

P.3 Science class work Notes Week Four (29/June/2020)

MONDAY, 29th JUNE 2020.

Animall movements

Way of movement	Animal
Crawling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lizards' - Chameleon - Tortoise
Hopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frogs - Grasshoppers - Locust - Toads
Flying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Butterflies - House flies - Bees - Bird
Gliding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snail - Slug - Snake
Wriggling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Caterpillar - Earthworm - Maggot
Swimming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish - Ducks - Swan

Why animals move from one place to another.

- To get food
- To get water
- To get protection.
- To get shelter.
- To look for their young ones.
- To look for their mates
- To look for their friends.
- To look for new homes

ACTIVITY.

1. Write down two animals that move by walking.
2. Name one animal that moves by swimming.
3. Apart from houseflies, which other animals move by flying?
4. Give one reason why animals move from one place to another.

TUESDAY, 30th JUNE 2020.

A FISH

A fish is an aquatic animal because it lives in water.

It moves by swimming.

It breathes through gills.

It has scales on its body for protection.

It uses nostrils for smelling.

It uses eyes for seeing.

NB, Draw a fish and show the all the parts.

Examples of fish common in Uganda.

- Tilapia (engege)
- Nile perch(emputa)
- silver fish(mukene)
- Lung fish
- Mud fish.

Uses of fish to people.

- Source of proteins
- Scales are used to make bags and belts
- Fish help to control mosquito larvae.
- Helps in manufacture of animal feeds.
- Some people get jobs e.g fish mongers.

ACTIVITY

- 1.How does a fish move?
- 2.What does a fish use for breathing?
- 3.How are nostrils important to a fish?
- 4.Give one use of fish to people.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY 2020

Methods of catching fish.

- ❖ Using fish hawks
- ❖ Using fishing nets
- ❖ Using fishing baskets.

FISH PRESERVATION.

This is the way of keeping fish for a long time without going bad.

Ways of preserving fish.

- ❖ smoking
- ❖ refrigerating
- ❖ salting.
- ❖ sun drying
- ❖ tinning or canning

BIRDS

Birds have wings for flying.

They have legs for walking.

They have claws for protection.

They have beaks for picking food and protection.

They use spurs for protection.

They use eyes for seeing.

FEATHERS ON BIRDS.

Uses of feathers to birds

- for flying.
- giving birds shape
- cover body of a bird
- give birds colour
- give birds warmth
- protect the bird from external injuries.

ACTIVITY.

- 1.Mention two ways of preserving fish.
- 2.Give one use of feathers to birds.
- 3.How is a break important to birds.
- 4.Name one part on a bird that is used for protection.

THURSDAY, 2nd JULY 2020

Characteristics of birds

- Most birds fly.
- Most birds are covered with feathers.
- Have beaks
- Have claws
- Reproduce by laying eggs.

Note:Swimming birds have webs on their feet which help them to swim in water.

Examples of swimming birds

- ducks
- geese
- swan

TYPES OF BIRDS

- domestic birds
- wilds birds

Domestic birds

These are birds kept in our homes.

They are also called poultry.

Examples.

- ducks

- pigeons
- chicken
- Turkey
- Peacock
- guinea fowls
- parrots

ACTIVITY

- 1.State one characteristic of birds.
- 2.How do birds reproduce?
- 3.Give one example of swimming birds
- 4.Write down two types of birds.

FRIDAY, 3rd JULY 2020

WILD BIRDS

These are birds found in the bush.

Examples

- Kites
- Crested crane
- Eagles
- Crows
- Weaverbird

HABITATS FOR BIRDS

A habitat is a home of a living thing.

Birds live on

- Trees

- Nests
- barrows

Uses of birds to people

- Birds provide meat eg chicken, Turkey.
- provide manure
- provide feathers
- provide bones for making animal feeds
- used for cultural purposes e.g paying dowry
- sed for tourist attraction.

ACTIVITY

- 1.What are wild birds
- 2.Mebtion two examples of birds.
- 3.Give one habitat of birds.
- 4.State one use of birds to people.