

Social and Religious Studies

Pupil's Book

Primary 1

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FOREWORD

Dear Pupil,

Rwanda Basic Education Board is honored to present to you Social and Religious Studies book for P1. It will serve as a guide to competence-based teaching and learning in primary school to ensure consistency and coherence in the learning of Religious studies subject in Primary school. The Rwandan educational philosophy is to ensure that you achieve full potential at every level of education, which will prepare you to be well integrated in society and exploit employment opportunities.

The government of Rwanda emphasizes the importance of aligning teaching and learning materials with the syllabus to facilitate your learning process. Many factors influence what you learn, how well you learn and the competences you acquire. Those factors include the instructional materials available among others. Special attention was paid special attention to the activities that facilitate the learning process in which you can develop your ideas and make new discoveries during concrete activities carried out individually or with peers.

In competence-based curriculum, the learner considers learning as a process of active building and developing knowledge and meanings where concepts are mainly introduced by an activity, a situation or a scenario that helps the learner to construct knowledge, develop skills and acquire positive attitudes and values. For effective use of this textbook, your role is to:

- Learn new vocabulary as you study the Social and Religious studies content. This will help you to improve and master English Language.
- Work on given activities which lead to the development of skills
- Share relevant information with other learners through presentations, discussions, group work and other active learning techniques such as role play, case studies, investigation and research in the library, from the internet or from your community;



- Participate and take responsibility for your own learning;
- Draw conclusions based on the findings from the learning activities.

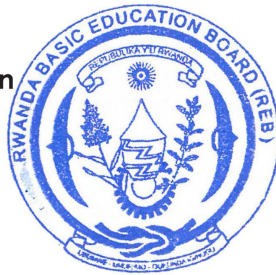
Specifically, this book is mainly divided into two parts: Social and religious studies parts. Religious studies is also subdivided into Christian Religious studies and Islamic religious studies. Though both parts are in the same textbook, schools will choose to teach one part of religious studies only. You will be able to develop skills, attitudes and values imbedded in Religious Studies of the chosen part with opportunity of exploring other content presented in the same book.

I wish to sincerely extend my appreciation to the people who contributed towards the translation of this book, particularly REB staff who organized the whole process from its inception.



Dr. MBARUSHIMANA Nelson

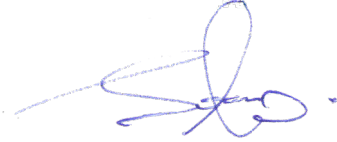
Director General, REB



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my appreciation to all the people who played a major role in development of social and religious studies textbook for P1. It would not have been successful without active participation of different education stakeholders.

My word of gratitude goes to the Rwanda Basic Education Board staff and independent subject experts, designers and illustrators who highly contributed to this book.



Joan Murungi
Head of CTRLR Department

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Part 1
Social Studies

Topic Area

The Family

Sub-Topic

Nuclear Family

Unit

1

My family

1.1. Our home

a) Our house



A grass thatched house



A house thatched with tiles



A house built with stones and iron sheets



A mud house

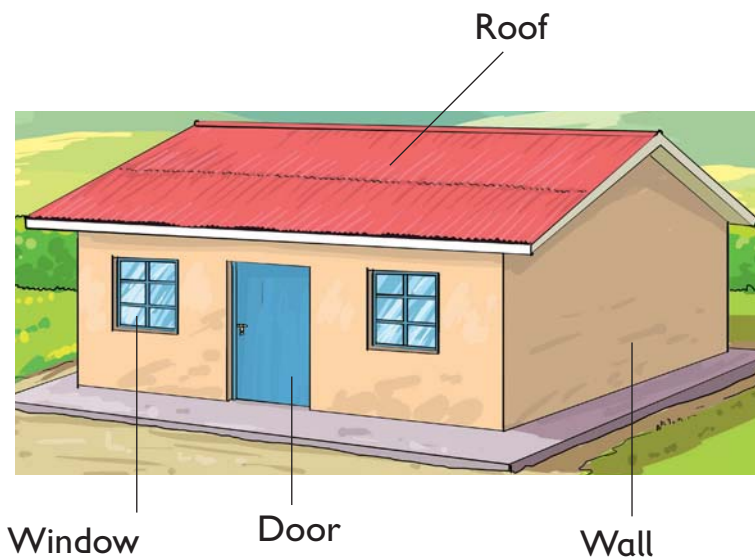


1. How many houses have you seen here?
2. Which house have you liked?

A house has different parts.

It has:




- A roof
- Doors
- Windows
- Walls



Parts of a house

Activity 1.1

1. How do we call these building materials?

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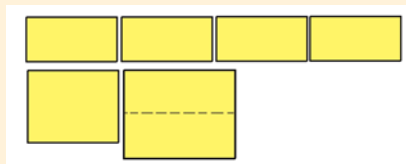
2. Build a common hut.

Needed materials

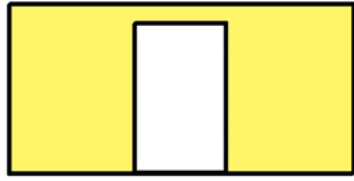
1. Manila paper
2. Glue

Steps

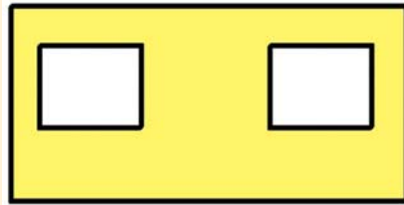
- (a) Take the manila paper that you have prepared and divide it into four equal small parts and two more other parts. Cut again from the manila paper two a bit bigger parts. Use one of them to make a large door.



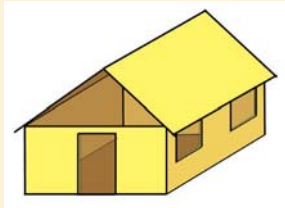
(b) Cut one part and make a door.



(c) Cut another part and make windows.



(d) Put them together to make a common hut.



(e) Shade the door and windows.

Exercise 1

1. Complete the following sentences:

(a) A.....is a place where people live (home, forest, school).

(b) Name two parts of a house.

.....

2. We build houses using (chalk, grass, stones, books)

3. People live in the house to protect themselves from animals (wild, domestic).

Construction materials for houses

Houses are built with different materials.

(a)



A grass thatched house

(b)



A house built with bricks and iron sheets

(c)



A house built with boards and iron sheets

(d)



A house that is being built with bricks, cement and sand


(e)



A mud house

Activity 1.2

1. Draw a house built using:

Materials	House
(a) Iron sheets Mud	

Materials	House
(b) Bricks Tiles Cement Metals Sand	

The uses of our house



Ask your classmate how life can be without houses.

Houses are important.

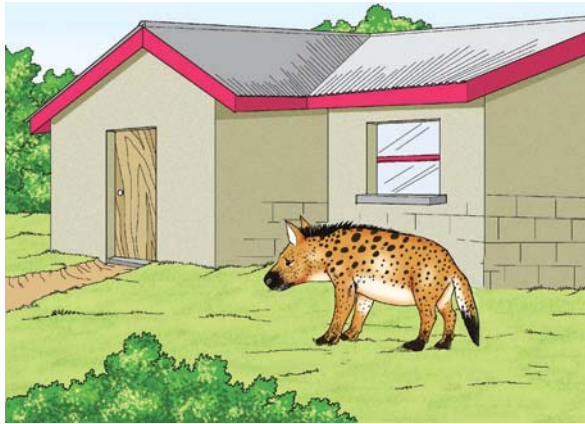
For example:

(a) We sleep in houses.



A sleeping child

(b) They protect us against wild animals.



Hyena

(c) They protect us against thieves.



A thief





(d) d) We keep our materials in houses.







Household items

The importance of household items





The items which are in our house have various importance.

Items	Use	Name
(a) 	To cut grass	_____.
(b) 	To keep plates and mugs	_____.
(c) 	To fry food	_____.
(d) 	To sleep on	_____.

Items	Use	Name
(e) 	To sit on	_____.
(f) 	To decorate a house	_____.
(c) 	To pound	_____.
(d) 	To dig	_____.

Activity 1.3

1. Complete the table below:

Items	Use	Name
1. 	_____.	_____.
2. 	_____.	_____.
3. 	_____.	_____.
4. 	_____.	_____.

Exercise 2

1. The roof of this house is built of what? _____
(Grass, iron sheets)



2. This house is built with? _____.



3. We sleep on a _____ which is in the house. (bed, chair)



1.2. The family members



What is the name of your father?

What is the name of your mother?

Do you have brothers?

The father is the head of a family

The mother is the assistant head of a family

The children help them at home

The nuclear family is a family with:

- The father
- The mother
- The children

Read the following

My name is Misago.

My sister is called Muhuza.

We live in Kiyovu in the City of Kigali.

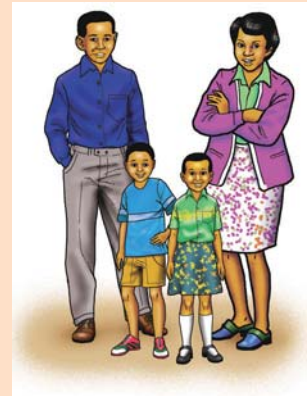
We live together with our parents.

My mother is called Kwizera.

My father is called Nyarugunga.

Draw one of the family members.

Color your drawing.



The family of Nyarugunga



How many are you in your family? Give the names of your family members.

1.3. Roles and responsibilities of family members

All of us are born in a family. We have family members. What do you do to help your parents?

Roles and responsibilities of the parents (my father and mother)

Our parents have the following roles and responsibilities:

- (a) Improving the wellbeing of the family.



A parent is paying school fees

- (b) Paying school fees
(c) Working for the family and feeding it
(d) Looking after the children
Buying medicine
Building the shelter
To protect the family



A parent is buying food



A parent is shopping clothes for her child

Roles and responsibilities of the children

We have to do the following:

- (a) A child is washing plates.



A child is washing plates

- (b) Properly studying.



Pupils are studying

- (c) Respecting parents and other people.
Sweeping the house
Mopping the house
Cooking food

Activity 1.4

1. It is good to help parents? (Yes/No)
2. What do you do to help them?

1.4. The nuclear family

The nuclear family is made up of the father, mother and children.

Mukire is the husband of Mutima.

Kamikazi is the elder sister of Uwera.

Uwera is the young sister of Kamikazi.

Cyusa is the elder brother of Gisa.

Cyusa and Gisa are brothers of Kamikazi and Uwera.

Kamikazi and Uwera are sisters of Cyusa and Gisa.

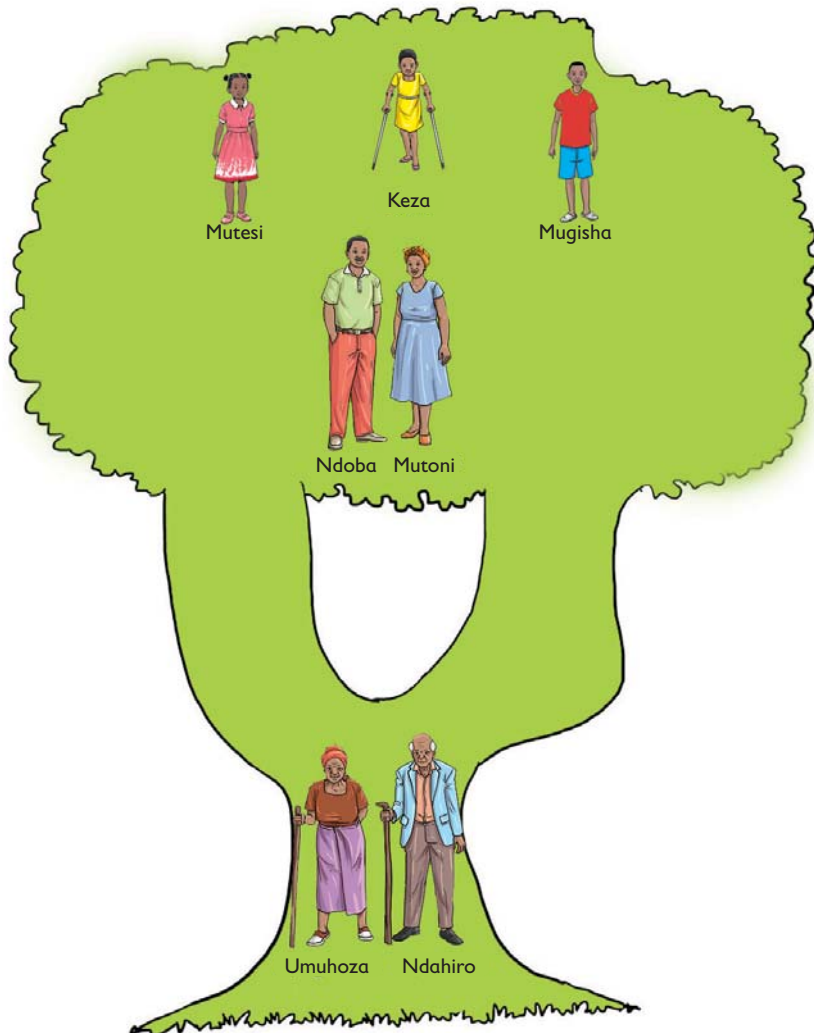


The nuclear family

Exercise 3

1. Fill in with the missing letters.
My yo_____brother
My el_____sister
2. Families should not _____ (love, fight)
3. Mukire is the husband of
4. Is the elder sister of Uwera
5. When there is _____ (peace, enemies), we live in happiness.

The nuclear family relationship tree



Exercise 4

1. The name of my father is.....
2. The father of my father is my.....
3. Mutesi is the sister of
4.is the grandmother of Keza
5. Who is a grand father

The benefits of a nuclear family

1. Parents buy for us school materials.



Buying uniform

2. Family members protect us.



A parent is taking a child to school

3. They give us food.



A parent is feeding children

4. They provide us with shelter.



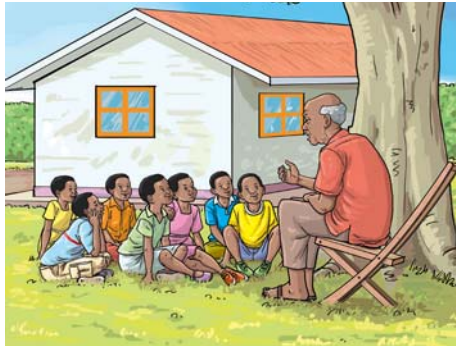
The house of our family

6. They take us to the hospital.



A sick child at the hospital

7. They teach us the values of the Rwandan culture



A parent is talking to his children

Activity 1.5

1. Pay a visit to one of your classmates.
 - (a) Ask him or her the following questions:
 - i) How many children are you at home?
 - ii) Name the materials your house is built of.
 - (b) Which kind of house have you seen at your neighbor's home?
 - (c) Give the names of your two parents/guardians.
2. Draw and shade the house seen below.



List of words

Read these words aloud

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (a) A nuclear family | (d) Our house |
| (b) Grandfather | (e) Grand mother |
| (c) Parents | (f) Uncle |

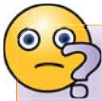
Topic Area Citizenship

Sub-Topic National Symbols

Unit

2

National symbols



National symbols are the symbols that help distinguish one country from another.

Why do we sing the national anthem at school?

Rwanda National symbols are the following:

- (a) The national anthem
- (b) The national flag
- (c) The national Coat of arms

2.1. The national anthem

Activity 2.1

Sing aloud the national anthem “**Rwanda Nziza**” in the classroom.

The national anthem of our country is called RWANDA NZIZA.



Pupils who are singing the national anthem at school

Let us sing the national anthem.

*Rwanda nziza gihugu cyacu,
Wuje imisozi ibiyaga n'ibirunga,
Ngobyi iduhetse gahorane ishya,
Reka tukurate tukuvuge ibigwi,
Wowe utubumbiye hamwe twese,
Abanyarwanda uko watubyaye,
Berwa, sugira, singizwa iteka.*

*Horana Imana murage mwiza,
Ibyo tugukeshya ntibishyikirwa,
Umuco dusangiye uraturanga,
Ururimi rwacu rukaduhaza,
Ubwenge, umutima, amaboko yacu,
Nibigukungahaze bikwiye,
Nuko utere imbere ubutitsa.*

*Abakurambere b'intwari,
Bitanze batizigama,
Baraguhanga uvamo ubukombe,
Utsinda ubukoroni na mpatsibihugu,
Byayogoje Afurika yose,
None uraganje mu bwigenge,
Tugukomeyeho uko turi twese.*

*Komezwa imihigo Rwanda dukunda,
Duhagurukiye kukwitangira,
Ngo amahoro asabe mu bagutuye,
Wishyire wizane muri byose,
Urangwe n'ishyaka, utere imbere,
Uhamye umubano n'amahanga yose,
Maze ijabo ryawe riguhe ijambo.*

2.2. The Rwanda national flag

Activity 2.2



1



2



3



4

Rwanda national flag is number

Name the three colours of the Rwanda national flag.

The national flag of our country is made up of three colors:

- (a) Blue has a golden-yellow 24-pointed sun in the upper right fly corner
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Green



The Rwandan national flag

We raise the national flag at school.

The same flag is also found at the cell office, district office, hospital , airport, and in other important places.



A cell office

Explanation of the Rwanda national flag colors

	Colour	Explanation
1.	Blue	Stands for happiness and peace
2.	Yellow	Stands for the economic development
3.	Green	Stands for the hope of prosperity
4.	The sun and its rays of golden color in the upper fly corner	Stands for enlightenment

Activity 2.3

1. Draw the national flag and show its colors.
2. Give the colors of the Rwanda national flag in order.

Exercise 5

A puzzle game

Choose the colors of the Rwanda national flag.



List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) The national anthem
- (b) The national flag

2.3. The national coat of Arms



The national coat of Arms is a symbol that shows the national motto. The Rwanda National Motto 'UNITY, WORK, PATRIOTISM.'

Activity 2.4

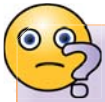
Give the Rwanda national motto.

These days, we go to school to study.

Every school has its own leaders.

They are called school leaders

3.1. School leadership



Draw your school. Give the name of the head teacher and the names of your teachers.

a) The school head teacher

He/she is the overall coordinator of all the school activities.

What is the name of our head teacher?



School head teacher

b) The school deputy head teacher

He/she assists the school head teacher.



The school deputy head teacher

c) The school bursar

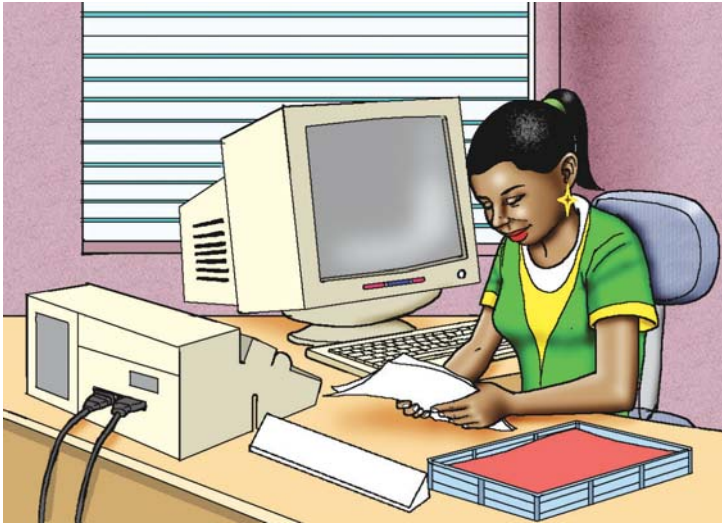
He/she manages the school property and pays workers.



The school bursar is going to deposit the school fees

d) The school secretary

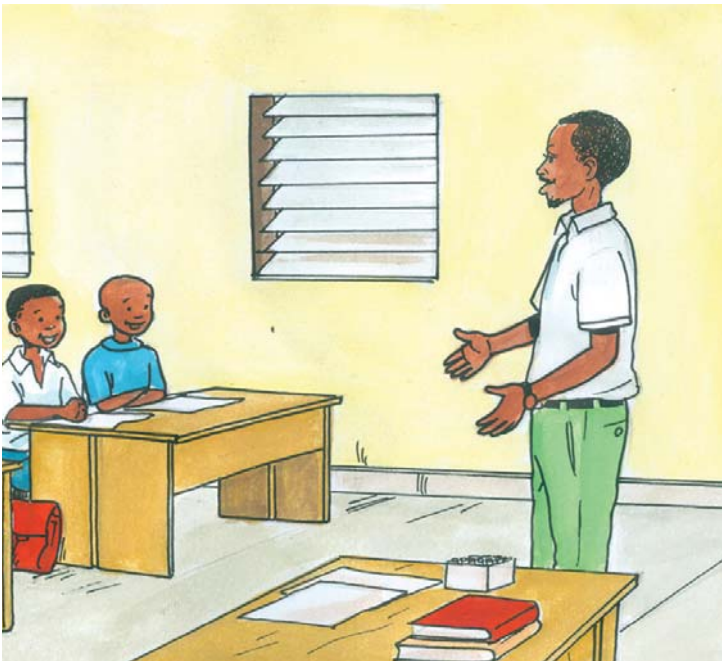
He/she has the responsibility of writing and replying letters.



The school secretary

e) The school dean/director of discipline

He/she is in charge of discipline of pupils



The dean of discipline

Exercise 6

1. Use a tick (✓) if the leader is available and (x) if he or she is not available at your school.

Leader	Sign
1. Policeman	x
2. Secretary	✓
3. Nurse	_____
4. Head teacher	_____
5. The President of a country	_____
6. Bursar	_____

2. Will you become a school leader?
3. If you become a school leader, what can you do?

3.2. The school symbols

A school has its symbols and motto.

a) A school anthem

Do you know your school anthem?

Activity 3.1

These are Ngabire and Hakizimana. They are singing their school anthem.



b) The school uniform



Gafaranga Nibagwire

Are these pupils smart?

c) The school badge

The school badge shows a given school. It is put on pupils' school uniforms.

Example:



d) The school motto

The school motto is a statement showing the school aims

Look at the following picture.

