

Basic

Social Studies

for Primary Schools

4

with Security Education

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Second Edition



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Preface

Basic Social Studies with Security Education 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 matching chart

THEME	PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
1 Social environment	Pupils should be able to explain social environment
2 The relationship of some members of the family	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 name members of the nuclear family 2 identify and name members of the extended family 3 describe the various kinds of relationship among family members 4 draw a family tree (extended family) 5 state the benefits of good relationship between family members
3 Culture	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 give simple meaning of culture 2 identify the elements of culture 3 explain why people's languages, dressings, and eating habits differ from community to community
4 Other people's beliefs and traditions	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 explain ways in which other people's beliefs and traditions differ from ours 2 mention some values that can be promoted with a better understanding of the differences among our culture
5 Characteristics of drug abusers, their treatment and rehabilitation	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 list commonly abused drugs and identify them by their street names 2 list some characteristics of abusers of alcohol, tobacco and cannabis
6 Prevention of drug abuse – Life coping skills	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 list behaviours that promote physical, mental and social well-being
7 Attitude to different forms of accident	Pupils should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 list other forms of accident and their causes 2 explain types of first aid treatment to be given to victims of burns, scalds, bruises and road accident 3 describe some of the different kinds of positive attitude to accident victims

matching chart

	CURRICULUM TOPIC	TEXTUAL TOPIC	PAGE
	1 Man as a social being	1 Meaning of environment 2 Types of environment	1 3
	1 Members of the nuclear and extended family 2 Relationship of members of the extended family 3 Family Tree 4 Benefits of family relationship	1 Nuclear and extended family 2 How members of the extended families are related 3 Benefits and importance of family relationship 4 Family responsibilities 5 Marriage practices 6 Marital problems 7 Solutions to marital problems	10 12 13 15 18 20 22
	1 Meaning of culture 2 Elements of culture 3 Why different people have different customs	1 Meaning of culture 2 Why different people practise different cultures 3 Similarities in our cultures 4 Promotion and preservation of our customs and traditions 5 Customs to be discarded	25 27 28 29 30
	1 Ways our beliefs and traditions differ from and similar to others 2 Some of the values that can be promoted with better understanding of cultural differences including respect for other people's views, beliefs and traditions	1 Why we should respect the value of our ancient monuments 2 Our religion (Respect for other people's views, beliefs, and traditions) 3 Aspects in which all religions are similar 4 Ways in which religions differ	32 32 35 35
	1 Street names of commonly abused drugs 2 Characteristics of abusers of alcohol, tobacco, and cannabis	1 Meaning of drug abuse 2 Commonly abused drugs and their street names 3 Reasons why people abuse drugs 4 Effects of drug abuse 5 Characteristics of drug abusers	39 42 43 44 46
	1 Health promoting behaviours 2 Life coping skills	1 Prevention of drug abuse 2 Life coping skills that are needed for positive, healthy behaviour	52 55
	1 Meaning and types of accident 2 The first aid treatment 3 Positive attitudes to accident and accident victims	1 Types of transport accidents and their causes 2 Other forms of accidents and their causes 3 First aid treatment for accident victims 4 Prevention of accident 5 Road signs and their uses	59 62 64 66 67

8 Government	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define government 2 mention the three organs of government 3 mention the three tiers of government 4 write at least five functions of state government 5 write at least five functions of state government 6 write at least five functions of federal government 7 mention at least four areas where the local and state governments cooperate and work together 8 mention at least four areas where the state and federal governments cooperate and work together
8 Division of labour and agricultural industry	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define division of labour 2 explain the meaning of agricultural industry 3 mention at least five jobs in agricultural industry 4 mention at least five importance of division of labour in agricultural industry 5 explain how division of labour is carried out in agricultural industry 6 mention at least five problems of agricultural industry 7 mention the solutions to the problems of agricultural industry
9 Banks	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 say the meaning of bank 2 mention at least two types of banks in their locality 3 list at least ten commercial banks in Nigeria 4 mention at least three uses of banks 5 explain how to open a bank account 6 mention at least two benefits of saving money in the bank
10 Raw materials	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define raw materials 2 mention the raw materials that are available in our locality 3 mention at least five sources of raw materials 4 write at least five uses of raw materials
11 Employment and unemployment	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define employment 2 define unemployment 3 mention five consequences of unemployment in the society 4 mention five ways we can reduce unemployment
12 Wages and income distribution	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define wages 2 define salary 3 say the differences between a wage and a salary 4 mention at least five reasons why people work 5 mention at least three ways of rewarding workers 6 write at least three problems of income distribution in Nigeria 7 mention ways of solving those problems

Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning and organs of government 71 2 Tiers of government 74 3 Areas of cooperation between the local and state governments 78 4 Areas of cooperation between the state and federal governments 79
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of division of labour 82 2 Meaning of agricultural industry 83 3 Areas of specialisation in the agricultural industry 84 4 Importance of division of labour in the agricultural industry 89 5 How division of labour is carried out in the agricultural industry 89 6 Problems of the agricultural industry 90 7 Solutions to the problems of the agricultural industry 91
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Types of banks 94 2 How to use a bank 97 3 Benefits of saving money in the bank 98 4 Other places and methods of saving money 98
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What are raw materials? 101 2 How raw materials are obtained 102 3 What raw materials are used for 104 4 Importance of raw materials 104
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of employment and job 108 2 Reasons and problems of employment seeking 110 3 Unemployment 111 4 How to reduce unemployment 113
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Wages and work 117 2 How workers are rewarded 118 3 Problems of wages and income distribution 119 4 Solutions to the problems of wages and income distribution 120

13 Communication	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define communication 2 mention at least two examples of traditional means of communication 3 mention at least two examples of modern means of communication 4 list at least five differences between traditional and modern ways of communication 5 mention at least five problems of communication in Nigeria 6 explain at least two ways of solving those problems
14 Natural resources	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define natural resources 2 mention three natural resources that are found in Nigeria 3 give three reasons for conserving natural resources 4 give three ways of conserving natural resources 5 give four reasons why goods are distributed 6 mention eight kinds of goods brought into our community 7 mention five goods taken from our country to other countries as exports 8 mention five goods brought into our country from other countries as imports 9 mention four ways of distributing goods 10 mention four problems associated with distribution of goods and services
15 Pollution	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 define pollution 2 mention at least three types of pollution that are common in their locality 3 mention at least one effect of each of the types 4 write at least five ways of controlling pollution and its effects
16 Introduction to neighbourhood security	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 explain the meaning of neighbourhood security 2 observe suspicious movement in their neighbourhoods and make reports 3 explain the consequences of failure to observe suspicious movement in the neighbourhood
17 Important phone numbers and their uses	<p>Pupils should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 mention and be familiar with emergency phone numbers

Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of communication 2 Traditional means of communication 3 Modern means of communication 4 Difference between traditional and modern means of communication 5 Problems of communication 6 Solutions to the problems of communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 123 124 125 128 128 129
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 What are natural resources? 2 Conservation of natural resources 3 How to conserve our natural resources 4 Reasons why goods are distributed 5 Goods brought to our community 6 Export and imports 7 How goods are distributed nowadays 8 Problems associated with the distribution of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 132 133 134 136 136 137 138 139
Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning and types of pollution 2 Effects of pollution and their control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 143 145
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of neighbourhood watch 2 Ways of reporting suspicious movements in their neighbourhood 3 Consequences of failure to observe suspicious movements by people in the neighbourhood 4 Dangerous people such as thieves, robbers, kidnappers, rapists, and other undesirable elements may infiltrate the neighbourhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of neighbourhood security 2 Signs of suspicious movement in the neighbourhood 3 Security tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 151 152
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Different emergency phone numbers and their uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Meaning of emergency 2 Some emergency phone numbers and their uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 155 155



Social Studies

Theme

1

Our environment

Objectives

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

- 1 define environment.
- 2 mention the two types of environment.
- 3 explain the meaning of physical environment.
- 4 mention at least five things we can see in our physical environment.
- 5 explain the meaning of social environment.
- 6 mention at least three examples of social environment.

Unit 1 Meaning of environment

An environment was defined in Book 2 as the total surrounding where people live.

A human being does not live in an empty space or vacuum. He lives in the company of other people and materials or elements. These materials or elements, one way or the other, affect our lives.

- Mention ten (10) of the materials we can see around us.
- Mention five (5) materials in our environment that are man-made.



A man-made environment

There are other materials that are natural. This means they were made by God. These materials too are parts of our environment.

- Mention five (5) of those things in our environment that were made by God.



A natural environment

There are still other aspects that are non-materials. These are the conditions and situations that affect how people carry on their activities. Examples include the way we greet one another, the way we live together, the way we eat, the way we talk, the way we dress and the type of cloth we wear.



People engaging in different activities in their environment

Unit 2 Types of environment

There are two types of environment. They are:

- 1 Physical environment
- 2 Social environment

Physical environment

Physical environment is the section of our surroundings that has objects or materials that can be seen or touched. These materials may be man-made or natural. Examples include trees, rivers, mountains, hills, rocks and houses.



Physical environment

Social environment

Human beings like living together in groups. We like talking together, working together, walking together, playing together and eating together. These make us a social animals.



a) Children playing together



b) A group of people walking together



c) A family eating together

Different forms of social interaction

Look at the picture (a) above. What can you see?

You can see some children playing together. Now ask yourself, can you play alone? We need others to play with.

The people in our surroundings and how we relate with them make up our social

environment. Human beings enjoy living together. As we live together, we influence one another. Our social environment therefore includes the way we interact with other people in our surroundings. Our areas of interaction include greeting, eating, talking and religious worship.

Look at picture (b), you can see people walking together. That is an example of social environment.

People also do things together in a family. For example, we eat together as a family, we go to our places of worship together, and we sleep in the same house. Sometimes after we eat together, we also talk together. We discuss important things that affect our family and we find solutions to various family problems.

Unit 3 Why man is regarded as a social being

1 We live together in groups

Some people live together as a nuclear family while others prefer the extended family system. For example, in Nigeria, extended family life is very common while the white men prefer the nuclear system. Whether we live together in nuclear or extended family system, we live as a group.



People living and doing things together

2 We enjoy and depend on one another

No man can survive on his own. We need one another to succeed in life. No single person can have everything he needs. He must depend on other people for what he does not have. This explains our interdependence. When we share what we have together with other people, we enjoy their friendship and promote good relationship.

3 People have a set of common patterns of behaviour

This common pattern of behaviour is called *culture*. People living together as a group have a common way of doing things. For example, people of the same culture greet in the same way, eat in the same way, eat the same type of food, speak the same language, sing the same kinds of songs, and wear the same types of clothes.



Hausa people in the same traditional attire

People of the same culture like one another because of the many things they share in common. They live with one another in peace.

4 Man passes his set of beliefs to his children

Man as a social being lives with his children. He teaches them his own ways of life. These are then passed from one generation to another. In this way, culture is sustained for many generations.

Exercise

Choose the best answers for the following questions.

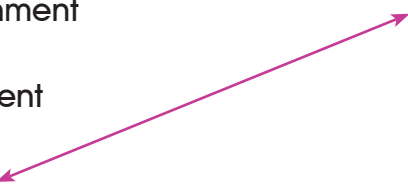
- 1 The total surroundings where we live is called _____.
A space B house C environment
- 2 Human beings live in _____.
A vacuum B company of other people C empty space
- 3 A _____ is an example of man-made material.
A river B tree C house
- 4 Mountains are examples of _____.
A natural materials B man-made materials C non-material items
- 5 The way we relate with one another is an example of _____.
A natural materials B man-made materials
C non-material items
- 6 Man is regarded as social animal because _____.
A he is social B he lives in groups with others
C he has two legs
- 7 An example of social environment is _____.
A our house B our river C our friends
- 8 After we eat together as a family, we _____.
A can discuss together B should fight together
C should not discuss together
- 9 To succeed in life we _____.
A need others B do not need others
C must live in a nuclear family
- 10 Our family is an example of _____.
A social environment B physical environment
C natural environment
- 11 People of the same culture _____.
A fight one another B greet in the same way C talk together
- 12 Man can pass his ways of life to his children.
A True B False C Never
- 13 A _____ is part of our natural physical environment.
A house B road C valley
- 14 The aspect of our environment that we cannot touch is called _____.
A physical B social C natural

15 The major difference between physical and social environment is that _____.

- A we can touch social environment but we cannot touch physical environment.
- B we can touch physical environment but we cannot touch social environment.
- C the two are the same.

16 Match A with B

A	B
a) Man-made	Family
b) Physical environment	Surroundings
c) Social environment	Man
d) Our environment	Rock
e) Social being	Road



B Answers to the following questions in your exercise book.

- 17 What is an environment?
- 18 Mention two (2) types of environment.
- 19 Write five (5) things we can see in our environment.
- 20 Write five (5) examples of physical environment.
- 21 Write three (3) examples of social environment.
- 22 Write five (5) natural objects in our physical environment.
- 23 Write five (5) man-made objects in our environment.
- 24 Mention one (1) reason why man is regarded as a social being.
- 25 Mention one (1) area where people depend on one another.
- 26 What is a man-made object?

Homework

- 1 Write five (5) benefits of living together as a group.
- 2 Mention two (2) reasons why man is regarded as a social being.
- 3 Write one (1) difference between social and physical environments.
- 4 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words:
 - a) Man-made
 - b) Natural
 - c) Influence
 - d) Interaction
 - e) Belief
 - f) Activities
 - g) Touch
 - h) Vacuum
 - i) Interdependence
 - j) Generation

Theme 2

The relationship of some members of the family

Objectives

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

- 1 identify and name members of the nuclear family.
- 2 identify and name members of the extended family.
- 3 explain how members of the extended family are related to one another.
- 4 draw a family tree.
- 5 state the benefits of a good relationship between family members.
- 6 explain marriage practices in the community.
- 7 state why different communities have different marriage practices.

Unit 1 Nuclear and extended families

The nuclear family



A nuclear family

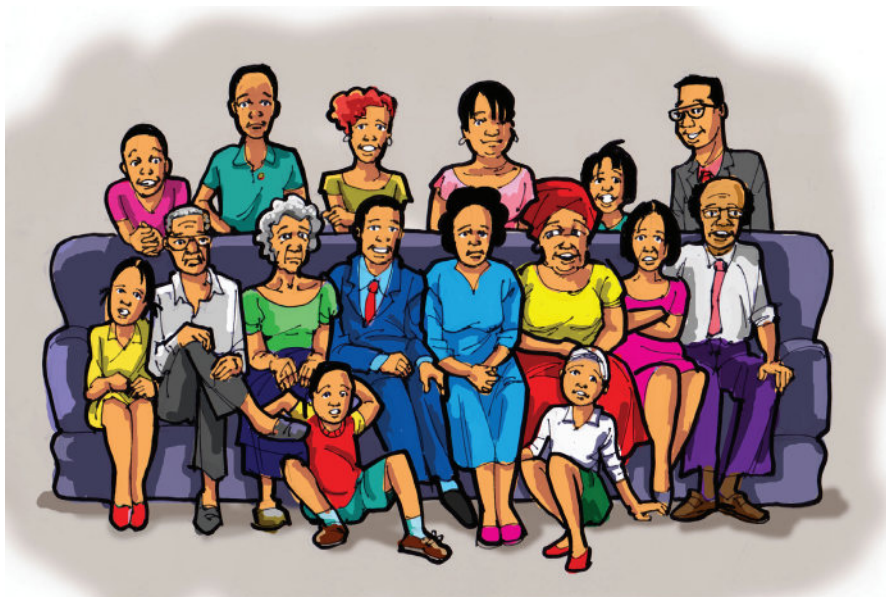
First of all, you should remember that a family is made up of people who are related to each other by blood. Members of a person's immediate or nuclear family include all persons who have a direct and close relationship with him or her.

