity?

2. Name two sources of electricity.

3. Where does electricity flow?

4. Give two uses of electricity at home.

.....
.....

5. Give two uses of electricity at school.

6. Write two dangers of electricity.

7. Name two devices that use electricity.

8. What happens if electricity goes off while watching TV?

9. Why should we be careful with electricity?

10. Mention one way to stay safe from electricity.

11. Name a machine that uses electricity to shave hair.

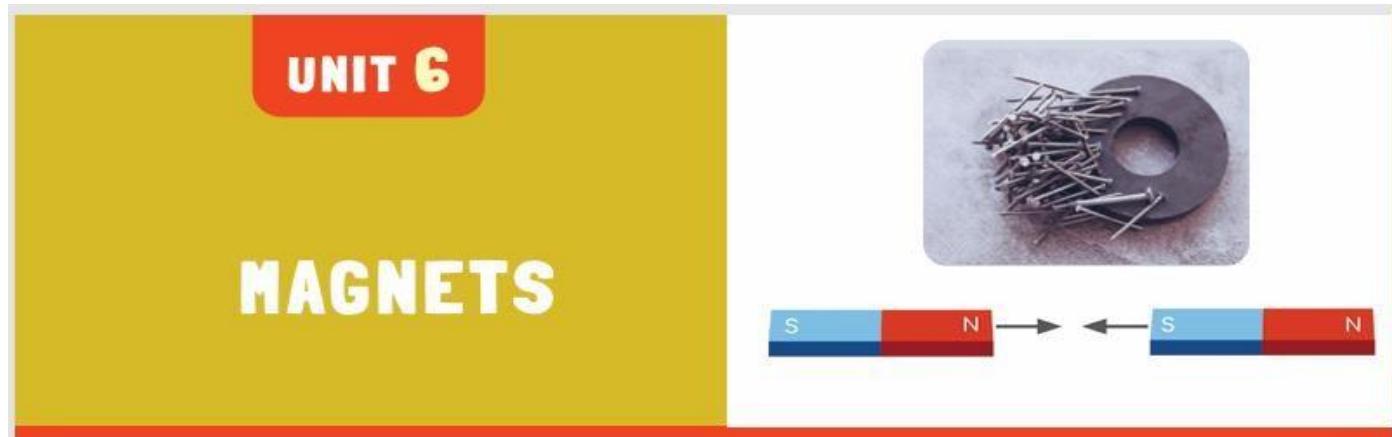
12. Write three devices that uses electricity at school.

13. Write two devices that uses electricity at home.

14. Give one use of a flat iron.

15. What can happen if a child puts a finger in the socket?

16. Mention one thing powered by solar energy.
17. Which device is used for listening and see news?
18. What is the use of a grinder?
19. Name one use of electricity in hospitals.
20. What can cause fire in a house?
21. Write one example of electrical safety.
22. What happens when wires are broken?
23. Give one reason why we respect safety rules.
24. How do we call machines that use electricity?
25. Write three sources of electricity in Rwanda.
26. What can electricity do to our homes if used badly?
27. Name one danger shown by electricity in pictures.
28. Write one way of preventing electric shock.
29. Mention five electronic device you can use safely as a P3 pupil.
.....
30. Why should we be thankful for electricity?



UNIT 6: MAGNETS

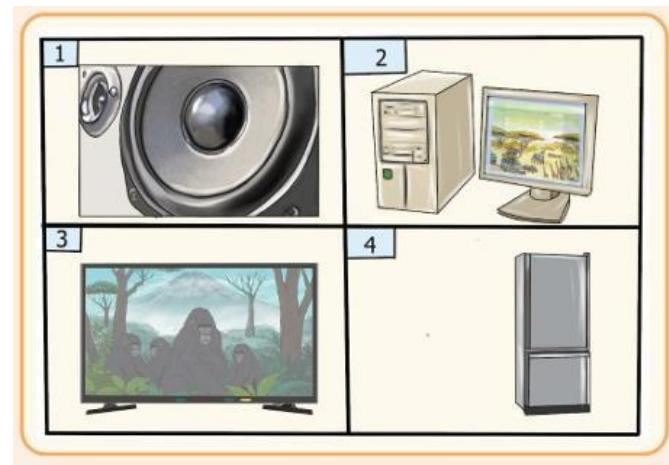
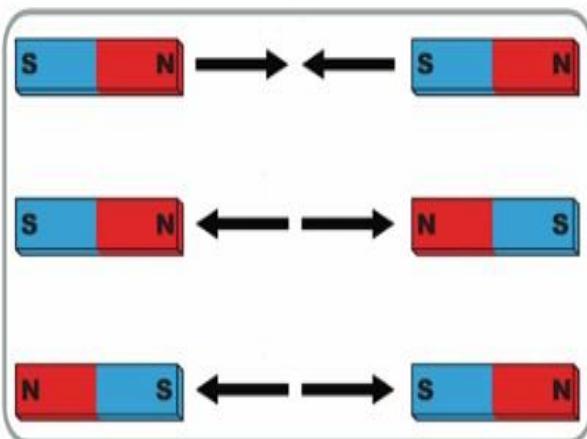
Summary Notes

