

Basic

Social Studies 3

for Primary Schools

with Security Education

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Second Edition



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Preface

Basic Social Studies for Primary Schools is a revised course of six books written to ensure excellent performance of pupils in common entrance examinations and various scholarship tests.

It satisfies the requirement of the Social Studies and Security Education components of the new Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC) curriculum for Religion and National Values for primary schools.

The book divides the work into themes and units for convenience of study. Each unit is concluded with a comprehensive multiple-choice and essay revision exercise to help assess how well pupils have learnt the topics treated.

The book is divided into two parts, with each part discussing emerging global issues. Part A discusses topics such as family life, environmental education, conflict and cooperation, drug abuse, gender equality and personal hygiene. Part B deals with neighbourhood security and safety.

It is, therefore, hoped that the users of this book will find it useful and rewarding.

We would like to seize this opportunity to thank all those who assisted us in diverse ways during the writing of this book.

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2015



Curriculum

Theme	Performance objectives
1 Nuclear extended families	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify a nuclear family and the extended family. 2 demonstrate how to show respect to members of the nuclear and extended families. 3 explain the roles each family member plays in raising a child.
2 Types of marriages in our community	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain the meaning of marriage. 2 identify major types of marriages in our community.
3 Various ways of getting married and the objects used in the ceremony	Pupils should be able to: 1 describe how marriages are contracted. 2 mention the objects used in contracting marriage.
4 Common drugs in our community and the right people to give them	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain the meaning of drug. 2 identify common drugs. 3 state who must administer drugs.
5 Ways of identifying someone who has abused drugs	Pupils should be able to: 1 state the meaning of drug abuse. 2 recognise someone who has abused drug/medicines. 3 mention ways of helping someone who has abused drugs.
6 Ways of preventing common illness	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify common illness in their community. 2 mention symptoms of common illnesses in their community. 3 identify causes of common illnesses. 4 mention ways of preventing common illnesses.
7 Causes of road accidents	Pupils should be able to: 1 explain road accident. 2 list the causes of road accidents.
8 Giving first aid treatment to road accident victims	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify the items found in a first-aid box. 2 describe how simple first-aid could be applied to one of those injured
9 Identification of security agencies and their primary duties	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify the various security agencies and their primary duties. 2 identify who to approach in the face of danger.
10 Elements of criminal behaviour	Pupils should be able to: 1 identify common criminal behaviours and their punishments. 2 learn to avoid criminal behaviours.



matching chart

	Curriculum topic	Textual topic	Page
	1 Members of a nuclear family 2 Extended family 3 Respect among family members 4 Functions or roles of extended family.	1 Meaning and members of a nuclear family 2 Ways of showing respect in the family 3 Roles of family members in raising a child 4 Importance of both nuclear and extended families	1 3 5 11
	1 Meaning of marriage 2 Types of marriages	1 Meaning of marriage 2 Types of marriage	16 16
	1 Marriage practices in Nigeria. 2 Objects used in marriage ceremonies	1 Forms of marriage 2 Objects used in contracting marriage	21 25
	1 Explain the meaning of drug 2 Identification of modern common medicine/drugs 3 Who administers the drugs	1 Meaning of drugs and common drugs 2 The right people to give common drugs 3 Ways of taking drugs	32 35 38
	1 Drug abuse 2 Ways of knowing someone who has abused drugs 3 Ways of helping someone who has abused drugs/ medicines	1 Meaning of drug abuse 2 Drugs that are commonly abused 3 How to know someone who has abused drugs 4 Ways of helping someone who has abused drugs 5 Drug laws and their enforcement	43 44 45 48 50
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	1 Identification of criminal behaviours 2 Ways to avoid criminal behaviours	1 Meaning of crime and criminal behaviour 2 Common criminal behaviours 3 Punishment for criminals' behaviours 4 Dangers of criminal behaviours and how to avoid them	102 103 107 108



Social Studies



Theme 1 Nuclear and extended families

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the meaning of family.
- 2 explain the meaning and members of a nuclear family.
- 3 explain the meaning and members of an extended family.
- 4 mention at least five ways of showing respect in nuclear and extended families.
- 5 mention the roles of each member of the family in raising a child.

Unit 1 Meaning and members of a nuclear family

In Book 1, a family was defined as a group of people that are related by blood. Everybody in the society belongs to one family or another. A family can be small or big.

There are two types of family; they are:

- 1 Nuclear family
- 2 Extended family

Nuclear family

A nuclear family is a simple family made up of a father, a mother and their children. In other words, the members of a nuclear family are father, mother, sons and daughters. A nuclear family can also be referred to as *immediate family*. In some situations, a man may have more than one wife. All the wives will still belong to the nuclear family. This is common among the Muslims.



A nuclear family (a father, a mother and two children)



A nuclear family (a father, two wives and two children)

Extended family

An extended family refers to all the people that are related by blood through one's father or mother. It is made up of many nuclear families.

The members of an extended family include:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1 | Uncle: | The brother of one's mother or father |
| 2 | Aunt: | The sister of one's mother or father |
| 3 | Nephew: | The son of one's brother or sister |
| 4 | Niece: | The daughter of one's brother or sister |
| 5 | Paternal grandfather: | The father of one's father |
| 6 | Paternal grandmother: | The mother of one's father |
| 7 | Maternal grandfather: | The father of one's mother |
| 8 | Maternal grandmother: | The mother of one's mother |
| 9 | Father-in-law: | Father of one's husband or wife |
| 10 | Mother-in-law: | Mother of one's husband or wife. |

When our relations like uncles, aunts and cousins are from our mother's side they are known as *maternal relations*, but when they are from our father's side, they are known as *paternal relations*.





An extended family

Unit 2 Ways of showing respect in the family

Nuclear family

We have defined nuclear family as a simple family that is made up of a father, a mother (or wives) and their children. The father is the head of the family while the mother supports the father in taking care of the family. The father and the mother are together called the *parents*.

The children are also members of the nuclear family and they too cooperate with their parents for the peace and progress of the family.

There are various ways by which each member of the nuclear family can show respect in the family. These ways are:

Father

- 1 The father should show honour to the wife at all times. He can do this by praising or thanking her even in the presence of visitors.
- 2 The father as the husband should also be faithful to the wife. He should not engage in extra-marital affair. Extra-marital affair is





when a man or woman who is married is having sexual relationship with another person outside the marriage. If this happens, the man would not be showing respect to his wife and his marriage.

- 3 The father should also provide the material needs of his family. The materials needs include food, house, clothes and other things that will make life enjoyable and comfortable for the members of the family. This shows his love and respect for the mother (his wife) and children.

Mother

- 1 The mother too should show deep respect to the husband in her words and acts, both in private and in public. She should greet him with respect always.
- 2 The mother/wife should obey the instructions of the father/husband. If she does so, she will be laying a good example for the children.

Children

- 1 The children should obey their parents by listening to their instructions. If they obey them, it shows they have respect for their parents.
- 2 The children should show respect to their parents by not interrupting them when they are talking with other people.
- 3 The younger children should show respect to the older ones by not being rude to them. They should also cooperate with them in doing household chores.
- 4 Children should also show respect to other members of the extended family like the uncles, aunts and grandparents.

Extended family

- 1 Father and mother should also take care of their extended family and in-laws.



- 2 Members of the extended family should help in taking care of the children and the home. They should respect everybody.
- 3 Other members of the extended family should respects and honour the grandparents.
- 4 The uncles and aunts, as well as nieces, nephews and cousins should respect and obey the father and the mother.

Unit 3 Roles of family members in raising a child

All members of the nuclear and extended families have different roles to play. We will first discuss the roles of the nuclear family members and then those of the extended family in raising a child.

Nuclear family

Father

- 1 The father is the breadwinner of the family. This means he provides money for the family's food.
- 2 He provides the needs of the family such as food, shelter, and clothes.
- 3 He pays the children's school fees, electricity bills and waste disposal bills.



A father giving money to his wife to take to the market



- 4 He protects the children and other members of the family from any attack.
- 5 He also teaches his children how to obey, respect and worship God.



A father taking his family to mosque for worship



A father taking his family to the church for worship

Mother

- 1 The mother cooks for the family and makes sure the members of the family feed well.



A mother cooking

- 2 The mother assists the father in training the children and making sure they behave well in the society.
- 3 She cleans the house to ensure healthy surroundings.





A mother scrubbing the floor

- 4 She teaches the children how to perform domestic work. Domestic work is the type of work we do at home. It includes sweeping the floor, washing the plates and clothes, and mopping the floor.



A mother teaching her daughter how to wash plates





5 She goes to the market to buy the things the family needs.



A woman shopping in the market

6 She guides the children to do their homework.



A mother assisting her child to do his homework

Children

The children also have their roles in their own upbringing. This is to ensure that the roles of other family members are not in vain.

1 The children help their parents to do household chores, such as sweeping and cleaning the house as well as wash the cars, clothes and plates.





A boy washing a car for his parent



A girl washing plates in the kitchen

- 2 The children run errands for the parents and other members of the family. This means they do the work people asked them to do.
- 3 The older children in the family help in training the younger ones. They at times take them to school, wash their clothes and even cook for them.



An older child leading the younger children to school

- 4 The children assist in taking care of their parents when they are sick.
- 5 The children show that they are obedient by reading their books and doing their homework at the right time.





Extended family

The extended family means all the people that are related by blood through the father or mother. Members of the extended family, apart from the father, mother and children, are grandparents, uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew and niece.

The roles of the extended family include the following:

- 1 The grandparents when they are around, help in taking care of the children while the father and mother are at work.



A grandmother taking care of her grandchild

- 2 The grandparents give advice to their grandchildren. They do this in the form of storytelling. For example, a grandfather may tell the grandchildren stories in order to teach them a lesson on honesty, sense of value or appreciation.



A grandfather telling his grandchildren a story



- 3 The aunts when they are around also help the mother to take care of the children and even to cook.



An aunt helping the mother in the kitchen

- 4 The uncles also help to take care of the entire extended family. They do this by teaching morals to their nephews and nieces.
- 5 The uncles and aunts give money to help members of the extended family.
- 6 Members of the extended family help to protect the child from external physical attack.
- 7 They make the child identify himself as member of the one large family.

Unit 4 Importance of both nuclear and extended families

Nuclear family

- 1 The nuclear family is smaller in size. This makes it easy to manage and maintain.
- 2 In the nuclear family, the parents can easily plan for their children's education by sending them to good schools, paying their school fees and buying them all their needed books and other school materials.
- 3 Members of the nuclear family can easily tolerate and love one another and also learn to forgive one another.



Extended family

- 1 There are more people in the extended family, so there are more people who play different roles which help the family to progress.
- 2 In the extended family, there are more people to help in doing domestic work such as cleaning the house, cooking and washing clothes.
- 3 If the family has a farm, the farming work will be easy because there are many hands to do the work.
- 4 Members of the extended family are united by common blood which helps to unite the family, and this brings about love and togetherness within the family.
- 5 Members of the extended family also support each other, and this brings happiness and love among the family members.
- 6 The large size of the extended family makes everybody proud that he belongs to a large group and have many people caring for him.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 A group of people that are related by blood is known as _____.
A brother B group C family
- 2 The two types of family are _____ families.
A father-in-law and mother-in-law
B nuclear and extended
C grandfather and grandmother
- 3 A simple family that is made up of a father, a mother and their children is called _____.
A nuclear family B extended family
C compound family





- 4 The brother of my father or mother is my _____.
A nephew B cousin C uncle
- 5 My paternal grandmother is my _____.
A father's father B mother's mother C father's mother
- 6 My niece is my _____.
A brother's daughter B brother's son C brother's sister
- 7 My aunt is my _____.
A father's mother B father's sister C father's aunty
- 8 The father of one's husband or wife is _____.
A father-in-law B father-of-law C father's father
- 9 The _____ is the breadwinner of the family.
A brother B mother C father
- 10 One of the way fathers can show respect to the mother is _____.
A by giving instruction to the mother
B by having extra-marital affairs
C by praising her in the presence of visitors
- 11 Extra-marital affair is when _____.
A a man is married B when a woman is married
C a man or a woman who is married is having sexual relationship with another person outside the marriage
- 12 Showing deep respect to the husband includes _____.
A not disgracing him both in private and in public
B disagreeing with him all the time
C greeting him only in the morning
- 13 Not interrupting our parents when they are talking with other people is a way of showing _____.
A lack of respect B respect C our type of family
- 14 Other children of one's parents are called _____.
A relatives B siblings C friends





- 15 The _____ has the responsibility of paying electricity bill.
A father B mother C children
- 16 Cleaning of the house is the major responsibility of the _____.
A mother B father C children
- 17 The _____ run errands for the family.
A mother B father C children
- 18 One of the usefulness of the grandmother is _____.
A cooking for the family
B taking care of the children when the mother is not around
C providing houses for the family
- 19 The nuclear family is important because _____.
A there are more people to do domestic work
B there are more members to play with
C it is smaller in size and can easily be maintained
- 20 For a family to be united, _____.
A there must be peace and love
B it must be an extended family
C it must be a nuclear family

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book

- 21 _____ family consist of father, mother, children and other relations.
- 22 A nuclear family consists of _____, _____ and _____.
- 23 Cousin is a member of one's _____ family.
- 24 Those who are related to us from our father's side are known as _____.
- 25 Who is father-in-law?
- 26 Mention one way a wife can also show respect to the husband.