For example, the nuclear family of a man who is married is made up of his wife and children. Similarly, the nuclear family of a married woman is made up of her husband and children.

In the case of a boy or a girl, members of his or her immediate family include his or her parents, brothers and sisters. In other words, the nuclear family consists of a mother, a father and their children.

This form of family is found everywhere in the world. It is also called the simple family, and it is the smallest family unit.

The extended family



An extended family

The extended family is a family unit embracing parents, and children, together with grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins and sometimes more distant relatives.

For example, you belong to the family your father came from. At the same time, you belong to the family your mother came from. You are therefore a member of an extended family.

The extended family system is common to all ethnic groups in Nigeria. It is an African way of life.

Unit 2 How members of the extended family are related

Members of the extended family are related to one another in different ways. For example, your father's brothers are your uncles; your mother's brothers are also your uncles. Your father's sisters as well as your mother's sisters are your aunts. The children of your uncles and aunts are your cousins. The parents of your father and your mother are your grandparents. They are your grandfathers and grandmothers.

Your father's uncles include his father's brothers and his mother's brothers. Your father's nephews include all sons of his brothers and all sons of his sisters.

Your father's nieces include all daughters of his brothers and all daughters of his sisters.

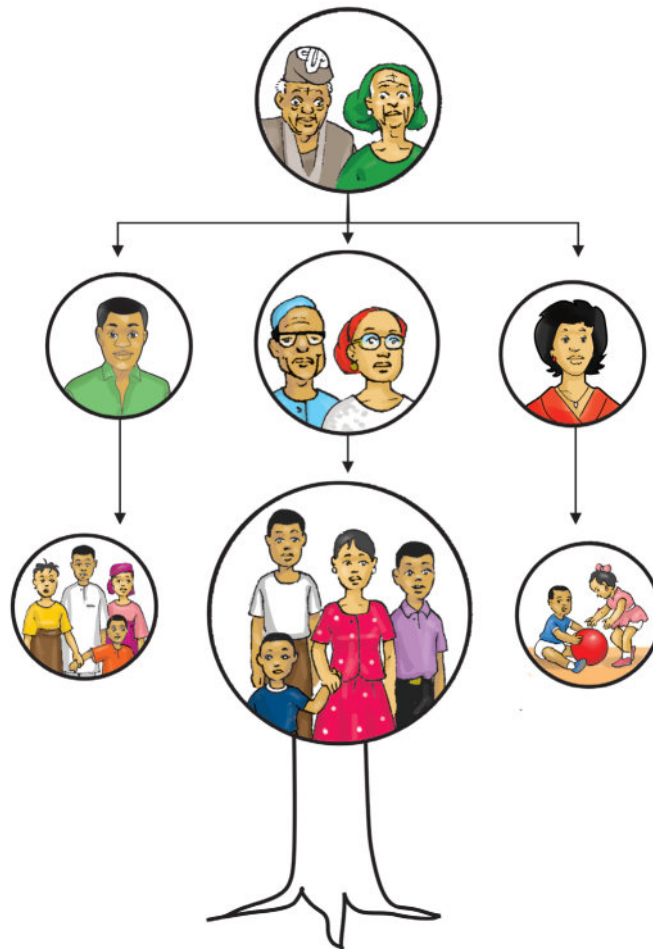
Your father's cousins include all sons and daughters of his father's brothers and sisters and all sons and daughters of his mother's brothers and sisters. Your father's grandfather is the father of your father's father or the father of his mother. Your father's grandmother is the mother of your father's father or the mother of his mother.

In-laws are also part of the extended family. The term in-law indicates that the person is related by marriage rather than by birth. Your father's in-laws include his father-in-law who is the father of his wife and his mother-in-law who is the mother of his wife. The husband of his daughter is his son-in-law while the wife of his son is his daughter-in-law. His brothers-in-law are brothers of his wife. His sisters-in-law are the sisters of his wife.

The following are also members of the extended family, though they may be absent in some families. Your father's ward is a boy or a girl whom he is taking care of but who is not his child. He is the guardian to his ward. Stepchildren are also part of the extended family. A father's stepchildren are children from his wife's former marriage. A woman's stepchildren are children from her husband's former marriage. Half-brothers or half-sisters are also part of the extended family. For instance, a brother or sister who is related to you, through one parent only, is your half-brother or half-sister.

Family tree

The family tree gives a simple picture of who the members of the extended family are, and how they are related to one another.



A family tree

Unit 3 Benefits and importance of family relationship

The benefits of family relationship are those advantages that one gets from being a member of a family. These benefits are many, especially where members of the family do their duties. The benefits of family relationship include the following:

1 Concern for one another

Members always have interest in the things that affect other members of the family. They see other members of the family as belonging to them. So they feel concerned about them and find ways they could care for them.

2 Love for one another

Another benefit of family relationship is the love which flows from one member to another, especially where every member plays their roles as expected.

3 Giving assistance to those that are in need

Members of the family always assist other members who are in need of their help. The young ones are assisted to study or to learn a trade of their choice. They are also given moral instructions to help them develop a good character.

4 Cooperation, unity and progress

Members of the same family in Africa see themselves as one. The extended family system encourages cooperation and oneness in the family. When any important thing affects the whole family, meetings are held and decisions are made. It may involve financial contributions, where all members are expected to play their roles. This goes a long way to promote unity, cooperation and progress.

5 Protecting the good name of the family

No one in the family wants the name of their family to be soiled. This is the reason why elders in the family always advise young ones to always be of good behaviour, because of the good name of the family which they want to protect.



A grandfather giving moral instructions to his grandchildren

6 Passing down the good tradition of the family from one generation to another

Due to family relationship, the good tradition in any family is passed from one generation to another. If there is no relationship, and every one behaves as he/she like, there will not be continuity in what the family is noted for. However, because of the family relationship, the good tradition is passed on to the next generation.

Unit 4 Family responsibilities

Responsibilities of parents to their children and wards

Parents take good care of their children and wards in the following ways:

- 1 They provide the needs of their children and wards. Such needs include food, clothing and shelter.
- 2 They train their children by sending them to school and investing in their education. For instance, they pay their children's school fees and buy bags, shoes, uniforms and books for their use in school. They ensure that they study at home in order to perform well at school.



Children going to school. Parents send their children to school.

- 3 Parents name their children when they are born. They give them the kind of names people bear in their family. Sometimes the name shows what parents want the child to become.
- 4 They teach them to be of good behaviour and to respect elders, thereby contributing to their moral development.
- 5 Parents protect their children from sickness and danger. However, they take their children and wards to the hospital for treatment when they are sick.



A mother taking her child to the hospital for treatment

- 6 They advise and teach their children and wards on how to do things properly. For example, mothers teach their daughters and even sons how to cook and clean the house. Fathers may teach their children how to do farm work or how to fix and repair things in the house. If children grow up without parents or guardians to guide them well, they may not be able to learn those things that will make them good and responsible citizens.

Responsibilities of children and dependants to their parents

Children and other young members of the family help the parents in the following ways:

- 1 They go on errands for their parents.
- 2 They do domestic work such as washing clothes, cooking, sweeping, dusting, and taking care of the younger ones.



Children performing different chores

- 3 Children whose parents are traders sometimes help them to sell their goods.
- 4 They attend to their parents when they are sick.



A daughter helping her sick mother to walk

- 5 They obey their parents.

Unit 5 Marriage practices

Marriage is the union (coming together) of a man and woman to become husband and wife. It is also the arrangements, and the ceremonies, which a society approves for a man and a woman to come together to form a family.



A man and his wife and their children

There are two main kinds of marriage. They are:

- 1 *monogamy*: It is made up of one man and one wife.
- 2 *polygamy*: It is made up of one man and two or more wives.

How marriage practices differ from one community to the other

Some communities, especially traditional communities, practise polygamy. One man would marry two or more wives. In polygamy, the man is expected to love all his wives equally. He must cater for them and their children. In many polygamous marriages, the man ensures that each wife has her own room or quarters within the main compound, where she stays with her children. The man may decide to stay in his own quarters, by himself, or he may share it with the first wife.

Also, the man must ensure that the family lives peacefully. This means that he must make sure the wives and their children (and even his own relatives) do not quarrel among themselves.



A man, his wives and their children

Muslims are also allowed by their religion to practise polygamy. The man may marry up to four wives.

Some communities prefer monogamy. The man marries only one wife and have children by her. He is expected to take good care of his wife and children. The man heads the family and his wife helps him. Christians, and most people who live in large towns and cities, practise monogamy.

Unit 6 Marital problems

Marital problems are problems, which people have in their marriages. Sometimes a man and his wife may have problems not because they are bad, but because they are two different people who have begun living together. Here are some marital problems people have.

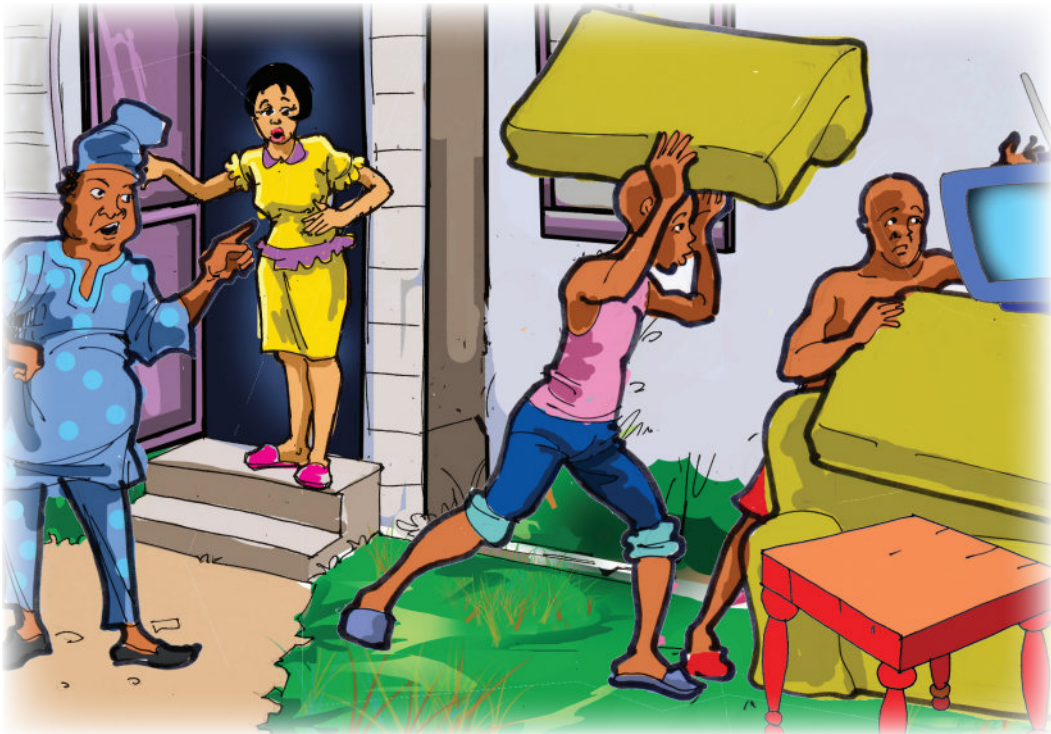
1 Misunderstanding

Husband and wife may quarrel because they cannot understand each

other. Many times, this is because they both grew up in different parts of the world, in different cultures and traditions. Usually, the longer they live together, the more they understand each other.

2 Financial hardship

Husband and wife are likely to quarrel a lot when they have little or no money to meet their needs and those of their children. They may blame each other for the problem.



A family being ejected from a house because they couldn't pay the rent

3 Adultery

Problems come into a marriage when a man starts relating with another woman outside as if she is his wife. The same thing happens when a wife relates with another man outside her home as if they are husband and wife. This is called adultery.

4 Childlessness

When there are no children in a marriage, the man and woman may regret marrying each other. Usually each of them thinks the other one is the one who is ill or having bad luck.

5 Interference from friends and relations

When a man and his wife allow their friends and relatives to interfere in their relationship, they will be very confused. They may begin to listen to gossip, and this will make them not to trust each other.

Unit 7 Solution to marital problems

Marital problems can be avoided or solved if the couple make up their minds to stay together. Here are some ways of solving such problems:

1 Love

Husband and wife must love each other all the time. They should understand neither of them is perfect and bear each other's faults.

2 Generosity

They should share whatever they have with each other and not be selfish.

3 Caring for each other

They must be committed to each other and care for each other's welfare. They should not live in the house like mere flat-mates or co-tenants. They must look after each other.

4 Honesty

Honesty promotes peace. The couple should not deceive each other. They should tell the truth always and be open to each other.

5 Dialogue

Whenever there is a problem, they should discuss it and make effort to solve it.

6 Prayer

Husband and wife should commit their relationship and home to God and always ask him for help.

7 Diligence

Both husband and wife must perform their duties very well. They should try to have a good work, and work hard so that they would have enough money to meet their needs.

Exercise

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

1 A family is a group of people that are _____.

A close to each other B related by blood C related by tribe

2 Another name for immediate family is _____.

A extended family B small family C nuclear family

- 3 The members of the immediate family of a child include _____.
A cousins B grandfathers C parents
- 4 Nuclear family is _____.
A the smallest family unit B largest family unit C medium family unit
- 5 Grandfather is a member of the _____ family.
A nuclear B extended C immediate
- 6 Extended family life is _____.
A common in America B not common in Africa
C common in Africa
- 7 Your father's brother is your _____.
A uncle B cousin C brother
- 8 The child of your uncle or aunt is your _____.
A niece B nephew C cousin
- 9 The son of one's father's former wife is called one's _____.
A half brother B step brother C brother-in-law
- 10 A sister who is related to someone through his father but not related through his mother is called _____.
A sibling B stepsister C half sister
- 11 Extended family relationship _____.
A breeds enmity B promotes cooperation, unity and progress
C leads to bad community
- 12 It is the responsibility of the parent to _____.
A give names to their children B buy cars for their children
C build houses for their children
- 13 One way to train the children is by _____.
A pampering them B reporting them to the neighbour
C sending them to school
- 14 One way the children can show appreciation to their parents is by _____.
A disobeying them B obeying them
C sending them on errands
- 15 Polygamy is when a man marries _____.
A only one wife B two or more wives C in the church
- 16 The husband of someone's daughter is his _____.
A father-in-law B brother-in-law C son-in-law
- 17 A boy or girl who is not a man's biological child but under his care is referred to as his _____.
A child B stepchild C ward

- 18 One of the following is not a benefit of family relationship:
 A love for one another B hatred for one another
 C concern for one another
- 19 _____ is the head of a family.
 A Father B Mother C Grandfather
- 20 A _____ does not take part in marriage ceremony.
 A husband B wife C son

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is a family?
- 22 List three (3) members of a nuclear family.
- 23 Another name for nuclear family is _____.
- 24 The type of family system that is common in Africa is _____.
- 25 List ten (10) members of an extended family.
- 26 Write the meaning of the following:
 a) Brother-in-law b) Sister-in-law c) Mother-in-law
 d) Father-in-law e) Daughter-in-law
- 27 Write two (2) benefits of family relationship.
- 28 Mention two (2) things the children do for their parents at home.
- 29 Explain the meaning of: a) Monogamy b) Polygamy
- 30 Mention three (3) marital problems that are common in your community.