Give the motto written on the sign post below:



Exercise 7

- Our school head teacher is called _____
 - Your teacher is called _____
- What is the color of your school uniform?
- Sing your school anthem.
- Read aloud these words:
 - The school leader
 - The school uniform
- Talk about the school badge.

List of words

Read these words aloud

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) School head teacher | (c) Dean of discipline |
| (b) Deputy school head teacher | (d) School motto |
| | (e) School uniform |

4.1. Personal Hygiene

Look at the following pictures.



These children are clean.

While the following ones are dirty.



The proper ways of cleaning the whole body

Bathing is good because it helps us be clean.

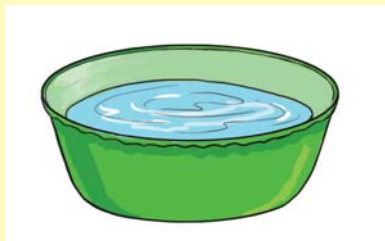
We have to bathe every day the whole body.

For what do we use the following items?

Soap



Clean water



_____.

_____.

The ways we clean our body

We use:

- Clean water
- Soap
- Towel
- Comb
- Nail cutter
- Razor blade
- Tooth brush
- Tooth paste

(a) Cleaning the head.



A child who is cleaning the head with water from the basin

(b) Cleaning the remaining parts. Use clean water and soap.



A child who is cleaning the arms

(c) Clean the feet well.



A child cleaning the feet

(d) Wipe your body well with a towel.



A child wiping himself with a clean towel

(e) Apply oil on yourself.
Put on clean clothes.

Exercise 8

1. I clean my body by using _____ and _____.
2. I wipe my body with _____.
3. Fill in with letters.
 - (a) Hygie_
 - (b) Soa_
 - (c) Bod_
 - (d) Basi_

The hygiene of hands and feet

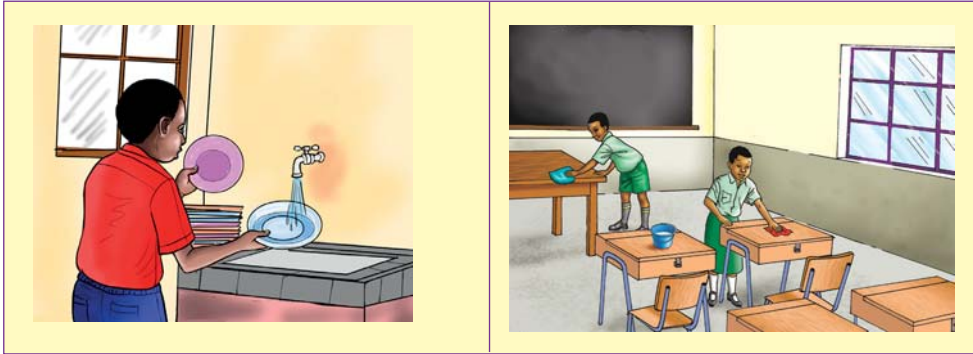
Fingers and feet are parts of our body. We have to clean often our hands.



A child who is washing the hands

We do a lot of things with our hands.

What are these children doing with their hands?



Steps of washing the hands

(a) Put water and soap in your hands

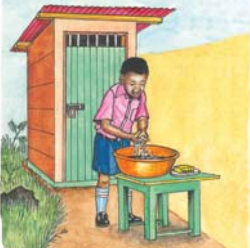




A person who is washing his hands with water and soap

(b) Cleanse yourself thoroughly.



Children from the toilet are washing their hands

How we should wash our hands	Explanation
	<p>Wash hands after toilet use</p>
	<p>Wash hands before meals</p>
	<p>Wash hands after handling dirty items</p>

Activity 4.2

Take a basin full of water. Show how to wash the hands.

The hygiene of feet

Our feet are very important.



We have to always wash our feet and dry them. This helps us:

- Walk
- Run
- Playing



Children who are playing

Use clean water and soap.

Wipe your feet properly with a towel.

Do you wash your feet before going to bed? Yes/ no

The hygiene of face and ears

1. Face

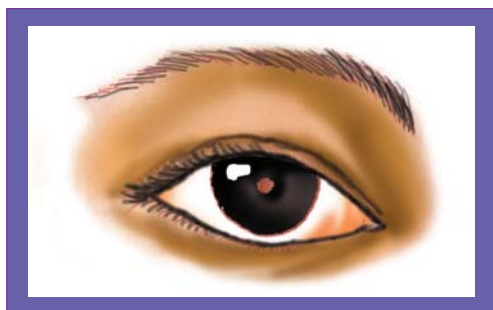
Wash your face every day.



A child who is washing the face

If you have an eye illness, consult an eye doctor.

Our eyes help us see things, people and places.



An eye

Children who are revising books

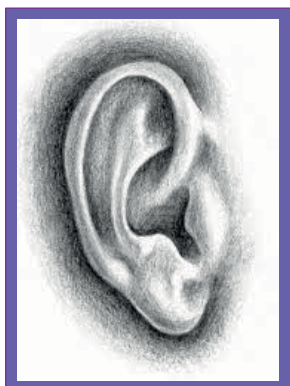
We should remember

When we notice our classmate with an eye illness, we should help him or her.

We should not discriminate him or her.

2. Ears

Ears helps us hear.



An ear

We should care for our eyes.

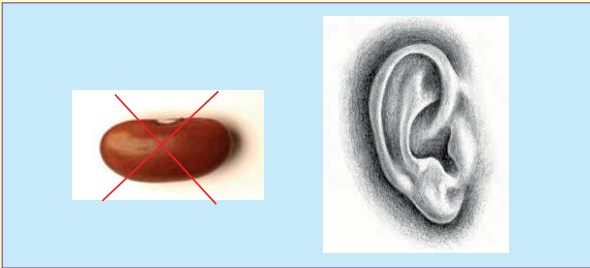
When you clean your ears, use warm water and a dry and clean piece of cloth.

Use a small clean cotton.

The following pictures show us how we should care for our ears.

Note the following:

1. Do not put anything in your ears.



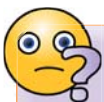
2. Visit a doctor when you are sick.



Activity 4.3

1. Use the following to clean your ears.
 - (a) Warm water
 - (b) A clean piece of cloth
2. Show how you can care for someone who has an ear illness.

The hygiene of mouth



Give the use of the mouth.

We use a mouth to speak and eat.

The mouth has to be always clean.



A child who is brushing teeth



Read the following passage

How are you children?

My name is Mrs. Toothbrush.

Today, we are going to study how to brush our teeth and when we have to brush teeth.

We have to brush teeth every day,

We have to brush teeth thrice a day,

We have to brush teeth after meals.

Let us sing this song together with Mrs. Toothbrush

Let us brush our teeth,

Let us use a brush,

Our teeth thrice per day,

Let us brush teeth,

Our teeth every day after meals,

Let us use a brush,

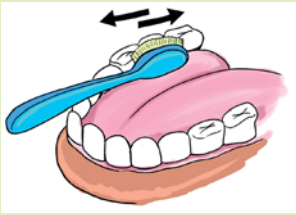
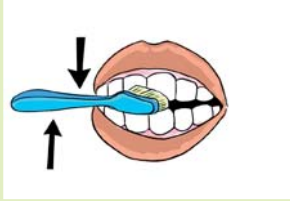
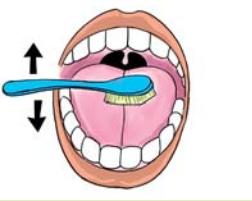
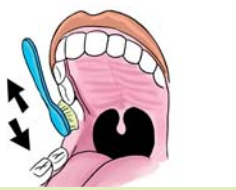
Be happy, be healthy,

And always smile.



- (a) Properly brush all your teeth, inside and outside. Do not forget to clean the tongue.

Steps of brushing teeth

1.		Brush teeth inside and outside
2.		Brushing teeth up and down
3.		Cleaning the tongue
4.		Cleaning the tips of teeth

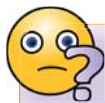
Use this example at home to brush your teeth.

- (b) Spit out the toothpaste and then cleanse with clean water.



A child who is spitting toothpaste

c) Cleaning teeth using a stick



When do we brush our teeth?

Activity 4.4

Take the following:

- (a) Toothpaste
- (b) Toothbrush
- (c) Clean water

Show how you use these three items for proper care of your teeth.

The importance of the personal hygiene



Through a mirror, look at yourself. Are your eyes, arms and head clean? How do you feel when you are dirty?

The importance of the personal hygiene.

- (a) We shall not transmit each other with germs.



A child going to bathe

(b) We will have fresh mouth smell.



A child who is happy thanks to his good mouth smell

(c) We will have clean hands.



clean hands

(d) We will be smart.



Girls look smart because they have put on clean clothes

4.2. Hygiene of casual clothes and school uniform

I know how to wash clothes

(a) Socks



(b) Vests



(c) Underpant



Steps of washing clothes

- (a) Use clean water.
- (b) Sock clothes in clean water.
- (c) Wash these clothes with water and soap.
- (d) Cleanse them in clean water.
- (e) Dry them



These children have put on clean clothes.



Children who have put on clean clothes

The importance of cleaning clothes

1. It makes them clean.
2. It removes bad smell.
3. It makes you look smart.
4. It kills parasites in clothes.

Exercise 9

1. What parts of the body that are cleaned using the following items?

Item	Part of the body
Toothbrush 	_____.

Basin



_____.

Soap



_____.

Towel



_____.

2. Complete sentences with **Yes** or **No**. The first question is answered.
- (a) Brushing teeth can cause you problems. **No**.
 - (b) Cleaning teeth with a tooth stick removes food remains from the teeth. _____
 - (c) Dim light can damage your eyes.....
 - (d) The body hygiene makes us feel healthy
 - (e) We have to clean our teeth thrice per week
3. With the help of your teacher, make groups and wash the following types of clothes:
- (a) Socks
 - (b) Vests
 - (c) School uniform

List of words

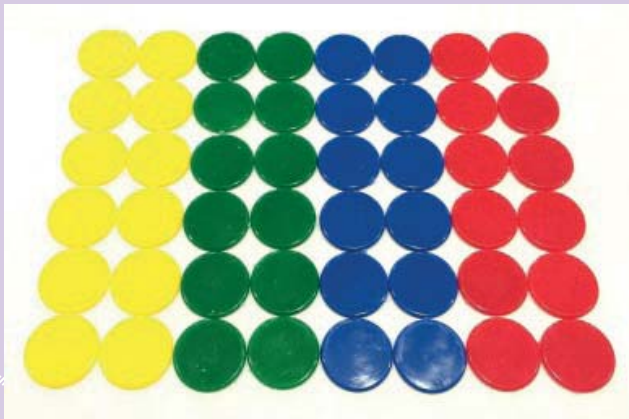
Read these words aloud

- (a) Arms
- (b) Body
- (c) Feet
- (d) Eyes
- (e) Ears
- (f) Mouth
- (g) Teeth

Puzzle game

Count circles that are made up of:

- (a) Green
- (b) Yellow
- (c) Blue
- (d) Red



5.1. Hygiene at home

Look at these pictures.



First house



Second house



Which of these houses is clean? Give reasons.

Put a tick on a or b.....

Which material do you use while maintaining hygiene at home?

While keeping hygiene at home, we use the following:

1. Broom



2. Mop



3. Water



At home, we maintain hygiene:

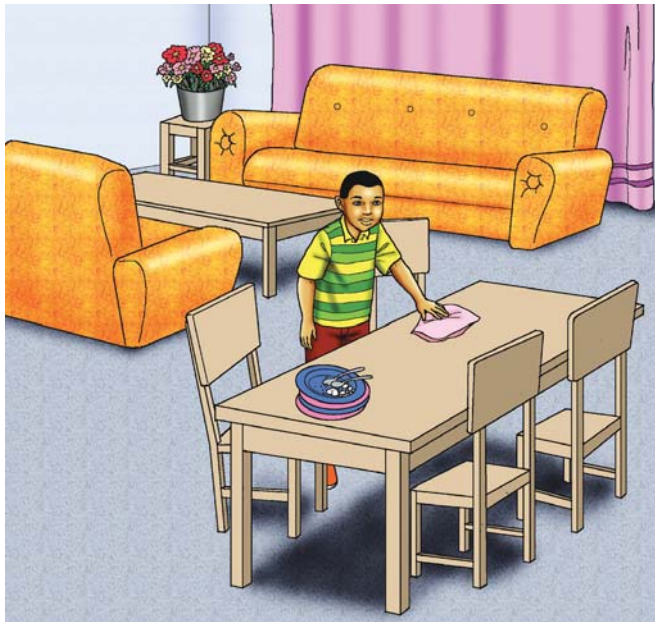
(a) Sitting room



A clean house

We have to clean sitting room chairs properly.

(b) In the dining room



Ntwari is cleaning the table and sitting room chairs

We have to clean our table.

(c) In the kitchen



A clean kitchen



(d) In the toilet

When the toilet is clean, can you feel the bad smell? ... **yes** or **no**



Cleaning the toilet

We have to remove wastes and put them into the dustbin.



A dustbin

We do not have to litter wastes everywhere.
We have to clean properly our home.

Activity 5.1

Plant a tree and name it.



We have to water our tree every day.

Make a follow up of its growth.

What do you expect to harvest from it after its growth?

5.2. Hygiene at school



What do you do when you notice wastes at school?

We have to sweep and mop the classroom every day.

A dirty classroom can cause us diseases.

We have to pick wastes at school and put them into the dustbin.



Maintaining hygiene at school

We have to water flowers at school.



Go to water flowers.

A clean toilet prevents diseases.

School toilets have to be cleaned every day.



Cleaning the toilet

The importance of hygiene at school

1. It makes the classroom clean.



The head teacher office is clean

2. Helps to avoid diseases.
3. We live a happy life.
4. It helps us study properly.



A teacher teaching

5. It makes us play in a clean place.






Children playing

Exercise 10

1. We have to _____ our table after meals. (clean, water)
2. We help our parents _____ plates. (mop, clean) after meals.
3. Wastes are littered into _____ (toilet, compost manure).
4. We have to _____ the tall grass. (cut, plant)

Activity 5.2

1. Look at different items that are used in maintaining hygiene at home.

Items	What are their names?
	_____.
	_____.
	_____.

2. Look at the water in a glass. Which water can you drink?



a

b

3. Pick the wastes and mop where they were, clean the table and the cupboard.
Tell others what you have done and how you have done it.

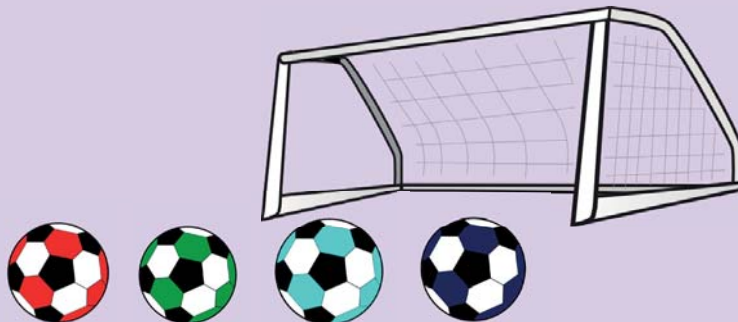
List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) Hygiene at home
- (b) Hygiene at school

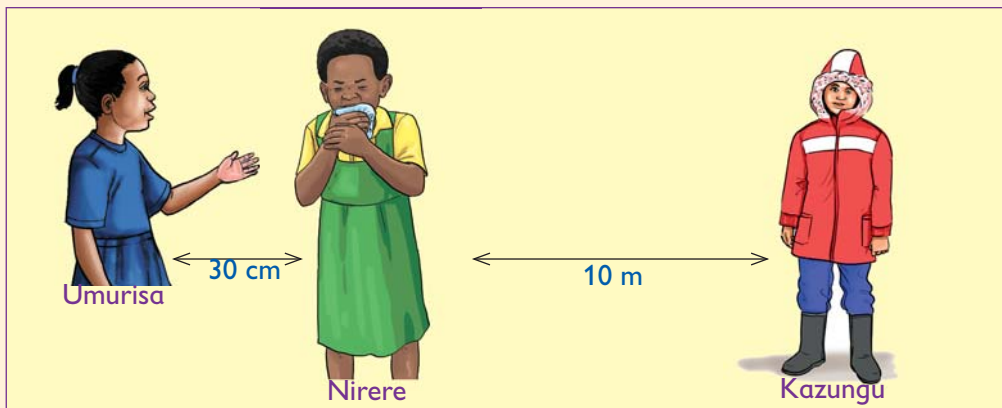
Puzzle game

Semana and Uwera have each of them four balls.
They have been told to kick the ball towards the goal. How many goals will they score using these balls if all the goals are scored?



6.1. Infectious diseases

Activity 6.1



Nirere suffers from influenza.

Between Umurisa and Kazungu who can be easily infected?

Activity 6.2

Have you ever been infected with influenza?

How have you been infected?

Some of examples of infectious diseases:

1. Influenza

Have you ever been infected with influenza?

When you suffer from influenza, you have mucus. You also sneeze.



A girl who is blowing her nose

Someone who is suffering from influenza has to do the following:

- (a) Have enough rest.



Resting

- (b) Drink a lot of water, juice and soup.

- (c) Eat a lot of fruit and vegetables.



2. Tuberculosis

Have you ever seen someone who is suffering from tuberculosis?

Signs and symptoms of tuberculosis

- (a) Coughing for a long time.



A boy who is coughing

- (b) Sweating during night.
- (c) Becoming too slim.

Prevention of tuberculosis

- (a) Living in a house that has enough air.
- (b) Being vaccinated.
- (c) Eating balanced diet.



A well ventilated house

3. Cholera

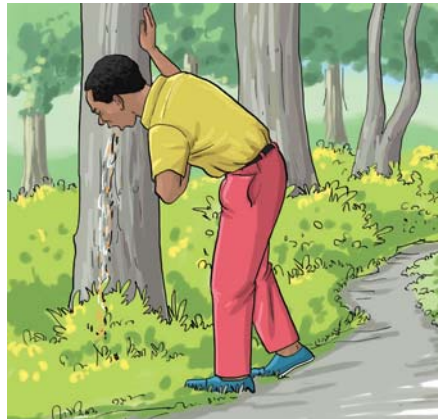
It is transmitted through dirty water.

Signs and symptoms of cholera

Have you ever seen a person suffering from cholera?

How was he or she? He/she is characterized by:

- (a) Diarrhea
- (b) Vomiting
- (c) High temperature



Vomiting

Ways of preventing cholera

- (a) Washing hands after toilet and before meals.
- (b) Drink boiled water.
- (c) Having hygiene of food and drinks.



A plate of clean fruits

What is this child doing?



A child who is defecating near a river

Which diseases can he spread?

Activity 6.3

1. What causes cholera?
2. State three ways how we can avoid cholera.

.....

.....

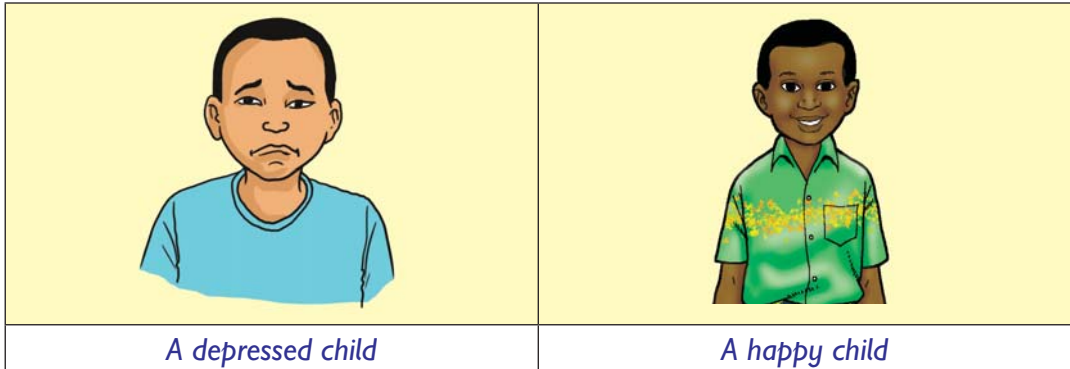
.....

6.2. Non infectious diseases

These are some of non-infectious diseases:

a) Depression

Look at these pictures:



Who looks depressed?

A child who is depressed:

- He/she lacks sleep.
- He / she lacks happiness.
- He/she is always tired.

b) Diabetes

It is a disease that is caused by too much sugar in the body.

A person who suffers from diabetes:

- He/she suffers from incurable wounds.
- He/she is always thirsty.
- He/she always needs to go to toilet.

Activity 6.4

1. Give a non-infectious disease and two of its signs and symptoms, and how to avoid it.
2. Look at these pictures:



People who are drinking dirty water



A child suffering from Otitis



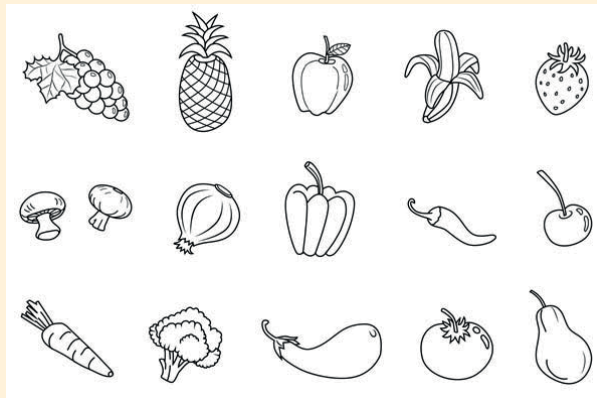
A child suffering from Kwashiorkor



Overcrowded people can contaminate one another with diseases

Which of the above pictures show non-infectious diseases.

3. Colour these pictures.



List of words

Read these words aloud

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (a) Influenza | (e) Cholera |
| (b) Tuberculosis | (e) Typhoid |
| (c) Asthma | (f) Cancer |
| (d) Depression | |

7.1. Living in harmony at home

Ask your classmate the following:

What are the benefits of living in harmony for us?

The sources of living in harmony at home are following:

(a) Sharing.