- 27 Our brothers and sisters are our _____.
- 28 _____ goes to the market to shop for the family.
- 29 _____ run errands for the family.
- 30 One role of an uncle in an extended family is _____.

Class debate

Extended family is better than nuclear family. Speak for or against.

Homework

- 1 What is a nuclear family?
- 2 Describe an extended family.
- 3 Mention six (6) members of the extended family.
- 4 Explain five (5) ways members of the extended family can assist one another.
- 5 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.

a) Relatives	b) Peace	i) Mentor
c) Progress	d) Admire	j) Sibling
e) Holy	f) Breadwinner	
g) Household	h) Domestic	
- 6 Ask your parents who the members of your extended family are. Write their names and their positions in the family.

Theme 2 Marriage

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define marriage.
- 2 mention and explain the three types of marriage in your community.

Unit 1 Meaning of marriage

Marriage is the coming together of a man and a woman as husband and wife. It is the legal joining or union of two persons of opposite sexes as husband and wife with the purpose of raising a family.



A newly married couple with their parents and well-wishers

The marriage may be between people of the same or different ethnic groups, e.g., Hausa and Igbo. It may be between people of different religions, e.g., Christian and Muslim. The people only need to love and respect each other.

Unit 2 Types of marriage

There are different types of marriage in Nigerian communities. They are:

- 1 monogamy, and
- 2 polygamy

Monogamy

Monogamy is when a man marries only one wife. This type of marriage is common among Christians in Nigeria. It is believed to be wrong for a Christian to marry more than one wife.

Although people of other religions (like the Muslims and traditional worshippers) do not have anything against marrying more than one wife, many of them also practise monogamy nowadays.

Monogamy is the most common type of marriage.



A monogamous family

Polygamy

This is when a man marries two or more wives. It is common among the Muslims and those who practise traditional religion.

There is no law against polygamous marriage among these two religious groups.

This type of marriage is common among the rich people in Nigeria as they use it to display their wealth.



In the traditional setting, people believe that the more wives they have, the more their children would be, as well as their farms and wealth.



A polygamous family

There is another type of marriage that is practised in some parts of the world but not recognised in Nigeria. This is known as *polyandry*.

Polyandry is when a woman marries more than one husband at a time. This type of marriage is practised in some parts of China, Tibet and Nepal, and India.

The major reason people engage in polyandry is because of scarce resources. They believe that if every man should marry his own wife and have children, there would be problem of resources mostly in the form of land to settle many children.

Therefore, a woman should have more than one man mainly to reduce the rate of population growth.





A polyandrous family

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The coming together of a man and a woman as husband and wife is known as _____.
A friendship B family C marriage
- 2 Marriage is _____.
A the temporary staying together of a man and a woman
B the working together of a man and a woman in the same office
C the lawful and acceptance union of a man and a woman to make a family
- 3 When a man has only one wife, it is called _____.
A monogamy B polygamy C polyandry
- 4 When a man has two or more wives, it is called _____.
A monogamy B polygamy C polyandry
- 5 When a woman has two or more husbands, it is called _____.
A monogamy B polygamy C polyandry





- 6 Monogamous marriage is common among the _____.
A Muslims B Christians
C traditional worshippers
- 7 Polygamous marriage is common among the _____.
A Muslims B Christians
C both Muslims and Christians
- 8 Which of these types of marriage is not practised in Nigeria?
A Monogamy B Polyandry C Polygamy
- 9 Marrying more than one wife may be _____.
A wrong for Christians B wrong for Muslims
C wrong for traditional worshippers
- 10 Polyandry is practised in _____.
A India B Nigeria C Lagos State

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 1 What is Marriage?
2 What are the two types of marriages practised in Nigeria?
3 What is polyandry?
4 What is polygamy?
5 What is monogamy?

Class debate

Monogamy is better than polygamy. Speak for or against.

Homework

- 1 Ask your parents the type of marriage they had. Write it down.
2 Write two (2) reasons why you will not like polyandry to be practised in Nigeria.
3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.
a) Union b) Lawful c) Sin
d) Wealth e) Resources





Theme 3 Ways of getting married in Nigeria

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 describe how marriages are contracted.
- 2 mention the objects used in contracting marriage.

Unit 1 Forms of marriage

Marriage has been defined as the coming together of a man and woman as husband and wife. Forms of marriage means the various ways of getting married. This is different from types of marriage.

For marriage to be accepted as legal or lawful in Nigeria, it must be done in a proper way. The various, proper forms of marriage in Nigeria are:

- 1 Traditional or customary marriage.
- 2 Christian marriage.
- 3 Islamic marriage.
- 4 Court marriage or marriage by ordinances or marriage under the act.

Traditional marriage

This is done according to the laws and customs of a particular people. It is also called *customary marriage*. Every community has its own method of carrying out traditional marriage.

This type of marriage allows a man to marry many wives but not at the same time. When a man marries many wives, it is called *polygamous marriage*.





Traditional marriage can take place anywhere in the community. It is usually hosted by the family of the bride, that is the wife. It may take place in the house of the bride's parents, the extended family's compound or elsewhere.

The first step in traditional marriage is that the two individuals must agree together to marry each other. Then, they must involve their families. This means that the two families must agree to the proposed marriage.

In many traditional societies in Nigeria, the man and the woman to be married do not play a major role. That is, they are not fully in the arrangement. It is their parents that do most of the preparations.

The second step is the payment of the bride price or bride wealth. Bride price is the money paid to the woman's parents by the man's parents. This is different from dowry. Dowry is the property or money the woman takes to her husband's house. A dowry may also be the transfer of parental property to a daughter as her inheritance at her marriage. It is not our tradition in Nigeria.

Bride price has the following characteristics.

- a) It may take the form of money.
- b) It may also include natural or farm produce like yam, palm oil and kolanuts.
- c) It is paid by the groom's family.
- d) It is paid to the bride's family.

The amount of bride price paid varies from one culture to another.

The third step is the handing over of the bride to the groom's parents by the bride's parents. (If the handing over is not done, legally, it is believed there is no marriage.) The marriage is now blessed by the two parents.

A lot of eating, drinking, music, dancing and other celebrations usually go with the ceremony. Wedding is usually a happy event.





Traditional marriage ceremonies

Christian marriage

Christian marriage is the type of marriage that is performed by a pastor or any other priest in the church. The bride's and groom's relatives are always present during the occasion. Many other relations, friends and church members also attend. Christian marriage involves one man, one wife. This is a monogamous *marriage*.



A Christian marriage ceremony

When a marriage is done in the church, a pastor or any other man of God will use the Bible to exhort (advise) the couple. After that, he will bless the union (coming together) of the couple and allow them to exchange rings. The ceremony is called *wedding*.

The groom (the husband) usually dresses in English suit. He is accompanied by a friend who also dresses in the same attire. The friend is called the *best man*. The bride also usually dresses in wedding gown (usually white) and is accompanied by a friend called the *chief bride's maid*.



Once the bride and the groom are pronounced husband and wife, the wedding is done and they can begin to live together. Christian marriage does not allow divorce. Divorce is when a man and woman decide to end their marriage and separate, to live apart.

Islamic marriage

This is performed in the mosque by the Imam. Islamic marriage allows a man to marry as many as four wives, if he can take care of them. It is a polygamous type of marriage. An Islamic service called *Nikkai* is performed by a Muslim leader at the bride parents' house or in the mosque.

The couples' parents, other relatives and friends attend the ceremony. A lot of eating and drinking usually follow. After the ceremony and the payment of the bride price, the bride is handed over to the groom's parents by the Imam. Islamic marriage allows the couple to divorce each other if they feel they could no longer live together as husband and wife.



An Islamic marriage ceremony

Court marriage or marriage by ordinance

Court marriage can also be called marriage by ordinance or marriage under the marriage act. It takes place in the registry and not in a court



of law. It is usually performed by the court registrar or local government official. It allows a man to marry only one wife. A man and a woman who marries another person when the existing marriage has not been dissolved (ended by law) have committed an offence called *bigamy*.

In a court marriage or marriage by ordinance, the couple and the witnesses usually sign a certificate. The registrar would also sign. The certificate is then handed over to the couple. This gives legality to the marriage, meaning the marriage is now lawful.



A marriage by ordinance

Usually, it is only the couple and their witnesses that attend court marriage. Even if parents, relatives or friends attend, they would not be allowed inside the room or hall where the ceremony takes place.

Unit 2 Objects used in contracting marriage

Different forms of marriage use different objects. The objects used according to each form are listed below.



Traditional marriage

The objects used are according to each ethnic group.

Yoruba



a) Yams



b) Kolanuts



c) Palm wine



d) Palm oil



e) Schnapps



f) Honey



g) Soft drink



h) Bitter kola



i) Alligator pepper



j) Money



k) Salt



l) Sugar cane

Igbo



a) Yams



b) Kolanuts



c) Palm wine





d) Strong drink



e) Garden egg



f) Groundnut



g) Cloth



h) Money

Hausa/Fulani

Hausa/Fulani traditional marriage is based mostly on Islamic doctrine, starting from the introduction to the wedding ceremony. Some of the items used are:



a) Kolanut



b) Cloth



c) Jewellery



d) Shoes



e) Bag of salt

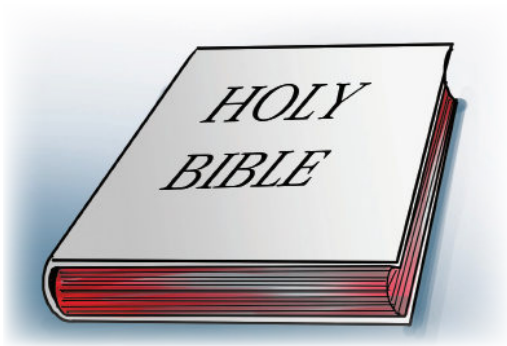


f) Qur'an



Church marriage

Objects used for church marriage are:



a) Bible



b) Rings

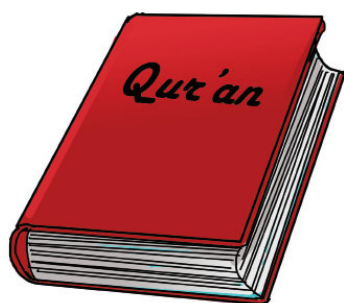


c) Suit for the groom



d) Gown for the bride

Islamic marriage



a) Qur'an



b) Kettle



c) Rosary



d) Praying mat

Court marriage/marriage by ordinance

This does not require any special item. However, holy books may be used for the oath of marriage according to the couple's religion. The Christians may use the Holy Bible while the Muslims use the Holy Qur'an. Also some forms are filled and a certificate is given to the couple.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The coming together of a man and a woman as husband and wife is called _____.
A friendship B family C marriage
- 2 Which of the following is not a form of marriage?
A customary marriage B Family marriage
C Marriage by ordinance
- 3 Traditional marriage is done _____.
A according to the custom of the people
B according to the instruction of the pastor
C according to the wish of the court
- 4 Traditional marriage _____.
A does not allow two wives B allows more than one wife
C is done in the registry
- 5 Another name for traditional marriage is _____.
A religious marriage B Nikkai
C customary marriage
- 6 In traditional marriage, the man brings _____.
A dowry B bride price C bride wealth
- 7 The money or property a bride brings from her father's house to the husband's house is _____.
A dowry B bride price C bride wealth
- 8 The money a husband pays to marry a woman is called _____.
A dowry B bride price C marriage fee



- 9 For traditional marriage to complete, the bride's parents _____.
- A must cook food B must pay bride price
C must hand over the bride to the groom's parents
- 10 Christian marriage _____.
- A allows marrying more than one wife
B allows marrying only two wives
C allows marrying only one wife
- 11 The _____ is in charge of marriage in the church.
- A Imam B traditional ruler C pastor
- 12 _____ is common to Christian marriages.
- A Wedding gown B Alligator pepper C Kettle
- 13 Christian marriage _____.
- A allows divorce B does not allow divorce
C allows polygamy
- 14 The religious service performed during Islamic marriage is called _____.
- A reception B Nikkai C wedding
- 15 Bible is to Christian marriage as _____ is to Islamic marriage.
- A kettle B rosary C Qur'an
- 16 Islamic marriage _____.
- A does not allow divorce B allows divorce
C does not allow polygamy
- 17 Another name for court marriage is _____.
- A religious marriage B traditional marriage
C marriage under the marriage act
- 18 Marriage certificate is common in _____ marriage.
- A court B Islamic C traditional
- 19 The use of rosary is common in _____ marriage.
- A court B Islamic C Christian
- 20 Under the Marriage Act, if a man or woman marries





another person when the present marriage has not been dissolved, the person will be guilty of _____.