Class debate

The roles of the father are more than those of the mother. Speak for or against.

Homework

- 1 Who are the members of your nuclear family? Mention them.
- 2 Explain how you and each of your uncle, aunt, cousin, nephew and niece are related.
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words:

a) Immediate	b) Relationship	c) Interest
d) Concern	e) Assistance	f) Cooperation
g) Unity	h) Protect	i) Invest
j) Errand	k) Diligence	

Theme 3

Culture

Objectives

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

- 1 say the meaning of culture.
- 2 identify at least five elements of culture.
- 3 explain at least five reasons why different people practise different cultures.
- 4 mention at least three areas of similarities in our cultures.
- 5 mention at least five aspects of our culture to be preserved.
- 6 mention at least five aspects of our culture to be discarded.

Unit 1 Meaning of culture

Culture is the complete way of life of a group of people.

Culture, therefore, includes the totality of the people's beliefs, modes of worship, works of art and craft, language, type of food, way of dressing, dancing, festivals, technology, ways of thinking and marriage practices.

For example, the Igbo, Hausa, and Yoruba people of Nigeria do not speak the same native language or dress alike. The other ethnic groups in Nigeria also speak different languages and do things differently.



An Igbo woman



A Tiv man

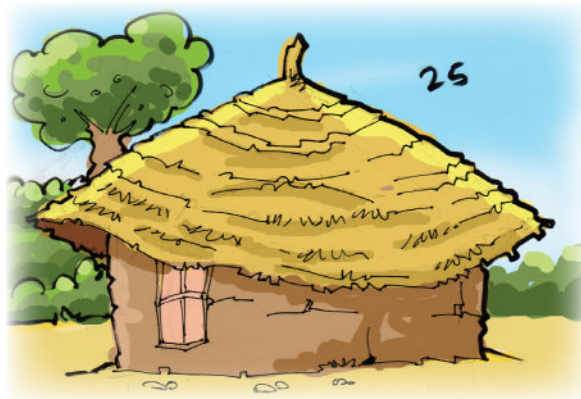
Elements of culture

There are certain things that are present in every culture. They are called elements of culture. Some examples of the elements of culture are as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Language | 2 Food |
| 3 Dress | 4 Religion |
| 5 Festivals and ceremonies | 6 Marriage practices |
| 7 Customs | 8 Beliefs and ideas |
| 9 Folklore | 10 History |
| 11 Music | 12 Names |
| 13 Ways of greeting | 14 Buildings |
| 15 Arts and craft | 16 Weapons of war |



Two Yoruba women pounding yam



Hausa hut



Benin bronze



A traditional Yoruba hunter



A Fulani milk-maid

Unit 2 Why different people practise different cultures

There are many reasons different people practise different cultures. Some of these are discussed below.

- 1 People come from different places. For example, the Yoruba people of Nigeria are said to have come from Saudi Arabia. They initially settled at Ile Ife and later spread to other places like Abeokuta, Ondo, and Lagos.
The Hausa people are said to have come from the central and northern parts of Africa, especially the Sudan area. The Igbo people are said to have come from central Africa through Cameroun. These groups have different customs and traditions because they originated from different forefathers.
- 2 People live in different areas. For instance, the Igbo live in the eastern part of the country. The Yoruba live in the west and the Hausa in the north. The different places where people live cause differences in their customs, such as the various types of food they eat, and the way they prepare their food. It also affects the way they think, their modes of dressing, their weapons of war and their cooking utensils, among other things.
- 3 Also, people have different cultures because of the kind of people they interact with and the kind of people who visit them from other lands. For instance, Mary Slessor, a European missionary visited Calabar long ago and did great work there. The people loved her so much that her dress style has become the traditional dress style for most Calabar women.
- 4 Also, many Europeans visited the Niger Delta area long ago. For this reason, some of the people there bear European names. Many of them love to wear hats along with their traditional dresses. Many of the people there love imported drinks.
- 5 People practise different cultures also, because of their religious beliefs. If they believe that God should be worshipped in a particular way, they stick to that way and worship him according to what they believe.

Unit 3 Similarities in our cultures

Although there are many ethnic groups in Nigeria and each ethnic group has its own culture, Nigerians generally have similar cultural practices. Here are some examples of the similarities in our cultural beliefs and practices.

- 1 We all believe in God.
- 2 We all believe that we should respect our elders.
- 3 Nigerians believe that marriage is good. That is why we conduct marriage ceremonies.
- 4 Many ethnic groups love and eat the same kind of food like yams, vegetables, beans, groundnuts, and palm oil.



Fig 3.4 Different kinds of food

- 5 All ethnic groups believe that people should work hard.
- 6 In our culture, stealing is seen as something very bad, and thieves are punished severely.
- 7 We believe that people's names should mean something specific.
- 8 We love music and sports.
- 9 We hate wickedness, war and violence.

Unit 4 Promotion and preservation of our customs and traditions

It is important for us to promote and preserve certain aspects of our old customs and traditions. Some of these are:

- 1 The practice of living together in a community, as if the members belong to one family. This can be preserved by
 - a) encouraging people to work in groups; and
 - b) forming associations like age grades and social groups.These also encourage good neighbourliness and unity.
- 2 **Traditional religion:** This can be preserved by maintaining shrines and other places of worship. We should also not discriminate against traditional religion worshippers in any way.
- 3 **Indigenous foods:** This can be preserved by growing more of them, preparing them well for eating, and being proud of them.
- 4 **Traditional mode of dressing:** The different styles and modes of traditional dresses need to be preserved and worn by children and adults.
- 5 **Respect for elders and those in authority:** This can be preserved by encouraging children, youths and adults to show respect to elders and those in authority, at all times.
- 6 **Respect for other peoples views:** We could promote this by continuing to respect and tolerate the views, beliefs and traditions of other groups. We should not regard our own as superior or expect other people to follow our culture.
- 7 **Chieftaincy titles:** These can be preserved by respecting the positions of title holders, and by the holders trying to live or behave in the ways expected of them.
- 8 **Traditional language:** Children, youths and adults need to speak their traditional language regularly. We should all make the mother tongue the home language.
- 9 **The museum:** We should preserve our artefacts in the museum.



Artworks

- 10 **Folklore:** We should tell stories that reflect our culture.
- 11 **Hard work:** People must continue to work hard, so that we can have a better society, made up of decent and disciplined people.
- 12 **High moral values:** We must continue to have regard for high moral values such as speaking the truth, being very kind, fairness to all and not stealing; because these values will make our society progressive.

Unit 5 Customs to be discarded

Just as there is the need to promote and preserve some of our customs, there is also the need to discard some, as they do not help us and our country to develop. Below are some of these customs.

- 1 **Ritual killing:** This was the practice whereby people were killed and used for sacrifices to idols. This practice should be discarded completely wherever it may remain because it is very cruel and inhuman.
- 2 **Killing of twins:** This was the practice of killing twin babies because of some old belief that they were not normal human beings. This belief should be discarded completely because twins are children from God and they are normal human beings like everyone else.



A set of identical twins

- 3 **Gender discrimination:** This is the practice whereby women are treated as being inferior to men. This is a very cruel and primitive practice, and it should be discarded.
- 4 **Female circumcision:** This is the practice of cutting off a part of a young girl's sex organ. This practice should be stopped because it can lead to a serious illness and damage to a girl's sex organ. It might even lead to death.
- 5 **Caste system:** This is the practice by which some people treat others as slaves or outcasts. An example is the *osu* caste system practised among some Igbo speaking people in Nigeria. This practice is primitive and barbaric; it should be stopped because it makes people unhappy and denies them of opportunities.
- 6 **Tribalism:** This is the unfair treatment you give to people who are not members of your tribe. It includes all forms of discrimination practised by people who are not from the same ethnic group. For instance, a Yoruba landlord may decide not to rent his house to Igbo tenants. In some organisations, some people are denied some rights or privileges because of their tribe. This practice should be discouraged and discarded.

Unit 6 Why we should respect the value of our ancient monuments

Ancient monuments are those buildings or other objects that remind people of an old, important event or famous person.

Two good examples are the Oranmiyan staff in Ile-Ife and the Mbari houses in Owerri.

Some others are the Nok and Ife terracotta human heads, the Benin bronze head, and the Igbo Ukwu bronze pot belonging to the Igbo people.

These ancient monuments are kept and preserved in our museums.

It is very important for communities to build museums where such relics and monuments can be kept and preserved.



Oranmiyan staff

Unit 7 Our religion (Respect for other people's views, beliefs and traditions)

Religion is the belief in the existence of God. Religion also refers to the activities which people perform when worshipping God. The main religions in Nigeria are Christianity, Islam and the African traditional religions.

Christianity

Christianity is practised nearly all over the world. Christianity is a religion which was introduced by Jesus Christ.

The worshippers of this religion are known as Christians, which means followers of Christ. The Christians use a book of teachings called the Holy Bible and they worship God in a building called a church. Usually, Christians go to church for their worship services on Sunday.

Some materials which Christians use for worship are the Holy Bible, the rosary, hymn books, and olive oil.

Christians celebrate Christmas to remember when Jesus Christ was born. They celebrate Easter to remember when Jesus rose from the dead. A Christian man is expected to marry only one wife. Christianity has several denominations. Some of them are the Anglican Communion, Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Pentecostal and Jehovah's Witness.

Christians sometimes go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Christianity was brought into Nigeria from Western countries.



Holy Bible



Olive oil



Church

Islam

Islam is one of the religions recognised in Nigeria. The Islamic faithfuls or followers of Islam are called Muslims.



Mosque



Islamic rosary (tesbih)



Holy Qur'an

Islam is a religion introduced by Prophet Muhammad. The Holy Book of the Muslim is called the Quran (Koran).

There are also sects in Islam, such as Kadiriya and Tijaniya and Ahmadiya.

Muslims go on pilgrimage to Mecca. They worship in a building called a mosque. Their major worship day is Friday. Muslims fast for thirty days during Ramadan. A Muslim man is allowed to marry up to four wives if he can love them equally. Muslims are expected to pray five times a day. They use a string of beads for prayers.

Like Christianity, Islam was also brought into Nigerian from other countries.

African traditional religions

African traditional religions actually started in our traditional or ancient communities, and they were introduced by the founders of such communities.

Believers in African traditional religions worship God, mostly through lesser gods and goddesses. These gods and goddesses are regarded as servants of God. Examples of such gods and goddesses in Nigeria include:

- 1 *Amadioha*, the god of thunder among the Igbo.
- 2 *Ogun*, the god of iron among the Yoruba.
- 3 *Olokun*, the water goddess among the Edo.

Believers of African traditional religions worship at places called shrines. They believe that their gods and goddesses live in objects. Some materials with which the people serve their gods and goddesses are palm oil, cowries, kola nuts, goats, native chalk and pieces of white cloth. The priest tells the worshippers what to do and on which days to worship.



A priest worshipping in the shrine



Cowries



Goat



White clothes

Unit 8 Aspects in which all religions are similar

Most religions are similar in so many ways which include the following:

- 1 All religions believe in one supernatural being or supreme being.
- 2 Many religions encourage fasting.
- 3 All religions teach their followers to pray.
- 4 All religions have special places of worship. For example, Christians worship in churches, Muslims worship in mosques, while those who practise the African traditional religions worship in shrines.
- 5 All African religions preach love and encourage their members to love one another.
- 6 They believe that people should live peacefully with each other.
- 7 All religions try to ensure that they keep on growing. So, they make attempts to get more members.

Unit 9 Ways in which religions differ

- 1 The various religions have different names for the supreme being that they worship. For example, Christians call him God. Muslims call him *Allah*. Those who practise African traditional religion call him by different names including *Chukwu*, *Olodumare*, *Oghene*, *Abasi*. Also they have different names for their various gods and goddesses, such as *Olokun*, *Orisa*, *Amadioha*.
- 2 They have different places of worship. For instance, the Christians worship in churches, the Muslims worship in mosques, while African traditional worshippers worship in shrines.
- 3 They use different materials for worship. For example, the Christians use the Bible, the Muslims use stringed beads, and those who worship idols use thing like the blood of animals, cowries and kolanuts.
- 4 They have different methods of worship. For example, some kneel down to pray. Others bow or stand upright to pray, while some prostrate or lie with their faces on the ground.



A pastor preaching



An imam preaching



A traditional religion priest in the shrine

- 5 They have different dress styles. For instance, some wear white garments, some wear coloured garments, some wear special apparel with beads and charm around their bodies, while others wear normal clothes to their various worship centres.
- 6 Some of them pray to God through different mediators. For example, Christians pray through Jesus Christ. Those who practise African traditional religions pray through gods and goddesses.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The total ways of life of a group of people is called _____.
A community B culture C character
- 2 One of these is not part of a culture.
A Dancing B Language C Sleeping
- 3 Wearing agbada and cap is part of the culture of the _____ people.
A Igbo B Yoruba C Tiv
- 4 Pounded yam is a food that is common in the _____ culture.
A Igbo B Hausa C Yoruba
- 5 Every culture believes in the existence of a God.
A Yes B No C Sometimes
- 6 One of the cultural practices that is not good and has been discarded in Nigeria is _____.
A killing of twins B marriage C naming ceremony
- 7 All cultures within and outside our society believe that we must _____ our elders.
A hate B respect C disrespect
- 8 Tuwo shinkafa is a type of food eaten in _____ culture.
A Hausa B Igbo C Itsekiri
- 9 Religion is an important element of culture.
A Very true B Not true C Completely false.
- 10 There are _____ main religions in Nigeria.
A 5 B 3 C 2
- 11 The Christians read the _____ in the church.
A Qur'an B Textbook C Bible
- 12 _____ is the belief in the existence of God.
A Entertainment B Politics C Religion
- 13 All the following are parts of culture except _____.
A arts and crafts B ways of thinking C our body system
- 14 A male Christian is expected to marry _____.
A six wives B one wife C three wives
- 15 Muslims worship in the _____.
A church B mosque C shrine
- 16 The man who founded the religion of Islam is _____.
A Prophet Abdulkabir B Prophet Mohammed C Sultan of Sokoto

- 17 The fasting of Muslims is called _____.
 A Ramadan B Barka de Sallah C Eid-il-Maolud
- 18 In Igbo culture, the god of thunder is called _____.
 A Aro B Amadioha C Ogwugwu
- 19 The god of Iron in Yoruba culture is called _____.
 A Osun B Ogun C Oya
- 20 One good thing about all religions is that they teach their followers _____.
 A morals B evils C war

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 Mention five (5) elements of culture that we have studied.
- 22 List four (4) similarities found in our cultures.
- 23 List five (5) aspects of our culture that we must preserve.
- 24 Mention five (5) aspects of culture that are not good and must be discarded.
- 25 Mention three (3) materials that Christians use for worship.
- 26 Mention two (2) materials Muslims use for worship.
- 27 What is the meaning of: a) Amadioha b) Ogun c) Olokun
- 28 Write out three (3) areas where our religions are similar.
- 29 Write out three (3) areas where our religions are different from each other.
- 30 Write out what we call God in the following languages:
 a) Yoruba b) Igbo c) Hausa

Homework

- 1 Write four (4) types of food people eat in:
 a) Yoruba culture b) Igbo culture
- 2 Draw a picture of an Igbo woman, Yoruba man and Hausa man dressed in their cultural attires.
- 3 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Folklore | b) Similarity |
| c) Preserve | d) Indigenous |
| e) Museum | f) Discard |
| g) Discrimination | h) Circumcision |
| i) Caste | j) Tribalism |
| k) Ancient | l) Monument |

Theme 4

Social and health issues: Characteristics of drug abusers and their treatment

Objectives

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

- 1 define drug abuse.
- 2 list the commonly abused drugs.
- 3 identify the commonly abused drugs by their street names.
- 4 mention some characteristics of drug abusers.