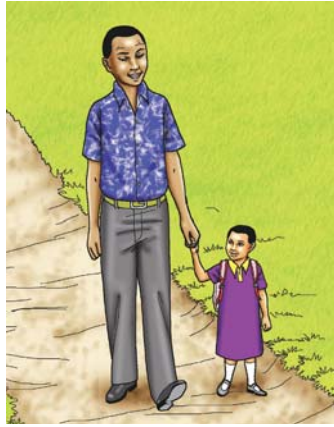
Children who are sharing food

(b) Working together.



Building a house

(c) Taking children to school.



A parent is taking his child to school

(d) Solving problems peacefully.



A panel of Abunzi Committee members, the accused and the complaint

(d) Welcoming guests.



Children are happy to welcome their fellow classmates

Activity 7.1

1. Show how you can behave at school.
2. How can you live in harmony with others at home?

The importance of living in harmony at home

1. Living in harmony at home provides love.
Does the father of this child have love? Why?



2. Children go to school being happy.



We study well when we live in harmony

3. When we live in harmony, we make progress.

4. There is too much happiness in family.



Living in harmony provides us with happiness

Exercise 11

1. Living in harmony at home is good. (Yes/No).
2. Fill in with an appropriate word.
 - (i) A family which lives in harmony _____. (makes progress, is bad)
 - (ii) When people live in harmony at home, children go to school _____. (being happy, being unhappy/angry)

Activity 7.2

State the dangers of not living in harmony in the family.

7.2. Living in harmony at school

The sources of living in harmony at school are the following:

- (a) Not abusing others.
- (b) Avoiding fighting with others.
- (c) Caring for the others' school items.
- (d) Embracing and greeting each other.



A pupil who is greeting a teacher



A child who has gone to visit a patient

(e) Helping others when they are hurting.



Helping the injured

(f) Thanking someone who gives you something. This shows satisfaction.

(g) Lending items from one another.



Sharing textbooks

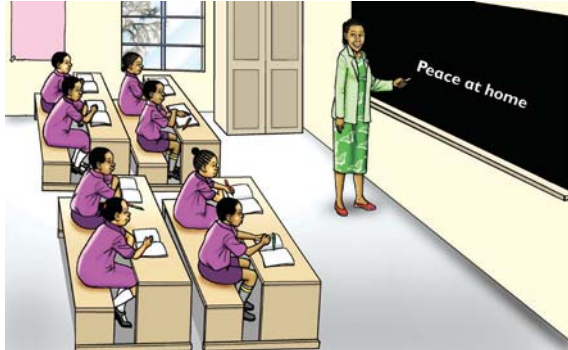
(h) Apologizing when someone makes a mistake. We should say: "I am sorry. / Forgive me. / I apologize."

Activity 7.3

Show the importance of living in harmony with others at school.

The importance of living in harmony with others at school

(a) Studying well.



(b) Growing well and helping our families.

Dangers of not living in harmony with others

(a) Fighting.



Fighting

- (b) Hatred due to lack of love.
- (c) Lack of development.
- (d) Loneliness.
- (e) Dropping out school.
- (f) Injuring your fellow classmates.
- (g) Pupils do not study well.

Exercise 12

1. We have to live in harmony at school_____. (in fighting, in studying well)
2. Fighting at school is _____. (bad, good)

Helping one another at home

Show how you can help others at home.

(a) Household activities.



Helping my mother to cook



Looking after domestic animals

Helping one another at school

At school we lend one another pens, books, eraser...



Sharing tasks at school



Children sharing a mango

The importance of helping one another

- (a) It brings friendliness/togetherness.
- (b) It helps live in harmony.
- (c) It brings love.
- (d) It helps people work hard.



Pupils discussing in class

- (e) It brings good relationships among people.
- (f) It promotes mutual respect.
- (g) It brings luck.



Promoting love

Dangers of not helping one another

Find out the dangers of not helping one another.

Not helping one another:

- (a) It breaks friendliness at school.
- (b) It brings misunderstanding among people.
- (c) It brings hatred among people.
- (d) It prevents pupils from living in harmony at school.



Loving to be always supported causes laziness.

7.3. Sharing

Do you share with your fellow pupils at school? What do you share with them?

It is good to share items or food everywhere.

We can share the following:

- Food
- Drinks
- Books
- Balls



The importance of sharing

1. We love one another.
2. It promotes unity.
3. It brings harmony among people.
4. People help each other during difficult times.
5. It brings love.

It is not good to be annoyed

Dangers of not helping each other

1. It causes hatred.
2. It causes mistrust.
3. It causes lack of cooperation between people.
4. It causes trouble and lack of peace.

7.4. Sexual violence

Someone can be defiled.

We have to say everything about it. We have to tell it to our parents/ guardians, teachers and police.



The person that has defiled a child has been arrested

Avoiding defilement

1. Do not walk alone during the night.
2. Report bad people
3. Move in groups
4. Avoid drugs.



This child is reporting how he has been defiled

5. Do not receive gifts of people you do not know.

Exercise 13

1. State three things that we can share.
2. We have to.....all the ways of defilement(condemn/cover)
3. State three things you can do to help a poor neighbor.

List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) Peace
- (b) Living in harmony at school
- (c) Helping
- (d) Helping one another
- (e) Sharing
- (f) Violence

When somebody steps on you and does not apologize, how do you feel?

8.1. Politeness towards your family members

- (a) Helping the family members.
- (b) Asking for forgiveness when you make a mistake.



Family members help each other in household activities

- (c) Thanking every person that helps you.
- (d) Sharing instead of being selfish.



A child who is sharing with another one a mango

8.2. Politeness towards guests

Ask your friend how he or she welcomes his or her guests.

- (a) We have to greet them.
- (b) We have to welcome them.
- (c) Helping them to carry the luggage.
- (d) Serving them food or drinks when they are available.
- (e) Conversing with them.
- (f) Appreciating them.
- (g) Accompanying them



A child who is thanking a guest for a gift he has received from him

Activity 8.1

When these words are used?

- (a) Forgive me
- (b) Thank you
- (c) We recommend that

8.3. Politeness at the dining table

When we are sharing food and drinks with others, we have to behave politely.

When you are at the dining table, how do you behave?

You have to be behave in the following way:

- (a) Do not take food yourself. Ask others to give it to you.



A child asking for salt

- (b) Do not speak with food in your mouth.



A child who is speaking with food in the mouth

- (c) Do not be greedy.
(d) Pray before eating.
(e) Do not refuse to serve others food.



A child who has been denied food

- (f) When you want to blow your nose, you have to say sorry. Go outside and do it before returning back to the dining table.
(g) When you have finished to eat, wash, spoons, cups etc.
(h) Clean the dining table.

8.4. Politeness while speaking

When you wake up what do you tell your parents?

Being polite while speaking:

- (a) Greet every person you meet on your way.



A child who is greeting her teacher

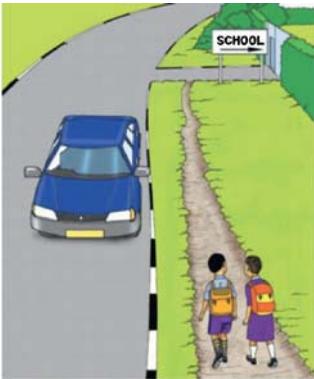
- (b) In group, ask for the floor.
- (c) All the time, ask something politely.
- (d) All the time, appreciate someone that helps you.
- (e) Do not backbite your fellow classmates.

8.5. Politeness on the way

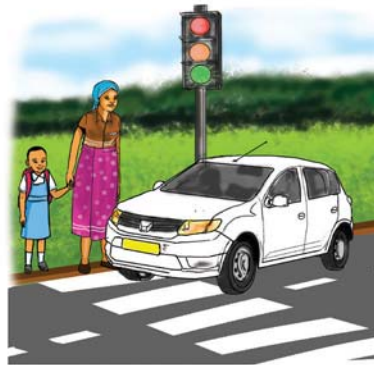
When you meet an old person on your way, can you give way to him/ her?

These are the ways we have to behave on our way:

- (a) When you are in car, give your seat to an old person.
- (b) All the time, give way.
- (c) Do not run on road.
- (d) Do not play on the road.

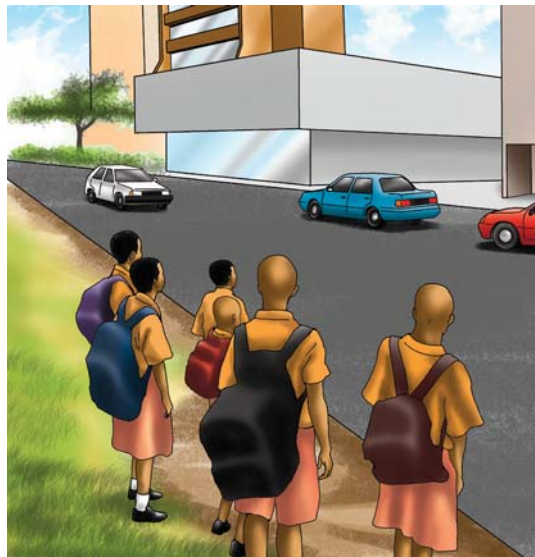


Children walking along the road



A parent holding the hand of her child to help her cross the road

(e) Look at both the right and left sides before crossing the road.



Children who are about to cross the road

(e) Do not play on the road because you can be knocked.



A child who was playing on the road has been knocked by a car

8.6. Politeness in a place where there are many people

Have you ever gone to place with many people?

What did you go to do there?

These are the ways you have to behave in such a place:

(a) Being polite.



A leader who is greeting citizens

(b) Speaking politely.

(c) Being smart.



A smart teacher teaching pupils

(d) Cover your mouth when you sneeze.



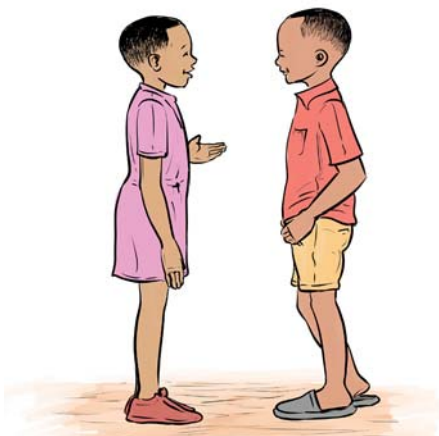
A child who is about to sneeze

(e) Put the wastes in the dustbin.



A child who is putting wastes in a dustbin

(f) Take your fellow classmate aside and talk to him or her.



Children who are conversing politely

(g) Say “thank you” when you have finished to eat.

Activity 8.3

1. Show how you will behave towards old persons that you will meet on your way.

List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) Politeness towards your family members
- (b) Politeness at the dining table
- (c) Politeness at home
- (d) Politeness on the way
- (e) Politeness in place where there are many people

Puzzle game

1. Draw and name the road sign below.



2. Name two road signs shown in the picture.



9.1. Needs of a family

Look at the following pictures.



A television



A car



Food

What are basic needs?

These things are called basic needs.

a) Food

The following pictures show examples of food.



Cabbage



Mango



An Orange

Name the following examples of food.



1. _____.



2. _____.



3. _____.

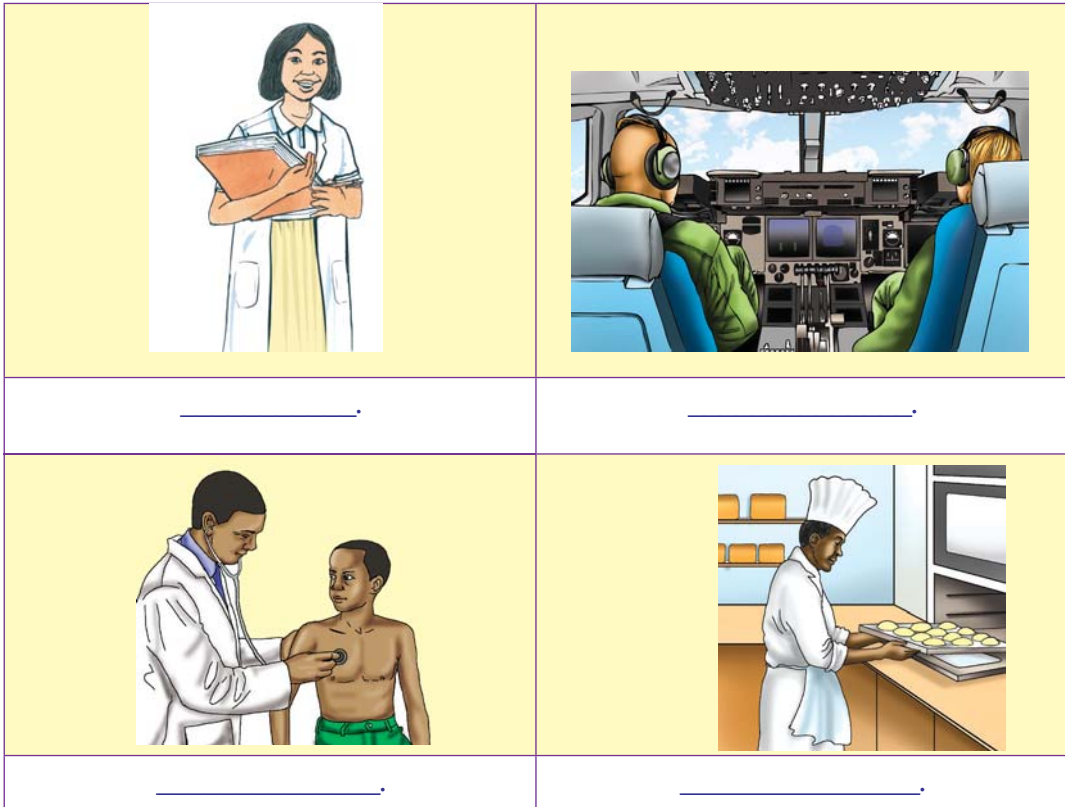
b) Clothes

We put on clothes in order to protect us against wind and cold. Clothes make us smart. These pictures show us some of the types of clothes that people can put on.



Look at the following pictures.

Write the work of the following people.



What type of clothes have they put on?

c) Home

A home is a place where people live.

A house is a shelter we live in.



Houses in the city



Houses in the village

Ways of caring for basic needs

We should not waste food.

We should serve ourselves food we can finish.

We should iron our clothes.

We must always wash our clothes.



Washing our clothes

We must clean our home every day.



Cuting grass

Activity 9.1

Name three ways we can get our basic needs

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

9.2. Money

The following pictures show some of the notes and coins that are used in Rwanda.



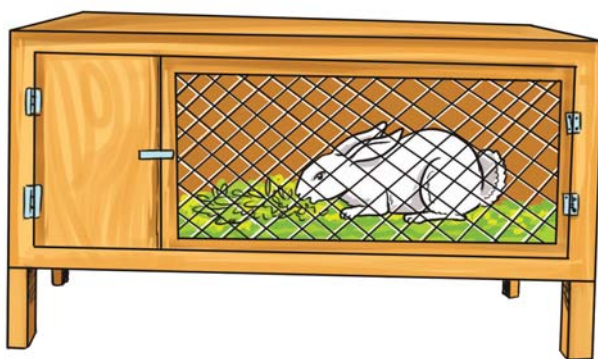
Are there any other types of notes and coins that you know?
(yes or no)

Sources of money

Ask your friend how his or her parent gets of money.

We get money from the following sources:

- (a) Saving
- (b) Domestic animals.



Rabbit rearing

- (c) Trade (selling things).
- (d) Getting a loan from bank.



People are in the bank

- (e) Salary or wages from temporary jobs.



A mechanic is repairing a car

- (e) Digging







People digging

Make a box (saving tool box) in which you will be saving coins.

Expenditures at home

Activity 9.2

- (a) Choose any three items that you can buy if you have 1000 Rwandan francs.

	
<i>Dress</i>	<i>Saving in a bank</i>
	
<i>Books</i>	<i>Cake</i>


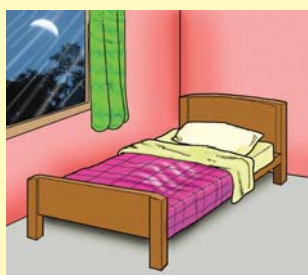




- (b) Explain the reason why you have chosen these ones.
(d) Mention ways how we use money at home.

We use money when we buy the following things:

- (a) Home materials.




A modern kitchen


<p>(b)</p>  <p>A chair</p>	<p>(c)</p>  <p>A bed</p>
<p>(d)</p>  <p>A table</p>	<p>(e)</p>  <p>A blanket</p>
<p>(f)</p>  <p>Radio and television inside the house</p>	<p>(g)</p>  <p>Using a mobile phone</p>

Activity 9.3


- Draw the following items and shade them:
 - A table
 - A radio
- What are the colors of the following chairs?




(a) _____.



(b) _____.

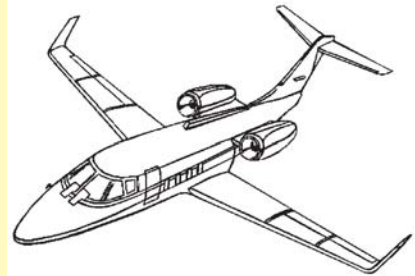
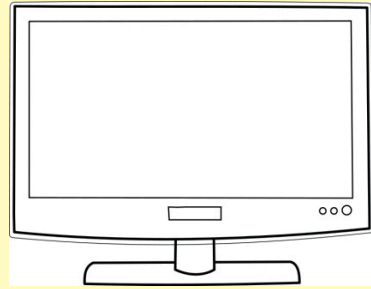
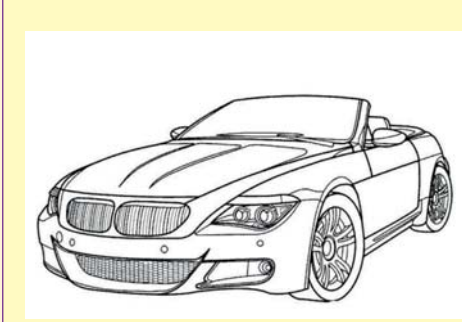


(c) _____.



(d) _____.

3. Name and colour the following items:



Proper management of money

We spend money on many things.



We have to use our money properly.
Show the ways we use our money.

We must use our money properly:

(a) By saving.



Small box for saving coins

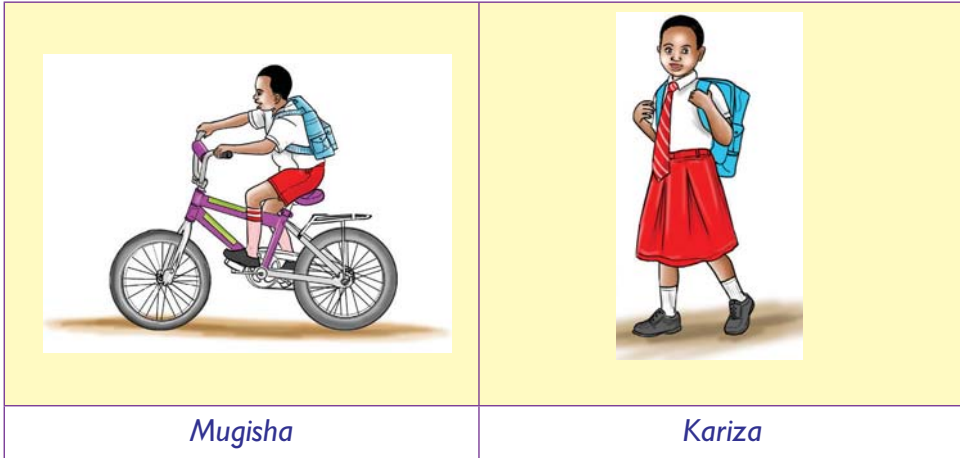
*The small hole through which
coins pass*

(b) Without overspending

9.3. Proper management of pupil's personal and family properties

Different types of pupil's personal property

These are Kariza and Mugisha.



Which color of shorts is Mugisha putting on?

Which color of the dress is Kariza putting on?

Mugisha is putting on the following clothes:

- (a) Shoes
- (b) Short
- (c) Shirt
- (d) He has also a school bag in which there are school materials.

All these things and a bicycle are the personal property of **Mugisha**.

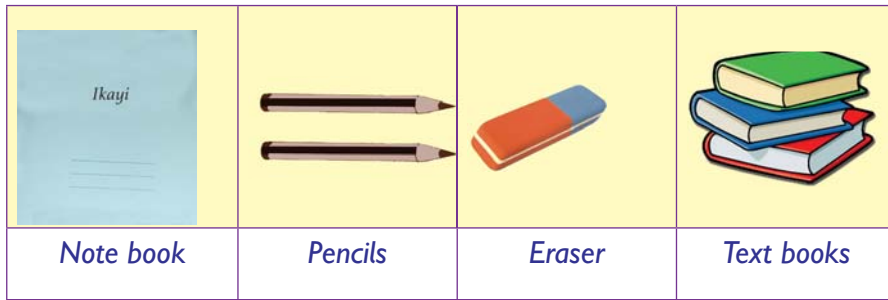
Kariza is putting on the following clothes:

- (a) Shoes
- (b) Dress
- (c) Socks and a tie
- (d) She has also a school bag in which there are school materials

The things that Mugisha has are his own property that he has been given.

What Kariza has is also her own property.

Even in their school bags they have their own properties.



All the above materials are the personal properties of Kariza and Mugisha.

Exercise 14

1. List three school items

(a) _____. (b) _____. (c) _____.

Types of family property

Which type of family property do you have at home?

The family property is made up of the following:

(a)



Family farm

(b)



Family house

(c)



Family crops and domestic animals

Exercise 15

1. State three family property:

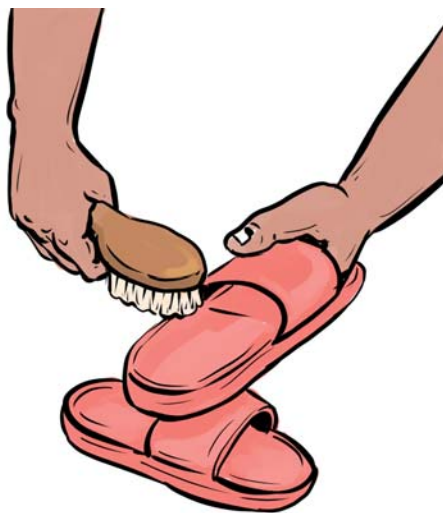
(a) _____. (b) _____. (c) _____.