A murder B stealing C bigamy

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 Name the four (4) forms of marriage.
- 22 Traditional marriage takes place in _____.
- 23 What is bride price?
- 24 What is dowry?
- 25 List five (5) objects used in Hausa traditional marriage.
- 26 Christian marriage is performed by a _____ in the _____.
- 27 Mention four (4) objects used in Christian marriage.
- 28 In Christian marriage, the bride wears _____.
- 29 The Islamic service performed during Islamic marriage is _____.
- 30 The _____ conducts the marriage in the court.

Homework

- 1 Ask your parents to tell you five (5) items they used for their marriage.
- 2 Ask your parents to tell you three (3) functions of marriage in the lives of an individual and the community.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meaning of the following words.
 - a) Community b) Property
 - c) Bride d) Groom
 - e) Ceremony f) Couple
 - g) Payment h) Divorce
 - i) Certificate j) Registrar
 - k) Host



Theme 4 Common drugs and the right people to give them

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the meaning of common drugs.
- 2 identify common drugs in our locality.
- 3 state five categories of people that can give common drugs.
- 4 explain at least two ways of taking drugs.

Unit 1 Meaning of drugs and common drugs

Drugs

Drug was defined in book 2 as a substance that is taken into the body to cure diseases and illness. Some of the drugs that many of us usually take are paracetamol, multivitamins, aspirin, chloroquine, cough syrups, iodine and methylated spirit.

Many of us also take drugs that are prepared from herbs and plants. Some of these drugs are made from lemon grass, lime, mango, guava and pawpaw leaves, as well as the leaves, barks and roots of other plants.



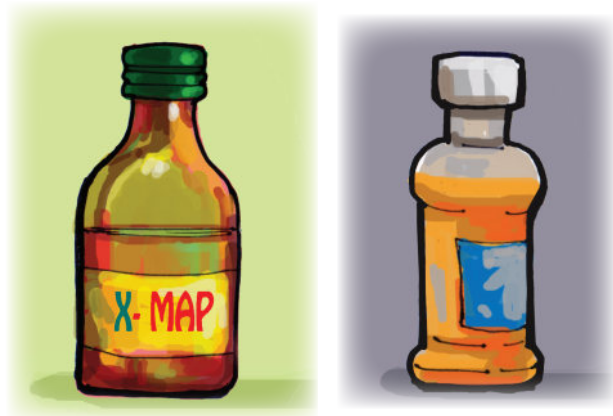
Materials for preparing local drugs

Common drugs

Common drugs are the substances that can be easily found at the medicine stores in our locality. It is not compulsory for these drugs to be prescribed by doctors before we can use them. They are easily available and can be used to cure minor illnesses such as headache, stomachache, minor injury and others.

Common drugs can be in the form of:

- 1 **Syrup** - Syrup is a drug in liquid form. It can be taken with spoons. Examples of syrup are cough syrup, blood tonics, ampicillin syrup and paracetamol syrup. Babies and children usually use syrups.



Syrups



A mother giving cough syrup to her daughter

- 2 **Tablets** - These are in solid form and in different shapes. The ones in oblong shape like capsules are called *caplets*. They are always contained in sachets or bottles. Examples are paracetamol tablet, vitamin C tablet, chloroquine and aspirin tablet.



Tablets



A man taking paracetamol tablets

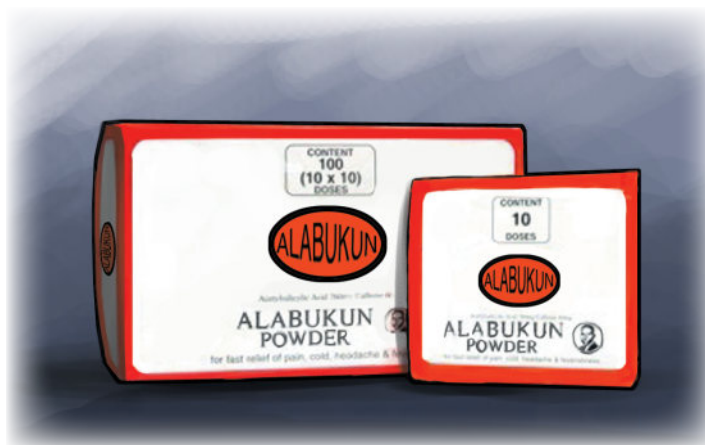


- 3 **Capsules** - Capsules are medicine in powdered form but put in small containers that can be swallowed. We use water to take capsules. Examples are ampicillin capsule, amoxicillin capsule and tetracycline capsule.



Capsules

- 4 **Powdered drugs** – These are drugs in powder form put in sachets. They are usually mixed with water for swallowing. Examples are some painkillers and anti-constipation drugs.



Powdered drugs

- 5 **Ointments** – These drugs are smooth substances like grease (pomade) that are rubbed on the skin to heal a wound or sore. Examples are balms, antiseptic creams and embrocation.





Ointments



A woman rubbing ointment on a boy's leg

- 6 **Injections** – These are liquids drugs that cannot be taken through the mouth but passed into the body with a syringe. Injections can be taken through the buttocks, arms or thighs. Examples are chloroquine injection and penicillin injection.



A nurse injecting a sick boy

Unit 2 The right people to give common drugs

We learnt in book 2 that it is not good to engage in drug abuse. Therefore, it is only our parents, guardians, teachers, doctors and nurses that may give us drugs when we are ill.

Children must not take drugs on their own. Anyone who takes drugs in the wrong way will get seriously ill. Such a person will not be able to





do well at school. He or she may even develop mental illness or die.

However, it is very important to use only drugs that are prescribed by a medical doctor.

The following are the people that can give common drugs:

- 1 **Our parents** – Our parents can help us to use common drugs in the right way. They can also help us to use drugs prescribed by doctors at the normal or appropriate time.



A mother giving syrup to her sick child

- 2 **Our guardians** – Guardians are people who are not our parents but have the responsibilities of protecting children and taking care of them. Some children live with their guardians. As guardians perform the roles of parents, they can also give common drugs.
- 3 **Our teachers** – At times when we are ill, we may not like to stay away from school. We therefore take our drugs to school. Our teachers can give us the drug at the normal time while in school.



A teacher giving drug to a pupil



- 4 **The nurses** – A nurse is a person whose job is to take care of a sick person in the hospital. A nurse can give drugs while the patient is still at the hospital.



A nurse giving drug to a sick woman

- 5 **The doctors** – A doctor is a person that is trained in medicine and has the role of treating ill or sick people. Doctors are qualified to prescribe and give drugs to sick people. They know the right drug to give as well as the appropriate dose (the ways to use the drugs).



A doctor writing prescription for a patient

- 6 **The pharmacists** – A pharmacist is a person whose job is to prepare drug for sale or give them to people in a store or hospital. Pharmacists are also qualified to give drugs to people.



A pharmacist selling drugs to people

Unit 3 Ways of taking drugs

We have mentioned the different types of drugs we have. These are tablets, syrup, caplets, capsules, injections, ointment and powdered drugs. These drugs are taken in different ways. Sometimes, the doctors may tell us the way to use a particular drug. We should obey the instruction. This is because doctors and other medical workers like the nurses and the pharmacists are experts.

The various ways of taking drugs are:

- 1 **Swallowing** – Drugs like tablets, caplets and capsules could be taken by swallowing with water.



A man swallowing tablets with water

- 2 **Drinking** – Syrup drugs are taken by swallowing. They do not require water since they are already in liquid form. We can use spoon to measure syrup.



A child taking syrup drug

- 3 **Injecting** – We take some drugs through injections when we go to hospitals and clinics. Injections are liquid drugs that cannot be taken through the mouth but are passed into the body through the buttocks, the arm or some other parts of the body. A syringe is used to pass it to the body.



A child taking injection from a nurse

- 4 **Inhaling** – We inhale some drugs by breathing in the vapour through our mouth or nose. Examples of drugs that are inhaled are inhalers for cough and catarrh and inhalers for asthma.



A woman inhaling (inhaler)

- 5 **Rubbing** – Ointments like balm and rub are taken by rubbing some quantity into the body. This can be used to heal a wound or treat a pain in the body. Some ointment can also be used to cure skin diseases like chicken pox, eczema and pimples.



A man rubbing ointment on his son's leg to treat a dislocation

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 Buttock is to injection as _____ is to tablet.
A nose B mouth C water
- 2 Drugs that do not need prescription note to buy them are called _____ drugs.
A illegal B hard C common





- 3 Which one is odd among this list of drugs?
A Paracetamol B Vitamin C C Valium 5
- 4 An example of ointment is _____.
A Robb B Ampcilin capsule C Paracetamol
- 5 One of the following cannot give drugs.
A Our parents B Our friends C Nurses
- 6 An example of drugs that can be swallowed is _____.
A inhaler B balm C paracetamol
- 7 We inhale drugs through our _____.
A buttock B nose C skin
- 8 A person who is trained to prepare and sell drugs to people is known as _____.
A pharmacist B teacher C guardian
- 9 Common drugs are _____.
A difficult to get B easy to get C expensive
- 10 Drugs in liquid form are called _____.
A syrup B tablets C capsules

B Pick the correct word from the box to answer the questions below.

Syrup	tablets	inhalers
pharmacist	drugs	common drugs
powdered	injections	ointments
prescription note.		

- 11 Substances that are taken into the body to cure sicknesses are called _____.
- 12 _____ drugs are easily found at the medicine stores.
- 13 To buy a common drug, we do not need _____.
- 14 Drugs that are in liquid form are called _____.





- 15 _____ are drugs rubbed on the body.
- 16 Drugs that are passed into the body with the use of syringe are called _____.
- 17 Paracetamol is an example of _____.
- 18 Alabukun is an example of _____.
- 19 A _____ can give common drug.
- 20 An example of drug that can be inhaled is _____.

C Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What are common drugs?
- 22 List four (4) examples of common drugs.
- 23 State four (4) forms which common drugs can take.
- 24 Mention four (4) people that can give common drugs.
- 25 List four (4) ways of taking common drugs.

Activity

The teacher should invite a medical person to give talk on the use of common drugs.

Homework

- 1 Ask your parents to tell you five common drugs that have been used in your family before. They should also tell you the illnesses that made people use them. Give your answer in the format below.
- 2 Write five (5) advantages of using drugs.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.
 - a) Patient
 - b) Prescribe
 - c) Illness
 - d) Dose
 - e) Medical practitioner



Theme 5 Ways of identifying someone who has abused drugs

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 say the meaning of drug abuse.
- 2 give at least five examples of drugs that are commonly abused.
- 3 explain five ways of recognising someone who has abused drug.
- 4 mention at least three ways of helping someone who has abused drugs.

Unit 1 Meaning of drug abuse

Drug abuse was defined in Book 2 as:

- a) taking drugs wrongly especially without doctor's advice.
- b) taking drugs when you are not sick.
- c) taking more than what the doctor prescribes.
- d) taking less than what the doctor prescribes
- e) buying drugs from the bus, markets, road side or unregistered medicine stores.

We can define drug abuse as the wrong and harmful intake of drugs especially without a doctor's prescription.



A man buying drugs from a hawker. It is wrong to buy drugs from hawkers.



Drugs could be taken in the following ways:

- 1 inhaling
- 2 swallowing
- 3 rubbing
- 4 injecting
- 5 drinking

Unit 2 **Drugs that are commonly abused**

Drugs could be grouped into:

- 1 **Common drugs** – These are drugs that are easily available at the medicine stores and can be taken without doctor's prescription. Examples include paracetamol and Vitamin C.
- 2 **Legal drugs** – These are drugs that are not easily available but can be taken with doctor's prescription. An example is Valium 5.
- 3 **Illegal drugs** – These are drugs that are legally allowed to be taken. They are called hard drugs. Examples include heroine and cocaine.

Any drug can be abused. If someone takes too much of paracetamol, it can amount to drug abuse.

Some common drugs that can be abused are:

- 1 Paracetamol
- 2 Vitamin C
- 3 Blood tonic
- 4 Aspirin

Some children take these drugs anyhow without consulting (taking advice from) a medical practitioner, their parents or teachers.

Legal drugs can also be abused. Examples include:

- 1 Valium 5
- 2 Amoxilin
- 3 Ampicilin





- 4 Septrin
- 5 Ampiclox

Although illegal drugs are not to be taken at all, people who use them get addicted to them. These drugs are called hard drugs. Examples of such drugs are:

- 1 Cocaine
- 2 Indian hemp or marijuana
- 3 Heroine

There are other substances that are not drugs but can be abused by those who take them. Examples include:

- 1 Alcohol



- 4 Snuff



- 2 Tobacco



- 5 Kolanut



- 3 Cigarette



- 6 Bitter kola



Unit 3 How to know someone who has abused drugs

People who abuse drugs always behave in a way that is different from a normal person. Drug abuse may affect people's health negatively. It may even lead to death.