Unit 1 Meaning of drug abuse

Drugs were defined in Books 2 and 3 as substances that are taken into the body to cure illnesses.

Drugs are also chemical substances used in the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and cure of diseases.

Reasons for taking drugs

We take drugs for the following reasons:

- 1 To prevent diseases.
- 2 To diagnose diseases.
- 3 To cure diseases.
- 4 To enhance physical or mental well-being.

Apart from these reasons, some people use drugs for reasons that are not normal. This is an aspect of drug abuse. For this reason, any of the following could be called drug abuse:

- Taking drugs without doctor's advice.
- Taking drugs when you are not ill.
- Taking more or less than what the doctor prescribes.
- Habitual taking of illegal drugs.

Ways of getting in contact with drugs

Although some drugs are common in our locality, some are not. We discussed the various types of drugs in Book 3. These drugs are classified into:

- 1 **Common drugs** – These are easily available at the medicine stores and can be taken without doctor's prescription. Examples include paracetamol and pain-relieving balms.
- 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 not legally allowed to be taken. They are called hard drugs. Examples include heroine, cocaine and Indian hemp.

There are two main ways of getting in contact with drugs. These ways are:

- 1 Proper ways
- 2 Improper ways

1 Proper ways

If we are given:

- by a doctor in the hospital,
- by a nurse,
- by a pharmacist,
- by our parents and
- by our teachers.



A woman buying drugs in a pharmacy



A teacher giving tablets to her pupil



A mother giving syrup to her child

All these are proper ways of getting in contact with drugs. The doctor, the nurse and the pharmacist are professional medical practitioners. They know much about drugs and drug regulations. Our parents and our teachers too can give us drugs in a proper way.

2 Improper ways

Some people when they are ill, do not go to the hospital. They collect drugs from:

- their friends,
- their brother or sister,
- a visitor to their house, or
- a drug peddler or hawker (on the street)

All these ways are improper.

Some may even buy drugs just because it was advertised on the media. This way is also improper. If we take drugs through all these means, it is called drug abuse. Taking drugs on our own without doctor's prescription is also known as self medication.



A boy person buying drugs from a hawker

Unit 2 Commonly abused drugs and their street names

Going by the definition of drug abuse, any drug can be abused. Both the common and legal drugs can be abused if proper dosages and usage are not followed. However, there are some drugs (legal and illegal) that are easily available in our community and are commonly abused. They are:

- 1 **Pain relievers:** Pain relievers are drugs that are taken by someone who suffers from pain with the hope of getting relief from such pain. Examples include Paracetamol, Panadol and Novalgin. People take these drugs at any time without prescription. Some people even take an overdose. If we take drugs without prescription or take more than what is prescribed, it is a form of drug abuse. The street name for pain relievers is *Karaole*.
- 2 **Stimulants:** These are drugs or substances that make someone feel more awake and thought to give more energy to work. Examples include kolanut, cocaine, nicotine, caffeine, heroine and alcohol. Some people take these drugs to enhance their performance. For example, the footballers, musicians and artisans do take stimulants to enhance their performance at work. Some people who read overnight also take stimulants to keep themselves awake. There are different street names given to different stimulants. Some of the common street names are:

General name	Street name
a) cocaine	coke
b) heroine	coke
c) alcohol	ogogoro, kaikai, burukutu
d) marijuana	sepe, igbo, wewe, ganja, weed, Indian hemp.
e) kolanut	obi, gworo



Alcohol



Cigarette



Kolanut

- 3 **Depressants:** These are drugs or substances that reduce the level of activities in someone. Some people may take such drugs to enable them sleep well. An example of such drugs is Valium 5.

Unit 3 Reasons why people abuse drugs

When drugs are wrongly taken by a person, they are said to have been abused, and can become harmful. Drugs must only be taken under proper guidance and advice. Otherwise, they can be abused.

Some of the several factors than can make someone to engage in drug abuse are discussed below.

- 1 **Ignorance or illiteracy** on the part of the users can affect their attitudes towards drugs. When people are not educated, they may do things wrongly.
- 2 **Curiosity** – Curiosity is the desire to want to learn or know about something. Most young people are naturally curious and would like to experiment with different experiences.
Some feel drugs are good starting points. They want to impress their peers by talking about their experiences.
- 3 **Environment factor** – Some people live in communities where there are no basic amenities and where there is high level of unemployment. In such communities, drug supply and use are always very common. This makes them to have easy access to hard drugs.
- 4 People think drugs will help relieve stress. The world we live in today is full of stress through problems of different types. For example, there are problems of accommodation, transportation, health, insecurity, marriage, work and natural disasters. Some people indulge in alcohol to relieve themselves of the problems, with the hope that when they drink, the problems would be forgotten.
- 5 **Peer influence** – There are also those who cannot refuse to do what their friends or age mates are doing, or what they tell them to do. Those people will join the band wagon because they want to belong. They do this even when they know that such things are bad. Such people may begin to take or misuse drugs if their friends or agemates do so, or tell them to do so.

Unit 4 Effects of drug abuse

Abusing drugs has the following social, economic and health effects:

- 1 **Loss of control:** Drug abusers always lose control and balance. They walk, talk, sleep and eat carelessly.
- 2 **Inability to cope with school activities:** If a school child abuses drugs, he would not be able to concentrate in class. This may lead to repetition or dropping out of school. He may also be involved in various school offences which may lead to his being sent out of school.
- 3 **Health problems:** Stimulants affect the nervous system of human beings, and can cause some health problems. Some of the problems are inability to sleep, or to rest, loss of appetite, convulsion, withdrawal syndrome, and mental disorder.



A woman with mental disorder

- 4 **Financial problem:** People who abuse drugs may incur unnecessary debt in order to keep up with the drug habit. In the long run, they may get involved in such crimes as stealing and armed robbery.



An armed robbers

- 5 **Addiction:** People who formed the habit of using drugs before they can sleep or do some other things will always depend on such drugs. They would not be able to do things normally without using drugs. They become drug addicts.
- 6 **Death:** Drug abuse can lead to death. There is a popular warning that smokers will die young. Drugs like depressants can make someone dull in reasoning. If such people drive, they may have accidents, which may lead to death.



A drunk driver dies in an accident

Unit 5 Characteristics of drug abusers

It is not difficult to know people who abuse drugs. They can be easily recognised with their strange appearances, behaviours and speeches.

The following are some of the characteristics of different drug abusers:

1 Alcohol –

- a) *Aggressiveness* – An aggressive person is someone who is easily provoked. He gets angry easily and does not listen to people's explanation. He sticks to his own argument and he is ready to fight if his point is not taken.



A drunk

- b) *Slow speech* – A drunk person will not be fluent in speech. He would turn to an artificial stammerer.
- c) *Hallucination* – This is when someone talks to himself with an imagination that something is real without it being so. If you see somebody who talks to himself on the street or road, it may be as a result of over-indulgence in alcohol.
- d) *Loss of balance* – People who abuse alcohol will always stagger on the road. Their hands and body will be shaking. They will not be able to maintain their balance.
- e) *Disobedience* – People who abuse alcohol will always be disobedient. A disobedient person is someone who does not listen to instruction. He will always be rude to people including those who are older than him.

2 Tobacco –



A smoker cigarette

An example of tobacco is cigarette.

People who abuse tobacco can be identified with the following:

- a) *Bad smell* – They smell badly of tobacco, to the discomfort of those who stay near them. People always run away from them due to such smell.
- b) *Discolouration of lips* – The lips of abusers of tobacco are usually dark.
- c) *Burnt/dark finger* – Tobacco smokers oftentimes get their fingers burnt.
- d) *Incessant coughing* – The lungs of abusers of tobacco are usually dirty due to constant inhaling of smoke. This usually leads to blockage in their air pipes and then incessant coughing.



A woman coughing as a result of smoking

- e) *Lack of appetite* – This is lack of feeling for hunger. The person will not like to eat even when he is hungry.

- 3 **Cannabis** – This is commonly known as marijuana. The street names are 'igbo', stone, weed, 'ganja', and Indian hemp.



An Indian hemp smoker

People who abuse cannabis can be recognised through the following behaviours:

- a) *Undue excitement* – They feel unnecessarily happy even where they are supposed to show signs of sadness.



A man laughing strangely, and people wondering why he is laughing

- b) *False source of confidence* – They feel 'high' and above everyone. They talk with pride. They usually demonstrate high level of arrogance.

- c) *Bad odour* – Just like tobacco abusers, cannabis abusers also smell badly.
- d) *Dirty teeth* – Their teeth are always dirty and sometimes black.

4 Cocaine

- a) People who take cocaine usually find it difficult to sleep even though they feel sleepy.
- b) They also find it difficult to eat and stay calm.
- c) They may also have tremors and convulsion. Tremors are unintended movement or shaking of one or more parts of the body while convulsion is when a person's body shakes rapidly or uncontrollably.

Exercise

A Choose from the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 Apart from curing sickness, drugs are also taken to _____.
A prevent sickness B bring sickness into the body
C contact sickness from others
- 2 Taking too much of a drug than is required is called _____.
A drug insult B drug abuse C drug trafficking
- 3 Drugs which we take from a doctor's prescription is _____ way of taking drug.
A proper B improper C immoral
- 4 When we take drugs carelessly it is called _____ way of taking drugs.
A improper B proper C immodest
- 5 Examples of professional medical practitioners are nurses, doctors and _____.
A carpenters B pharmacists C accountants
- 6 Improper ways of collecting and using drugs are those from friends, visitors and _____.
A doctors B nurses C drug hawkers
- 7 Paracetamol and Panadol are examples of _____.
A pain relievers B stimulants C pain inducers
- 8 The street name for pain reliever drugs is _____.
A kaikai B karaole C ganja
- 9 Examples of stimulant drugs are kolanut, cocaine and _____.
A paracetamol B caffeine C tom tom
- 10 Drugs that give more energy and make people more awake are called _____.
A stimulants B pain relievers C antibiotics

- 11 The street name for cocaine or heroine is _____.
A fanta B coke C aspirin
- 12 Burukutu, ogogoro, and kaikai are all street names given to _____.
A paracetamol B alcohol C paracetamol
- 13 Indian hemp is the street name given to _____.
A marijuana or cannabis B paracetamol C kolanut
- 14 Valium 5 is a drug that makes persons to _____.
A cry B fight C sleep
- 15 _____ is the name given to drugs that can make someone sleep.
A Pain reliever B Stimulants C Depressants
- 16 Allowing someone's younger brother to prescribe drugs to be taken is an example of _____ ways of taking drugs.
A proper B improper C legal
- 17 One who constantly abuses drug will become a drug _____.
A vendor B addict C producer
- 18 Taking less drugs than what is prescribed by a doctor because the drug is bitter is _____.
A drug neglect B drug overdose C drug abuse
- 19 A drug addict can die of drug overdose.
A Yes B No C Never.
- 20 Drug abuse can affect our brain negatively.
A Yes B No C Impossible.

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 Mention five (5) reasons why people abuse drugs.
- 22 Mention five (5) effects of drug abuse.
- 23 Give three (3) reasons why we take drugs.
- 24 What is drug abuse?
- 25 What are the two (2) ways of getting in contact with drugs?
- 26 List three (3) improper ways of getting in contact with drugs.
- 27 List three (3) proper ways of getting in contact with drugs.
- 28 What are pain relievers?
- 29 Mention four (4) examples of stimulant drugs.
- 30 What is the street name for pain-relieving drugs?

Homework

- 1 Write four (4) ways in which drugs can affect a person.
- 2 State two (2) sources of drug supply.
- 3 Who is a drug trafficker?
- 4 Mention four (4) kinds of punishment which drug traffickers are likely to get.
- 5 Use your dictionary to look for the meaning of these words.
 - a) Habitual
 - b) Improper
 - c) Artisans
 - d) Discomfort
 - e) Discolouration
 - f) Curiosity
 - g) Illiteracy
 - h) Ignorance
 - i) Influence
 - j) Incessant

Theme 5

Prevention of drug abuse

Objectives

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

- 1 list behaviours that promote physical, mental and social well-being in people.
- 2 mention some life skills that are needed for maintaining positive healthy behaviours.

Unit 1 Prevention of drug abuse

We have defined drug abuse as the act of handling or using drugs wrongly. We also mentioned that drug abuse is harmful to health because of the wrong use or the harmful substances contained in most of the drugs. This is why it is important for people to shun or avoid any form of drug abuse.

There are many ways of preventing drug abuse. One of the ways is by engaging in behaviours that promote our physical, mental and social well-being.

A state of physical well-being is a good or satisfactory condition of life that is full of good health, happiness and prosperity. It also means that someone is healthy, physically strong and free from feeling weak. Mental well-being on the other hand is a state in which an individual realises that his or her own abilities can cope with normal stresses of life, can work productively and are able to contribute to the development of his or her community.

Mental well-being involves being happy, being content with what you have, having self-esteem, self-confidence and having good relationship with people around you.

Social well-being is the ability to easily get along with other people. This involves how a person communicates, interacts and socialises with other people.

Behaviours that promote physical, mental and social well-being

- 1 **Stress reduction** – One of the reasons why people engage in drug abuse is stress. Some drug abusers believe that when they are under tension, they can

use drugs to 'cool down'. For example, to those who smoke, smoking is the best way to cool down tension. However, this is not true because smoking will add more to their problem.

It is good, therefore, to engage in activities that can reduce stress. Examples of such activities are regular exercise, and constructive plays.



A man jogging



Children playing table-tennis

The importance of exercise to the body are:

- a) It combats unhealthy conditions, and diseases.
- b) It improves people's mood and makes them feel better.
- c) It boosts one's energy.
- d) It promotes better sleep.
- e) It can be fun and a way of engaging in activities that can make someone feel happy.

- 2 **Positive and good relationship with peers** – If we play with our peers, life will be meaningful to us. We can even share our problems with them as people say a problem shared is a problem half solved. Instead of being moody and thinking alone, it is good to mix with others and relate positively and peacefully with them.



Children playing together on the field

3 **Eat a balanced diet** – A balanced diet is a diet that contains all the classes of food in appropriate proportions. Balanced diet makes us healthy. It also helps our body to prevent any diseases that may attack us. The food we eat can be divided into three groups.

- Energy-giving food
- Body-building food
- Body-protecting food

If we eat enough energy-giving food, we may not need any drug to give us energy. If we also eat enough body-building and body-protecting foods, we may not need any drugs for building our body. In the long run, we would be free from drug abuse.

4 **Accept discipline from your parents and teachers** – There is a popular saying that *The child a father loves is the one he disciplines*. This shows that discipline is a way of showing love to a child. When our parents correct us by way of discipline, we should take to it. This is because they know more than us, They have more experience than us, and they love us. If we accept corrections and discipline, we would become responsible members of the society.



A mother correcting her child

- 5 Young people should live honest lives, work hard and be content with what they have. It is not good to be over-ambitious. An over-ambitious person is somebody who wants to have everything in a day. It is always good to work hard for us to succeed.
- 6 Young people should join religious organisations, where they would be taught how to pray and behave well.
- 7 Those who have the time can learn new skills. All these and lots more will keep us busy, make us happier people, be more responsible and be more useful to ourselves and our society. This way, we can avoid the use of hard drugs and other harmful substances.