- A magnet is a piece of metal that can pull some objects made of iron, like nails, keys, and safety pins.
- Magnetic objects are things that stick to magnets (iron nail, key, spoon, needle).
- Non-magnetic objects are things that do not stick to magnets (wood, paper, plastic, glass, pen).



- A magnet has two poles:
 - North pole (N)
 - South pole (S)
- Unlike poles (N and S) attract each other.
- Like poles (N and N or S and S) repel each other.
- Magnets are used in many things: fridges, TVs, radios, speakers, computers, and doors.

- Be careful with magnets. Do not put them near computers or ICT tools.



End of Unit Assessment (40 Questions)

1. What is a magnet? a) A toy b) A piece of metal that attracts iron objects c) A fruit
.....
2. Objects attracted by magnets are called: a) Magnetic objects b) Non-magnetic objects c) Plastic objects
.....
3. Which of these is non-magnetic? a) Iron key b) Wooden ruler c) Safety pin
.....
4. Which objects are attracted by magnets? a) Iron and steel b) Paper and wood c) Plastic and glass
.....
5. A magnet has how many poles? a) 1 b) 2 c) 3
.....
6. The poles of a magnet are called: a) North and South b) East and West c) Left and Right
.....
7. What happens when two North poles meet? a) Attract b) Repel c) Disappear
.....
8. What happens when North and South poles meet? a) Repel b) Attract c) Melt
.....
9. Which can pass through thin paper? a) Magnetic force b) Water c) Sound
.....
10. Which tool uses magnets? a) Refrigerator b) Cooking pot c) Chair
.....
11. Magnets are used in: a) Loudspeakers b) Tables c) Pens
.....

12. Which of these is magnetic? a) Iron nail b) Plastic spoon c) Rubber band
13. Which of these is non-magnetic? a) Key b) Razor blade c) Notebook
14. Which force makes magnets pull objects? a) Gravity b) Magnetic force c) Heat
15. A magnet attracts: a) Iron and steel b) Water and sand c) Wood and paper
16. Which of these is NOT safe? a) Keep magnets near computers b) Use magnets to test metals c) Sort magnetic objects
17. Objects not attracted by magnets are: a) Non-magnetic b) Magnetic c) Electric
18. Opposite poles of magnets will: a) Attract b) Repel c) Burn
19. Same poles of magnets will: a) Attract b) Repel c) Stay quiet
20. Magnets can pull: a) Wooden ruler b) Coin c) Rubber
21. Which material is magnetic? a) Glass b) Steel c) Cloth
22. Which is safe to do? a) Store magnets carefully b) Throw magnets in water c) Play rough with magnets
23. Magnets are useful in: a) ICT tools b) Cooking food c) Writing books
24. Which object transplants seedlings? a) Hoe b) Trowel c) Magnet
25. The two ends of a magnet are its: a) Poles b) Hands c) Sides

B. Open-ended Questions (Answer in the dotted space provided)

1. What is a magnet?

.....

2. Give two examples of magnetic objects.

.....

3. Give two examples of non-magnetic objects.

.....

4. What are the names of the two poles of a magnet?

.....

5. What happens when you put North and South poles together?

.....

6. What happens when you put two South poles together?

.....

7. Name two objects at home that use magnets.

.....

8. Why should magnets be kept away from computers?

.....

9. What kind of force do magnets have?

.....

10. Mention two uses of magnets in ICT tools.

.....

11. Can magnets attract through thin paper? Explain.

.....

12. What should you not do with magnets?

.....

13. Write one way magnets are useful in daily life.

.....

14. Why do we need to be careful when using magnets?

.....

15. Name two things that magnets cannot attract.

.....

16. What is the difference between magnetic and non-magnetic objects?

.....

17. Name one object at school that is magnetic.

.....

18. Name one object at school that is non-magnetic.

.....

19. Why do unlike poles attract each other?

.....

20. Why do like poles repel each other?

.....

21. Name two colours that are usually seen on magnets.

.....

22. Why are magnets important in loudspeakers?

.....

23. What will happen if you try to put two North poles together?

.....

24. Write two safety rules when using magnets.

.....

25. If you had a magnet, how would you test if a coin is magnetic?

.....

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