A drug abuser can be recognised by the following characteristics.

- 1 **Untidy appearance:** A person who abuses drugs, especially hard drugs, will always appear shabbily. A shabby person is someone who is dirty in appearance. Such person may not take adequate care of his dress and shoes. His hair may be bushy and dirty

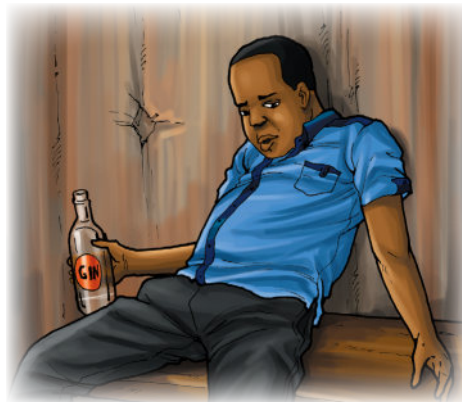


(unkempt) just like his beard. His clothes may be tattered and he may even walk bare footed.



A drug abuser. He is untidy.

- 2 **Drunken behaviour:** This is when a heavy drinker loses his sense of control. This will make him stagger and talk nonsense. A heavy drinker will lose self-control; hence, he misbehaves all the time.



A drunkard. He has lost his sense of control.

- 3 **Frequent fighting:** Drug abusers usually fight with other people. They react violently to what other people say or do.



A drug abuser holding a broken bottle to fight people

- 4 **Disobedience:** People who engage in drug abuse usually like to do things in their own way. They behave abnormally. They don't take to correction and they argue a lot.
- 5 **Convulsion:** Excessive use of drugs can lead to frequent convulsion. Convulsion is a sudden shaking of the body that cannot be controlled. Continuous abuse of drugs can destroy the normal functioning of the body system.



A drug abuser having convulsion

- 6 **Inattentiveness:** This is a situation when someone is not able to concentrate on anything. A school boy or girl who engages in drug abuse will not be able to concentrate in class and this may lead to poor performance and final dropping out of school.



A drug abuser who dropped out of school and became a hawker

- 7 **Frequently accident:** Since a drug abuser always loses concentration, the rate at which such abuser will have accidents will



be very high. If he walks on the road he may fall frequently. If he drives, he may lose control and have accident.



A drunkard falls into a gutter

Unit 4 Ways of helping someone who has abused drugs

It is very important that we assist drug abusers to get them out of the problem.

The following are the ways by which we can help drug abusers.

- 1 Report any change in behaviour to the parents, the teachers or the adults.



A boy reporting his classmates who engage in smoking to his teacher



- 2 Encourage all abusers to visit the counsellors and health workers like doctors and nurses. These people will advise them on how to break away from drug abuse.



A child seeking advice in a counseling office

- 3 We can invite them to places of worship where they will be encouraged with the word of God.
- 4 Always keep the person under strict watch. This may involve being close to him all the time, talking to him all the time and listening to him when he talks. Paying attention could prevent them from engaging in drugs or harming themselves.

How to prevent drug abuse

It is said that prevention is better than cure. It is better to prevent a problem than try to solve it. The following are some of the ways of preventing drug abuse:

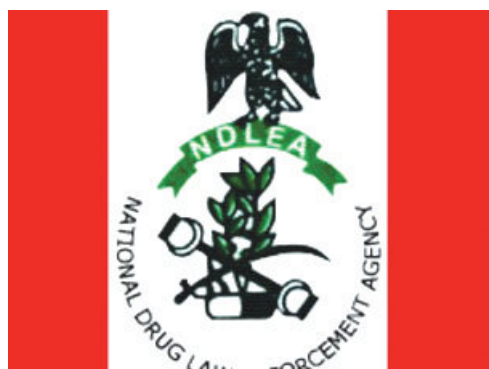
- 1 Discourage self-medication. People should not take drugs on their own.
- 2 Take only medicines and drugs that are prescribed by a medical doctor.

- 3 Keep all medicines and drugs out of the reach of children.
- 4 Ask questions before taking drugs that you are not familiar with. Ask especially your parents, teachers, medical doctors, pharmacists or nurses.
- 5 Keep good friends because bad friends make us to do bad things.

Unit 5 Drug laws and their enforcement

Drug laws are the rules and regulations that guide us on how drugs are produced and how they are to be used. These pieces of information can be obtained through public enlightenment and campaigns organised by government agencies.

Such agencies are National Drug and Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA), National Agency for Foods and Drugs Administration and Control (NAFDAC), local government agencies, government ministries, and pharmaceutical societies. These agencies work to make the public aware of the need for wise and careful use of drugs.



NDLEA logo



NAFDAC logo

Importance of drug education

Drug education is important because of the following:

- 1 It enables us to know the drugs that are safe or unsafe for use.
- 2 It educates us on the proper use of drugs.
- 3 It encourages us to use prescribed drugs.

- 4 It makes us know the negative effects of taking drugs without prescription.

How to control the use of drugs

The family, the school and the government have various roles to play in controlling the use of drugs.

- 1 Parents should be vigilant (watchful) and ensure that their children do not take or use drugs without prescription. They should show good example to their children by using drugs properly.
- 2 In the school, pupils should be checked, monitored and observed closely to ensure that they are not involved in the wrong use of drugs. If there are any cases of drug abuse, parents should be informed immediately.
- 3 The government should also ensure the proper use and production of drugs through its various agencies such as the health ministry and law enforcement agencies such as the NDLEA and NAFDAC.

Exercise

A Choose from best answers for the following question.

- 1 When you take drug without prescription you are engaging in _____.
A drug medication B drug inhaling
C drug abuse
- 2 Taking more than the quantity of drug recommended by the doctor is part of _____.
A drug medication B drug inhaling
C drug abuse
- 3 Drugs that must not be taken unless prescribed by a doctor are called _____.
A legal drugs B illegal drugs C common drugs



- 4 Paracetamol, Vitamin C and aspirin are examples of _____.
- A legal drugs B illegal drugs C common drugs
- 5 An example of legal drug is _____.
- A aspirin B valium 5 C heroine
- 6 Smoking Indian hemp can make school children to be _____.
- A mad B rich C popular
- 7 A drug abuser will be _____.
- A neat in appearance B dirty in appearance
C healthy
- 8 A man who staggers on the road is a sign of _____.
- A good living B social life
C drug abuse
- 9 Drug abusers can make school children to _____.
- A like their teacher B be inattentive in the class
C be smart in the class
- 10 Smokers are liable to _____.
- A die young B healthy C grow old
- 11 If we notice that our friend is abusing drugs, we should _____.
- A leave him/her alone B report to our teacher
C join him/her
- 12 Drinking and driving can lead to _____.
- A accident B good driving
C reaching where we are going quickly
- 13 Seeking medical attention is a way of _____.
- A passing our examination B being useful at home
C helping a drug abuser





- 14 The government agency in charge of arresting drug offenders is _____.
- A INEC B WAEC C NDLEA
- 15 The rules and regulations that guide us on how drugs are to be used are called _____.
- A drug abuse B drug rules C drug laws
- 16 Drug education makes us _____.
- A pass our examination
B know the drugs that are safe for use
C know how to use hard drugs
- 17 The full meaning of NDLEA is _____.
- A Nigerian Drug Law Enforcement Agency
B National Drug Law Enforcement Agency
C National Drug Law Education Agency
- 18 To control the use of drugs _____.
- A children must know how to smoke
B parents must buy drugs for their children
C parents must be vigilant
- 19 When we are ill, we should _____.
- A tell our parents B buy drugs ourselves
C drink alcohol
- 20 Heroin is an example of _____.
- A common drug B legal drug C illegal drug

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is drug?
- 22 What is drug abuse?
- 23 Drugs can be divided into: _____,
_____ and _____.
- 24 Mention three (3) examples of common drugs.



- 25 Mention any four (4) drugs that can be abused.
- 26 Mention five (5) ways of identifying someone who has abused drugs.
- 27 Mention three (3) ways of helping a drug abuser.
- 28 State two (2) ways of preventing drug abuse.
- 29 List two (2) importance of drug education.
- 30 Write two (2) ways of controlling the use of drugs.

Class debate

It is good to abuse drugs. Speak for or against.

Homework

- 1 Write out the way you have been taking medicine.
- 2 If you see someone who falls into the gutter as a result of drunkenness, what will you do?
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.

a) Peddler	f) Addicted	i) Vigilant
c) Appearance	g) Stagger	j) Enlightenment
e) Excess	h) Medication	k) Campaign

Theme 6 Common illnesses

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define illness and common illnesses.
- 2 identify at least five common illnesses in your community.
- 3 mention the symptoms of common illnesses in your community.
- 4 identify causes of common illnesses.
- 5 mention ways of preventing common illnesses.

Unit 1 Meaning and examples of common illnesses

Illness is when a person is not feeling healthy and well. Such a person may have a headache, malaria fever, pain or stomachache.

When someone is ill, we sometimes say that he is suffering from a disease.

It is a medical doctor who tests a person and finds out the disease he is having.



A nurse attending to some sick children in the hospital

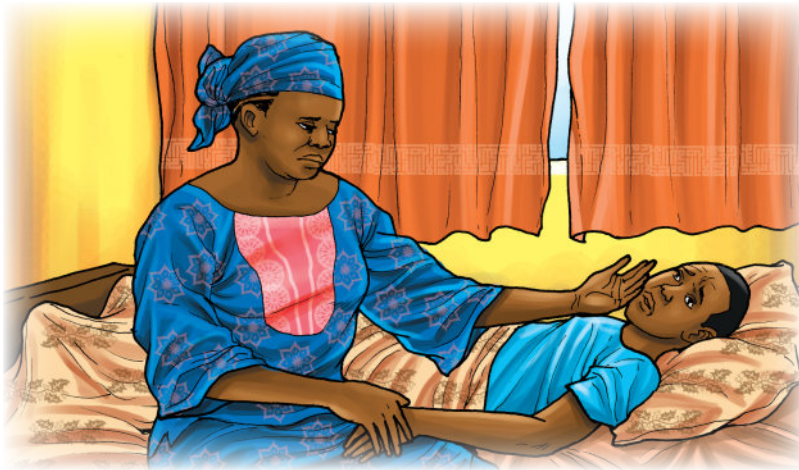
Common illnesses are the diseases that many people have in the community. They can be noticed in all parts of the community.



Examples of common illnesses

The following are the examples of illnesses and diseases that are common in our environment.

- 1 **Malaria** – Malaria is an illness that is caused by mosquitoes. Anopheles mosquito is the carrier of the parasite that causes malaria. The parasite is called plasmodium. If mosquito bites us, we may have malaria.



A mother attending to her child who is having malaria

- 2 **Dysentery** – A person has dysentery when he visits the toilet very frequently to pass excreta. The excreta is usually watery and contains blood.

Dysentery is caused by eating contaminated food. A contaminated food is food that has been exposed to bacteria and dirty environment.



A boy having dysentery



- 3 **Diarrhoea** – This is an illness in which excreta in liquid form and water are passed out more frequently than normal. If we come in contact with somebody who has diarrhoea, it can infect us. Diarrhoea can also be caused by eating contaminated food. The difference between diarrhoea and dysentery is that diarrhoea does not contain blood while dysentery does.



A boy having diarrhoea

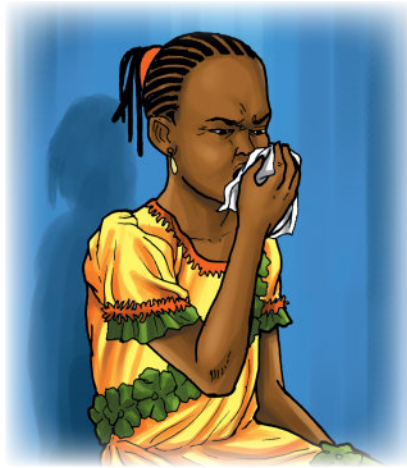
- 4 **Cholera** – Cholera is when a person is excreting and vomiting at the same time. This is done frequently. It is a disease that is caused by germs carried by houseflies. It can kill very fast.



A girl having cholera



- 5 **Cough** – Although ordinary cough is not a disease it is symptom of diseases in the body. Cough is when someone tries to remove disturbing mucus from the lungs through the mouth. Exposure to cold, smoking and inhaling dust can cause cough.