Unit 2 Life coping skills that are needed for positive, healthy behaviours

Life coping skills are essential ingredients in maintaining positive healthy behaviours. The following are some of the skills and how to maintain them:

- 1 **Choosing good friends:** People say *show me your friends and I will tell you the kind of person you are*. The kinds of friends we keep determine the type of behaviour we exhibit. It is good to avoid bad friends. Bad friends will influence us into doing what is bad including indulging in hard drugs. For us to keep

good friends, we also need to be honest and faithful in our dealings. This will make people to trust and rely on us.

- 2 **Establish acceptable measures of discipline:** Parents and guardians should make the acceptable forms of behaviours in the community known to their children. They should also tell them the punishment for various offences and how to avoid them.
- 3 **Contentment:** This is a state of being satisfied with whatever one has. Children should be content with whatever they have for them not be lured into drug abuse.
- 4 **Be courageous:** Parents should teach their children how to show courage in defending their beliefs. They should be taught how to resist peer pressure.
- 5 **Learn how to work hard:** With hard work, it is very easy for a person to succeed. It is good to work hard. It is not good to look for crooked means to success.
- 6 **Self-reliance:** This is the ability to work alone, without anybody's help, and achieve results. Being self-reliant improves self-confidence and the ability to take decisions of your own. With this, we can easily say NO! to drug abuse or peer pressure.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 We must abstain from drug abuse because of _____ substances contained in most of the drugs.
A harmful B sweet C bitter
- 2 One strategy of preventing drug abuse is engaging in behaviours that our mental well-being _____.
A promote B disturb C flatter
- 3 A good or satisfactory condition of life that is full of health, happiness and prosperity is called _____.
A physical well-being B spiritual well-being
C social well-being
- 4 When an individual realises his own abilities and can contribute to his community, it is called _____.
A mental well-being B spiritual well-being C social well-being

- 5 When an individual is able to get along with other people in the society it is called _____.
A mental well-being B social well-being C physical well-being
- 6 Engaging in body exercise reduces _____.
A hunger B stress C play
- 7 We should listen to our parents' advice because they _____ more than we do.
A eat B know C cry
- 8 When we eat good food, it will help our body and we may not need drugs.
A Yes B No C I don't know.
- 9 Being content with what we have encourages _____ healthy behaviour.
A negative B positive C style
- 10 When we play together as a group, it promotes our physical, mental and _____ well-being.
A social B religious C private
- 11 Smoking to reduce stress in the body is good.
A Yes B No C Correct.
- 12 Food that makes our body grow is called _____.
A body-protecting food B body-building food
C energy-giving food
- 13 If we exercise our body regularly, it promotes _____.
A better sleep B restlessness C hunger
- 14 We can spend our spare time wisely by _____.
A learning a skill B smoking Indian hemp C gossiping
- 15 The kind of friend we keep determines the type of _____ we show.
A behaviour B cloth C thinking
- 16 Being honest and faithful make people to trust and rely on us.
A Yes B No C Incorrect.
- 17 Those who are not content with what they have can be easily lured into drug abuse.
A Yes B No C Incorrect
- 18 When pupils work hard at home and in school, they will _____.
A faint B succeed C abuse drugs
- 19 Self-reliance improves self-confidence and the ability to shun drug abuse.
A Yes B No C I don't know

20 Attending religious meetings also helps prevent drug abuse in pupils through learning _____.

A good morals B street language C bad morals

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

21 Mention four (4) importance of exercise to the body.

22 Mention four (4) behaviours that promote physical, mental and social well-being.

23 Name the three (3) classes of food we eat.

24 Write out three (3) energy-giving food we eat.

25 Mention four (4) life-coping skills that are needed for positive healthy behaviours.

26 Write the meanings of the following:

a) Self-reliance means

b) Contentment means

c) A state of physical well-being

d) Mental well-being

e) Social well-being

Homework

1 Give three (3) examples of each of the following:

a) Energy-giving food

b) Body-building food

c) Body-protecting food

2 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words.

a) Prosperity

b) Communicate

c) Socialise

d) Stress

e) Constructive

f) Moody

g) Appropriate

h) Proportion

i) Organisation

j) Responsible

k) Coping

l) Establish

m Dosage

n) Courageous

o) Reliance

p) Resist

Theme 6

Attitude to different forms of accident

Objectives

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

- 1 define accident.
- 2 mention different types of accident and their causes.
- 3 mention different types of first aid treatment to be given to various accident victims.
- 4 explain the meaning of burns, scalds and bruises.
- 5 mention at least three ways of preventing burns, scalds, bruises and bites.
- 6 mention at least five reasons for using road signs.

Unit 1 Types of transport accidents and their causes

An accident is a sudden or unplanned situation in which people are injured and property is damaged. There are many types of accidents with different causes. The different types of transport accidents and their causes are discussed in this unit.

- 1 **Road transport accidents:** These happen on the road, especially when drivers, motorcyclists or pedestrians are careless. Road accidents may also occur because the roads are bad. Sometimes accidents occur when road users are drunk and cannot think clearly. Neglect of road signs also causes road accidents.



A road accident

- 2 **Air crash:** An aeroplane may drop from the air suddenly, thereby destroying lives and property. This is called an air crash. It can happen if the aeroplane is faulty or if the pilot is careless. A very bad weather or military attack may also cause air accidents or crashes.



An air crash

- 3 **Marine accidents:** These happen when a canoe, a boat or a ship travelling on water capsizes or sinks. Marine accidents can occur for the following reasons:
- a) If a canoe or boat carries too many passengers.
 - b) If a ship develops a fault, and it is not repaired early.



A shipwreck

c) If the sailors on a ship are careless.



A sinking boat

- 4 **Rail accidents:** An accident occurs if a train derails, that is, it is off the rail track. This may be caused by faulty engine. Sometimes trains collide (hit each other) due to overspeeding or carelessness.



A derailed train

Unit 2 Other forms of accidents and their causes

There are other forms of accidents apart from transport ones. The accidents at home are called domestic accidents while other accidents may occur in school, at work or in other places. Such accidents are listed below, with their causes.

1 Burns

If someone is hurt by fire, we say he/she has suffered burns. Burns can be caused through the following: fire for cooking, a bush fire, a hot iron, a burning house, a burning car, a kerosene lamp or stove.

Ignorance and carelessness are the main causes of accidents through such fire.



Fire brigade officials rescuing fire victims

2 Scalds

Scalds are injuries or wounds sustained by heat from boiling water, hot oil, or any hot liquid or steam. The skin may peel or become black when one is scalded.



A girl mistakenly poured hot water on her foot

3 Bruises

Bruises can occur if one suffers a fall or a blow on any part of the body, or when the surface of the body rubs against a hard or rough object. For instance, children often suffer bruises on their knees or hands when they fall.



A boy bruises his leg while playing on the field

4 Bites

Bites are cuts on the body which can be caused by animals, such as dogs, snakes or insects such as mosquitoes.

Unit 3 First aid for accident victims

The simple help given to someone who has an injury is called *first aid*.

Transport accidents usually involve death and major injuries. First aid is given only to the living and not the dead. The first help to victims of **marine accidents** is to try to bring them out of the water so that they would not die.

For other transport accident victims, the first help is to bring them out of the scene into fresh air. We should then apply first aid to their bruises and burns as explained below, if they have these, and take them to the hospital.

It is important to give immediate help to anyone who has had burns, bruises or bites or who has suffered scalding before taking him or her to the hospital for treatment. The first aid for burns, scalds, bruises and bites is as follows:

Burns and scalds

- 1 Hold the victim by the unhurt parts of his body.
- 2 Use a clean cloth to cover the affected part.
- 3 Then take the victim to the hospital to see a doctor for further treatment.



A woman giving first aid to a boy who has burns and scalds

Bruises

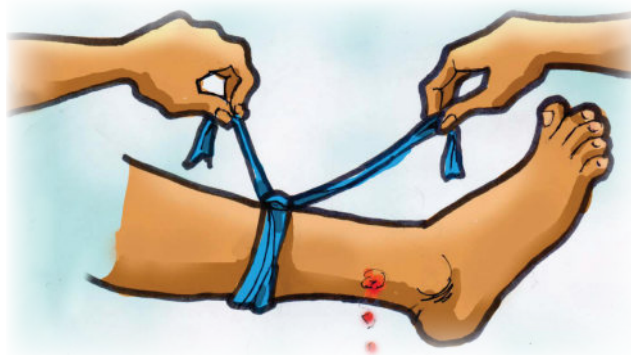
- 1 Make the victim sit or lie down in a comfortable position.
- 2 Soak a clean piece of cloth in cold water and place it on the affected part of his body; or if possible, put some ice cubes in a towel and place the towel on the affected part to reduce pain and swelling.
- 3 Then take the person to the hospital for further treatment.



A woman giving first aid to a boy who has bruises

Bites

- 1 Use a piece of cloth or bandage or any other material immediately available, to tie the affected part of the body, just above the affected area. This is to prevent the poison from the bite from flowing to the heart. This kind of treatment is very good for snake bite.
- 2 Wash off the poison around the wound with soap and water.
- 3 Then take the person to see a doctor.



A person bitten by snake receiving first aid

Unit 4 Prevention of such accident

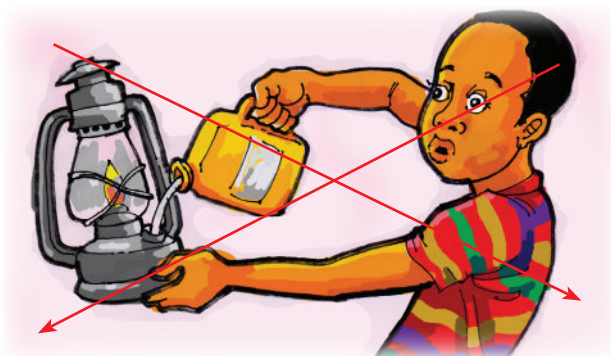
Each accident can be prevented if we do the following:

Transport

- 1 Only mature, qualified people should drive vehicles (i.e., motors, boats, trains and planes).
- 2 Vehicles should be in good order before driving them.
- 3 Drivers should obey transport rules.
- 4 The government should repair our roads and rail tracks.

Burns

- 1 Avoid filling your lanterns and stoves with kerosene when they are already burning.
- 2 Avoid putting fuel in your car tank when the car engine is still working.
- 3 Avoid playing with candlelight or fire.



Filling a lantern with kerosene while it's burning is dangerous!

Scalds

- 1 Be careful with hot water, hot oil and other hot liquids or steam.
- 2 Do not go near them if you have nothing to do with them.

Bruises

- 1 Avoid sharp objects like sticks which may hurt you.
- 2 Avoid playing in places where there are broken bottles, nails or stones.
- 3 Wear your sandals or shoes always.
- 4 You must be careful when moving around or playing, in order not to fall down or brush your skin against a rough surface.

Bites

- 1 Avoid playing with dogs.
- 2 Avoid staying in dark places and corners.
- 3 Keep your home and surroundings tidy to ward off snakes and scorpions.

Unit 5 Road signs and their uses

A sign shows or tells us something. Road signs show road users the kinds of roads on which they are travelling, what is happening on the road, what should happen on the road, and how road users should behave on the road.



Different road signs

Reasons for road signs

These are some of the reasons why we use road signs:

- 1 Road signs show us how to behave on the road. For example, at a Y-junction, we should quickly decide whether we are going left or right and not cause traffic jam.
- 2 Some road signs tell us when to move and when to stop. Examples are traffic lights.
- 3 Road signs give us direction, as to streets or town we reach and those ahead.
- 4 Road signs help to prevent accidents.
- 5 Road signs help to maintain law and order on our roads.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 A situation in which people are injured and property damaged without anyone planning it is called _____.
A accident B incident C situation
- 2 A type of accident that occurs when drivers and motorcyclists or pedestrians are careless is _____.
A air crash B road accident C rail accident
- 3 Accident that occurs at home are called _____.
A rail accident B domestic accidents C air crash
- 4 If a train derails and goes off the train track, it is called _____.
A road accident B rail accident C accident
- 5 When someone is hurt by fire, he will suffer _____.
A burns B scald C heat
- 6 Injuries sustained by heat from boiling water or hot oil is called _____.
A burns B scald C heat
- 7 If someone rubs his body against a hard or rough object, he will have _____.
A burns B bruises C bites
- 8 Cuts on the body caused by animals such as dogs, snakes or mosquitoes are _____.
A bites B bruises C heat
- 9 The help given to anyone who has burns, bruises or scald before being taken to the hospital is _____.
A second aid B first aid C medical treatment
- 10 After first aid, a victim who suffers burn, scald or bruises should be taken to the _____ for further treatment
A home B hospital C school
- 11 Snake bite on the body will cause poison to the body.
A Yes B No C Sometimes
- 12 Snake bites can lead to death of the person if the victim does not get quick medical attention.
A Yes B No C Never
- 13 Filling your lantern or stove with kerosene when it is already burning is dangerous and may lead to _____.
A burns B scalds C bruises

- 14 Being careless with hot water, hot oil and other hot liquids will cause _____.
 A burns B scald C bruise
- 15 Playing with dangerous animals like snakes or dogs may lead to _____.
 A bites B scald C bruises
- 16 Keeping your home and surroundings tidy to ward off snakes will prevent _____.
 A bruises B a scald C bites
- 17 One of the importance of road signs is that they _____.
 A lead to traffic jam B reduce accidents on the road
 C lead to violation of traffic laws
- 18 One reason for road signs is that they give us _____.
 A direction B accident C noise
- 19 Road signs are needed to prevent _____.
 A road accidents B domestic accidents C air crashes
- 20 Disobedience to road signs by drivers and motorcyclists can cause _____.
 A air crash B traffic jam C marine accidents

B Answer the following questions in your book.

- 21 What is an accident?
- 22 Mention four (4) types of accidents.
- 23 What does air crash mean?
- 24 Accidents that happen at home are called _____.
- 25 Mention four (4) other forms of accidents we have discussed.
- 26 What does bites mean?
- 27 What is first aid?
- 28 List three steps to take when giving first aid to someone who suffers from burns or scalds.
- 29 Give two (2) reasons why we use road signs.

Class debate

Divide the class into two groups of A and B. They should speak for and against the topic: *Road transportation is safer than air transportation.*

Homework

- 1 Write one (1) difference between burns and scalds.
- 2 Explain briefly how you felt the first time you came in contact with hot metal.
- 3 Explain what you would do if your brother or sister sustains bruises.
- 4 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.

a) Injured	b) Damaged
c) Sudden	d) Pedestrian
e) Destroy	f) Peel
g) Victim	h) Treatment
i) Comfortable	j) Poison
k) Traffic jam	

Theme 7

Government

Objectives

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

- 1 define government.
- 2 mention the three organs of government.
- 3 mention the three tiers of government.
- 4 write at least five functions of local government.
- 5 write at least five functions of state government.
- 6 write at least five functions of federal government.
- 7 mention at least four areas where the local and state governments cooperate and work together.
- 8 mention at least four areas where the state and federal governments cooperate and work together.

Unit 1 Meaning and organs of government

Government is the group of people who is given power and authority to make law, interpret the law and execute the law in the society.

Government also makes sure that law and order are maintained in the society.

Organs of government

For the government to carry out its duties and operate very well, it is divided into three organs. They are:

- 1 **Legislature:** The legislature makes the laws that guide how people live in the society. Examples of legislators in Nigeria are members of the various states' houses of assembly and the national assembly. The national assembly comprises the Senate and the House of Representatives.