Manage the personal property well

Tell your fellow classmate your personal property.

We should manage them properly.

(a) We must clean our shoes every day.



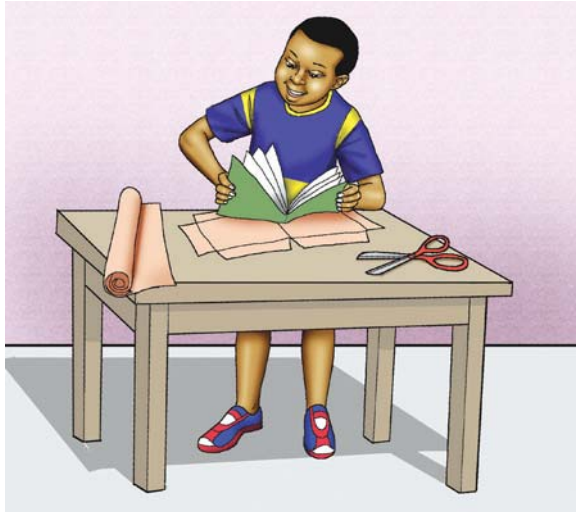
A child who is cleaning shoes

(b) Our clothes should always be clean.



Mother is washing clothes

(c) We should cover our books properly.



Kaneza is covering the school books

(d) We should properly take care for our pens, rubber and rulers. We need them for studying well..
We should take care for household materials.

Activity 9.4

State how you take care for the family property.

List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) Money
- (b) Family house
- (c) Putting on clothes
- (d) Food
- (e) Personal property

10.1. Directions

Directions are used to show places and things

Directions are used to show places where things or people are located.

Directions are four:

- (i) Right
- (ii) Left
- (iii) In front/forward
- (iv) Behind/backward

Activity 10.1

Items/Materials

1. Two sticks
2. Rope
3. Four flashcards written on four directions.

How they are made

- (a) Sharpen sticks in order to show in front, behind, right and left.

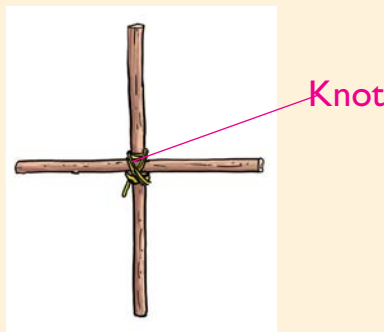
Right

Left

In front

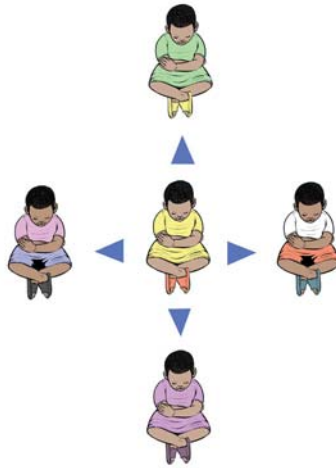
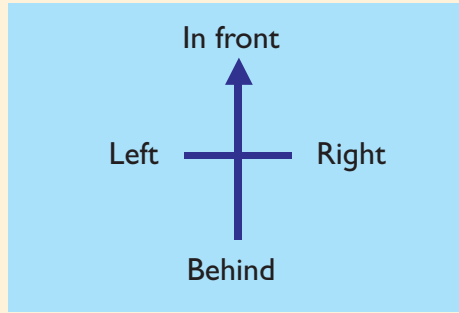
Behind

- (b) Use the flashcards and show in front, behind, right and left.



- (c) Tie the two sticks using a rope.

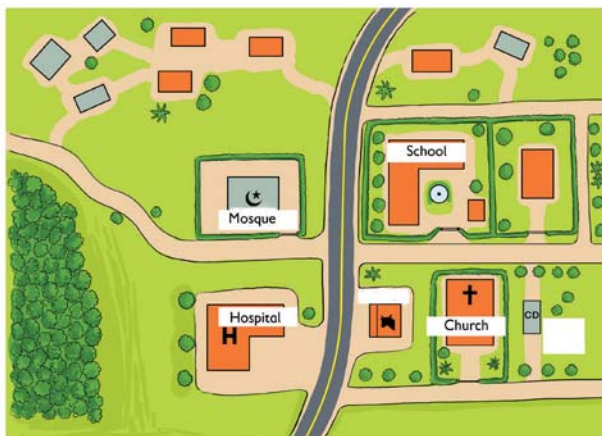
(d) Put each flashcard on the top of each stick. Look at the directions.



Gatera is seated in front of Gatesi.

Gatesi is seated behind Gatera.

Look at the following picture. It shows the primary school of Huye.



The school is at the right side of the road.

Cows live at the left side of the church.

Activity 10.2

A child is showing where the sun rises from.

(a) Here is _____.



(b) The back is facing _____.

(c) The left hand shows _____.

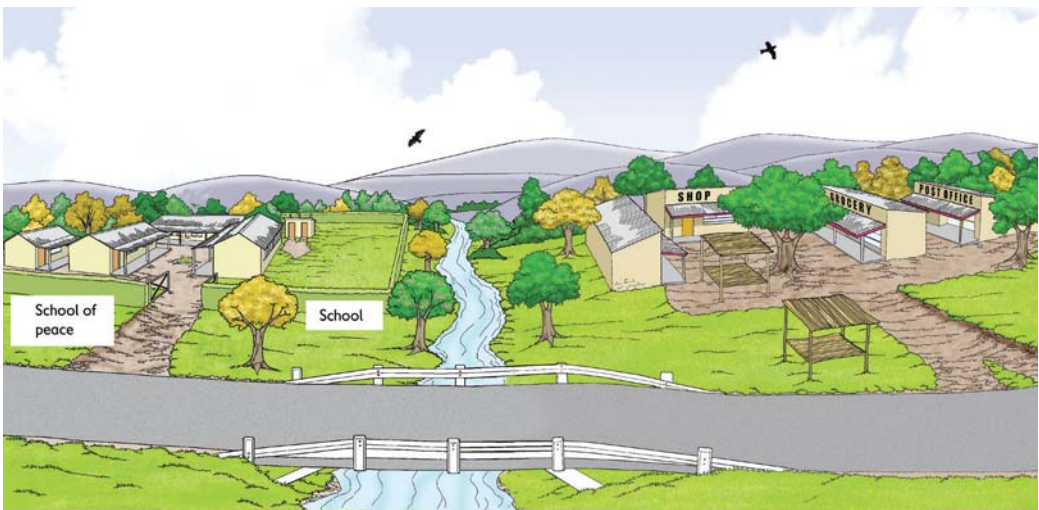
(d) The right hand shows _____.

10.2. The way to school

Main things that are located on the way to and from school

What do you see on the way to home?

Look at this picture.





State what you see around your school.

Exercise 16

1. Write what you see around our school.

(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____.

2. Draw and shade one thing that you see on your way to school.

Some of the things we see on our way to school are:

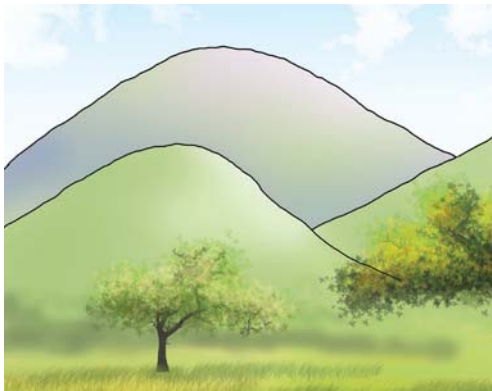
(a) River.

(b) Bridge.



River with a bridge

(c) Hills.



Hills

(d) Banana plantation.



Banana trees

- (e) Shops.
- (f) Plains.
- (g) Village.

Things that are located on the way to and from school

(a) Bees

Bees live in trees. We should not throw stones or sticks at beehives. Bees can sting us and harm us.



Children are disturbing bees

(b) Ants

Ants are small insects. They can sting us when we step on them.



Ants

(c) Cows

There are aggressive cows that can attack you.
It is bad to disturb such cows.



A cow chasing children in the street

(d) Dogs

There are aggressive dogs that can attack you. Do not provoke them.



An aggressive dog

(e) Snakes

Snakes are dangerous. Do not walk in the bush.



A snake is in the tree

(f) Wasps and spiders

We should avoid playing with wasps. They sting. On the other hand, spiders poison.



Spider

(g) Thorny plants

Certain plants have thorns. We should not touch thorny leaves while we are going to school.



Thorny plants

(h) Poison apple

Do not eat whatever you get.



Poison apple

(i) Holes

Where we pass by on our way to or from school, there can be holes. We can break when we fall in such holes. We must avoid playing near them.



Children who are playing near open holes

Activity 10.3

1. State four bad things you see when coming to school.
 - (a) _____.
 - (b) _____.
 - (c) _____.
 - (d) _____.
2. Draw one of them.
3. Shade it with colors.

10.3. Our school

Buildings and location

What is the name of our school?

Look at this picture.



What do you see near the school?

What different types of rooms are found in the school?

10.4. Surroundings of home

The main surroundings that are found near the home

Activity 10.4

1. Show if the following can be found in the surroundings of our school.

Surroundings	Write Yes/No
1. River	_____.
2. Mountain	_____.
3. Ponds	_____.
4. Trees	_____.
5. Road	_____.
6. Plain	_____.
7. Schools	_____.

Surroundings	Write Yes/No
8. Market	_____.
9. Domestic animals	_____.
10. Memorial site	_____.
11. Museum	_____.
12. National park	_____.

2. State the surroundings of your home.

There are many surroundings of your home. Some of them are **rivers, mountains, plains, ponds, plants, shops and roads.**

Look at the following picture.

This is the Musoni's house.



Musoni's home



Name three things that are found near the house of Musoni.

Show the importance of the things that are found near the house of Musoni.





The uses of things that are found at home

The things that surround us are very useful for us.

They provide us with fresh air, fruits, etc.

Exercise 17

Fill in with surroundings and their importance.

Surroundings	Importance
	_____.
	_____.
	_____.
	_____.



Mention any one thing found in our home environment.

Caring for the surroundings of a home

- We must care for the surroundings of our home.
- We have to protect rivers.
- We must put wastes into a dustbin.
- Do not cut down trees
- We should put manure in our gardens.



Dirty water can contaminate us with diseases

Activity 10.5

1. If you drink dirty water, which diseases can you get?
2. Show how you can care for the surroundings.

10.5. School surroundings

Main school surroundings

Activity 10.6

1. Are the following available at our school?

	Write Yes/No
1. Houses	_____.
2. Road	_____.
3. Flowers	_____.
4. Playing ground	_____.
5. Market	_____.
	_____.

2. State what you see around the school.

The school surroundings are:

- (a) Wells (b) Rivers (c) Forests
(d) Airport (e) Roads

The importance of the school surroundings

State the school surroundings.

The school surroundings are very important. They help us live well.

(a) Market

We buy what we need from markets.



A parent who is buying food

(b) Shops

We buy what we need from shops.



A child who is buying a pen in a shop

(c) Forests

We gather firewood from forests.



Firewood is in forests

(d) Airport

We travel by aeroplane.



Kigali International Airport

Protection of the school surroundings

- a) We should not cut down trees.
- b) We should not throw/dump wastes into rivers.
- c) We should dig wells.
- d) We should paint trade centres.
- e) We should fence and prune forests.

Activity 10.7

Mention any three ways we care for our school surroundings.

10.6. Citizens

The number of family members

Exercise 18

1. How many members are you in the family?
2. Give the names of:
 - (i) Your father
 - (ii) Your mother
 - (iii) Your brothers and sisters
3. Look at the following picture:
How many members are in this family?



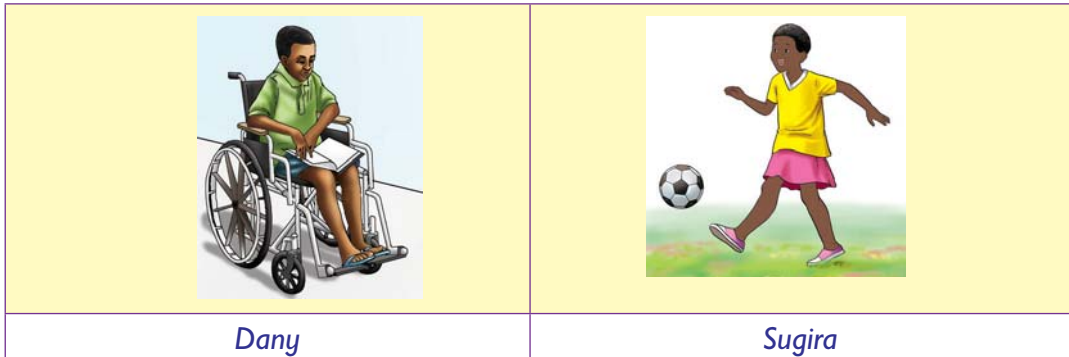
Kubwimana family

Mr. Joshua Hakizimana and Mrs. Anne Mukamana



Mr Hakizimana and his wife

Dany and Sugira are the children of Hakizimana and his wife.



Count the family members of Hakizimana. How many are they?

Activity 10.8

1. State different things that you can see on your way to school:
(a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____
2. Explain how you care for the school surroundings

List of words

Read these words aloud

- (a) Directions
- (b) Things we see on our way to school
- (c) Citizens

11.1. Road

The road is the path where people and vehicles pass.

Types of roads

What is the type of the road that is near our school?

Is there any other type of road have you ever seen in another place?

Yes/ No

1. This is a paved road.



A paved road

2. A murram road.



A murram road

3. A tarmac road.



A tarmac road

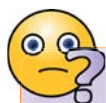
Exercise 19

Match the type of the road with a right picture.

Type of road	Picture
(a) A semi –permanent road	
(b) A high way road	
(c) A dusty road during the dry season	

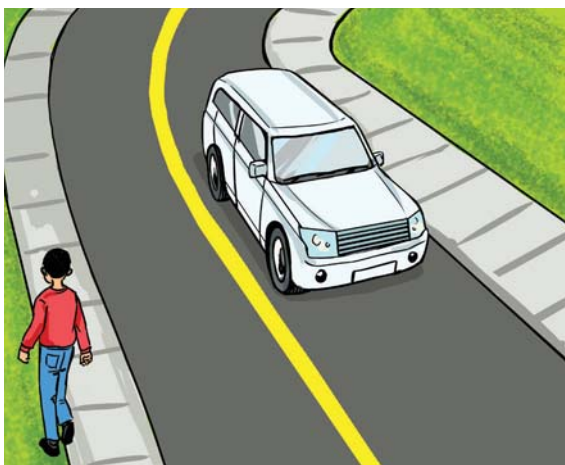
Users of the road

Users of the road are people, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, etc



Explain the ways of using the road.

This is a pedestrian.



A pedestrian

A pedestrian is a person who walks on a foot. A person who rides a bicycle is called a cyclist. A person who rides a motorcycle is called a motorist. A person who drives a car is called a driver.



A cyclist

Activity 11.1

Cut pieces of paper and write on the following letters to form the following word:

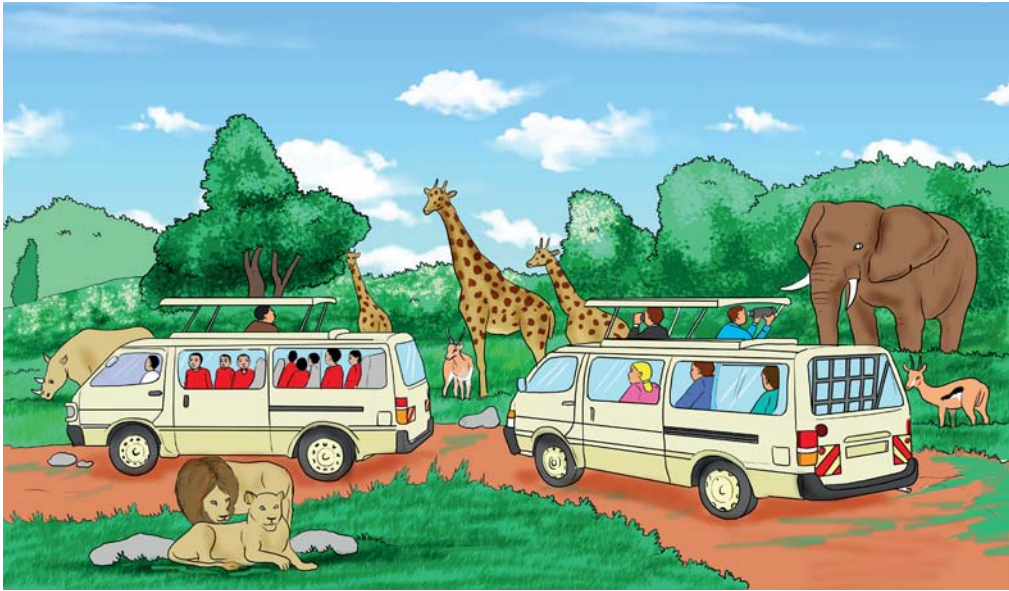
V E H I C L E

- Shade each letter with colors.
- Remove only one letter from that word. Play this game by using other words to find if your classmate can discover them.

The uses of roads

Roads have many uses. For example:






- We travel on it.
- Directing passengers.



Tourists who go to visit the Akagera national park use different roads

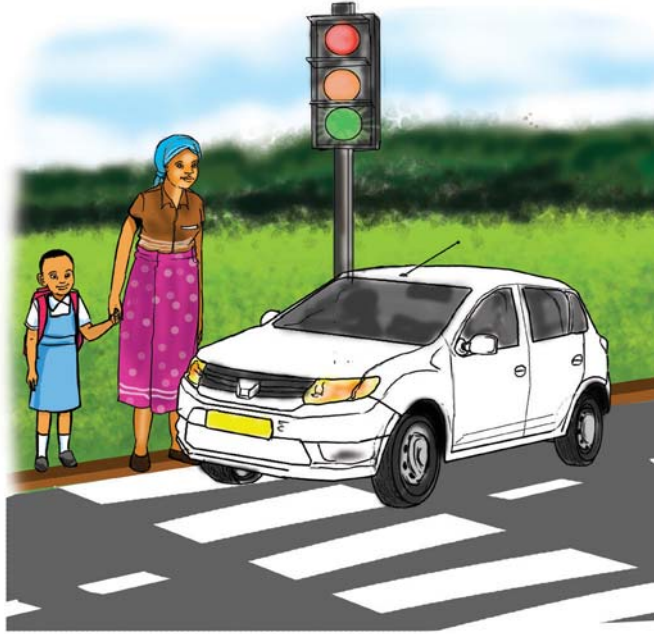
Activity 11.2

1. Use (✓) to show different road users and (✗) for those that don't use the road

Picture	Yes/No
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	<hr/>

Ways of using the road well

(a) We should be careful.



First look on your right and left before crossing the road

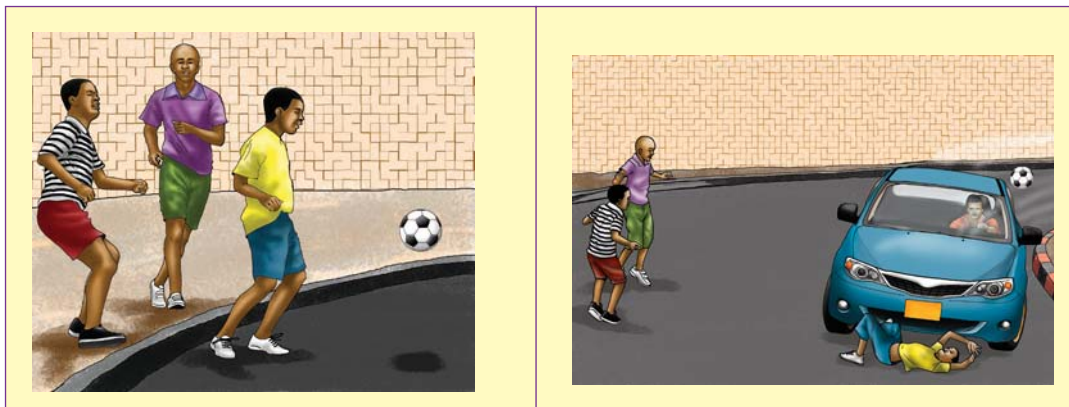
(b) We should look on our right and left before crossing the road.

When you cross the road, you cross where there are white lines called zebra crossing.



Crossing the road

(c) We should not play on the road.




Children who are playing on the road

(d) Look at the traffic lights.



Traffic lights



Meaning of traffic lights:

- Red means **Stop**.
- Green means **go**.
- Orange means **get ready**.

These traffic signs are also put at the road to help its users.

A police officer is explaining the traffic signs to pupils

Activity 11.3

Explain the importance of using the road.

11.2. Communication

Communication is sharing information, ideas with others in different ways.

Means of communication

Some of the means of communication are:

(a) Letters



Louis is writing a letter

(b) Telephone



(c) Television



(d) Radio

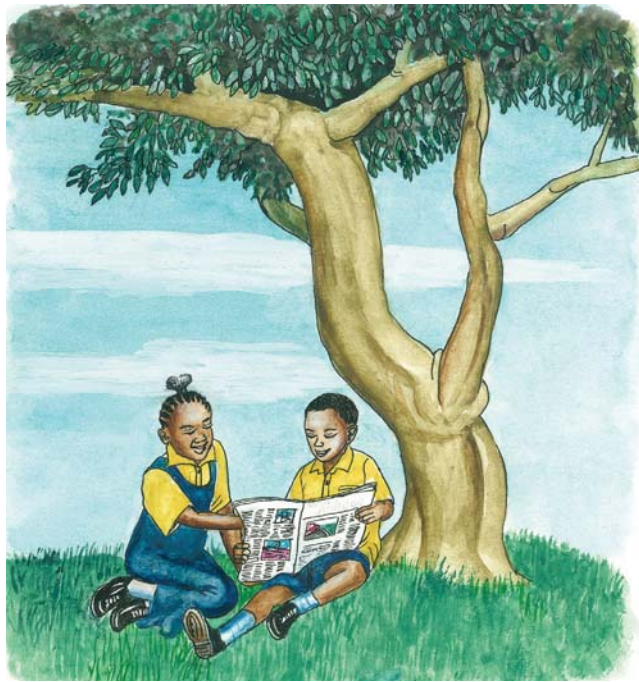


(e) Computer



(f) Newspaper

Have you ever read any newspaper? Say **Yes** or **No**



Children reading a newspaper

Activity 11.4

1.