A girl coughing

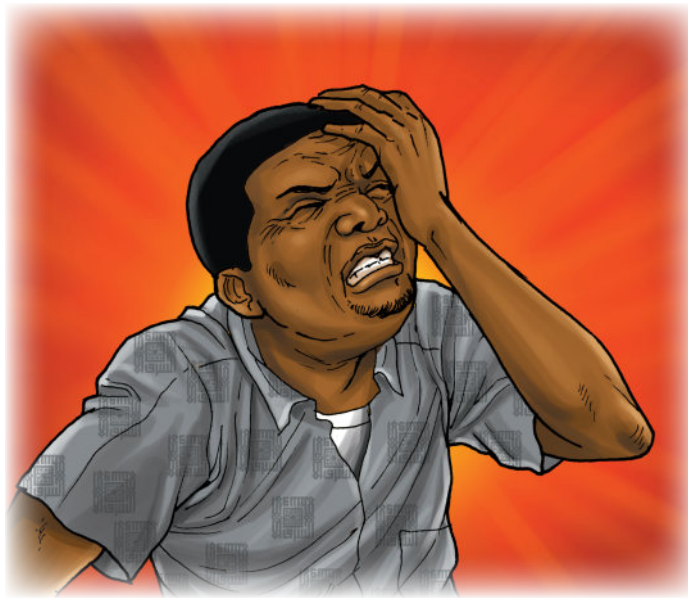
- 6 **Toothache** – This is a type of illness that gives someone pain in or around a tooth or jaws. It can be caused by eating plenty of sweets or sugar, and poor dental habit (not washing one's mouth regularly).



A man having a toothache

- 7 **Headache** – A headache is a continuous pain in the head. The pain can be anywhere in the head or neck. If we overwork ourselves, it can cause headache. Someone who hits his/her head against a hard object will also have a headache. Headache may also be a symptom of other diseases like malaria.





A man having a headache

8 **Typhoid fever** – It is a type of illness that causes diarrhoea and rashes. It is caused by taking contaminated food or water. We can also get typhoid if we stay close to an infected person.

Other common illnesses are:

- 1 Chicken pox
- 2 Catarrh
- 3 Cold
- 4 Stomachache
- 5 Measles

Unit 2 Symptoms of common illnesses

Generally, common illnesses present almost the same symptoms. Some of them are:

- 1 **General weakness** – This is when someone is tired and finds it difficult to walk, work and even talk.
- 2 **Lack of appetite** – If someone does not have appetite, it means he/she does not have desire for food. The person may be hungry but may not feel like eating. When this happens, it is a sign of common illness.





- 3 **Headache or cold** – Headache or cold may be a symptom of malaria, typhoid, toothache or other common illnesses.
- 4 **General itching of the body** – This may be a symptom of skin diseases like eczema and ring worm. Itching gives discomfort on the skin or body and it makes someone to scratch it all the time.



A girl scratching her body

- 5 **Dizziness** – Dizziness can happen in two different ways:
 - a) when someone feels like fainting.
 - b) when it looks as if the surrounding is moving.

If we lose too much blood and water in the body, we may feel dizzy. This may be because of dysentery or diarrhoea.



A man staggering because of dizziness



- 7 **Vomiting** – This is when someone throws up, that is, pouring out what he/she has eaten through the mouth or nose. Vomiting is a symptom of serious common illnesses.

Unit 4 Causes of common illnesses

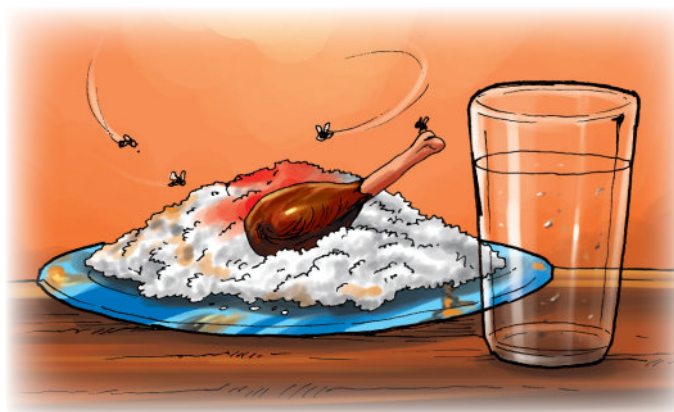
Common illnesses can be caused by many things. Some of them are discussed below.

- 1 Dirty, dusty, and polluted environment can make someone develop cough, cold and catarrh. It can also cause dysentery, diarrhoea and cholera.



A dirty environment

- 2 A person can also contact typhoid, diarrhoea and dysentery by drinking unclean water or by eating dirty food.



Contaminated (dirty) food

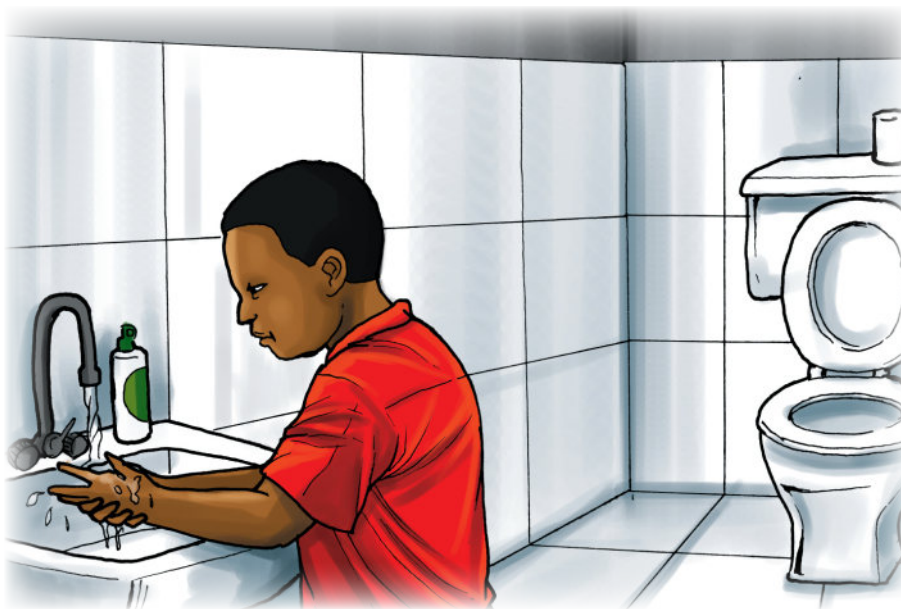


- 3 Stagnant water and dirty environment can attract and produce mosquitoes which can lead to the spread of malaria.



Stagnant water breeds mosquitoes

- 4 Eating too much sweets and biscuits can lead to stomach upset, pile, toothache and vomiting.
- 5 You may catch a cold if you expose yourself to a cold weather.
- 6 Not washing our hands after using the toilet may cause some common illnesses.



A child washing his hands after using the toilet

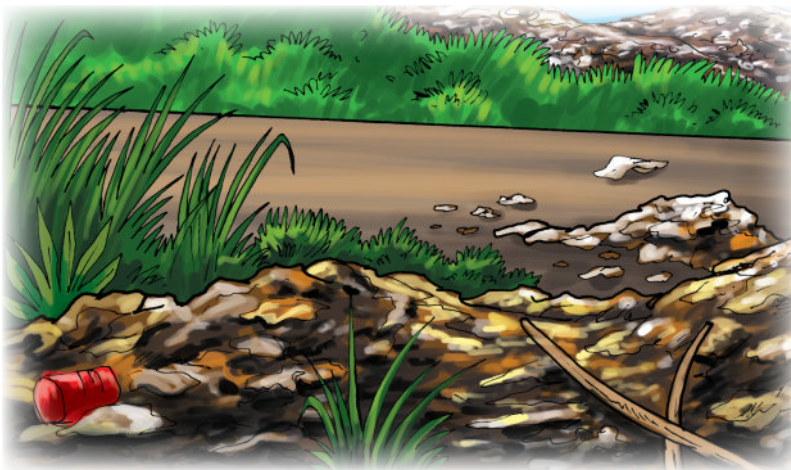


- 7 If we leave our food open, flies and other insects can contaminate it.



An open food can be contaminated

- 8 If we dispose our refuse carelessly in our surroundings. it will expose us to air and insect-borne diseases like cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea.



A refuse dump

Unit 5 Prevention of common illnesses

We can prevent or stop common illnesses from attacking us.

This can be done in the following ways:

- 1 We should be clean always.
- 2 We should eat clean food and drink clean water.
- 3 We should keep our surroundings clean.



A clean environment

- 4 We should not allow insects like mosquitoes to bite us. This can be avoided by using insecticide-treated mosquito nets.



A boy sleeping under an insecticide-treated mosquito net

- 5 We should clean up our gutter and free it from dirt and stagnant water.



People cleaning their gutter



- 6 We should always eat a balanced diet.
- 7 We should regularly go for medical check-up in the hospital.



People in a hospital for medical check-up

- 8 We must wash our fruits before eating them.



A woman washing fruits before eating them

- 9 When we put refuse in the dustbin, we must cover it.



A boy covering the dustbin after putting refuse in it



Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 A person who is ill _____.
A will eat well B will be strong
C will not feel healthy and well
- 2 An example of common illness is _____.
A dysentery B cancer C diabetes
- 3 A continuous, watery excreta with blood is _____.
A dysentery B diarrhoea C cholera
- 4 When someone is excreting and vomiting frequently he has _____.
A diarrhoea B cholera C malaria
- 5 The insect causing malaria is _____.
A housefly B butterfly C mosquito
- 6 If we eat too much sweet and biscuit, we may have _____.
A toothache B headache C cough
- 7 A common illness can make us _____.
A strong B sleep well C weak
- 8 When someone is hungry but does not like eating, the person is described as _____.
A having appetite B lacking appetite
C losing weight
- 9 Vomiting may be a symptom of _____.
A toothache B catarrh C typhoid
- 10 A person who is ill should _____.
A go to school B go to hospital C go to church
- 11 If you expose yourself to cold weather, you may catch _____.
A cold B fun C cholera





- 12 Cholera is transmitted by _____.
A mosquito B housefly C bad weather
- 13 To avoid diseases, we must _____.
A drink unclean water B live in open environment
C cover our dustbin after dropping refuse into it
- 14 Eating too much food, sweets and biscuits can lead to _____.
A stomach upset B catarrh C malaria
- 15 If we stay close to somebody who has cholera _____.
A he will be well B it may infect us
C it will make us healthy
- 16 To avoid the breeding of mosquitoes, we must _____.
A drink plenty of water B wear cardigan
C keep our environment free from stagnant water
- 17 Washing our hands before and after eating is _____.
A a good habit B a bad habit C not necessary
- 18 If somebody has cholera in our compound, we should _____.
A stay with him B keep away C talk to him
- 19 If we expose our food to a dirty environment, it will be _____.
A safe for eating B contaminated
C delicious
- 20 Which one of these should not be in the group?
A Toothache B Malaria C Convulsion

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is illness?
- 22 What are common illnesses?
- 23 List five (5) examples of common illnesses.



- 24 Write five (5) symptoms of common illnesses.
- 25 List five (5) causes of common illnesses.
- 26 Mention three (3) ways of preventing common illnesses in our environment.
- 27 Write one (1) difference between dysentery and diarrhoea.
- 28 Mention two (2) ways of keeping our environment clean.
- 29 What is the meaning of lack of appetite?

Homework

- 1 Ask your parents to tell you the last time they went for medical check-up.
- 2 Write two (2) importance of having dustbin in our homes.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.

a) Expose	b) Insecticide
c) Parasite	d) Healthy
e) Frequently	f) Infect
g) Discomfort	h) Stagnant
i) Polluted	j) Careless

Theme 7 Road accidents

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define road accident.
- 2 list at least five causes of road accidents.
- 3 mention at least five ways of preventing road accidents.

Unit 1 Meaning of road accident

An accident was defined in book 2 as an event that happens without anyone planning it. When accident occurs, it may lead to injury or death. An injured person will be uncomfortable and will have pain in the affected parts or on all parts of the body.

An accident can happen anywhere. It can happen at home, in the school, at the place of work or on the road. Accidents that happen on the road are called *road accidents*.

A road accident is a sudden bad thing that happens on the road which can cause damage or loss of property, physical injury or loss of life.



A scene of an accident



A road accident may occur when a moving vehicle such as a car, lorry, motorcycle or bicycle hits someone on the road. Also, when a moving vehicle hits another vehicle on the road, it is said to be a road accident.

It is very important to watch carefully before crossing the road. If a person crosses a busy road without looking carefully, such a person may be knocked down by a moving vehicle.

When an accident occurs, the following people are affected

- 1 **The victim** – This is the person that is knocked down or injured.
- 2 **The driver** – The person that drives the vehicle.
- 3 **The owner of the vehicle** – He may have to bear the cost of repairing the vehicle and caring for the victim.
- 4 **The families of the victim, the driver and the owner** – They will have to bear the burden of unplanned expenses on the care of the victim, the vehicle, or the loss of their relatives.
- 5 **The community and other road users** – Road accidents usually lead to obstruction on the road. This will disturb the free flow of traffic. Other road users will have to bear the burden of delay.