A Senate session

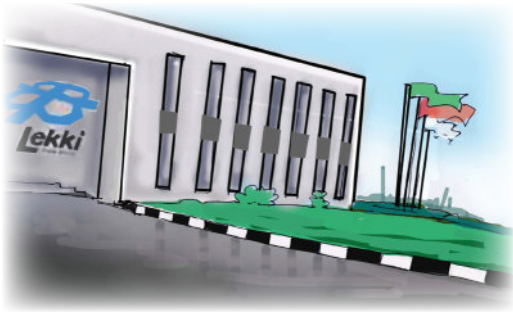
- 2 **Executive:** The executive is the organ that puts into action, the laws made by the legislature. It makes sure that people obey the laws which the legislature has made. Examples of members of the executive organ are the President, the Governors, the Chairmen of local governments, federal minister, state commissioners and the police.



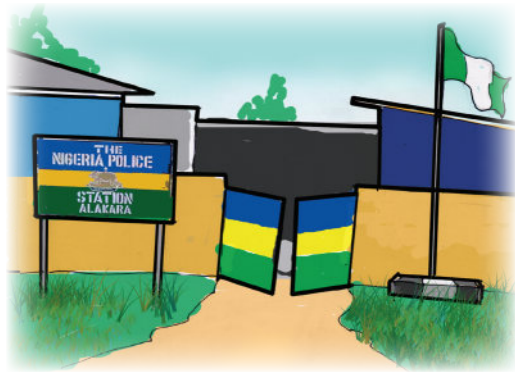
Senate building



Osun State government house



A local government headquarters



A police station

- 3 **Judiciary:** The judiciary awards punishments to those who disobey the laws. They use the laws made by the legislature to punish offenders in the society. An example of members of the judiciary is a judge.



A court session

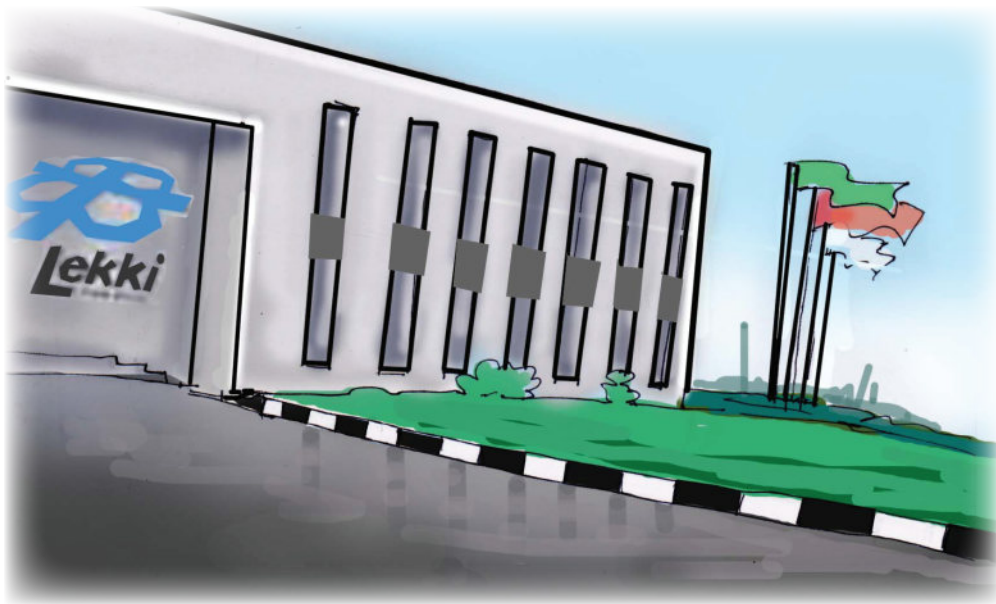
Unit 2 Tiers of government

Tiers of government means the levels or grades of government that are in the society. They depend upon the size of the areas they cover. There are three tiers of government. They are the local government, the state government and the federal government.

A The local government

A local government is a group of people given the power and authority to guide and control the affairs of people in a given area or locality called a local government area.

The local government officers are the chairman and councillors who are elected by the people in the area for a period of time. The chairman is the head of the local government and has his office at the headquarters. There are 774 local government areas in Nigeria.



A local government secretariat

Duties of the local government to the people

The local government is important to the people because of the following reasons:

- 1 The local government helps to bring the government closer to the people.

Their office is within the society or community they oversee. Through this, the local government will understand the people and also know their needs.

- 2 The local government provides social amenities for members of the community. Such amenities include markets, schools, good roads, water and health centres.



A good road



Pipe borne water

- 3 The local government makes rules and regulations to guide activities in its communities. Such rules are called *bye-laws*.
- 4 It helps to maintain peace and order in the area through the police and customary courts.
- 5 The local government makes sure that there are good sanitary conditions in all its communities.

Problems encountered by local government authorities

- 1 **Inadequate funds:** The money given to local governments by the federal government is often too small and not sufficient to solve some of the problems facing the local government.
- 2 **Limited authority and power:** The local government does not have power and authority on many issues. It can only solve local, community problems and does not undertake large projects that require a lot of money.
- 3 **Corruption:** Despite the insufficient funds given to local government, they are still corrupt. Some of the workers collect bribe and steal money meant for developing the local government area.
- 4 **Lack of dedication to work:** Some local government workers do not put their full effort into their jobs. They come late to work. This makes the local government not effective.

- 5 **Inability to maintain law and order:** Sometimes when there are communal clashes and riots, the local government authorities are not able to work with the police to restore peace and order. This mainly is because the police is not under the control of the local government.

Solutions to problems of the local government

- 1 More money should be made available to the local government to enable it develop the communities.
- 2 The local government should be given more power so that it can solve more problems for the people.
- 3 Corrupt and lazy workers of the local government must be found out and punished by government.
- 4 Local government activities must be made known to the people so that the people can monitor their progress, and cooperate towards success.
- 5 The local government should get closer to the people and know their problems so that they can solve them.

B The state government

A state government is a group of people who is given the power and authority to run the affairs of many local government areas which make up the state. A state is much bigger than a local government area but lower than the whole country under the federal government. A state government is headed by an elected officer called the governor and assisted by a deputy governor and commissioners. There are thirty six (36) states in Nigeria. Each state has a capital where the state government office is located.

The Federal Capital Territory (FCT) operates much like a state but is smaller and has an administrator/minister and not a governor.

Duties of the state government to the people

The duties of a state government are more than the duties of a local government. These duties include:

- 1 **Construction and maintenance of roads:** The state government construct bigger roads for the people and maintain the existing ones.



Construction of a state road

- 2 **Provision of social amenities:** The state government provides bigger amenities as courts, markets, hospitals, schools and pipe-borne water.
- 3 **Provision of security:** State government provides security so that lives and property of people can be safe and the people can go about their affairs without fear. They do this by providing equipment for the police to do their work.
- 4 **Making policies:** The state government makes policies that will improve people's standard of living.

C The federal government

The federal government is a group of people who is given the power and authority to oversee the affairs of many states which make up a nation or country. A country or nation is much bigger than a state. The federal government is the highest level of government in a country. The state and the local governments are under the federal government. The capital of Nigeria and the seat of the Federal Government of Nigeria is Abuja.

The federal government is headed by an elected officer called the president. He is assisted by the vice-president and ministers.

Functions of the federal government to the people

- 1 **Law:** The federal government makes laws and implement them for everybody in the country.
- 2 **External relations:** The federal government is responsible for maintaining cordial relationship with other countries.
- 3 **Protecting the borders of the country:** The federal government is responsible for making sure that the border areas of the country are well protected so that neighbouring countries do not encroach on it.
- 4 **Inter-state cooperation:** The federal government ensures that there is co-operation, peace and harmony among the various states in the country.
- 5 **Defence and security:** The federal government ensures peace, order and security of the people and their protection against any external attack. To do this, the federal government is in control of the police and the army.
- 6 **Economy:** Federal government also promotes development of the economy of the country.

Unit 3 Areas of cooperation between the local and state governments

The local and state governments exist for the benefit of the people. For the people to benefit adequately from these governments, there are areas where they need to cooperate and work together as explained below.

- 1 Both the local and state governments make or formulate laws and policies that would make it easier for them to govern the people, and also improve the people's living standards.
- 2 Both of them construct and maintain roads, bridges and recreation centres.
- 3 Local and state government should work together in building and maintaining schools, markets, health centres and courts.
- 4 Both of them should work together and make sure that the people pay taxes.
- 5 Local and state governments create job opportunities for the people.
- 6 Both tiers of government should co-operate to maintain law and order in the state.
- 7 They should ensure that funds allocated to the state are used judiciously.

Unit 4 Areas of cooperation between the state and federal governments

Federal and state governments are more powerful than the local government. They make important decisions that affect the lives of very many citizens. Also, they cooperate to make life better for the people in the following areas:

- 1 Both federal and state governments make laws. So, they both make sure that people obey the laws and maintain order in the society.
- 2 Both federal and state governments contribute to security of the people. The federal and state governments equip security agencies and help them to perform better.
- 3 Development of the society is also the duty of both federal and state governments. They work together to maintain stability of the society.
- 4 Both federal and state governments make policies and implement them in the society to improve the living standard of the people. The policies may affect education, health or inter-religious harmony.
- 5 Federal and state governments embark on huge capital projects that contribute to developing the country such as constructing stadiums, long bridges, highways and industries.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The group of people who are given power and authority to make, interpret and execute laws in the society is called _____.
A police B army C government
- 2 There are _____ organs of government in the society.
A two B three C four
- 3 The organ of government that makes law is the _____.
A executive B judiciary C legislature
- 4 The organ of government that interprets the law is the _____.
A legislature B executive C judiciary
- 5 The organ of government that implements or enforces the law is the _____.
A judiciary B executive C legislature
- 6 How many tiers of government do we have in Nigeria?
A Three B Four C Two

- 7 _____ is the head of the local government.
A President B Chairman C Governor
- 8 One problem of the local government is _____.
A tribalism B having too much fund C inadequate fund
- 9 A group of people who runs the affairs of many local governments together is a _____.
A federal government B local government
C state government
- 10 A state government is headed by a _____.
A chairman B president C governor
- 11 How many states do we have in Nigeria?
A 40 B 36 C 37
- 12 How many local governments do we have in Nigeria?
A 744 B 36 C 774
- 13 The governor of a state is assisted by a deputy governor and _____.
A messengers B commissioners C councillors
- 14 Where a state government is located is called the state _____.
A headquarters B head office C capital
- 15 The highest tier of government is the _____.
A local government B state government C federal government
- 16 A group of people who is given the power and authority to oversee the affairs of many states which make up a country is called _____.
A state government B federal government C rulers
- 17 The capital of the federal government in Nigeria is _____.
A Lokoja B Lagos C Abuja
- 18 The president of a country is assisted by a _____.
A deputy president B vice president C governor
- 19 _____ ensures the cordial relationship between the country and other countries.
A The governor B The president C The chairman
- 20 The state and local governments are under the president.
A Yes B No C May be

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 Mention the three (3) organs of government.
- 22 Mention four (4) problems encountered by local governments.

- 23 Mention two (2) solutions to the problems of the local government.
- 24 What is the state government?
- 25 Write the functions of the following organs of government:
a) Executive b) Judiciary c) Legislature
- 26 Mention the three (3) tiers of government in Nigeria.
- 27 Mention four (4) functions of the federal government to the people.
- 28 Write out three (3) areas of co-operation between the local and state governments.
- 29 Write out three (3) areas of cooperation between the state and federal governments.
- 30 Mention four (4) duties of state governments to the people.

Homework

- 1 Mention the name of:
a) the local government you live in.
b) the chairman of the local government.
- 2 Mention the governor and deputy governor of the state you live in.
- 3 Write out five (5) local government areas that you know in your state.
- 4 Write the name of:
a) the President of Nigeria.
b) the Vice President.
c) the Senate President.
- 5 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words.
a) Power b) Authority
c) Interpret d) Councillor
e) Encountered f) Inadequate
g) Sufficient h) Riots
i) Policies j) Construction

Theme 8

Division of labour in agricultural industry

Objectives

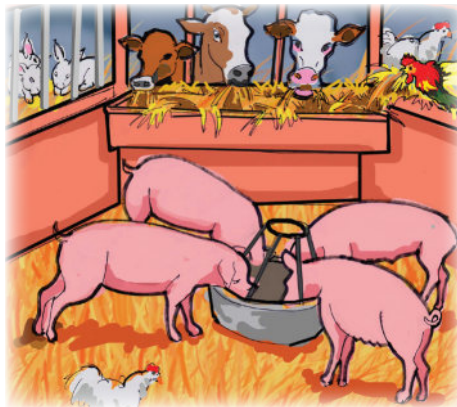
By the end of this theme, you will be able to:

- 1 define division of labour.
- 2 explain the meaning of agricultural industry.
- 3 mention at least five jobs in agricultural industry.
- 4 mention at least five importance of division of labour in agricultural industry.
- 5 explain how division of labour is carried out in agricultural industry.
- 6 mention at least five problems of agricultural industry.
- 7 mention the solutions to the problems of agricultural industry.

Unit 1 Meaning of division of labour

Division of labour is the breaking down of work or jobs into different or smaller units, where each unit is being undertaken by different people. In division of labour there is specialisation. Specialisation is when a person concentrates on a particular job and becomes an expert on it.

In agricultural industry, there are many areas where people can specialise. For example, we have the crop farming, livestock farming and animal feed production. A crop farmer is someone who concentrates on the production of crops like yam, maize and okro. A livestock farmer produces animals like cattle, fowl and fish.



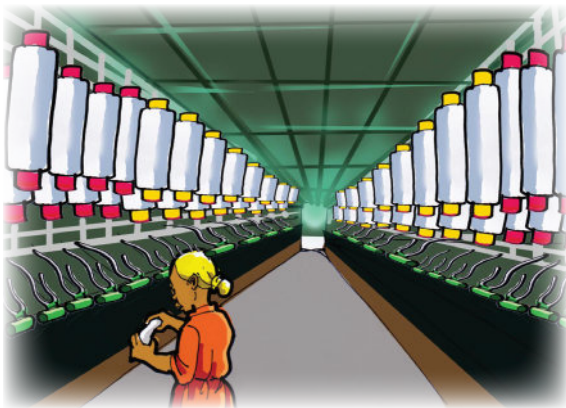
A livestock farm

Unit 2 Meaning of agricultural industry

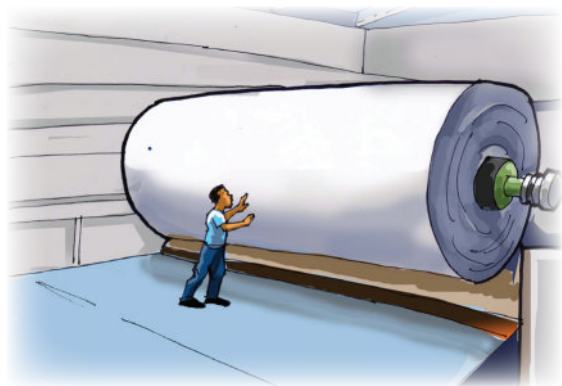
Agriculture is the cultivation of crops and rearing of animals for human use. Some of the crops grown on the farm are cassava, maize, cocoa, coffee and cotton. Animals that are reared on the farm include cattle, sheep, rabbits, goats and fowls.

Industries are places where goods are produced in large quantities with the help of machines. Examples of industry are textile mill, paper mill, cement factory and furniture making industries.

Agricultural industries are places where goods, from agricultural raw materials, are produced with machines. Examples of agricultural industries are textile mills, paper mills, cocoa processing industry and leather shoes and bags industries. All these industries make use of agricultural raw materials.