Look at the above means of communication

Which one do you use at your home? Ask your parents how the same means helps in communication.

The importance of communication

Communication is very important for us in many ways. The following are some of the benefits of communication.

- (a) Helps us to listen to the news.
- (b) Helps us to talk to people who are far.
- (c) Helps people to get jobs.
- (d) Helps us to learn.
- (e) Helps us to know the market.

Proper ways of using means of communication

1. Not speaking on phone for a long time.
2. Not abusing people
3. Not stealing from people

Activity 11.5

1. Take a mobile phone and remove the SIM card. Does the phone work?
2. Draw a SIM card. Are cards similar?



SIM cards

3. How do you understand this sentence

Messages reach many people more quickly by using mobile phones than radios.

Exercise 20

1. A..... is used to send messages quickly (telephone, radio)
2. We can use _____ so as to be informed about international news and search on internet. (book, computer)
3. When we want to listen and watch news, we use _____. (cartoons, television)

List of words

Read these words correctly

- (a) Road
- (b) Telephone
- (c) Radio
- (d) Communication
- (e) Transport
- (f) Computer

12.1. My family historical events

A family is a group of related people living together.

Relationships between family members are shown by a family relationship tree.



Do you know your grandparents?
Name them.

Things we should know about our grandparents

- (a) Knowing if what is said about them is true.
- (b) Searching if there had been a famous person in our family.
- (c) Knowing the reason why some among us we look alike.
- (d) Knowing diseases which follow the family lines.
- (e) Knowing our past and present history.
- (f) Teaching our family history to the children.
- (g) Knowing the meaning of your name.
- (h) Knowing the dead people in our family.



Jane's grandmother



Jane's grandfather



Jane's grandmother



Jane's grandmother



Jane's father



Jane's mother



Jane

Activity 12.1

Draw your family relationship tree and hang it on the wall of your classroom.

Glossary

House: Where people live.

Building materials: Materials used in the construction of houses.

Nuclear family: A family made up of a father, mother and children.

Grand-father: The father of your father or mother.

Grand-mother: The mother of your father or mother.

Family tree: A drawing in form of a tree representing different people of the same ancestry.

National symbols: Symbols of a given country considering itself and manifesting itself to the world as a national community.

School leaders: Persons who lead a school and represent it legally.

Hygiene: The degree to which people keep themselves or their surroundings clean, especially to prevent disease.

Arm: Either of the two long parts of the upper body which are fixed to the shoulders and have the hands at the end.

Foot: The part of the body at the bottom of the leg on which a person stands.

Infectious diseases: Disorders caused by organisms- such as bacteria, viruses and parasites.

Non-infectious diseases: Diseases that are not contagious because they cannot be spread from one person to another. These diseases are caused by other factors such as genetics, environment, and lifestyle behaviors.

Relationship: The family connection between people.

Help each other: Make easier or possible for two persons or more who offer one to another services or resources.

Share: To give something to someone as their share of total, for them to use in a particular way.

Politeness: Behavior that is respectful of other people.

Basic needs: Are those things that are necessary to sustain life like food, shelter, and clothes.

Money: Coins or notes which are used to buy things, or the amount of these that one person has.

Personal property: All of someone's property except land and is moveable and does not last. For example, clothes, vehicles, household goods, etc.

Direction: The position towards which someone or something moves or faces.

Newspapers: A regularly printed document that contains news reports, photographs, advertisements, etc.

Vehicle: A machine generally with wheels and an engine which is used for transporting people or goods on land, particularly on roads.

Communication: Act of communicating with people.

Part 2

Religious Studies

Christian Religious Studies

1.1. Creation of Heaven and Earth and all in it (Genesis 1:1-31)



Look at the trees and plants, the sun, the clouds, your friends, the mountains, stones, earth. How was the earth created and all that is in?

In the beginning of time how did the earth look like?

Why do you think God created the light first?

a) The first day

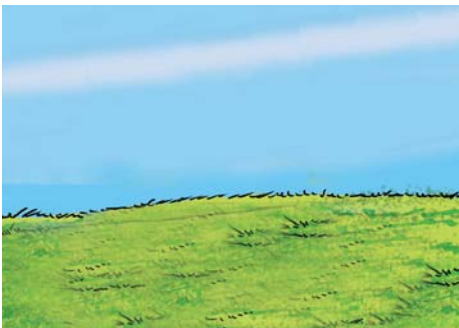
God created **light** and **darkness**.



God created light and darkness

b) The second day

God created the sky/atmosphere.



God created heaven and earth

c) The third day

God created the land and waters/ seas.



God created land and sea

d) The fourth day

God created the sun, the moon and the stars.

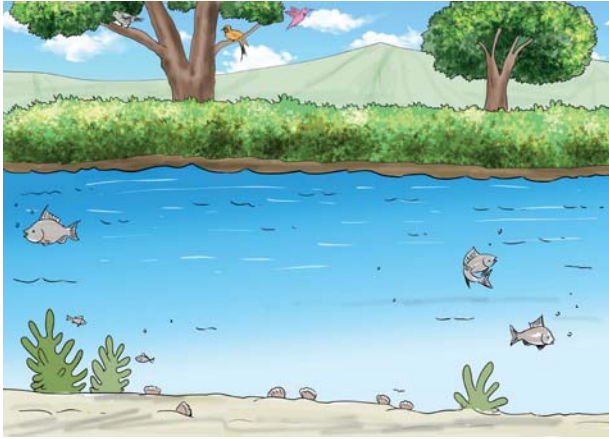


God created the sun, the moon and the stars

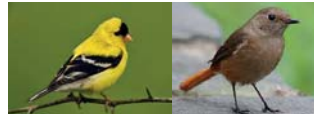
e) The fifth day

God created fish, and other creatures living in water and birds in the sky.

Have you ever eaten fish? Mention the kinds of birds that you know.



Fish



Birds

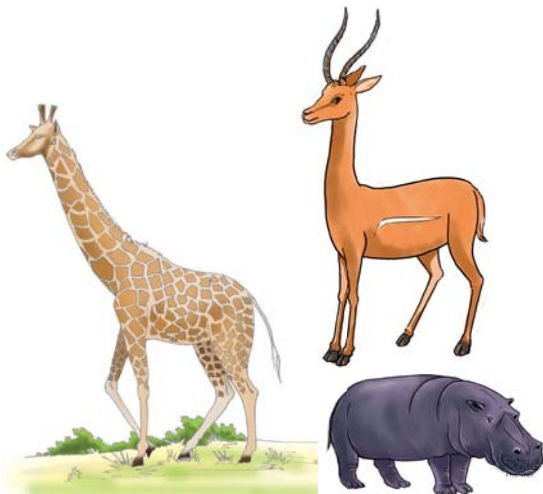
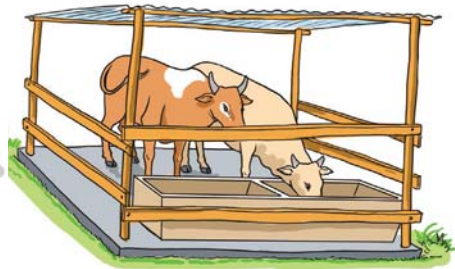
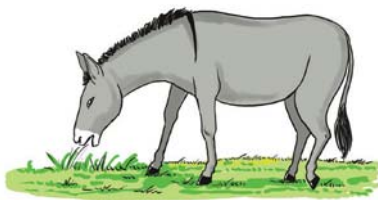
f) The sixth day

God created animals on land.

What do animals give us?

Lastly God created man in His own image.

Why did God create man lastly?



God created animals and people

Activity 1.1

Go outside and look at what was created and is nearby the school.
Mention what you saw that was created by God.

Draw two things in your exercise that were created by God.

1.2. Man was created in the image of God (Genesis 1:26-31)



Look at your neighbor. Why do you think your neighbor is different from other creatures we saw?

What can human being do that other creatures cannot do?

God created man in His own image. Man is different from other creatures. In Genesis 1:26:31, we learn that human being has dominion over other creation, he has wisdom, he is able scrutinize/ examine and in summary he is like God.



I am called Nadine.

I am a human being. God created me in His image

God gave me wisdom, a mouth, eyes and other things

I thank God for creating me in His Image

These are different from other creatures.



With the help of the teacher, recite this prayer: *“I thank you God because you created me in your own image.”*

The difference between man and other creatures

A human being was created in the image of God. A human being is different from other creatures. He is a special creature of God.



A preacher teaching the word of God at school, animals cannot preach.



Men are building a house. Animals cannot build houses.

The boy is sweeping, animals cannot sweep.

The girl is reading, other animals cannot read.




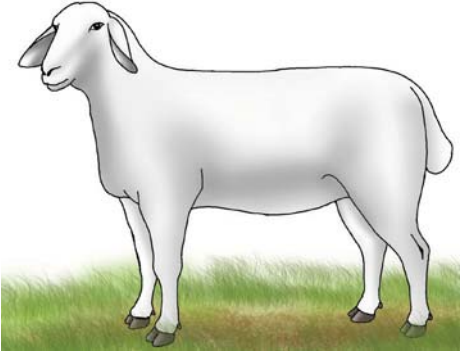
A boy sweeping



A girl reading

The difference between human being and other creatures

As it is seen in the pictures above, a human being can think, can pray, can sing, can read the Bible, because he has breath of God. Other creatures cannot manage to do them.

	Human being	Other creatures
1	<p>A human being can be able to think</p>  <p>Reading books helps one to think and put them in practice.</p>	<p>Other creatures cannot be able to think</p>  <p>A sheep cannot manage to think.</p>

2 A human being can be able to talk to God.



A man is praying.

Other creatures cannot manage to praise.



The animals like zebra cannot pray.

3 A human being has feelings.



The school children are laughing.

Other creatures have no feelings.



Trees do not have feelings.

4 A human being is able to choose between good and bad.


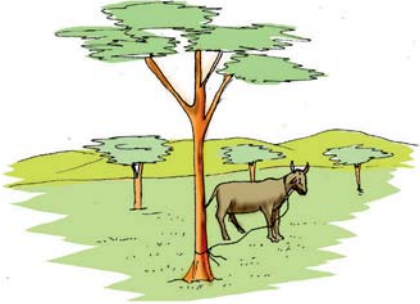


The children chose to play instead of fighting.

Other creatures cannot differentiate between good and bad.



A cow cannot choose between good and bad.

5	A human being was created in Gods image.	Other creatures were not created in the image of God.
6	<p>A human being has the ability.</p>  <p>A boy is feeding goats.</p>	<p>Other creatures don't have the ability.</p>  <p>The animals cannot guide themselves.</p>

Taking care and protecting what was created by God



Discuss with the teacher how you can take care of the creation of God.

Look at what God created, can you mention their names?



The different creatures of God

Why should we take care of the creatures of God?

Activity 1.2

Discuss activities you can do in order to protect the environment

1.3. The instructions God gave man in the Garden of Eden

Teacher Mukantagara teaches P1. She gives her learners/pupils instructions every day. The learners respect/follow them.



Learners following their teacher

Do you remember what we learnt that is about the creation of mankind?

In book of Genesis 2: 15-17, we saw that God commanded Adam and Eve to take care of the garden.



The Garden of Eden and all that was created

It is good to respect the commandments of God, and it is also good to respect our parents and teachers.

How can God's creation be taken care and protected?



The veterinary doctor is treating a sick animal



People are taking care of cows

1.4. The origin of Sin and its consequences (Genesis 3:1: 13)

In the story of Mukantagara, what do you think would happen if the learners were not to follow or respect her instructions?

- She could be angry, and punish them.

Have you ever given a false testimony against someone? How did he/ she handle it? Do not repeat it because it is not good.

Activity 1.3

How were Adam and Eve given the commandments/ instructions of God in the Garden of Eden?

1.5. Consequences of sin



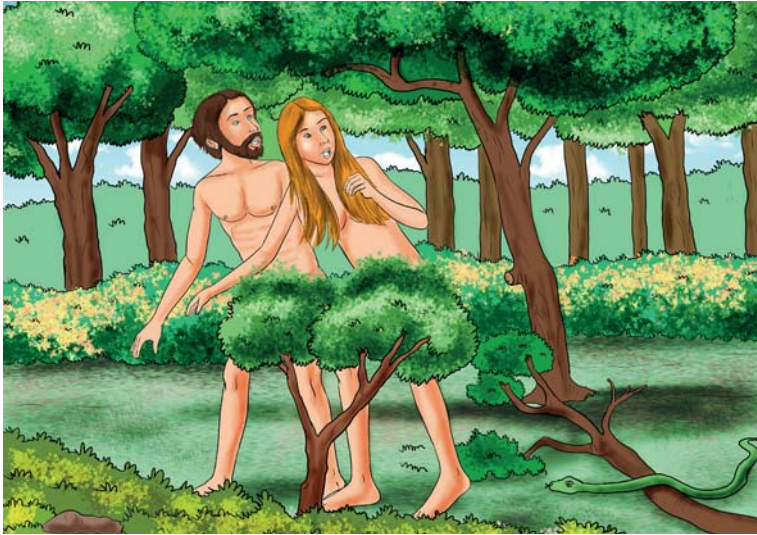
Kalisa and Umutesi are relatives. They always disrespect/ disobey their parents and annoy them and after they punish them. Do you think there is any other reason that causes their parents to punish them?

When we do not respect the instructions given to us, we are punished according to the laws.

Also, after Adam and Eve had disrespected/ disobeyed God, He got annoyed with them and punished them.

The following are the consequences Adam and Eve got for disobeying God:

- i) God cursed the snake.
- ii) Eva and her offspring will have pain while giving birth.
- iii) Adam will have to work hard all his life to get what to eat (he will eat from his sweat).
- iv) God chased them out of the garden of Eden.
- v) Death came on earth.



After Adam and Eve had eaten the forbidden in the Garden of Eden

The punishment of Adam and Eve are still following humankind up to this time. Sin spread in the whole world. There is jealousy; there is hatred because people kill each other, wars and epidemic diseases.

Genocide against Tutsi in 1994 in Rwanda

In Rwanda, sin led people to commit genocide against Tutsi in 1994. However, it was possible to hate sin and love each other. Now Rwanda has peace and people live in harmony and unity. This was a result of unity and reconciliation.

Activity 1.4

Play a game showing the consequences of the sin of Adam and Eve.

End Unit Assessment

1. Mention the things that God created in the order of days
 - a) First day
 - b) Second day
 - c) Third day
 - d) Fourth day
 - e) Fifth day
 - f) Sixth day
2. On which day did God rest?
3. Why is a human being different from other creatures?
4. Mention two things that differentiate human being from other creatures.
5. Who created the world?
6. Mention two things created that live on land
7. Mention two things created that live in water
8. Mention two ways of protecting God's creation.
9. Give one command / instruction that God gave Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.
10. What did Adam and Eve eat?
11. Mention two first people that disobeyed God?
12. How did Adam and Eve disobey God?
13. What are the punishments that God gave the following creatures:
 - a) Snake
 - b) Eva
 - c) Adam
14. How should we avoid sin?

Prayer and how to conduct yourself during prayers (Isaiah 30:18-19)



Prayer is communicating to God. Children ask whatever they want from their parents and their guardian. What have you ever asked from your parents? Did they give you what you asked them? Parents help their children by giving them good things they ask from them.

Look at the following picture.



A family is praying together

2.1. The way we should behavior during prayers/ when praying (Luke 18:10-14, John 15: 7)

During the time of prayers, we thank, we praise, we glorify and we ask God what we need.

Some of the good words that are used in prayers are like:

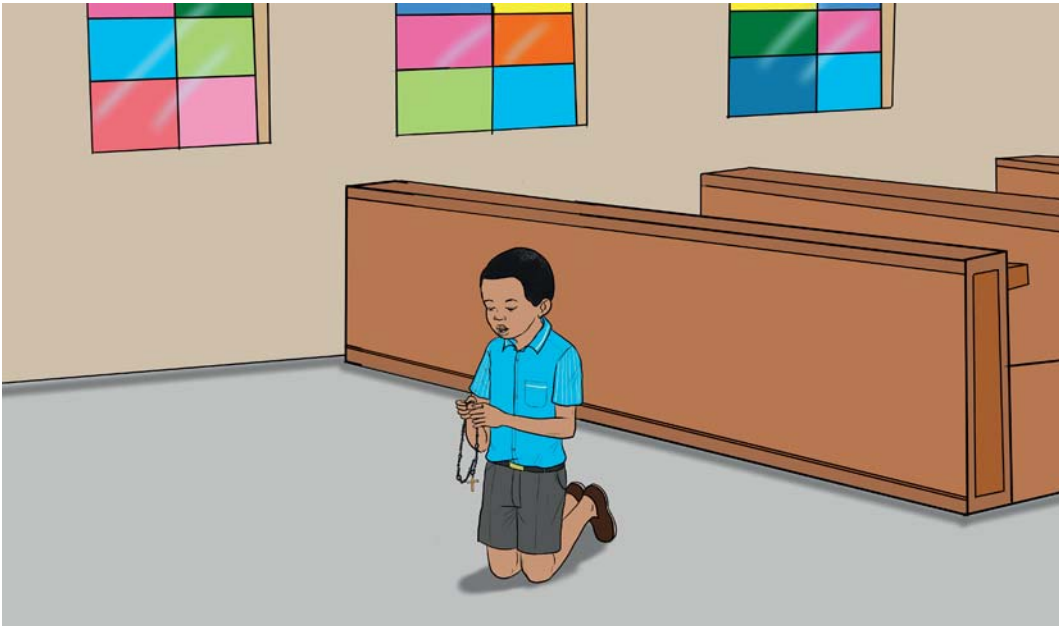
- i) Our father in Heaven
- ii) Our king
- iii) We ask you
- iv) Holy God

What describes a Christian in the time of prayer are as follows:

- i) Being calm and humble when we are praying
- ii) Be quiet
- iii) To be in a quiet place.
- iv) Show respect and honor to God

Activity 2.1

What do we do when people are praying at home, at school and in church?



A person praying while kneeling



A person is praying in a quiet place

2.1.1. The parable of the Pharisee and tax collector (Luke 18: 10-14)

The Bible teaches us about prayers where we are to humble ourselves before God (Luke 18: 10-14).

Whenever we pray we are supposed to honor God, why should we honor God?

- **The Pharisee and the tax collector prayed to God, after God answered the tax collector because he prayed with humility.**

Have you ever prayed for something and later you received it? Share with your neighbor something that you prayed for and after God answered you.



A Pharisee praying

Activity 2.2

What do we do when people are praying at home, at school and in church?

2.2. Basic prayers

a) The Lord's Prayer / Our father in heaven

Jesus is the son of God. He had a group of 12 people that followed him, who were called the Apostles. Jesus taught his them the Lord's Prayer.

Our Lord's Prayer

*Our father in Heaven
Hallowed be your name
Your kingdom come
Your will be done
On earth as it is in heaven
Give us today our daily bread
Forgive us our sins as we also,

Forgive those who sin against us
And lead us not into temptation.
But deliver us from the evil one.
For kingdom, the power and the glory
Are yours now and forever more

Amen!*



Jesus taught his disciples how to pray the Lord's Prayer

In the book of Luke 22: 38-44, the Bible teaches us that Jesus went to the Mount of Olives with his apostles to pray.



Jesus praying at the Mount of Olives

Why do Christians say the Lord's Prayer (Psalm 95:1-7, Isaiah 6:5, Psalm 118:1, Phillipians 4:6-7)?

Christians pray the Lord's Prayer focusing on the following:

- Thanking God and asking Him for blessings, praising, asking for forgiveness and for protection.



People praying in church

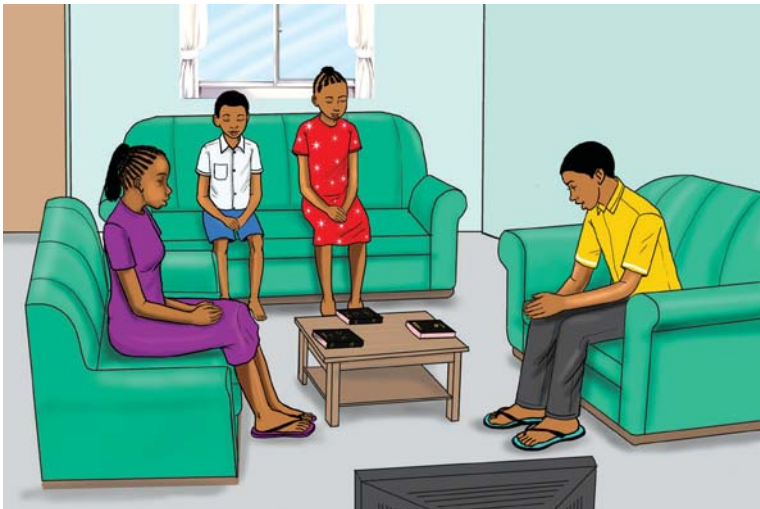


1. Discuss in groups the reasons why Christians recite the Lord's Prayer
2. Recite the Lord's Prayer together.

b) The prayer before sleeping (Psalms 1:2)

Do you go to pray before sleeping? We are supposed to pray to God at night before sleeping. We ask God to protect us in the night while we are sleeping. How do you pray before you go to sleep?

And do you always pray to thank God when you wake you?



A family praying together before going to sleep

In Psalms 1:2, the Bible teaches us, a good person is well pleased with the commandments of God. And he follows/obeys them during day and night..