An accident caused by a traffic jam



Unit 2 Causes of road accidents

Road accident can occur at any time. The causes are as follows:

1 Carelessness

Road accidents may occur as a result of carelessness on the part of the road users. A pedestrian may cross the road without looking left and right. A driver may also lose concentration while driving. This means he is not putting his mind on what he is doing (driving). If road users do not concentrate while using the road, they may cause accidents.



An accident caused by a driver's carelessness

2 Drinking of alcohol

Drivers who take alcoholic drink before or while driving could have road accidents. The law says when someone is drunk, he or she should not drive. Many people disobey this law by driving when drunk. A drunk person will lose his sense of concentration. He will not be able to take right decisions while driving. This can lead to accident.

3 Disobedience to traffic rules

Traffic rules are the laws we must obey when we are driving or making use of the road. These are some examples of traffic rules.

- a) Do not make or receive phone calls while driving.
- b) Do not eat while driving.
- c) Always obey the traffic light.
- d) Do not carry load above the weight or number of passengers required by law.
- e) Person under 18 years of age must not drive.
- f) Do not smoke while driving.
- g) Use your headlight during bad weather.

Disregard for these rules can lead to road accidents.



An overloaded vehicle

4 Lack of maintenance

It is very important that we check our vehicle before going on a journey. If a vehicle is not well-maintained or checked on a regular basis, it may break down or be involved in accidents. We must also check the tyres to make sure they are in good condition. There must also be a spare tyre on our vehicle.

5 Bad roads

Bad road can also cause accidents. A bad road may be a road

that is full of potholes, gallops or bends. If a driver suddenly and mistakenly enters a pothole, it may cause an accident. Bends that are too sharp may also make a vehicle to swerve off the road.



An accident caused by a sharp bend

6 Inability to read signs

Many roads in Nigeria do not have road signs. Some drivers could also not read existing road signs due to illiteracy. In a situation where drivers could not read the road sign, there will be accidents. This is because they would not understand what to do, to expect or to avoid. The following are examples of road signs:



Road signs



A driver waiting for pedestrians to cross at a zebra crossing

7 Speeding

This is when a driver goes beyond the maximum speed limit. If a driver speeds, he will not be able to control the vehicle in a situation of emergency.

8 Impatience

When road users are too much in a hurry, it can lead to accidents. An impatient pedestrian will not wait for a close-by vehicle to pass before crossing the road. An impatient driver will also not wait for other road users to pass. If this happens, it may cause an accident.



An accident caused by the drivers' impatience



9 Narrow bridge

Some bridges on the road cannot take two vehicles at the same time. One has to wait for the other to pass. If two vehicles enter the bridge or road at the same time, it may lead to accidents.



One vehicle waiting for the other to pass on a narrow bridge

10 Falling asleep while driving

Some people overwork themselves in the daytime and they would not sleep in the night. If one does not sleep and rest in the night and he drives in the day, he may fall asleep while driving. This will surely cause an accident.

Unit 3 Prevention of road accidents

Road accidents can be prevented if necessary precautions are taken. These are the some of the ways to prevent road accident.

- 1 Drive very carefully – do not be too much in a hurry.
- 2 Give consideration to other road users.
- 3 The government should repair roads once they are bad or damaged.
- 4 Check and repair your vehicle regularly.
- 5 Do not put your vehicle on the road without all necessary items like the fire extinguisher, spare tyre, jack, wheel spanner and c-caution sign.



- 6 Do not drink alcohol or take drugs before or while driving.
- 7 Government should educate drivers and other road users on how to work with the road safety corps.



A road safety officer telling people to obey traffic rules

- 8 Traffic officers like the road safety corps or traffic police should ensure people obey traffic laws, and correct or arrest offenders.
- 9 When you want to cross the road, look left, right and left again before crossing. Do not be in a hurry to cross.



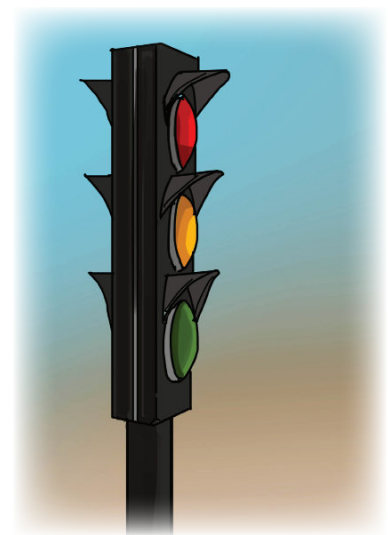
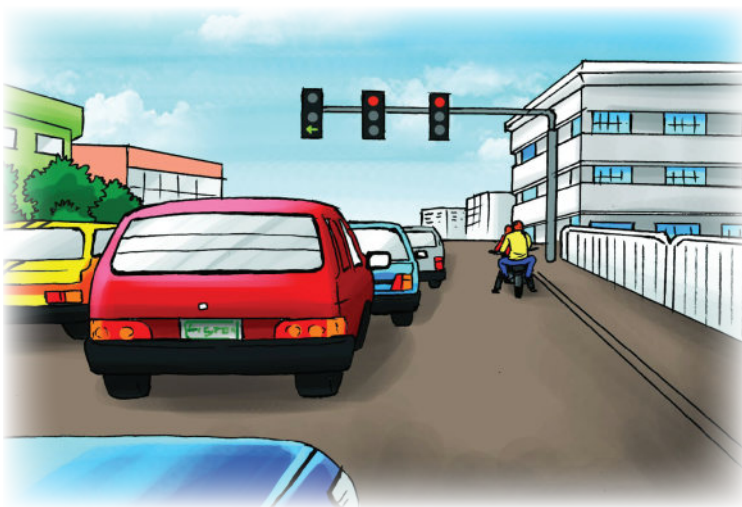
A boy waiting for vehicles to pass before crossing the road



10 When you are walking on the road, do not back the vehicles. Walk on the side of incoming vehicles. Keep left wherever the vehicles are keeping right.

11 Obey road and traffic signs. Where there are traffic lights, make sure you wait for green light before moving your vehicle forward. At traffic lights:

- a) red mean 'stop'
- b) yellow mean 'get ready'
- c) green means 'go'



Motorists should obey traffic lights always

12 Use pedestrian crossing and footbridges.



People crossing the road through a footbridge



People crossing the road on a zebra crossing

- 13 The government should put traffic and road signs where they are not available.
- 14 Any accident on the road should be attended to immediately to prevent obstruction and traffic jam.
- 15 Drivers must be tested before licences are issued to them. Those who are under the age of 18 years should not be allowed to drive.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 An event that happens without planning it is called _____.
A traffic B accident C first aid
- 2 Accidents can happen _____.
A in the school only B on the road only
C anywhere
- 3 Accidents that happen on the road are called _____ accidents.
A domestic B occupational C road





- 4 When an accident happens, it can leads to _____.
A having more money B loss of lives
C having more houses
- 5 When we are crossing the road, it is important to _____.
A play on the road B dance on the road
C watch very carefully
- 6 The person that is knocked down or injured in accident is called a _____.
A victim B criminal C first aider
- 7 People who walk on the road are called _____.
A motorists B pedestrians C traffic warders
- 8 Road accidents can be caused by _____.
A being careful on the road B drinking alcohol
C good roads
- 9 In a traffic light, red means _____.
A go B stop C get ready
- 10 When we want to cross a busy road that has a footbridge we should _____.
A pass under the bridge B run across that road
C use the footbridge
- 11 When a driver gets to a zebra crossing, he must _____.
A stop for pedestrians B speed over
C make U-turn
- 12 To avoid accidents when driving, the driver must _____.
A disobey traffic lights B eat on steering
C not makes or receives phone calls
- 13 A drunken person _____.
A is a better driver B should not drive
C can still drive





- 14 A road that is full of potholes is referred to as _____.
A a bad road B a good road C a smooth road
- 15 The minimum age for driving in Nigeria is _____.
A 10 years B 15 years C 18 years
- 16 An impatient driver may likely do one of the following:
A obey traffic lights
B wait for other road users to pass
C will not wait for pedestrians to cross
- 17 One of the traffic laws in Nigeria is _____.
A drink and drive B drive and drink
C do not drink and drive
- 18 One of the following can be found in a vehicle _____.
A go B get ready C stop
- 19 In a traffic light, yellow means _____.
A go B get ready C stop
- 20 In a traffic light, green means _____.
A go B get ready C stop

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is road accident?
- 22 Accidents that happen at home are called _____.
- 23 Mention two (2) people that are affected when a road accident occurs.

Homework

- 1 Mention five (5) causes of road accidents.
- 2 List five (5) ways by which a driver can disobey traffic rules.



Theme 8 Giving first aid to road accident victims

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 say the meaning of first aid.
- 2 identify at least five objects or items that can be found in a first aid box.
- 3 describe how simple first aid could be applied to an injured person.
- 4 mention at least five people that can apply first aid.

Unit 1 Meaning of first aid

First aid is the immediate medical help given to a person or victim of an accident before such a person is taken to the hospital for proper treatment.



An accident victim receiving first aid

Reasons for giving first aid

We give first aid for the following reasons:

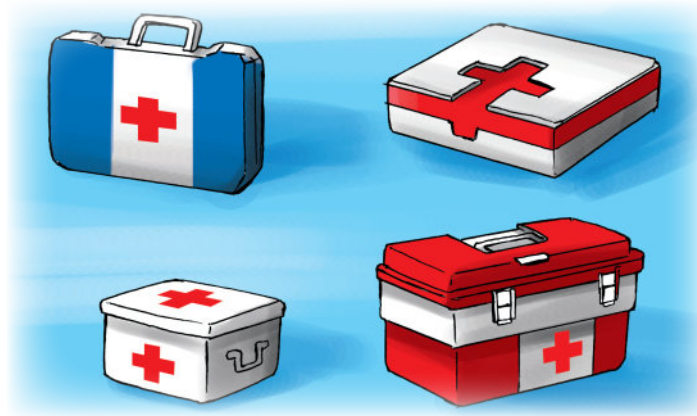
- 1 To save life.
- 2 To prevent further injury.
- 3 To speed up recovery.
- 4 To help injured person to get a doctor.
- 5 To relieve the victim of pain.



Unit 2 Items that can be found in a first aid box

To be able to give help as soon as an accident or sudden illness occurs, a first aid box must be available. First aid box must be kept in every home, school, workplace and even in vehicles.

First aid box is a box that contains all the necessary materials for first aid.



Different first aid boxes

The items that could be found in a first aid box include:

- 1 **A bottle of iodine** – This is used to treat cuts that are not deep. It is an antiseptic liquid.



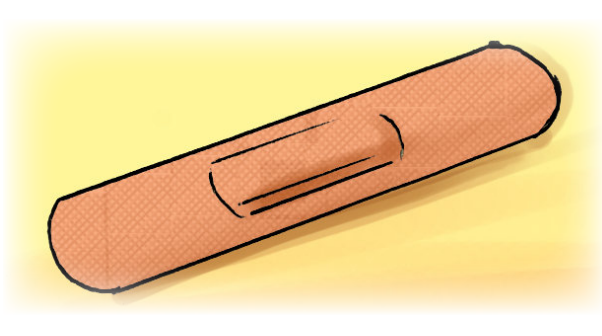
A bottle of iodine

- 2 **Bandage** – Bandage is used to cover cuts or wounds, to keep a dislocation firm until a doctor sees it.





A bandage



A plaster

- 3 **Plaster** – This is a small adhesive (containing gum) bandage that is used to cover wound after washing.
- 4 **A bottle of disinfectant like Dettol or TCP** – This is used to wash wounds.



A bottle of Dettol

- 5 **A pair of scissors** – The type of scissors used for first aid is called a *medical* or *bandage scissors*. A medical scissors is a sharp instrument composed of two opposing cutting blades held together by a central pin. This is used for cutting the plaster and bandage and even for dressing wounds.
- 6 **A bottle of vaseline** – This is an ointment (petroleum jelly) used for minor burns and scalds.





- 7 **Medical gloves** – These are disposable hand coverings used during medical examinations. They help to prevent the infection of the first aid giver through the injured person.



A medical scissors



A bottle of vaseline



Medical gloves



A razor blade

- 8 **Cotton wool** – This is in the form of a soft material usually used for cleaning and protecting wounds.
- 9 **Pain relieving tablets** – Examples include paracetamol and aspirin.
- 10 **Razor blade** – It is used for cutting.

Unit 3 How first aid can be applied to an injured person

People who suffer from accidents can be given first aid depending on the type of accident or the injury sustained by such persons.

Someone who is involved in a minor road accident and sustained minor wounds or injuries could be treated as follows:

- 1 Wear your gloves.