A textile mill



A paper mill



A food processing industry

Unit 3 Areas of specialisation in agricultural industry

Agricultural industry can be divided into different smaller units. Each of the units is enough for specialisation.

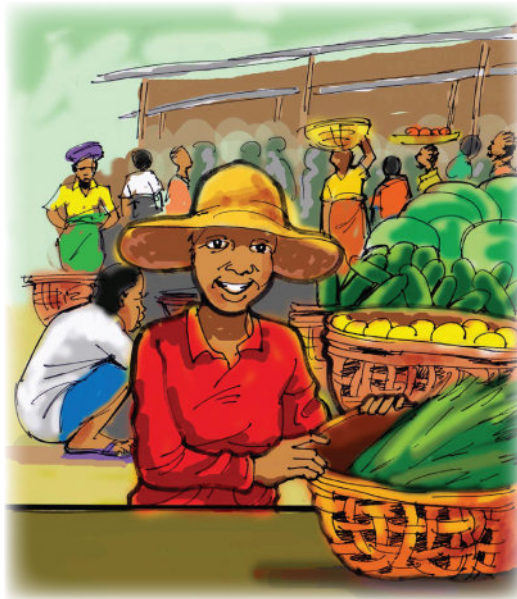
The following are the areas of job specialisation in the agricultural industry:

- 1 Planting and harvesting of crops from the farms



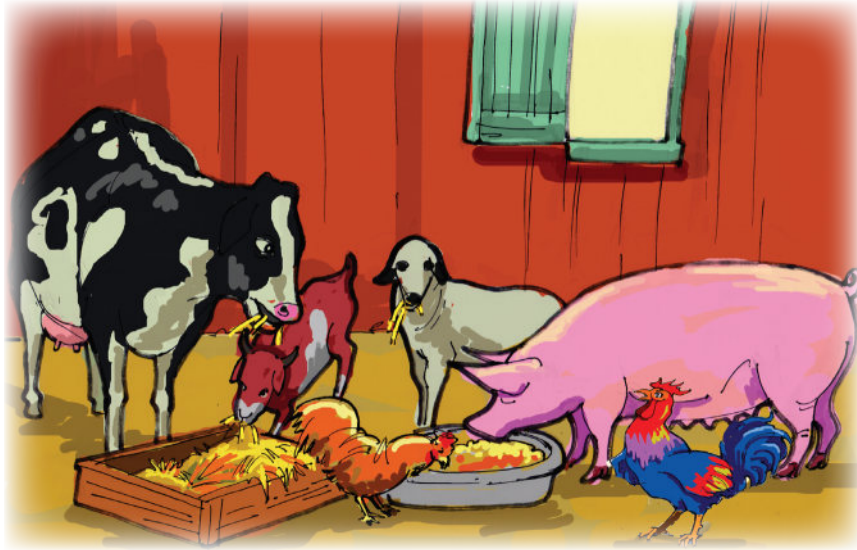
A crop farmer working on his farm

- 2 Taking the farm produce to the market or factory



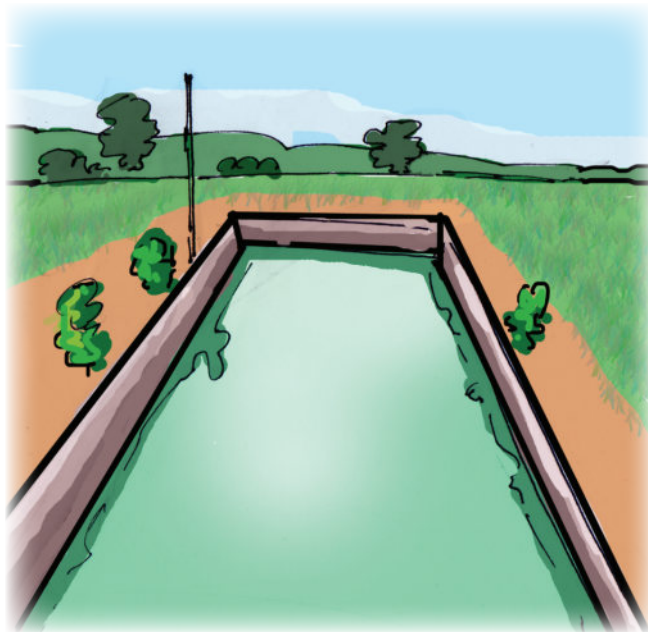
A trader selling farm produce in the market

3 Rearing of animals such as sheep, goats, cows, pigs and chicken



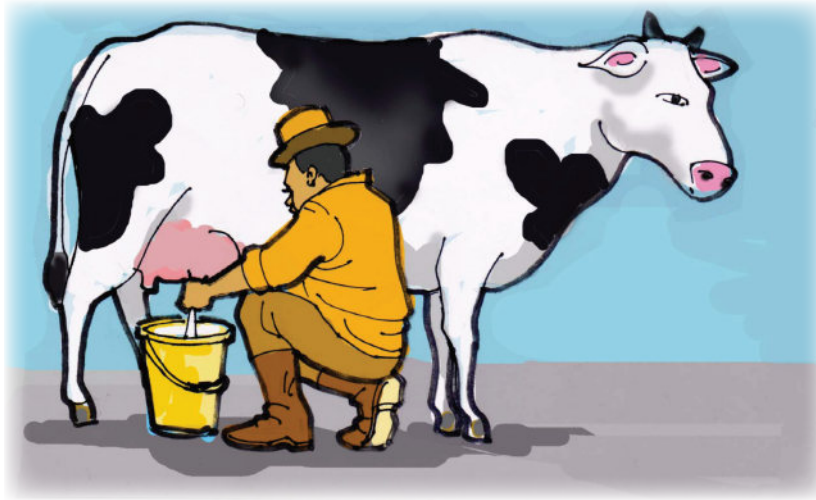
A livestock farm

4 Breeding of various types of fish for sale and consumption

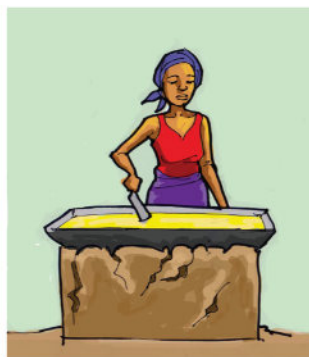


A fish pond

5 Processing of crops in the factory



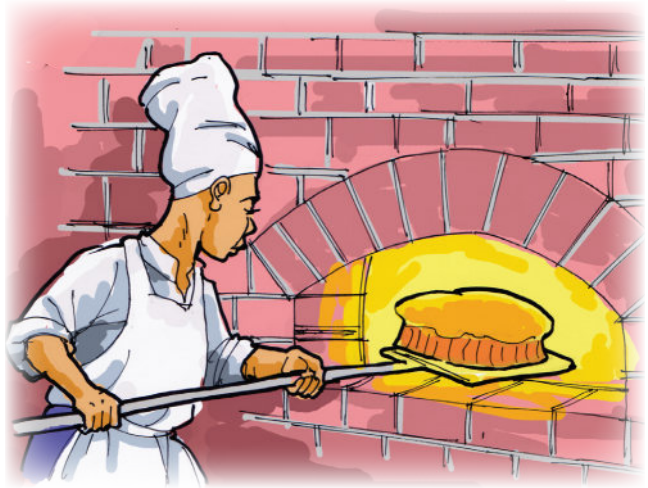
A farmer milking a cow



Different stages of cassava processing



A food processing factory



A bakery

6 Sale of manufactured products to wholesalers



Different agricultural products for sale

7 Production of timber in the forest



A lumberman cutting timber in the forest



A sawmill where wood is processed

Unit 4 Importance of division of labour in the agricultural industry

Division of labour is very important in any organisation, including the agricultural industry. This is because no man knows everything and people working together bring better results.

Specifically, division of labour is important in the agricultural industry in the following ways:

- 1 **It saves times:** If the same farmer that planted the crops is the one that will harvest and take the produce to the market, lots of time would be wasted. As he leaves his farm for the market, some of the produce waiting for harvest on the farm would have spoilt before he returns from the market. Since there is division of labour, everybody's time is put into proper use.
- 2 **It increases the production of goods:** Since everyone concentrates on his/her own unit, people become more familiar with what they do, hence they work faster and better. When labour is divided, the agricultural company can acquire more land and cultivate more crops.
- 3 **It makes people to become specialists:** When people do the same work every day, it makes them to become experts on the job.
- 4 **Workers do not get tired easily:** Since a worker concentrates on one aspect of the job which he gets used to, he/she does not get tired easily.
- 5 **It reduces the price of goods:** In division of labour, there will be mass production. This make the unit cost to be very low which will in turn reduce the price of the commodity.

Unit 5 How division of labour is carried out in agricultural industry

We are going to use palm oil producing industry to explain how division of labour works in an agricultural industry.

The first stage is the planting of palm tree which will produce the palm fruit that will be used for the production of palm oil.

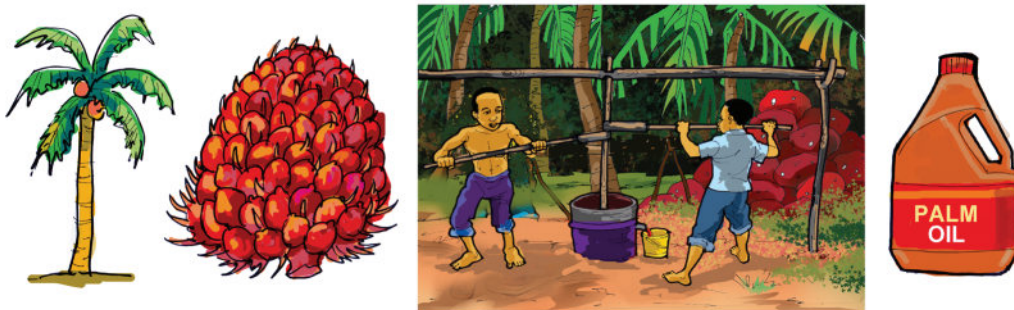
The second stage is the harvesting of the palm fruit from the farm. The fruits are then transferred to the processing sites.

Third stage is the threshing. This is the process of removing each fruit from the rest of the bunch.

The fourth stage is the steaming or cooking of the fruit in hot water. This makes the pulp of the palm fruit weak and easy for the oil to be extracted.

The last stage is the processing of the fruit to separate the oil from the skin and pulp.

Each of these stages is undertaken by different people. This is called division of labour.



Different stages of palm oil production

Unit 6 Problems of the agricultural industry

Some of the problems facing the agricultural industry include the following:

- 1 **Lack of capital:** Most of the farmers and manufacturers do not have enough funds to engage in the production of food and livestock. Some farmers cannot afford to buy the equipment needed for the cultivation of crops on a large scale.
- 2 **Pests:** Sometimes farmers lose their crops to pests.
- 3 **Neglect of the sector because of oil:** The agricultural sector does not receive enough attention from the government because of the oil and gas industry which is the major source of revenue for the government.
- 4 **Low pricing of commodities:** Lack of a pricing system or mechanism has led to the low pricing of agricultural commodities. Many buyers are not prepared to pay enough money for products. This has led to poor income for the farmers.

- 5 **Diseases:** Sometimes animals suffer diseases that kill a lot of them. For example, swine fever can kill all the pigs in a large piggery. Sometimes all the chickens in a poultry farm could die of disease.
- 6 **Insufficient labour:** Many people would rather work inside offices than on farms. So, there are not enough people working on the farms.

Unit 7 Solutions to the problems of the agricultural industry

- 1 The problems facing the agricultural industry can be solved if the government can initiate better policies and set up systems of making easy loans and aid available to farmers and those involved in the agricultural industry.
- 2 More goods can be produced if more people are encouraged to take up different aspects of the agricultural industry, e.g., clearing the bush, making ridges, weeding, planting, harvesting, transporting, storing, processing and marketing.
- 3 A good pricing system should be put in place by the government to stabilise the prices of agricultural products and encourage farmers.
- 4 Pesticides should be made available to farmers and those involved in the agricultural sector, in order to curb and even stop the damage done to crops by pests.
- 5 The government should help farmers to get vaccines and medicines that will prevent those diseases that affect farm animals.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The breaking down of work into units so that each unit is undertaken by different people is called _____.
A job breaking B occupation C division of labour
- 2 Division of labour leads to _____.
A specialisation B poor job performance C laziness
- 3 When a person concentrates on a particular job and becomes expert in it, it is known as _____.
A export B specialisation C job specialist
- 4 One of the areas of specialisation in agricultural industry is _____.
A crop farming B labour farming C land farming

- 5 When a farmer specialises on the production of animals only, it is called _____.
A crop farming B livestock farming C farming
- 6 When a farmer concentrates on the production of yam, maize and other crops, it is called _____.
A crop farming B livestock farming C farming
- 7 Okro is an example of _____.
A livestock B grains C crops
- 8 The cultivation of crops and rearing of animals is called _____.
A crop farming B agriculture C animal rearing
- 9 Places where goods are produced in large quantities with the help of machines are called _____.
A farms B workshops C industries
- 10 _____ is an example of agricultural industry.
A Telephone industry B Plastic industry C Paper mill
- 11 Textile mills use _____ as raw materials.
A cotton B cocoa C cloth
- 12 We need _____ to make furniture.
A paper B coffee C timber
- 13 _____ is a job area in agriculture.
A planting B networking C accounting
- 14 Fish farming is an example of _____ farming.
A crop B livestock C multi
- 15 One benefit of division of labour is that it _____.
A wastes time B makes someone to be tired
C saves time
- 16 In agricultural industry, division of labour makes harvest to be _____.
A poor B plenty C rotten
- 17 Lack of capital is one of the _____ of agriculture.
A products B benefits C problems
- 18 In division of labour, _____.
A people become confused B people become tired
C production is increased
- 19 All the following are livestock except _____.
A sheep B cocoa C cattle
- 20 Another name for industry is _____.
A factory B workshop C farm

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is division of labour?
- 22 Mention three (3) examples of agricultural industry.
- 23 Write five (5) areas of specialisation in agricultural industry.
- 24 Mention two (2) importance of division of labour.
- 25 What is agricultural industry?
- 26 Mention two (2) problems of agricultural industry.
- 27 Mention two (2) ways of solving problems of agricultural industry.
- 28 List two (2) stages of division of labour in the production of palm oil.
- 29 Who is a livestock farmer?
- 30 Who is a crop farmer?

Homework

- 1 Explain how division of labour works in a textile mill.
- 2 Mention the raw materials for producing the following:
 - a) Beverage
 - b) Textile
 - c) Furniture
 - d) Shoe
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.
 - a) Expert
 - b) Concentrate
 - c) Harvest
 - d) Consume
 - e) Breed
 - f) Lumberman
 - g) Steaming
 - h) Threshing
 - i) Insufficient
 - j) Vaccines

Theme 9

Banks

Objectives

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

- 1 say the meaning of bank.
- 2 mention at least two types of banks in your locality.
- 3 list at least ten commercial banks in Nigeria.
- 4 mention at least three uses of banks.
- 5 explain how to open a bank account.
- 6 mention at least two benefits of saving money in the bank.

Unit 1 Types of banks

A bank is a financial institution or organisation where we save and borrow money. A bank can be owned by the government, big companies or wealthy people. Banking is the business of operating a bank.



First Bank of Nigeria

Types of banks in our locality

We have three major types of banks in Nigeria. These are:

- 1 **The Central Bank of Nigeria:** This bank is fully owned by the federal government. It is known as the bankers' bank or the apex bank (i.e. the highest bank), because it controls and supervises the other banks.