A child praying before sleeping

An example of a prayer of a child before he/she sleeps

*My God, I come before you this night.
I thank you for protecting me today.
I am going to sleep now, protect me.
Enable me to sleep well.
I know I feel fine and peaceful whenever you protect me .
Bless my friends and protect them too.
Protect our country of Rwanda and bless it.
I have prayed this believing in your Holy name.
Amen!*



1. In groups, discuss how you pray at home whenever you are going to sleep.
2. Say a prayer individually that is made before going to sleep.

c) A prayer before eating (Matthew 26:26-27, Luke 22: 17-20, Psalm 81:10, Exodus 23: 25)

We should always pray to God before eating. We pray to God thanking Him for giving us what to eat and we ask Him to bless the food. The food that is blessed by God nourishes our bodies.



A family praying before eating

Say this prayer before you eat

*Our God, we thank you for the food you have given us.
We are grateful.
We thank you for the people that have prepared it.
Even those that were not able to get it give them what to eat and
bless them.
We pray in the Holy name of Jesus.
Amen*

We should be like Jesus and pray before eating.



Jesus and His disciples praying for the Last Supper in Jerusalem



1. Share how you pray before eating while at home.
2. Who prays for the food at home before eating?
3. Who taught you how to pray for food?
4. Who is supposed to pray for the food before eating? Why does he /she do it?

d) The prayer for thanksgiving (1 Thessalonians 5:18, Exodus 15:21, Psalm 118:1)

A prayer of thanksgiving is a prayer we offer to God by thanking Him for all the good things he has done in our lives.

We can repent in the prayer of thanksgiving to God:

- (i) When the wedding is successful.



The couples pray thanking God during wedding sessions

(ii) After getting a great harvest.



A family is thanking God because of the great harvest they got

(iii) The time when someone gets healed from sickness.



A woman thanking God because she was healed from Malaria

Say the following prayer in your heart silently:

An example of the prayer of thanksgiving to God

*Our everlasting father, I thank you because of your blessings.
I thank you for the knowledge you have given me
I thank you because you guide my life.
I thank you for enabling me to pass my exams
Your name be praised now and forever more.
Amen!*

Exodus 15:21. Miriam the prophetess, Aaron's sister, led the Israelites to thank God. She did it after crossing the Red Sea because God had protected them from the Egyptians.



The Israelites are praising and thanking God after crossing the Red sea

Activity 2.3

1. Lead a prayer for thanking God at school and in the group of many people.
2. Mention some of the opportunities that you thank God for that He gave people.

e) A prayer for praying for others (Romans 8: 26-27, 34: , Colossians 4: 2-3, Romans 15: 30)

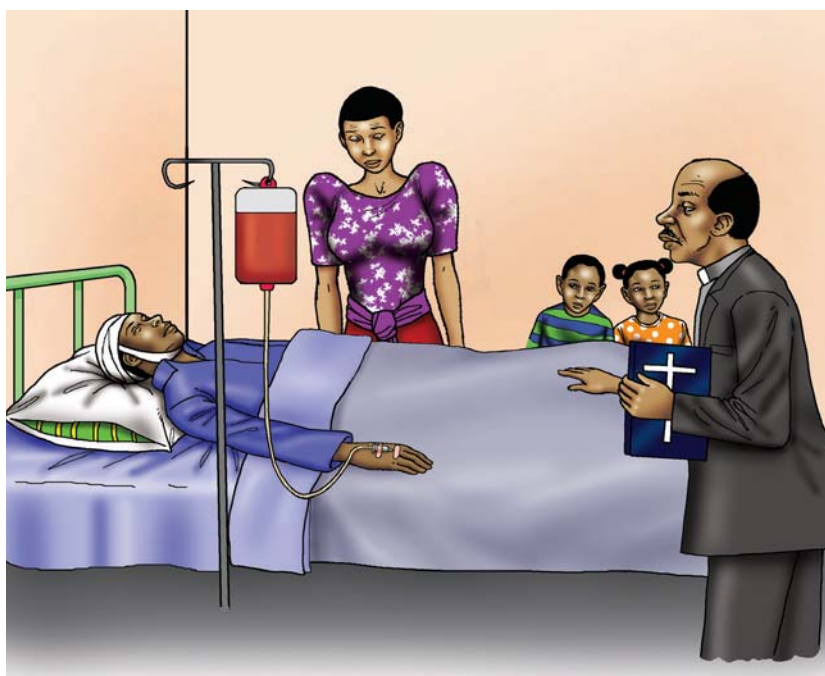
A prayer for others is when you pray specifically for them. Do you always remember to pray for others?

Examples of people that need to be prayed for:

- i) Sick people / the sick
- ii) The orphans
- iii) The widows
- iv) The poor people
- v) The refugees
- vi) The elderly
- vii) The street children



The old people/ elderly need our prayers



A pastor is praying for the sick

Say this prayer with a peaceful heart:

An example of a prayer to pray for others

*Our God the creator of heaven and earth
I pray for my friend that is sick
Heal her /him and give her strength
Lay your healing hands upon her,
I have prayed believing in the name of Jesus Christ
Amen!*



In groups do practice of a prayer of praying for others.

(f) A prayer before work (Philippians 4: 13, Luke 1:37)

People work in different places, they work in different ways. It is God that gives us strength to work.

The reasons we pray before working

We need to dedicate our daily different activities to God, because there is nothing difficult for Him.

All workers need to pray before working; God protects us whenever we pray.



People pray before beginning work

An example of a prayer made before working

Say the following prayer in your heart.

*Our father in heaven we thank you for protecting us this night
And for we have managed to wake up in peace this day, help us and
give us strength and we work well today.
Protect us from all kinds of evil at work
Guide us in everything
We have prayed believing in the name of Jesus Christ.
Amen!*

It is important for people to pray before starting to work.

Look at the following pictures.

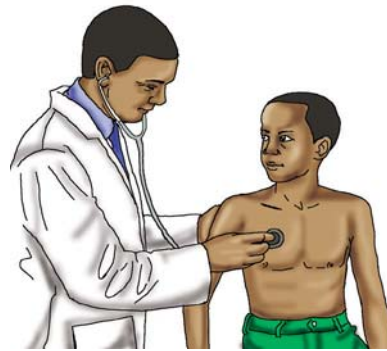
What are people and say what they are doing?



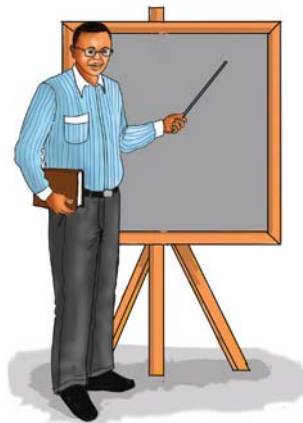
It is good for a farmer to pray before starting to dig



It is good to pray before starting to drive on a journey



It is good for a doctor to pray before treating the sick people.



Before the teacher begins teaching, it is good he prays first



It is good to pray before you begin your work for security services



1. Form groups and discuss the reasons why it is good to pray before beginning work.
2. With the use of examples, say the prayer recited before work.

The time of praying and its appropriate prayers. (Ephesians 6:18, 1 Thessalonians 5:17, Luke 18:1-5, 1 Timothy 2:8).

When do you pray?

We are supposed to pray every time.

In 1 Timothy 2:8 the Bible teaches us to pray without anger or quarreling. Read the parables below. Do you remember what we said about the parables? In what we saw before, we learnt that parables are the stories Jesus used while He was teaching His disciples.

g) The parable of widow and the Judge (Luke 18:1-5)

There was a widow, her enemies wanted to take her possessions and she told the Judge. The judge did not listen to her, that widow did not give up on asking the judge. The judge made a decision to help her. Every time we pray without stopping our prayers are answered.



The widow kneeling before the judge begging for help

Activity 2.4

1. What is the right time to pray?
2. Share with others the time you pray when at home.
3. Using examples, mention how God answers us whenever we pray.

(h) The appropriate prayers (1 John 5: 14-15, John 14:13-14, Philipians 4: 6-7)



A child is praying before eating



1. In the groups of 4 , recite some prayers
2. Close your eyes and recite a prayer of your choice
3. Pray for your school and friends
4. Pray for your parents.

Activity 2.5

1. Why do we pray to God?
2. How do you think we should pray for situations in our lives?
3. Why does God take time to answer some of the prayers?

End Unit Assessment

1. What other name of God?
2. Jesus taught Prayer to His disciples.
3. What did Jesus do before He was arrested in Gethsemane?
4. The people who followed Jesus was called
5. Before Jesus fed the 5000 people, Jesus Food.
6. What did Jesus and His disciples do in Jerusalem before Jesus was caught?.
7. Miriam led the Israelites in after crossing the Red Sea.
8. How do we call the prayer that we make for others?
9. The time we pray to God we need.....
10. What is the right time to pray?
11. When our parents or friends give us time we should say that.....
12. What are we supposed to do for people that need help?

13. Write two words of honoring God in the time of prayer
 - a).....
 - b).....
14. What should we do incase God does not answer our prayers?
15. Give two reasons why we should pray to God before working.

3.1. The stories in the Bible for those that obeyed God

Heroes are people honored because of their actions that are outstanding.

Being humble means doing what you were told to do. The Bible has stories that talk about many people that humbled themselves before God.

They served God until they died because of Him.

3.1.1. Obeying God by Abel the righteous (Genesis 4:1-16)

Habimana and Kaliza are friends. They help their parents with work at home. They are humble children. Why do Habimana and Kaliza become humble? Being humble is doing what you are told to do and you do them well.



Habimana and Kaliza are cleaning the compound at home

3.1.2. Do you remember the story of Cain and Abel?

It is found in the book of Genesis 4:1-16. Cain and Abel were sons of Adam and Eve. Cain was a farmer and he planted crops to eat. What are some of the crops that farmers plant that are eaten? Cain offered a sacrifice with a bad heart and God refused it. Abel was a shepherd; a shepherd is someone that looks after animals. Abel was looking after sheep and goats.



Abel is taking care of sheep

Abel humbled himself, he got the first-born of the lamb, slaughtered it after he offered it to God. God was pleased with his offering.

What reason do you think made God refuse the offering of Cain?

God punished Cain because of not honoring Him.

What will happen to people who are disobedient/ do not honor God?

1. They will be punished.
2. God will be angry with them.
3. They will feel pain.
4. They will face hardships.



Abel offered a lamb to God



Cain killed Abel because of jealousy

The lessons we learn from the story of Abel

- i) God rewards those who obey and believe Him
- ii) We need to offer good things to God
- iii) God accepts our offering when we offer them with a pure heart
- iv) God punishes those that disrespect Him
- v) God punishes those people that kill others.

3.1.3. The reward of Enoch (Genesis 5:21:24)



Read the story below and answer the questions that follow.

Mahoro and her friends went to school. They came across a blind man. Mahoro helped him because it was hard to cross the road. When they reached the school, his friends narrated the story to the teacher. The teacher rewarded him with a Bible.

- i) What was Mahoro rewarded?
- ii) Why did Mahoro help the blind man to cross the road?



Mahoro helping a blind man to cross the road

In Genesis 5: 21: 24 we saw the story of a man called Enoch.



Enoch was taken to heaven

He honored God. God rewarded him.

What did Enoch do so that he becomes a friend of God?

- i) He was humble.
- ii) He was trustworthy.
- iii) He had faith.
- iv) He honored God.
- v) He was prayerful.

The lessons we learn from the story of Enoch

- i) When we do what God wants He becomes happy and rewards us.
- ii) We should become friends of God by honoring Him and also praising Him.
- iii) For us to become friends of God, we need to avoid sin and be trustworthy like Enoch.

Activity 3.1

1. Form groups, and mention the good things that Enoch did that made God to reward Him.
2. Check among your friends the things that made your friendship fail.
3. Read in the Bible: Genesis 5: 21-24
4. Discuss the good personality that we saw in the story of Enoch. Do you also honor God and try to work for Him?

3.1.4. The reward of Noah (Genesis 6:9-22)

Observe the picture below. What do you see?



Noah's Ark

In Genesis 6:9-22, we read about the story of Noah.

Noah is the only person who did good /righteous things in his time.

What do you think is the reason why God chose Noah

What reward did God give to Noah?

The good behavior at home	The good behavior at school	The good behavior in other place (being cooperative)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respecting parents• Respecting yourself• Being trustworthy• Working together working hard• Being humble	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respecting teachers• Respecting other pupils• Being trustworthy• Working hard• Working together	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respecting leaders• Respecting others• Working together• Taking care of work materials



1. Which behavior that make God happy?
2. How can you show your friends who disrespect others that it's good to be humble.
3. Mention the good behavior of Noah that made God choose him among others.

The actions of mercy and love by Jesus

Look at the following pictures and say what you see in the pictures.



People are taking care of a sick person



Poor children being given food

Jesus taught us how we can take care of the people that need help.

The following are some of the people that need love and care:

- i) Sick people
- ii) Lame people
- iii) Traumatized people
- iv) Blind people
- v) Hungry people
- vi) HIV/AIDS victims
- vii) Those affected by floods
- viii) Deaf people
- ix) The Refugees



Mention any three ways of helping the needy people.

3.1.5. The miracle at the wedding of Cana (John 2:1-10)

Have you ever attended a wedding? Mention some activities done during a wedding?

In John 2:1-10, we see that Jesus and His mother Mary together with all the disciples were invited to the wedding at Cana, the wine got finished when the wedding was still going on. Jesus got water and changed into wine better than the first wine. It became the first miracle Jesus performed.



Jesus turned water into wine

Activity 3.2

1. Play a game showing the miracle Jesus performed in the wedding at Cana.
2. Look at your friend who is sad and share what can bring happiness and joy in your life.
3. How did Jesus show mercy and love by basing to the people.

3.1.6. Jesus fed more than 5000 people on bread and fish (John 6: 1-15)

The hungry are people without food. Whenever you lack food for a long period, your body becomes weak and you can easily die. Have you ever lacked food at home? How would you feel in case you lack food?

Look at the picture below.

What do you see in the picture?



Jesus feeds more than 5000 people

John 6:1-15 we find the story of Jesus feeding many people.

There was a young boy that had 5 loaves of bread and two fish. Jesus took them and gave thanks to God. The food increased and later people became more than 5000, they ate and got satisfied, there were leftovers that could fill the 12 baskets.

The lessons we learn from this miracle performed:

- i) God is happy whenever we love and care for people who are in need.
- ii) Jesus Christ loves us.

Activity 3.3

1. Play a game showing Jesus feeding 5000 people on 5 loaves of bread and two fish.
2. Like learners, the teacher will prepare how you can share what you have with others.

3.1.7. Jesus healed the sick

In the Bible, there are many examples of miracles that Jesus performed.

(a) Jesus heals Peter's mother in law (Matthew 8: 14-17)

Have you ever fallen sick? How did your parents take care of you? In the gospel of Matthew 8: 14-17, we saw Peter's mother was sick of a fever. Jesus went to see her and He touched her hand, the fever left her and later she got up.

Why should we take care of the sick people?



Jesus heals Peter's mother in law

(b) Jesus heals the man with Leprosy (Luke 5:12-16)

A leper is a person suffering with many wounds on the body (Leprosy).

They can easily spread and the one suffering from it can smell.

Why do you think Leprosy is a deadly disease?

In the gospel of Luke 5:12-16, Jesus healed the leper by touching him.

What did Jesus do to heal a man from leprosy?

The sick people need a person to take care for them and show them love.



Jesus heals the Leper



Play a game showing Jesus healing the sick.

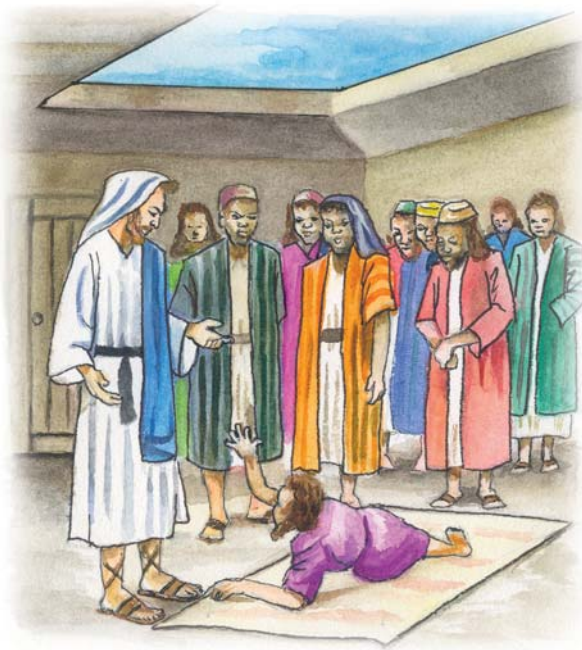
(c) Jesus heals a boy with an evil spirit (Mark 9: 14: 29)

Have you ever seen a person suffering from epilepsy?

How did they behave?

In the gospel of Mark 9:14-29, we see a story of a young boy with evil spirits.

Jesus healed that boy because He is able to heal diseases which are worse than evil spirits.



Jesus commands the evil spirits to come out of the young boy

Why do you think we should take care of the people suffering from epilepsy?



Play a game about Jesus healing the child suffering from epilepsy/evil spirits.

The lessons we get from the acts of love of Jesus are:

- i) Jesus heals the sick, he feeds the hungry, and he forgives the sinners, and gives back life to people and heals all diseases.
- ii) Jesus loves all people and He is ready to help us all the time.
- iii) We should always be ready to help others and take care of them like the way Jesus did.

End Unit Assessment

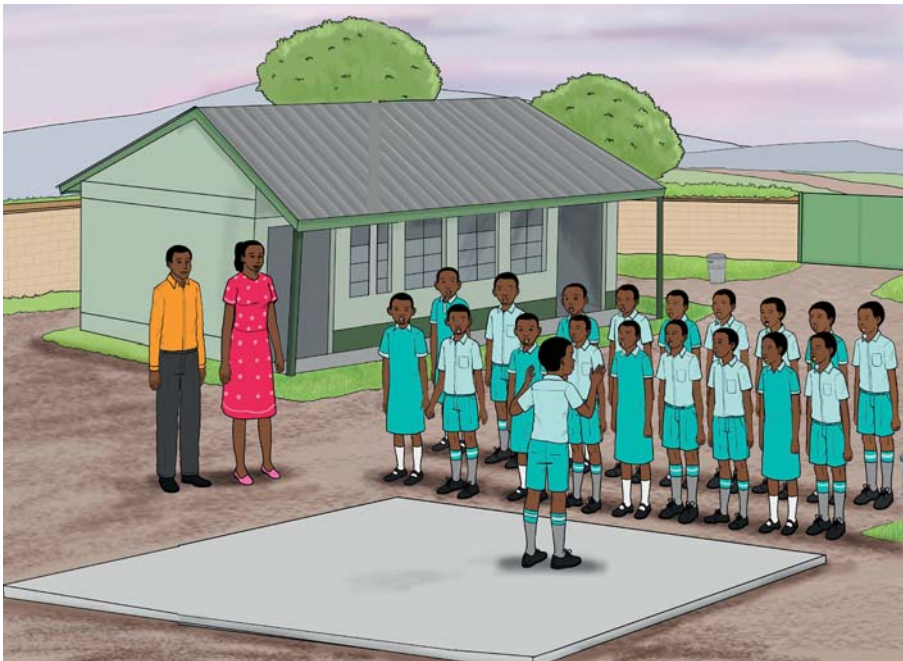
1. Mention the names of the sons of Adam and Eve.
2. What did Cain do?
3. What did Abel do?
4. Why did God reject /refuse the offering of Cain?
5. Why did God accept the offering of Abel?
6. Give two examples of good behaviors.
7. killed Abel.
8. Mention one person that was a friend of God.
9. What reward did God give to Enoch?
10. Who built the ark (big boat)?
11. What did God use to destroy all living things and beings on earth?
12. Mention the place where Jesus changed water into wine.
13. What did Jesus use to feed more than 5000 people?
14. Show two examples of actions/works of love that Jesus did.
15. Mention two ways of how we can show love to others.
16. What can we do so as to become friends of God?

4.1. Definition of peace (Romans 12:18, Matthew 5:9, Hebrews 12:14)



Have you ever seen a person fighting with another?

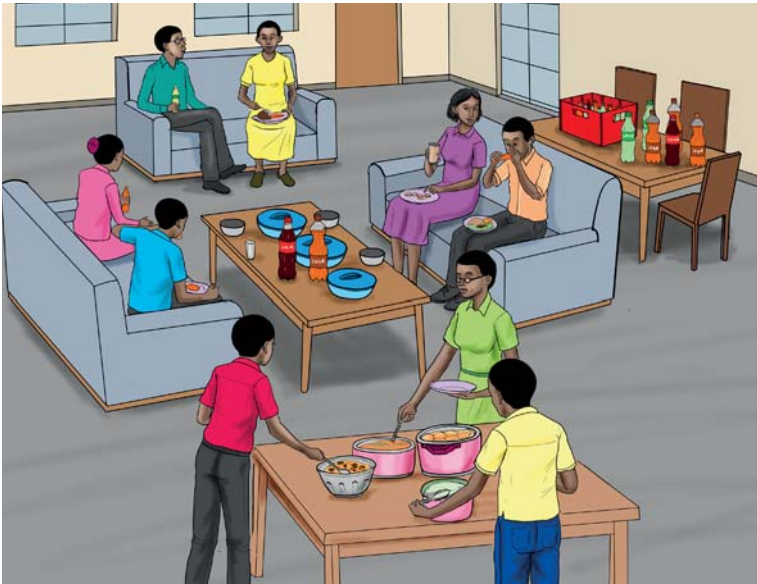
We should love our country and all the people. The national anthem of our country enables us to be united and live in peace. We sing the national anthem showing honor and love for our country.



Pupils singing the national anthem at school



A pupil greeting an old person showing that there is peace



People are sharing food and drinks

Romans 12:18 teaches us to be in peace with all the people. In the gospel of Matthew 5:9, Jesus taught His disciples that blessed are those who give peace because they will be called children of God. In Hebrews 12:14 teaches us that we are supposed to live in peace with all the people.

Look at the following pictures and try to understand them.