A first aider wearing gloves



- 2 Clean the wound with antiseptic and cotton wool.



A first aider cleaning a wound

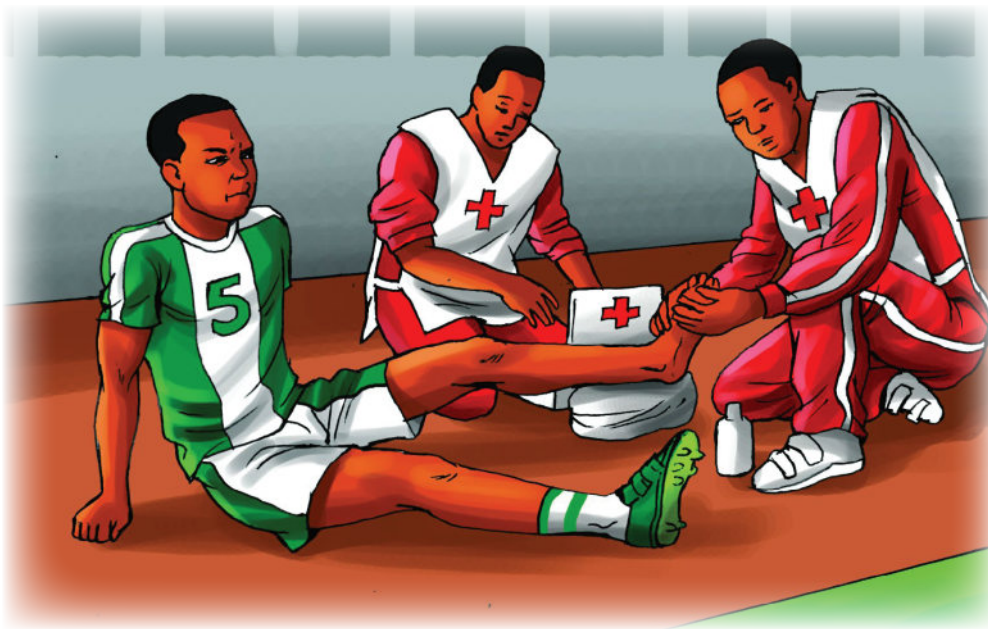
- 3 Cover the wound with plaster or bandage.
- 4 Give the victim pain reliever like paracetamol.
- 5 Allow the person to rest for a few minutes.
- 6 Take the person to the nearest health centre or hospital.

Unit 4 People who can apply first aid

First aid is not a full medical care. It is just a temporary effort to keep the victim safe and alive until he or she is taken to the hospital.

There are people in the society that can apply first aid. They include the following:

- 1 Our parents at home.
- 2 Our teachers in the school.
- 3 Adults around the accident scene.
- 4 Members of the Red Cross Society. Red Cross Society is a voluntary organisation that was founded to protect human lives and health in case of any emergency. The members are trained to give first aid. Jean Henri Dunant, a Swiss, was the founder of the Red Cross Movement.



Red Cross Society members giving first aid to an injured football player

- 5 Members of Federal Road Safety Corps. This is also an agency in charge of maintaining safety of lives on the road. They are also trained to give first aid.



Road Safety Corps members giving first aid to an accident victim

- 6 Health workers in sports.





Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The immediate help given to a person who has an accident before taking him to the hospital is called _____.
A medical treatment B drugs C first aid
- 2 Someone who has an accident is called a _____.
A victim B criminal C first aider
- 3 We give first aid to _____.
A get money B prevent further injury
C add more
- 4 We can keep the first aid box in _____.
A our vehicles B the school C both A and B
- 5 Iodine is used to treat _____.
A someone who has dislocation
B someone who has a cut
C someone who has a headache
- 6 An example of disinfectants is _____.
A robb B paracetamol C dettol
- 7 The type of scissors that could be found in a first aid box is _____.
A tailoring scissors B bandage scissors
C medical scissors
- 8 _____ cannot be found in a first aid box.
A Injection B Plaster C A pair of scissors
- 9 Vaseline in a first aid box is used for _____.
A treating stomachache B treating headache
C treating minor burns and scalds
- 10 Cotton wool is used for _____.
A cleaning wounds B cutting plasters
C covering hand during medical examination





- 11 An example of a pain reliever is _____.
A iodine B paracetamol C vaseline
- 12 The disposable hand covering that is used during medical examination is called _____.
A socks B scissors C medical gloves
- 13 We give first aid to _____.
A everybody B an accident victim
C a dead person
- 14 A person who gives first aid is called _____.
A a doctor B a nurse C a first aider
- 15 One of these people can apply first aid _____.
A road safety corps B our friends
C a sick person
- 16 Who founded the Red cross Movement? _____.
A Nnamdi Azikiwe B Nelson Mandela
C Jean Henri Dunant

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 16 What is first aid?
- 17 List five (5) reasons why we give first aids.
- 18 A person who had an accident is called an accident _____.
_____.
- 19 List five (5) items that can be found in a first aid box.
- 20 Mention five (5) steps to take when giving first aid to an accident victim.
- 21 Write five (5) people that can apply first aid.
- 22 Write out the uses of these objects in the first aid box.
- a) Scissors
- b) Medical gloves
- c) Cotton wool



- d) Plaster
- e) Razor blade

Activity

Invite any resource person like the school nurse or Red Cross personnel to talk to the pupils on how to apply first aid on an injured person.

Homework

- 1 Write how first aid can be applied to somebody who sustains an injury on the football field.
- 2 Draw ten (10) road signs and write their meanings.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.
 - a) Treatment b) Immediate
 - c) Recover d) Victim
 - e) Dislocation f) Injury
 - g) Disposable h) Adhesive
 - i) Hurry j) Precaution
 - k) sustain



Security Education



Theme 9 Security agencies

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 explain the meaning of security agency.
- 2 identify the various security agencies in Nigeria.
- 3 mention the functions of each of the security agencies.
- 4 identify those to approach when in danger.

Unit 1 Meaning and examples of security agencies

Security agencies are people or institutions that make sure laws are obeyed by the people. They also maintain peace and order among people in the society.

Security agencies can also be defined as governmental organisations which obtain and use information (intelligence activities) for the safety of the country's citizens. They also protect the country against external (outside) attacks.

Example of security agencies

The main security agencies in our society are the police, FRSC, NDLEA, DSS, ICPC, NSCDC, the Military or Armed Forces, Prison warders, and NAFDAC. These agencies will now be considered one by one.

- 1 **The Police** – The police force is a body of person given the power by the government to make sure people obey the law.

The ranks in Nigeria Police

- a) Inspector General of Police (IGP)
- b) Deputy Inspector General of Police (DGP)
- c) Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIG)
- d) Commissioner of Police (CP)

- e) Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP)
- f) Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)
- g) Chief Superintendent of Police (CSP)
- h) Superintendent of Police (SP)
- i) Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
- j) Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP)
- k) Inspector of Police (IP)
- l) Sergeant Major (SM)
- m) Sergeant
- n) Corporal
- o) Constable

2 **Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC):** They ensure that people obey traffic laws.



A policeman



A road safety officer



An NDLEA officer

3 **NDLEA – National Drug Law Enforcement Agency:** They ensure illegal drugs are not brought in and taken out, circulated or used in one country.

- 4 **NAFDAC** – National Agency for Foods and Drugs Administration and Control
- 5 **DSS** – Department of Security Service
- 6 **ICPC** – Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission
- 7 **NSCDC** – Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps



An ICPC officer arresting an offender



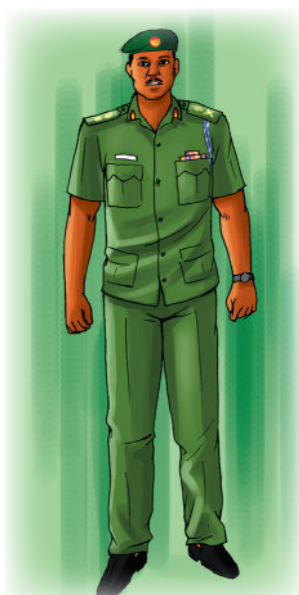
An NSCDC officer arresting an offender

8 The Military

9 Prison Warder



A naval officer



An army officer



An air force officer



A prison warder

Ranks in the Nigerian Armed Forces

S/N	Army	Navy	Air force
1	Field Marshal	Admiral of the Fleet	Marshal of the Nigerian Air Force
2	General	Admiral	Air Chief Marshal
3	Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal
4	Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice-Marshal
5	Brigadier General	Commodore	Air Commodore
6	Colonel	Captain	Group captain
7	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Wing commander
8	Lieutenant Colonel	Vice Admiral	Air Marshal
9	Major	Lieutenant Commander	Squadron Commander
10	Captain	Lieutenant	Flight Lieutenant
11	Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flying officer
12	Second Lieutenant	Acting Sub-lieutenant	Pilot Officer
13	No equivalent	Warrant Chief Petty Officer	Air Warrant Officer
14	Warrant Officer Class 1	Chief Petty Officer	Master Warrant Officer
15	Warrant Officer class II	Petty Officer	Warrant Officer
16	Staff Sergeant	Leading Rating	Flight Sergeant
17	Sergeant	Leading Rating	Sergeant
18	Corporal	No equivalent	Corporal
19	Lance Corporal	Able Rating	Lance Corporal
20	Private	Ordinary Rating	Aircraftman
21	Recruit	Trainee	Recruit
22	No equivalent	Mid-shipman	No equivalent

Unit 2 Duties of security agencies in Nigeria

The general duty of security agencies is to keep the society in peace, and safe from attacks. However, each of the agencies has specific functions and duties.

The functions of each of the security agencies are as follows:

1 The police

The police belong to the agency called the Nigeria Police: The functions of policemen in Nigeria are:

- a) to prevent crime.
- b) to protect lives and properties.
- c) to make sure people obey the law.
- d) to make sure there is peace in the society.

2 FRSC – Federal Road Safety Corps

The FRSC was established in 1988.

The function of FRSC officers are:

- a) to make the highway safe for motorists and other road users.
- b) to advise the government on how to eliminate or reduce road accidents.
- c) to educate the drivers and members of the society on how to behave on the road.
- d) to give first aid treatment when there is an accident.
- e) they produce driver's licence.
- f) to clear obstructions on any part of the highway where there are traffic jams.
- g) to make sure people obey traffic laws when they drive on the road.

3 NDLEA – National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

NDLEA was established in 1989.

The functions of NDLEA officers are:

- a) to ensure illegal drugs are not produced in Nigeria.
- b) to arrest those who sell hard drugs like cocaine and heroine.
- c) to make sure hard drugs are not brought in, taken out, circulated or used in Nigeria.

4 NAFDAC – National Agency for Foods and Drugs Administration and Control

NAFDAC was established in 1993.



The functions of NAFDAC are:

- a) to check the drugs brought from another country into Nigeria.
- b) to make sure drugs companies follow the required standard.
- c) to inspect the surroundings where drugs are produced.
- d) to check the drugs taken from Nigeria to another country.

5 DSS – Department of State Security

The DSS was established in 1986. They are formerly called State Security Service (SSS)

Functions of DSS

- a) It gathers intelligent information for the government on security matters.
- b) It protects the government against domestic attack.

6 ICPC – Independent Corrupt Practices and other related offences Commission

ICPC is a security agency established in 2000.

The functions include:

- a) It investigates reports on corruption.
- b) It attempts to eliminate corruption in government offices.
- c) It educates people against corruption and related offences.
- d) It cleans the society of corrupt practices.

7 NSCDC – Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps

The NSCDC:

- a) assists in the maintenance of peace and order.
- b) tests the private security companies for government approval.
- c) supervises the operations of the private guard security companies.





- d) protects government materials like pipelines and electricity transformers.
- e) arrests illegal dealers in petroleum products.
- f) monitors the activities of religious bodies and trade associations.
- g) takes steps to stop any planned act of terrorism.
- h) assists the federal and state fire services in fire fighting operations.

8 The military or armed forces

The military in Nigeria comprises of:

- i) the Nigerian Army,
- ii) the Nigerian Navy,
- iii) the Nigerian Air Force.

The military is the only security agent that is allowed to use force and weapons in defending a state or the country. The army, navy and the air force are together called Nigerian Armed Forces.

The functions of the military

The army

The army is the soldier that defends the country against external attack on land.

The navy

The navy is the soldier that defends the country against external attack on the sea.

The air force

The air force is the soldier that defends the country against external attack in the air.

1 Prison warder

Prison warders are officers that look after people in the prison.

Their functions include:



- a) They look after the prisoners' welfare.
- b) They monitor the activities of the people in the prison.
- c) They give first aid to any prisoner that has injury.

Unit 3 Who to approach when in danger

Any of the security agencies could be approached when one is in danger depending on the type and place of danger.

The following are some of the situation that may arise and the necessary actions to take:

- 1 If you suspect somebody to be a kidnapper, shout for help immediately. Do not wait until you see a policeman. Run to any close-by adult for help.



A boy reporting a suspected kidnapper to his uncle

- 2 If you see any one destroying government properties like electricity transformers, oil pipelines or street lights, report to the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps or the police.
- 3 In case of fire disaster, report to the federal or state fire service.
- 4 If a car is speeding and you are in it, report to any road safety officer or policeman on the road.
- 5 A case of collapsed building should be reported to the fire service.



A house on fire



Fire service officers helping people out of a collapsed building

Exercises

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 An institution that makes sure laws are obeyed is called _____.
A government institution B government people
C security agencies
- 2 The internal safety of the people in a society is the responsibility of _____.
A government institutions B people
C security agencies
- 3 One of the following is not a security agent _____.
A Police B INEC C ICPC





- 4 The security agency in charge of drug matters is _____.
A FRSC B NDLEA C Prison warder
- 5 If anybody commits a traffic offence, the person could be arrested by _____.
A FRSC B NDLEA C prison warder
- 6 The SSS was established in _____.
A 1980 B 1986 C 1989
- 7 The NDLEA was established in _____.
A 2014 B 1999 C 1989
- 8 FRSC was established in _____.
A 1988 B 1998 C 2008
- 9 The security agency in charge of private security companies in Nigeria is _____.
A NSCDC B the police C the military
- 10 Who produces the driver's licence in Nigeria.
A police B military C FRSC
- 11 The ICPC was established in _____.
A 2000 B 2004 C 2010
- 12 Which of these security agencies belongs to the military?
A Police B Civil defence C Air force
- 13 The only security agency that is allowed to use force and weapons in defending the country is _____.
A civil defence B military C prison warder
- 14 The navy is the soldier that defends the country against external attack _____.
A on the sea B in the air C on land
- 15 The air force is the soldier that defends the country against external attack _____.
A on the sea B in the air C on land

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 16 What are security agencies?
- 17 List any five (5) security agencies in Nigeria.





- 18 Write two (2) functions of the police.
- 19 Which agency is in charge of producing driver's licence?
- 20 Mention the three (3) divisions of the military.
- 21 In which year were the following established?
 - a) NDLEA b) ICPC
 - c) FRSC d) NAFDAC
 - e) DSS
- 22 Write the agency in charge of the following matters:
 - a) Drug _____
 - b) Corruption _____
 - c) Safety _____
 - d) Fire outbreak _____
 - e) Testing the private security company for government approval
- 23 The soldier that defends the country on the sea is _____.
- 24 The highest rank in the police is _____.

Activity

The teacher should organise an excursion to a police station. Tell the pupils to prepare the questions they would like to ask the police officers on duty.

Homework

- 1 Write two (2) things you will do if you come across a flood on your way to school.
- 2 Draw a policeman.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.
 - a) Safety b) Intelligence
 - c) Attack d) Eliminate
 - e) Treatment f) Corruption
 - g) Weapon h) Kidnap
 - i) Collapse j) Danger





Theme 10 Elements of criminal behaviour

Objectives

By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 say the meaning of crime.
- 2 explain the meaning of criminal behaviour.
- 3 identify at least five common criminal behaviours in the society and their punishments.
- 4 mention the dangers associated with criminal behaviours.
- 5 mention at least five ways of avoiding criminal behaviours.

Unit 1 Meanings of crime and criminal behaviour

A crime is a dishonest action committed by someone for which he can be punished by the government. A crime is an attempt or action to harm someone else.

Crime is harmful not only to the individual but also to the community. Criminal behaviour is that action by an individual that is against the rules and regulations of the country. It is the committing of a crime.

When a crime is committed, the police will arrest the offender and take him/her to the court. A person who commits a crime is called a *criminal*.



A policeman arresting a suspected criminal



Unit 2 Common criminal behaviours

There are many criminal behaviours that are committed in the society. Examples include:

- 1 **Falsehood** – This is the act of telling lies. Falsehood is also the act of lying against someone. Some people may give a false account or report of an event because of money, food or other things. If we tell lies against our friends, it is falsehood.

Falsehood is a criminal behaviour because the person we lie against will not be happy and may even kill himself because of the shame. Forms of falsehood include:

- a) Telling lies against our friends.
- b) Removing the food label of a particular food and putting our own.
- c) Claiming what we are not, e.g., somebody claiming to be a doctor or a lawyer when he is not.

- 2 **Fighting** – This is quarrel between two people in which each tries to harm the other with bodily force or weapons.

Fighting is not good because it can lead to great injury or death.

Many people have died because of fighting with other people. Some people fight with knives, broken bottles, guns or other dangerous weapons.

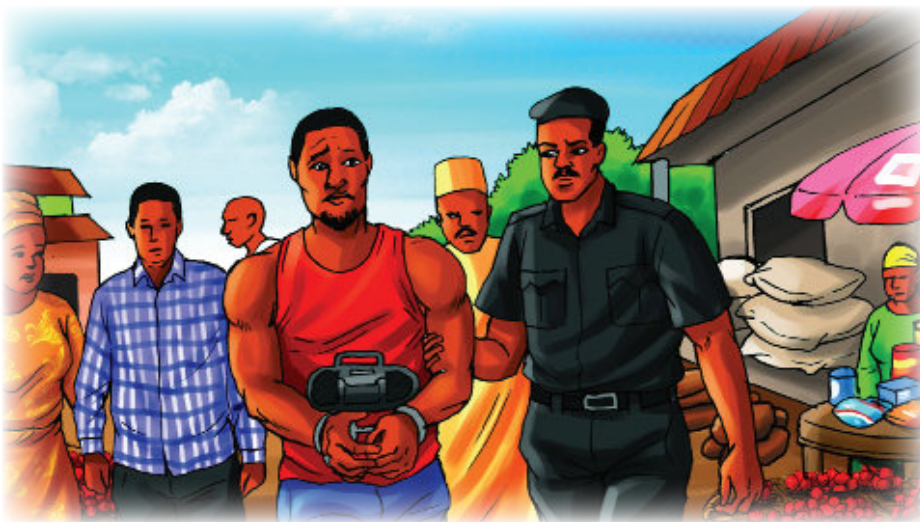
Fighting becomes a criminal behaviour if weapons are used and this can lead to death.



Two people fighting each other with weapons. This is a criminal behaviour.

- 3 **Stealing** – Stealing is taking what belongs to another person without his/her permission. Another name for stealing is *theft*. Stealing can take the form of robbery or embezzlement of government money. Robbery is taking what belongs to another person by force or with the use of weapons like knife or gun.

Embezzlement is when someone takes money that is put in his care for personal or selfish purposes.



A man being arrested for stealing a stereo

- 4 **Forgery** – This is when someone changes the details in an original document with the mind of deceiving people.



Examples of forgery include:

- a) Changing the marks or position on our report card.
- b) Signing another person's signature.
- c) Changing the figure on a bank cheque.
- d) Changing the figure on a receipt.
- e) Changing the name on a certificate.



An original certificate



A forged certificate

5 Examination malpractice – This is when a pupil or student cheats while writing examinations. It can take the form of:

- a) Bringing books or paper into the examination hall.
- b) Telling somebody the answer in the examination hall.
- c) Copying answer from one another during examination.



A pupil copying answers from another pupil in the examination hall

- 6 **Selling of fake drugs** – Fake drugs are drugs that are not original. They are drugs that have been contaminated or contain wrong or no active ingredients. They bear names of original drugs but have already been changed.
- 7 **Murder** – Murder is a crime of unlawfully killing a person because of hatred or other evil reasons. The law forbids killing of one another, so anybody who kills another person is a *murderer*. He is a criminal.
- 8 **Rape** – This is when a man has sexual intercourse with a woman by force without her permission. A person who rapes is a *rapist*. He is a criminal.
- 9 **Drug trafficking** – This is illegal manufacturing and selling of drugs that are not allowed by laws in a country. Anybody who engages in drug trafficking is called a *drug trafficker*. He is a criminal.



A drug trafficker arrested at the airport

- 10 **Smoking in public** – The laws do not allow people to smoke in public places like hospital, schools, motor parks and banks. Anyone who smokes in a public is a criminal and would be arrested.



A man smoking in the hospital. It is wrong to smoke in a hospital.

- 11 **Kidnapping** – This is taking away a person against his or her will. Anybody who kidnaps is called a *kidnapper*. Kidnapping may be done for the criminals to ask for some huge amount of money (ransom) before releasing their victims. Sometimes they use their victims for rituals. A kidnapper is a criminal and will face a great punishment, if arrested.

Unit 3 Punishments for criminal behaviours

The following are the punishments for various criminal behaviours.

- 1 Those who forge documents will be sent to prison for 21 years without the option of a fine.
- 2 Any person who wilfully destroys public property like electricity transformer, government buildings or pipelines will be sent to prison for 21 years.
- 3 Cheating in examination attracts a punishment of 10 years imprisonment.
- 4 Punishment for rape is like imprisonment.
- 5 Punishment for smoking in public is six month in jail.
- 6 Punishment for murder is death sentence.
- 7 Punishment for robbery is 21 years imprisonment.
- 8 Punishment for kidnapping is life imprisonment





Unit 4 Dangers of criminal behaviours and how to avoid them

Criminal behaviours are dangerous to the society. They involve lawlessness and disobedience to the laws of the society. They cause trouble, disorder and lack of safety in the society.

Dangers of criminal behaviours include:

- 1 It leads to increase in violence especially when people revenge.
- 2 It makes the society unsafe for living.



Armed robbers pursuing people

- 3 It encourages disobedience to law and order.
- 4 It makes people not to trust one another.
- 5 It makes the society not to develop.
- 6 It makes buying and selling difficult for people.

How to avoid criminal behaviours

Avoiding criminal behaviours helps to improve the society. It also promotes good living.

The following are ways to avoid criminal behaviours.

- 1 Do not join bad gangs.
- 2 Avoid following your friends to do any bad thing.



- 3 Be satisfy with what you have.
- 4 Obey the instructions of your parents.



A father telling members of his family the danger of criminal behaviour

- 5 Always report any act of criminal behaviours to your parents, teachers or any elder around.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 An illegal act committed by someone for which he can be punished is called _____.
A behaviour B crime C action
- 2 Crime is _____ to the society.
A good B helpful C harmful
- 3 When an individual carries out an action that is against the rules and regulations of a country, it is called _____.
A criminal behaviour B normal behaviour
C community behaviour
- 4 A person who commits a crime is called a _____.
A citizen B criminal C prisoner



- 5 The act of telling lies is called _____.
A falsehood B fighting C forgery
- 6 Fighting becomes a crime if a/an _____ is involved.
A blow B weapon C argument
- 7 Another name for stealing is _____.
A forgery B cheating C theft
- 8 An example of stealing is _____.
A robbery B cheating in an examination
C selling fake drugs
- 9 Changing the marks or positions on our report card is an example of _____.
A stealing B forgery C examination malpractice
- 10 Telling somebody answers in the examination hall is _____.
A examination malpractice
B examination forgery
C examination falsehood
- 11 Selling of fake drugs is _____.
A an acceptable behaviour B murder behaviour
C criminal behaviour
- 12 An unlawful killing of someone because of hatred is known as _____.
A rape B murder C fighting
- 13 An unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman without her permission is called _____.
A rape B murder C kidnapping
- 14 The taking away of a person against his will usually for a ransom is known as _____.
A raping B kidnapping C fighting
- 15 Those who wilfully destroy electricity transformer _____.





- A will buy another one B will be flogged
C will be sent to prison for 21 years
- 16 Punishment for murder is _____.
A death sentence B six months jail
C warning
- 17 Punishment for examination malpractices is _____.
A death sentence B six months jails
C 10 years imprisonment
- 18 Punishment for raping is _____.
A life imprisonment B flogging
C death by hanging
- 19 Criminal behaviours can _____.
A lead to peace and unity in the society
B make buying and selling in the society difficult
C promote good living
- 20 To avoid criminal behaviours, we must _____.
A be selfish B join bad gang
C avoid bad gang

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book

- 21 What is a crime?
22 What is criminal behaviour?
23 A person who commits crime is called a _____.
24 List five (5) examples of criminal behaviours.
25 Explain the meaning of forgery.
26 List three (3) types of documents that can be forged.
27 Mention two (2) ways of cheating in an examination.
28 What is murder?
29 Mention the punishments for the following offences.



- a) Examination malpractices
 - b) Murder
 - c) Kidnapping
 - d) Stealing
 - e) Will full destruction of government property
- 30 List five (5) ways to avoid criminal behaviours in our society.

Homework

- 1 Ask your parents to tell you five (5) ways to help someone with criminal behaviours.
- 2 Write five (5) ways to protect yourself from kidnappers.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.
 - a) Imprisonment b) Flog
 - c) Unlawful d) Argument
 - e) Harmful f) Destruction
 - g) Offender h) Dangerous
 - i) Permission j) Hatred