Two children are fighting and one is trying to stop them

Children are playing football. The parents are watching them. It shows that there is peace.



Children are playing football as their parents watch them

Activity 4.1

1. In your words explain the word peace?
2. Mention and explain 4 activities that do not enhance peace.

4.1.1. The importance of having Peace



The people are praying in church because there is peace

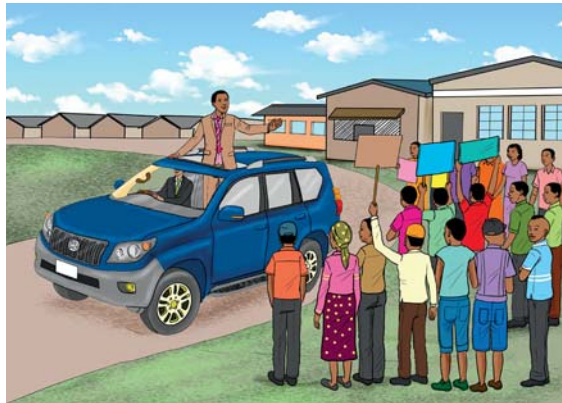
How can we show peace in our country?



Respecting roads rules shows that there is peace in the country

Peace in the heart (inner peace) of a person is seen in many ways

Whenever there is peace in the heart (inner heart) people fellowship together.



People fellowshiping together because of peace

Psalms 34:4 says that in the time of praying to God, He saves us from fear and places our lives in peace.

Isaiah 9:6 teaches us that Jesus is the Prince of Peace.

James 3:17 teaches us the wisdom comes from God which is of peace –loving and sincere.

Philippians 4:7 teaches us that the peace of God is beyond human understanding.

The pictures below show that people have peace.

Parents are giving a gift to their child. This shows love and peace in the family.



Parents are giving a gift to their child

Greeting each other shows that there is peace among people.



People greeting each other

Activity 4.2

1. Show the signs of the people that have peace at home and at school

4.2. What makes people lack peace? (Exodus 23:1-2, Luke 3:14)

We feel good and happy when we have peace. Whenever there is no peace in the family, the members feel pain.

Things that make people to lack peace

- i) War
- ii) Hatred
- iii) Abusing others/bad words
- iv) Not respecting others
- v) Lying
- vi) Not respecting the leaders.

The following pictures show where there is no peace.



Violence



Children are breaking windows of their neighbours



Fighting

The signs of lack of peace

- i) Crying
- ii) Fighting
- iii) Lack of appetite
- iv) Being

Exodus 23:1-2 teaches us to not to say wrong things against others. Luke 3: 14 teaches us not to tell lie to others.

The police officer is in charge of keeping security and peace in the community.
The police officer has arrested the thief.



The police officer has arrested the thief

The two children are fighting. The teacher is stopping them.



The teacher is stopping children who are fighting



Play a game showing two families, one has peace and another has no peace.

4.3. Songs of peace (Revelations 21:4, John 14, 27, Luke 24,36)

We sing different songs in different seasons. We sing songs of peace whenever we are happy.

The time we sing the songs of peace

Every time people have freedom, they sing about peace.

Look at these photos carefully.



Students are playing because they have peace



The young girls are skipping the rope because they have peace



People are doing community work

The songs give us happiness and peace. Whenever a person loves another, there is peace found.

Indirimbo y'amahoro

Sing this song of peace that follows.

PEACE

Peace, Peace
Peace is good
Brothers

We should love it
We be glad of it
Because God
Does not stop
to remind us

Revelations 21:4 teaches us that God will clean all our tears and protect us from pain.

Gospel of John 14:27 teaches us that Jesus left us with peace.

Gospel of Luke 24:36 shows that Jesus appeared to His disciples after resurrection, then He told them that: *“Peace be with you.”*



Children are singing a song of loving the country



Children are singing a song of peace



The children are singing/dancing the song of peace



1. Who can sing for us the song about peace?
2. Let us sing “*there is no other friend like Jesus*” together.

4.4. The games about peace

Do you love playing? What kind of games do you play?

We can play games that enable everyone to be happy. We are not supposed to play bad games. It can hurt us. We should learn to do the games that enable us to build peace.



The way the children are playing shows that there is peace

4.5. The games that show the unity and peace (Philippians 2:2, Romans 12:4-5, John 15:12, Genesis 6:9-22, 7:1-4)

Unity means working together with same good goal.

Philippians 2:2, teaches us to have love and be united and think the same way.

Romans 12:4 teach us about the body. We should work together every time we have the same goal.

The gospel of John 15:12 teaches us how Jesus taught His disciples that to love each other like the way He loved them. Do you love others?

Read this conversation

Gasore: Good morning friends. How are you

Ntwari: We are fine

Keza: We are somehow okay.

Ntwari: Why are you somehow fine Keza, are you sick?

Keza: No I dreamt about bad things

Gasore: Oh! What did you dream?

Keza: I dreamt seeing daddy again yet he died 5 years ago.

Gasore: Have peace. God will comfort your heart.
Be courageous and strong.

Ntwari: Be strong and be brave. Its time lets go to class.

Activity 4.3

1. Act what is in the conversation.
2. Let one pupil closes his/her eyes and pretends to fall down and other three carry him, showing that they are helping him.

End Unit Assessment

1. When do we sing the national anthem?
2. When do we sing a song of peace?
3. Whenever we build peace, God..... like His children
4. Mention three activities that show peace in the country
5. What bad action take place/ happened in Rwanda in 1994
6. Mention three things that show there is lack of peace
7. Working together is
8. What did Noah build?
9. What can you do when you see people fighting?
10. When we follow the teachings of Jesus, the greatest commandment is..... altogether.

Islamic Religious Studies

1.1. The 5 Pillars of Islam

a) Shahada: Belief in one God and his prophet Muhammad

Activity 1.1

1. According to you, who is God?
2. Basing on the experience how many gods do people believe in?

Shahada is believing that there is no other God to be praised apart from Allah. And Muhammad is his prophet. No other gods should be worshipped except Allah.

b) Pray five times a day (Swalat)

Swalat are Muslim prayers. Muslims pray five times a day. They pray in the Mosque.

c) Zakat

Zakat is one of the offering given once in a year which is according to the Islamic principles. It is offered so as to help poor or needy people. Have you ever helped a poor person?

d) Ramadhan/Fasting

Saum/Ramadan is known as fasting. Muslims fast in the month of Ramadhan. Ramadhan lasts 30 days. It is a period of prayer, reflection and community.

e) Hajj

Hajj is a Holy journey / pilgrimage. It is a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is done in the last month of the year. The Mecca is a holy place for Muslim. All Muslims are supposed to make that journey whenever they have the ability.

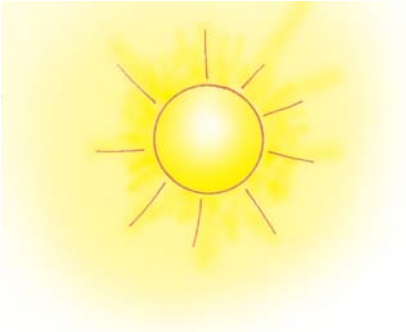
1.2. God is the creator of heaven and earth and all creation (creator)



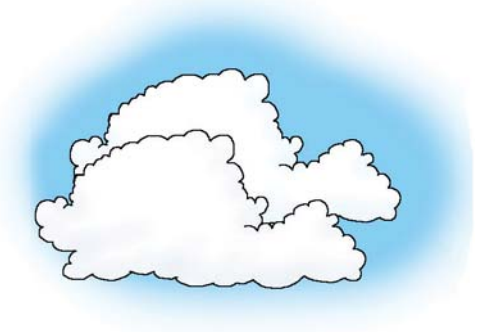
Do you know who created the world? Ask your friend to tell you where God is?

Allah means God. He is the creator of all creation. Allah (the Almighty Allah) is the creator of the world we all live in. And He created all that is on the earth and all the sky.

Look at the following pictures.



The sun



Clouds



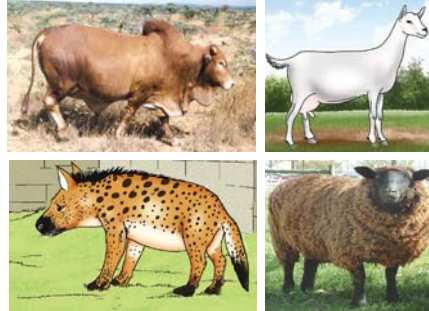
Mountains



River



Forest



Animals



A man



A blind woman

The reasons why God created man

- a) God created man because of one important reason for praising Him only.
- b) Another reason that made God create us was that we take care of the environment. The environment including the animals, trees, flowers, forests, rivers and lakes.



Reading the Qur'an is one way of praising God



People take care of the environment by planting trees

The reasons why God created spirits

Spirits are things we cannot see but we can hear them.

There are bad spirits and good spirits.

All God created all those spirits by God so that they can praise Him.

1.3. The prophets of God and what characterized them in their lives



Mention the names of the prophets you know

What is the role of the prophets in the community?

The first prophet of Allah (the Almighty Allah) was Adam. (I.I).

The following are some of the prophets of Allah (the Almighty Allah).

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Adam | 6. Yusuf |
| 2. Suleiman | 7. Muhammadi |
| 3. Daud | 8. Yunus |
| 4. Ibrahim | 9. Isa |
| 5. Musa | 10. Idrissa |

1.4. Characteristics of prophets

Do you think your friends behave well?

Do their character match with the behavior? We should behave well always? Mention one of the good behaviors that you see in your friends.

The characteristics of the prophets of Allah include:

- 1) They are all men
- 2) They did not commit any sin(they were righteous)
- 3) They did not disobey Allah (S.W)
- 4) They respected God
- 5) They were heroes and well wishers
- 6) They were patient in life
- 7) They were knowledgeable
- 8) They worked without reward
- 9) They were wise and they obedient
- 10) They were trustworthy

1.5. The teachings of the prophets of God

All the prophets came with the same message. Praising only one God (monotheism).

All the prophets taught the good message of going to paradise and the bad message of going to hell with eternal fire.

The teaching of Muhammad the prophet of God (May God give him peace and blessings)

Muhammad (May God give him peace and blessings) taught that God is only one (Monotheism).

- a) He taught about humility and betraying
- b) He taught that Muslims should respect prayer time even other activities of praying to God.
- c) He taught that Muslims have to be good and behave well
- d) He taught about how horrible fire is eternal and good things in paradise.
- e) He taught about being patient in life and also being patient with others.

1.6. The uniqueness of Allah in praying to Him and problem of serving him and things at the same time (two masters)

This is called Shirki.

The benefits of praising Allah

- a) He loves us
- b) He will take us to heaven
- c) He will not put us in the eternal fire
- d) He shows us mercy
- e) He gives us blessings

The consequences of not praising Allah

- a) He becomes angry with us and not pleased
- b) He will put us in eternal fire /hell
- c) He will not give us blessings
- d) We shall not have his mercy

What do some people pray to?

- a) Some people pray to mountains
- b) Some people pray to calves and they even model them
- c) Some people also pray to animals like snakes or cows
- d) Some pray to the sun, moon and stars



People praying to an idol



People praying to the moon

Activity 1.1

1. Discuss on the creation of Allah and after show to others what you have seen.
2. Draw a cow, sun and also objects some people pray to.

End Unit Assessment

1. How many gods do Muslims pray to?
2. Mention at least three names that are called Allah (s.w)
3.will take us to heaven, lets praise him.
4. The messengers of Allah (S.W) are known as
5. The 2nd pillar of Islam is

2.1. The vowels and consonants of Arabic

Show the different ways you can say it. The Holy Qur'an was written in Arabic. In order to know how to read the Qur'an, you should know the Arabic language. In order to know Arabic, you should know first the vowels, consonants and the order of letter that are composed of Arabic. Arabic is read and written from the right to the left side.



Discuss on the reasons why we should know Arabic.

Read the letters of Arabic that follow:

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا	
h	j	th	t	b	9	
ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
sh	s	z	r	dh	d	kh
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص
f	gh	ai	dhw	tw	dhw	sw
ه	و	ن	م	ل	ك	ق
h	w	n	m	l	k	q
				ي	ى	ة
				y	a	la

The vowels of Arabic

What are vowels? First, read them silently and later read them loudly in class. Ask some of your friends the letters of Arabic that they could know. There are three important vowels in the Arabic language.

These are taught in line with comparing with many consonants.

Activity 2.1

Copy and write vowels by writing them in your exercise book.

Inyajwi n'inyuguti (fat-ha)

حَ

ha

جَ

ja

ثَ

tha

تَ

ta



Write the letters that are *fat-ha* in your exercise book.

The vowels which are different from letters (Kasrah)

شِ

shi

سِ

si

زِ

zi

رِ

ri



Write the letters that are *Kasra* in your exercise book.

The vowels and letters (Dhwamah)

غُ

Ghu

عُ

u

ظُ

dhwu

ظُ

dhwu



Write (*dhwammah*) letters in your exercise book.

Examples of words (*fat-ha*)

- 1) Baba **بَاب**
- 2) Mama **مَم**
- 3) Kafara **رَفَاكَ**
- 4) Maradwa **ضَرَمَ**



Following the model given, practice how to write simple words that have *fat-ha*.

Examples of words (*Kasrah*)

- 1) Shida **دِش**
- 2) Sina **نِس**
- 3) Zika **كِر**
- 4) Rida **دِر**
- 5) Dhiki **كِر**



In groups write simple words that have *kasrah*.

Examples of words that have *Dhwammah*

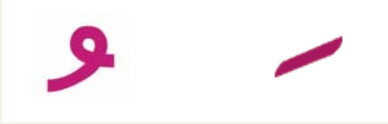
- 1) Shuka **كُش**
- 2) Ghuna **نُغ**
- 3) Luna **نُل**
- 4) Huna **نُه**
- 5) Luka **كُل**



In groups write simple words that have *dhwammah*.

End Unit Assessment

1. How many vowels are in Arabic?
2. Write the names of these vowels that follow:



3. Write the following words in Arabic.
 - (a) Baba
 - (b) Mama
 - (c) Lima
4. Write the following letters in Arabic.



5. The Holy Qur'an is written in _____ language.

3.1. The cleanliness before praying



What do you do before you pray? What do you use in washing hands before you pray? How many times do you bath?

We should maintain our cleanliness every time. We should have body cleanliness every time by washing hands and by bathing often. We should be in a clean place and wear clean clothes.



A man washing a toilet



A woman washing clothes



In groups discuss the benefits of cleanliness.

3.2. Ways of cleaning /easing oneself in the toilet

These are some of the ways Muslims are supposed to follow before they ease themselves (defecating):

- 1) Saying dua, “*Allahuma ini audhaubika minal khubuth wal khabaith.*”
- 2) Entering the toilet with the left foot first.
- 3) Going out of the toilet with the right foot first
- 4) Saying ghufuranaka when going out (it is said three times).

- 5) Being humble the time you are easing yourself (defecating)
- 6) Not taking the Qur'an when going to ease yourself
- 7) Being quiet the time you are easing yourself
- 8) Cleaning after easing yourself (it is called Istinjai)
- 9) Not smearing yourself with urine or even putting it on your clothes
- 10) Not touching your private parts with the left hand
- 11) Not seeing Qiblah when you are in the toilet



*A person entering the toilet
(The left foot entered first)*



*A person coming out of a toilet
(The right foot comes out first)*



In groups discuss the ways of easing/cleaning yourself.

Udhu is cleaning oneself. It is an action of rubbing dirt from oneself. It is action of washing the whole body using clean water. The parts of the body are divided into Sunnat na Faradh.

Faradh means that it is compulsory and sunnat means that it is not compulsory in cleaning them (optional).

Sunnat and its elements in Udhu

There are three elements/parts in Sunnat in Udhu:

- a) Rinsing your mouth



A person washing his mouth

- b) Rinsing in the nose



A person washing his nose

- (c) Washing the ears



A person washing his ears

Faradh and its elements/parts in Udhu

(a) Washing your hands



A person washing his hands

(b) Washing your face



A person washing his face

(c) Washing the head



A person washing his head

(d) Washing the feet



A person washing his feet

Before you pray, we should be sure if where we are going to pray from is clean. One can pray from any place it is fine to pray from the ground.



Mention and discuss the steps of doing *Udhu*.

3.3. The 5 compulsory daily prayers

Who prayed today morning? How do we call that prayer? Tell your friend to pray for you and when she finishes you also pray for her.

There are 5 prayers which every Muslim should make every day.

Those prayers are known as prayers of **Faradh**. Every prayer has its specific sections which are called **Rakaat**. The shortest among others is called **Subh** and it has only two **Rakaat**.

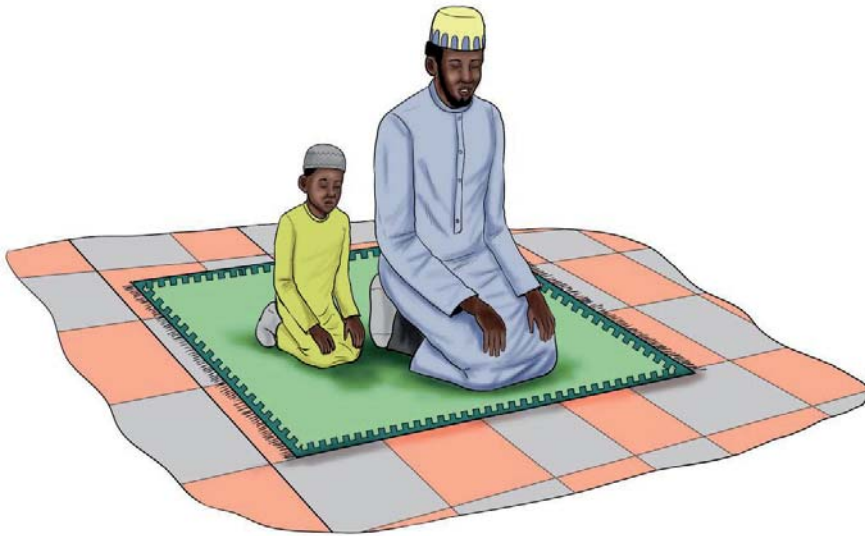
The longest prayer in **Faradh** has **4 Rakaat**. There are 3 prayers that have 4 Rakaats which are: **Dhuhr**, **Asr** and **Isha**.

The following table shows the prayers for *Faradh*, the time it takes and

their specific number of *Rakaat*.

Name of prayer	Number of Rakaat	Time it is done
Subh	2	5:30 am
Dhuhr	4	1:00 pm
Asr	4	4:00 pm
Maghrib	3	6:30 pm
Isha	4	8:00 pm

The total number of Rakaat done in a day is 17.



A Muslim performing a prayer



Mention the time they make prayers for each day.

3.4. The Additional prayers (sunnat)

Ask your friend if she has ever done prayers for Sunnat. The word Sunnat means that it not compulsory / it is optional. It means you can make those prayers or even leave them. There are 2 Sunnat for prayers which can be done either before or after prayers of Faradh.

The prayer of Sunnat which is done before Faradh is called **Qabliyah**.

The prayer of Sunnat which is done after Faradh is called **Baadiyah**.

Each of the Sunnat has two rakaat.



Explain the benefits of prayers of Sunnat.

3.5. The compulsory prayers (Faradha)

Is there anyone who can read for us any of the Iduma? The prayers of Du'a or Idu'ah or Iduwa means the prayers of pleading. Those are words of praising God. You can follow these are steps so that you do prayers of Swalat:

(a) Takbiratul Ihram

Say Allah Akbar (God is great). After saying Takbiratul Ihram, a person responds that Surat Al-Fatiha and also another Surat. Surat Fatiha is a strong pillar for Swalat which means that it must be said whether you like it or not.



A person saying takbiratul Ihram

(b) Rukuu

These are concerned with bending; when you bend you say that:

'Subhana Rabiyl Azhwim' three times. And they mean that "let the great God be exalted."



A person bending in rukuu

(c) It'dal

This is the part of bending of rukuu and raising up. A person says that "Samia llahu liman hamidah" which means that "God listens to a person that praises Him."

(d) Sujud

These are concerned with kneeling where you put the forehead down. Here a person says that "Subhana Rabiyl A'ala" which means that "all praises are for God who is in heaven above."



A person doing Sujud

A person repeats this the second time and after sits *rakaat*.

(e) **Atahiyyat**

This is the part where you sit in the middle of both *rakaats*.



A person doing Atahiyyat

(f) **Taslim**

This one also known as *Salaam* which means *asalaam aleykum* and after you turn the eyes to the right and later to the left. *Taslim* means the end of the prayers.



A person is doing Taslim



1. In the groups do a role play on Salat.
2. Do salat, and pray.

3.6. Prayers (Iduwa) that are used in praising God in Iswala and after that (Adh'kar)

These are some of the duas said after Salaat (prayers):

- i) Astaghfirullah (I ask for your forgiveness God). They are said three times.
- ii) Allahuma antassalaam waminka ssalaam Tabaarakta yaa Dhal'jalaali wal'ikram .These mean that: *“Oh God you are peace, and peace comes from him, you are Holy and it is you who is Holy.”*

Activity 3.1

In groups discuss about dua and memorize it.

End Unit Assessment

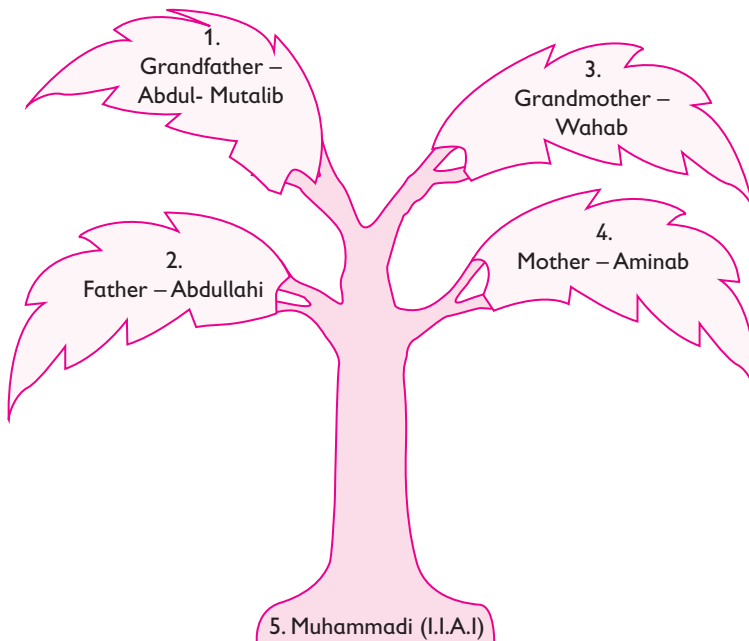
1. List the 5 prayers that are mandatory /compulsory in Islam.
2. Show the two parts of Faradh that are said after Udh.
3. Which prayer of faradh is done in the afternoon?
4. Allahu Akbar means that.....
5. Takbiratul Ihram means

4.1. The ancestry / origin of messenger of God Muhammad

Mention some of the messengers of God that we learnt in the first unit. Tell your friend to mention the three messengers that he/she remembers.

The messenger Muhammad (May God give Him peace and blessings) was the last messenger among other messengers of Allah (S.W) to be sent on earth. He was born in Mecca in the year of 570 AD. The messenger Muhammad (May God give him peace and blessings) was born on Monday 12th Rabiul- Awwal.

This is the tree that shows the family of the messenger of God Muhammad



All his names are **Muhammadi Bin Abdullah Ibn Abdul Mutalib.**

Activity 4.1

Discuss about the family of messenger of God Muhammad (May God give him peace and blessings).

4.2. The brief history of the life of Muhammad

The messenger Muhammad was born in Mecca in the family of Quraysh. The father Abdulilahi died in Madina before Muhammad was born. The mother Amina died when Muhamadi was 6 years old.



The dead body of Abdullahi

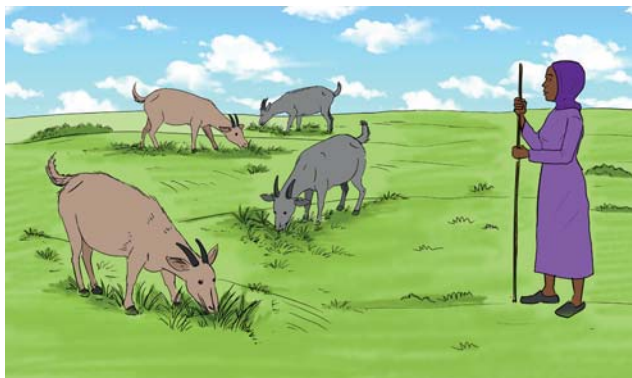


Discuss/talk about the story of the parents of the messenger Muhammad.

Muhammad was taken care of by another mother called Halima Sadiya a daughter of Abi Ohuayb. She also breast fed him.

Halima got many blessings because she stayed with Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessings).

Her goats could produce a lot of milk more than her neighbor's goats.



The domestic animals of Halima were fat

When Muhammad was 6 years old, Amina took him (May God give you peace and blessings) to Madina to visit the tomb of His father. On their way back, Amina got sick and died. She died in the place called Abwa. Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessings) was taken by Ummu Ayman to the grandfather Abdul-Mutalib.

When he was 12 years old, Muhammad escorted his Uncle Abu Talib to Sham in Syria for business. After that he was given a job by a widow called Khadijah the daughter of Khuwaylid where he helped her in her business.

Khadijah fell in love with Muhammad. She asked Abu Talib to allow her to get married to Muhammad. Abu Talib told Muhammad and they prepared the wedding and it was successful. Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessings) married Khadija when he was 25 years. Khadijah had 40 years.

His sons were Qasim, Ibrahim and Abdullahi. His daughters were Ruqaya, Zainab, Umu-Kulthum and Fatma.

One day when he was in a cave, angel Gabriel came to him. He did not know how to read. The angel shocked him very much and after he started reading.

Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessings) started accepting to be a messenger of Allah (S.W).

Activity 4.2

Discuss/talk about the meeting of Gabriel and the messenger of God Muhammad (I.A.U).

4.3. The moral values that characterized the messenger of God Muhammad



What do you think are values do you think characterized prophet Muhammad?

The following are the values that characterized Prophet Muhammad.

- 1) He was very trustworthy
- 2) He was honest and they named him Al-Ameen given by Quraysh

- 3) He was compassionate
- 4) He was respectful and he listened to people
- 5) He was humble and respected others
- 6) He was intelligent /wise
- 7) He was trustworthy and he was a believer
- 8) He loved children, the poor and orphans
- 9) He was a patient person

Activity 4.3

Discuss/talk about the good behavior and character that Muhammad the messenger of God showed/ portrayed.

End Unit Assessment

1. How many children did the messenger of God Muhammad have?
2. Mention the good character and the behavior of the messenger of God.
3. What are all the names of the messenger of God (May God give you peace and blessings)?
4. The messenger Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessings) was born:
 - i) The day.....
 - ii) The month
 - iii) The date.....
 - iv) The year.....

5.1. Loving God and loving your neighbor as you love yourself

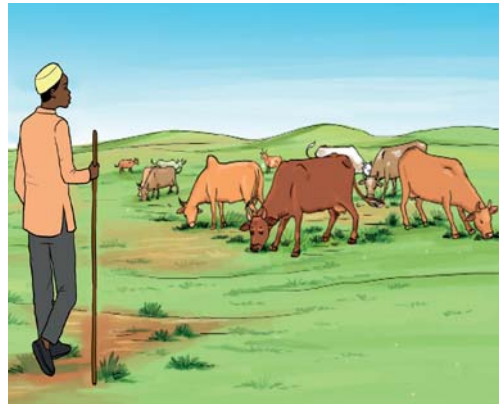
Do you love yourself? Do you love your neighbors?

Write down some of the things that you might have done for your friends showing that you really love them.

We should avoid worshipping other things but only pray to God.



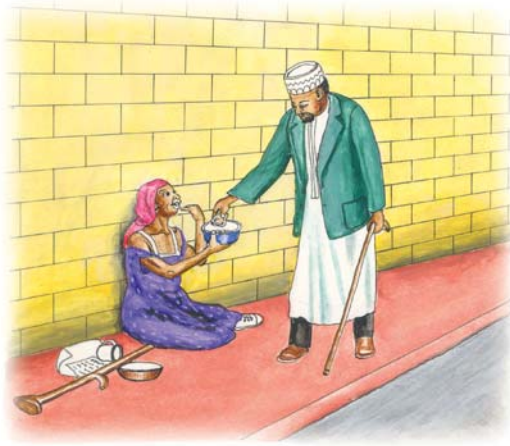
A person is reading a Qur'an



A person is taking care of the animals

5.1.1. The actions that show that we love Allah (S.W)

- a) Praying
- b) Fasting
- c) Giving Zakat
- d) Helping the poor
- e) Praying for the orphans
- f) Reading the Qur'an
- g) Spending enough time in the mosque



Helping the poor

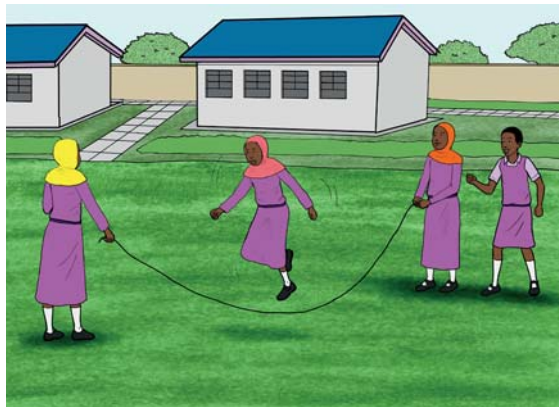
5.1.2. Different ways of showing love to your neighbors/friends

- a) Not quarrelling with them
- b) Doing for them good things
- c) Spending time with them

Like children, we should love our friends and our neighbors. Have you ever given a gift to your friends? Mention some of those gifts that you have ever given your friends lately. How did they feel?



Comforting friends



Children playing together show love

Activity 5.1

Come up with actions of love that you did for your friends and also Allah.

5.2. The Behavior in the different situations



Discuss behaviours that children should behave while speaking, eating, sleeping, and studying.

5.2.1. The ways of eating

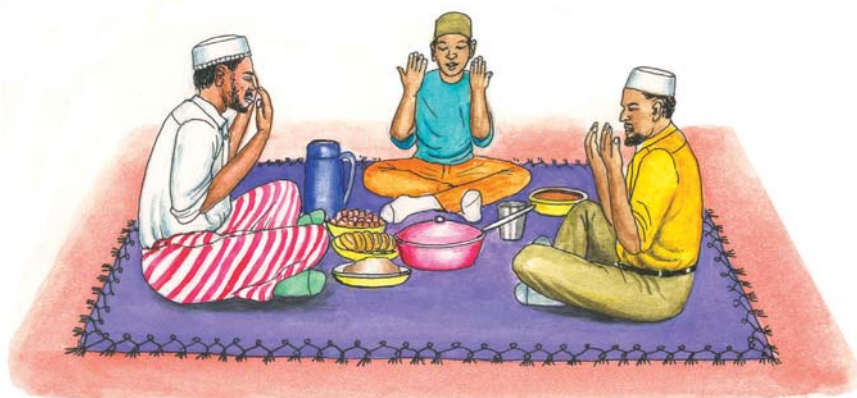
Activity 5.1

Draw your family relationship tree and hang it on the wall of your classroom.

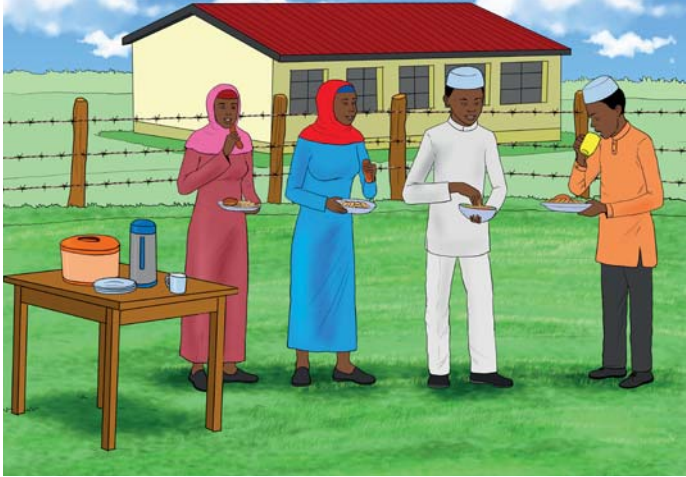
Who can show us how they take tea and bread? We should behave well before eating, when eating and after eating.

The ways of eating in a good manner includes:

- a) Say Bismillahi before starting to eat
- b) Just eat the food that is before you
- c) It is not good to speak with food in the mouth
- d) It is not good to eat while standing
- e) It is not good to fill the plate with food
- f) Say Alhamdulillah after eating
- g) Use the right hand to eat
- h) It is not good to eat with both hands



The Muslims say bismillah before eating



To eat while standing is prohibited among Muslims

5.2.2. The ways of drinking

Put little water in the glass or in the cup. Drink it the way you always drink. Muslims have the way they drink water. When we are drinking, this is the way we are supposed to do it.

- a) When we are drinking, a Muslim rests three times.
- b) We are supposed to say the name of Allah (S.V) before we start to drink and also praise His name when we finish.
- c) It is allowed to drink while standing but it is better if we drank while seated



A person drinking water while seated

5.2.3. The ways of sleeping

Who loves sleeping? How do you sleep?

Check the way Muslims are supposed to behave when they are sleeping:

- a) Say dua before sleeping
- b) You sleep on your right side immediately you get to bed.
- c) A Muslim is supposed to do Udhū before going to sleep.
- d) Using Sunnat, the messenger of God was putting his hand on cheek and said:
“O God in your name I can die and I can live.”



It is also acceptable to sleep while facing up



A person sleeping sideways

5.2.4. The way of waking up

When we wake up, we are supposed to say dua: “*Ash-hadu an-laa ilaha ila llahu wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadi Rasulullah.*”

We are supposed to say these expressions that: **There is no other God that deserves the praises apart from Allah. (S.W) and Muhammad is the true messenger of God.**

This dua: “*Al hamudulillah ladhi ahayana baadama wa ilayihi nushuru.*”



A person is saying dua after waking up

5.2.5. The way of going to the toilet

Do you remember the way of easing yourself that we learnt? Now tell me one of ways you remember. Every time we go to ease ourselves, we are supposed to behave in the following ways::

- a) Say dua when you enter the toilet
- b) Don't ease yourself while standing
- c) Enter the toilet with the left foot first
- d) Wash your hands after using the toilet with water and soap
- e) Go out of the toilet with the right foot first
- f) Don't speak while in the toilet
- g) Don't go with any writing about the Qur'an while entering the toilet
- h) Don't touch your private parts with the right hand
- i) Don't urinate on yourself or even urinate on dirt.
- j) Don't look at Qiblah when easing yourself



A person is coming out of the toilet



Mention the different ways of cleaning or easing yourself.

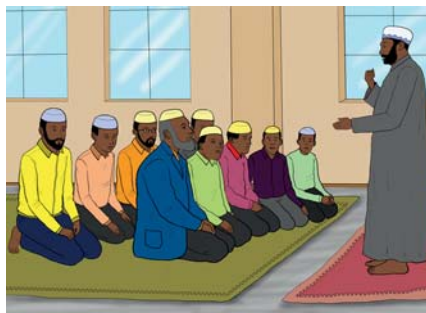
5.2.6. The way of wearing clothes

Do you know clothes?

What is the purpose of clothes?

Moslems are supposed to follow the ways below when we are going to put on clothes:

- a) Men are not supposed to wear clothes that are below their ankles / the clothes that go up to down.
- b) Men are not supposed to wear clothes that are made out of fur or out of gold
- c) A Muslim is supposed to say dua when he is putting on clothes.



The Muslims wear properly when they are in the mosque praying

5.2.7. The ways of travelling/ moving

The messenger of God chose to travel/move on Thursday. He could move early in the morning. It was better to move in the night than during day. In the night the journey could seem shorter.



People walking at night

5.2.8. Respecting elders

Who is an elderly? Tell me the names of the elders you stay with.

We are supposed to respect them enough in the following ways:

- a) We are supposed to listen to the advice they give us
- b) We are supposed to follow their good examples and also become like them.

5.2.9. To have compassion on children

Umuto ni nde ? Ni uwo uruta wese.

- a) We are supposed to help them and lead them
- b) We are to train them good morals

5.2.10. The way of greeting each other

How do you greet others? Do you greet everyone without discriminating?

The Muslim is supposed to greet in the following ways:

- a) The muslim is supposed to greet one by one saying that :”Asalaam aleykum warahmatullahi wabarakatuhu”

- b) The person standing is the one supposed to greet the person seated.
- c) The person is moving up is supposed to be greeted by the one moving down.
- d) The person moving fast is the one supposed to greet the person moving slow
- e) The person that enters the house is one supposed to greet first all the people that he finds in the house.
- f) The men are not supposed to touch in the hands of women apart from their wives only.
- g) The group of few people is the one supposed to greet the group of many people.



The young person is the one that greets first the old person

Activity 5.2

1. Discuss/show the good ways of greeting each other.
2. Pin on the wall a paper written on the moral values of Islam and after read them.
3. Discuss about the good morals of drinking, eating, greeting each other, traveling/moving, and dressing and the benefits of respecting them
4. Greet each other in Islamic in the different ways.

5.2.11. Respecting God through His creation by protecting it, taking care of it and promoting them in their existence



Mention some of the names of animals that are found at home. How do you take care of them?

a) Taking care of what was created by Allah (S.W)

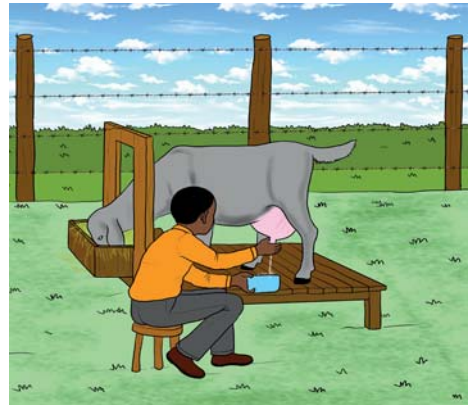
Some of the animals give us skin that we use to make shoes. Others give us milk. Animals are important in our lives. We are supposed to handle them well.

The importance of animals

- i) Animals give us milk.



Kwizera is milking a cow



Gakuru is milking a goat

- ii) Animals give us hair/fur for making clothes.



The hair/fur of sheep

iii) Animals help us to do work.



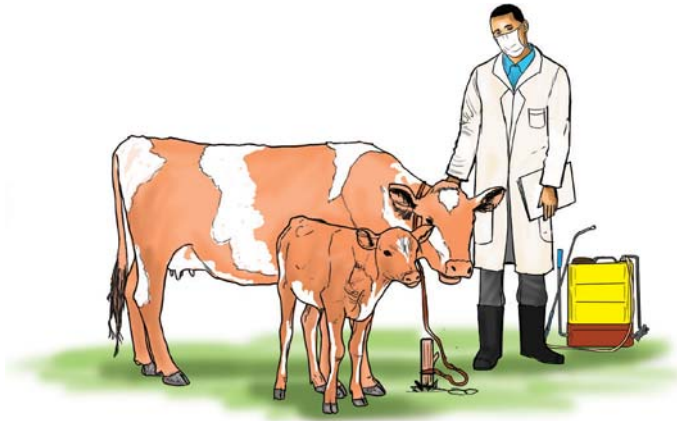
A donkey is carrying the load



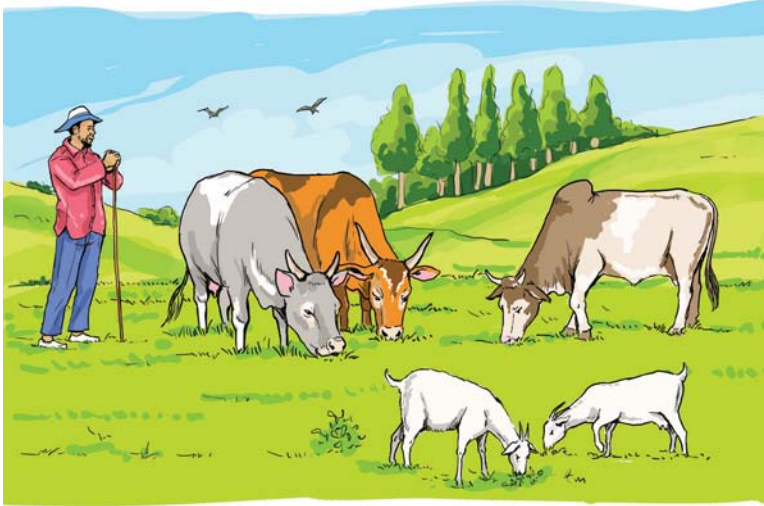
Camels carry people and their luggage during their journeys

The ways of protecting / taking care of the animals:

- i) We are supposed to feed them and also give them water.
- ii) We are supposed to take care of them whenever they are sick
- iii) We are not supposed to beat them anyhow.
- iv) We are supposed to build for it a good resting place.
- v) We are supposed to slaughter them in a good way that is worthy for creatures.



We are supposed to treat our animals whenever they are sick



We are supposed to rear /take care of our animals



Mention the good ways of taking care of the creation of Allah (S.W).

b) Taking care of of the environment

The environment is all things that that surround us. This includes: animals, trees, rivers, valleys, mountains and many other things? Rwanda has many mountains, that is why it is called **the land of a thousand hills**.



Mention the names of some of the trees that are near the school or near your home. When did you last plant a tree? Trees bring us rain and also the air we breathe in.

How to take care of the environment:



Children are cutting grass

We are supposed to remove stagnant water that is near our homes
That stagnant water breeds mosquitoes near our homes.



Nirere is removing the stagnant water that is near the house

We are supposed to sweep at home .Sweeping makes the place look good.



Mugisha is sweeping at home

Activities that destroy the environment

We are supposed to avoid doing activities that destroy the environment. These are the following activities:

- a) Cutting trees anyhow.



People are cutting down trees

- b) Urinating/washing clothes, or throwing rubbish in the rivers.



Kakuze is throwing rubbish in the Kibilira River

c) Throwing left overs of rubbish anywhere.



Tuyishime is picking up rubbish that is thrown everywhere in the class

We are supposed to do good activities for our environment. These show that we respect God. Show some of the activities at home or at school that pollute the air /atmosphere.

Activity 5.3

1. Discuss about the different ways of taking care of the environment.
2. Watch a film about taking care of the environment.

End Unit Assessment

Fill the following sentences with appropriate word

1. We are supposed to love others as we..... ourselves.
2. We are supposed to do good activities so that Allah(S.W)
3. After eating a Muslim is supposed to say.....
4. How many times is a Muslim supposed to rest when he is drinking water
5. It is not good to when in the toilet.

Revision Questions

1. Muslims believe in onlyGod
2. Who created the earth and everything in it?
3. Mention the names of 5 messengers of God
4. Show three things that characterize the messenger of God(S.W)
5. Which language is the Holy Qur'an written in?
6. Mention these letters:

_____	ك
_____	ز
_____	ش

7. Write these words in the Kingarwanda letters.

_____	كَلَهُ
_____	كَتَبُ

8. Write these letters in Arabic
 - a. W.....
 - b. Dh.....
 - c. S.....
9. Muslims use when doing udhu.
10. The first prayer of Faradh is done early every morning is called.....
11. Match these prayers with the number of rakaat in them.
 - a. Maghrib 2
 - b. Dhuhr 3
 - c. Subh 4

12. The mother of the messenger of God Muhammad (May God bless give peace and blessing) was called
13. How old was the messenger of God Muhammad when he married Khadijah?
14. Which name was given to the messenger of God by Quraish because of being honest?
15. How old was the messenger of God Muhammad (May God give you peace and blessing) when he went to Sham for the first time?
16. All the Muslims are supposed to respect the laws of
20. We are supposed to enter the toilet with the foot first.
21. Mention two things that the cows give us.