It controls the minting (i.e, production) of money, which it gives to other banks for circulation among the people. It also controls the amount of money in use throughout the country.

The Central Bank of Nigeria makes rules and regulations for the other banks. The other banks save their money in the Central Bank.

Individuals are not allowed to save their money in the Central Bank. Only the government and other banks can do so.



Central Bank of Nigeria

- 2 **Merchant Banks:** Merchant banks mainly give out loans to banks and to people who wish to build factories, big companies or engage in large-scale business. They receive interest on such loans. They also accept deposits (or money) from people who wish to save their money with them for a long period of time. This is called *fixed deposit*.
- 3 **Commercial banks:** These are banks that accept deposits from people. They help people who want to save their money. The banks keep such money and pay it back to the owners, sometimes with interest. Commercial banks also give loans to customers with interest.

The three main accounts that commercial banks operate are:

- a) savings account
- b) current account
- c) fixed deposit account



A current account holder trying to cash a cheque in the bank

Examples of commercial banks in Nigeria are:

- a) First Bank of Nigeria Plc
- b) Union Bank
- c) United Bank for Africa
- d) Access Bank
- e) Stanbic IBTC Bank
- f) Sterling Bank
- g) Zenith Bank
- h) Fidelity Bank
- i) Diamond Bank
- j) Eco Bank

Other types of banks include micro-finance banks, community banks, agricultural development banks, and mortgage banks.

Unit 2 How to use a bank

Uses of banks

Banks are useful in the following ways:

- 1 The banks help us to keep our money safe.
- 2 Banks make it easy and safe for people to make payments to other people.
- 3 They help people to send or transfer their money from one area to another, e.g., Western Union Money Transfer.
- 4 They give loans to people.



Someone using the ATM in front of a bank

How to open a bank account

If you want to open a bank account, the bank will demand the following from you:

- 1 Passport-size photographs
- 2 Details of your name, address, occupation, nationality and phone number
- 3 An identity card
- 4 Your signature
- 5 One or two guarantors. These should be the customers of the bank who know

you well, who can state that you are honest and capable of operating the bank account.

Unit 3 Benefits of saving money in the bank

Here are some of the benefits of saving money in the bank:

- 1 The money will be kept safe.
- 2 The money will yield some interest after some time, especially in a savings account.
- 3 It makes it easier for us to get loans from the banks.
- 4 It makes it safe and easier for us to pay large sums of money to other people through the use of cheques and bank drafts.
- 5 We can transfer money from one area or continent to another without carrying cash.

Unit 4 Other places and methods of saving money

Apart from using the banks, there are some other places and methods of saving money.

- 1 Some people living or working in the same area may begin to contribute money at the end of every month. At the end of each month, one person collects the total contribution. The members would get the contributions in turns. This way, each member would have saved money with the other members for a few months before collecting it in one bulk.
- 2 Some people may keep their money in safe deposit boxes or piggy banks at home. This method is risky because such money can be stolen by thieves.
- 3 Savings can be made in an insurance company.
- 4 One can save money by buying shares or stocks in companies. One will then become a shareholder in such companies. Dividends (profits) are paid to such people at the end of each year.
- 5 One can also save money in cooperative societies which exist in various organisations.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 A financial institution where we save and borrow money is called _____.
A capital market B bank C insurance company
- 2 The apex bank in Nigeria is called the _____.
A Commercial Bank B Mortgage Bank C Central Bank
- 3 Central Bank is the _____ bank in Nigeria.
A highest B first C only
- 4 The bank in charge of printing currency in Nigeria is _____.
A First Bank B Zenith Bank C Central Bank
- 5 People can save money in _____.
A Central Bank B Commercial Bank C Insurance Bank
- 6 The bank that gives money to those who wish to build big factories is called _____.
A Mortgage Bank B Central Bank C Merchant Bank
- 7 The bank that gives people money to build houses is called _____.
A Mortgage Bank B Central Bank C Merchant Bank
- 8 _____ is not a type of account.
A Savings account B Current account C Money account
- 9 Customers can take loan from _____.
A Commercial Bank B Central Bank C Insurance Company
- 10 Fixed deposit is a type of _____.
A bank B market C account
- 11 We can keep _____ in the bank.
A clothes B electronics C money
- 12 _____ is not a bank in Nigeria.
A First Bank B Sterling Bank C Capital Bank
- 13 We can send money from one country to another through _____.
A paper transfer B cash transfer C Western Union Money Transfer
- 14 _____ is an example of commercial banks.
A Stanbic IBTC Bank B Microfinance Bank C Merchant Bank
- 15 Mortgage Bank is a bank that gives loan to _____.
A farmers B build houses C rent shops
- 16 One of the following is not needed to open a bank account:
A passport photograph. B school certificate. C your signature.
- 17 A person who confirms to the bank that another person is capable of opening a current account is called a _____.
A customer B cashier C guarantor

18 One of these accounts is operated with cheque:

A current account B savings account C bank account

19 If we keep our money in the bank, it will be _____.

A lost B safe C stolen

20 We can also save our money in _____.

A Central Bank B oil companies C cooperatives societies

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

21 What is a bank?

22 Mention three (3) types of banks.

23 List ten (10) commercial banks in Nigeria.

24 A central bank is owned by _____.

25 Mention three (3) types of accounts that customers can operate in a commercial bank.

26 Write two (2) uses of banks.

27 Write four (4) things that are needed in opening a bank account.

28 List two (2) benefits of saving money.

29 Write two (2) other places or methods of saving money.

30 Who is a guarantor?

Class debate

Keeping money in the bank is better than keeping it at home. Speak for or against.

Homework

1 List five (5) micro-finance banks that you know.

2 Write all the denominations of Nigerian currency.

3 What is cooperative society?

4 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of the following words.

a) Borrow

b) Apex

c) Mint

d) Merchant

e) Loan

f) Deposit

g) Customer

h) Transfer

i) Cheque

j) Insurance

i) ATM

Theme 10

Raw materials

Objectives

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

- 1 define raw materials.
- 2 mention the raw materials that are available in our locality.
- 3 mention at least five sources of raw materials.
- 4 write at least five uses of raw materials.

Unit 1 What are raw materials?

Raw materials are those things which are used to produce (make) other things which people need and use.

In some cases, a finished product from one raw material can be used as a raw material for producing other things. For example, groundnuts are used to make groundnut oil, and the groundnut oil is used in preparing food. Palm nuts are the raw material for palm oil, and palm oil is one of the raw materials for making soap.



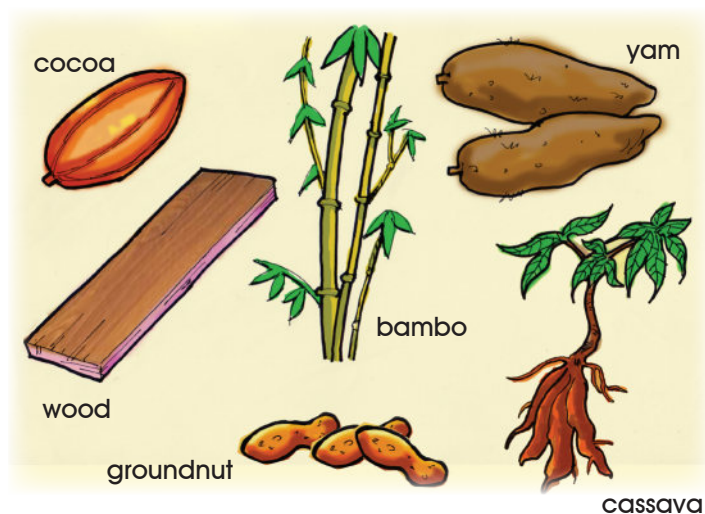
Groundnut and groundnuts oil



Palm oil and soap

Raw materials in our locality

The raw materials available in Nigeria include cocoa, wood, coal, cotton, groundnuts, gold, iron, cassava, millet, yams, tobacco, bamboo, limestone, columbite, crude oil, palm oil and rubber.



Some raw materials in our locality

Unit 2 How raw materials are obtained

Raw materials are obtained from different places. Some of these are discussed below.

- 1 **Farms:** Examples of raw materials from the farms are soya beans, maize, millet, corn, cotton, cassava, yams, groundnuts, palm produce and rubber.
- 2 **Mines:** Some of the raw materials that we use are mined from underneath the ground. They include crude oil, gold, iron ore, limestone, columbite and coal.
- 3 **Industries:** Examples of raw materials obtained from industries are wire, iron rods, round bars, cement, petrol, textiles, leather, steel and palm oil.
- 4 **Surface of the earth:** One major raw material found on the earth's surface is water.
- 5 **Forest:** One major example of raw materials found in the forest is timber used for producing furniture, sculptures and some other things. Examples of timber are iroko, mahogany, obeche, ebony, oak and abura trees. Rubber is another raw material found in the forest. It comes from the rubber tree.



Some raw materials and there products

Unit 3 What raw materials are used for

Raw materials are used for very many things. The following are examples:

- 1 **Hides and skin (leather):** This can be used for making shoes, bags and mats.
- 2 **Timber:** This can be used for making tables, canoes, boxes, cupboards, beds, mortar and pestle.
- 3 **Marble:** This can be used as material for floors and walls of buildings.
- 4 **Cotton:** This can be used in making cotton wool, thread and clothes.
- 5 **Crude oil:** This can be used for making petrol, engine oil, kerosene, diesel, petroleum jelly and plastic cans.
- 6 **Palm oil:** This can be used for making soaps, margarine, or used for cooking different kinds of food.
- 7 **Cocoa:** It can be used for making food drinks like Bournvita and Milo. It can also be used for making chocolate.



Miners mining precious stones

Unit 4 Importance of raw materials

Raw materials are very important for the following reasons:

- 1 They are sources of food. Food crops like corn, guinea corn, wheat and soya beans can be used for producing various types of cereals for consumption. Palm oil from the palm fruit is used in preparing many of our foods.

- 2 They create jobs for people. Factories or industries where these raw materials are needed employ people who process the materials and turn them into finished products.
- 3 They bring foreign exchange. Cash crops or crops cultivated for commercial purposes are exported to other countries in exchange for foreign money. Minerals like crude oil and precious stones are also sources of foreign exchange (money).
- 4 The availability of raw materials in our locality makes things cheaper than when such goods are imported into our country from other countries.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 Things that are used to produce other things are known as _____.
A materials B goods C raw materials
- 2 Raw materials are _____ materials.
A natural B man-made C finished
- 3 To produce a bar soap, one of these materials is needed.
A groundnut oil B palm oil C vegetable oil
- 4 _____ is used to produce cement.
A Flour B Stone C Limestone
- 5 We can get all these materials from crude oil except _____.
A palm oil B petrol C engine oil
- 6 An example of raw materials that can be found in the farm is _____.
A limestone B coal C rubber
- 7 An example of raw materials that can be found in the ground is _____.
A timber B palm produce C coal
- 8 _____ is found in the forest.
A Timber B Palm produce C Coal
- 9 To make shoe, we need _____.
A marble B cotton wool C hides and skin
- 10 Cocoa is used in a _____ industry.
A beverage B textile C furniture
- 11 _____ is used to make plastic cans.
A Crude oil B Rubber C Iron
- 12 One importance of raw materials is that they _____.
A are easy to get B bring foreign exchange
C are man-made materials

13 Which of these materials is not needed in building a house?

A Hides and skin B Timber C Marble

14 To make chocolate, we need _____.

A palm oil B Ovaltine C cocoa

15 People that extract crude oil, coal and limestone from the ground are called _____.

A workers B miners C extractors

16 Match A with B

A

B

a) Timber

Bags

b) Cotton wool

Millet

c) Kerosene

Textile mill

d) Farm

Crude oil

e) Hides and skin

Saw mill

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

17 What are raw materials?

18 Mention ten (10) raw materials that are available in your locality.

19 Mention three (3) sources of raw materials.

20 Write one (1) material each that can be produced with

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) hides and skin | b) crude oil |
| c) Palm oil | d) Cocoa |
| e) Cotton | |

21 Mention the materials used in producing:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Cement | b) Canoes |
| c) Diesel | d) Bags |
| e) Chocolate | |

22 Write two (2) importance of raw materials.

23 List two (2) materials that are found in the forest.

24 List two (2) raw materials that are found in the ground.

25 People who extract raw materials from the ground are called _____.

26 Petroleum, kerosene, diesel are all products of _____.

Homework

- 1 Find out the differences between mineral resources and natural resources.
- 2 In which towns in Nigeria can we find the following raw materials?
 - a) Coal _____
 - b) Crude oil _____
 - c) Tin _____
 - d) Groundnut _____
 - e) Cocoa _____
- 3 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.

a) Extract	b) Mine
c) Underneath	d) Forest
e) Pestle and mortar	

Theme 11

Employment and unemployment

Objectives

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

- 1 define employment.
- 2 define unemployment.
- 3 mention five consequences of unemployment in the society.
- 4 mention four ways you can reduce unemployment.

Unit 1 Meaning of employment and job

Employment means having a job or work to do to earn a living. A person may do his or her own work or may work for other people, or even the government. If you are doing your own work, you are said to be self-employed. If you are working for government or other people, you are called an employee of those people or the government, and the people or government that employed you are your employers

Jobs open to people in the locality

A job is work, for which payment is made when it is completed. Jobs that are open to people in our community include the following:

- 1 Trading



2 Carpentry or interior decoration



3 Tailoring/fashion designing



4 Farming



5 Shoemaking



6 Teaching



7 Nursing



8 Banking

9 Printing

10 Engineering

11 Catering and hotel management

12 Publishing

13 Medicine

You can mention other kinds of jobs which the adults around you do. Some people are self-employed while others are employed by other individuals and organisations.

People who are self-employed work for themselves, and whatever they produce becomes their own. They can use the products or sell them to those who need them.

A person who is employed by another person or an organisation works, and is paid a salary by his/her employer at the end of the month.

Unit 2 Reasons and problems of employment seeking

Why people should be employed

People should be employed for the following reasons:

- 1 So that they can earn a living.
- 2 To keep them busy and out of trouble.
- 3 So that they will contribute to the development of society.
- 4 So that they will be responsible members of society.
- 5 When people work and earn an income, they are happy.



Some young graduates checking for vacancies in an employment agency

The problems people face before getting jobs

Sometimes people face a lot of problems in getting jobs. Some of these problems are as follows:

- 1 The people looking for jobs are more than the jobs available.
- 2 Some people who want to work do not have the training and skill required for the available jobs.
- 3 Some people do not have the money to move to a new place, where they can get a job.

Unit 3 Unemployment

The meaning of unemployment

Unemployment means not having a job to do. People who do not have a means of livelihood (i.e., of making money) or that are not engaged in a job are said to be unemployed. Some people have just left one job and they are yet to get another job. For example, a bricklayer may have just completed building one house, and may have to wait to be hired to build another. A person may have been sacked or removed from one job and is yet to get another one.

During this period of waiting, he or she is unemployed. A school leaver who is still searching for work is also unemployed.

Consequences (bad results) of unemployment in our society

The following are some of the consequences of unemployment in our society:

- 1 When people are unemployed, they become sad and idle, and may develop bad habits such as stealing or prostitution.
- 2 Some people who do not have work become unhappy and may begin to take hard drugs, such as Indian hemp and cocaine, thinking this would help them overcome the frustration of unemployment. Soon they become drug addicts and problems for themselves and society.
- 3 Some people who are unemployed may become frustrated and unhappy and after a while, begin to beg for money. This brings shame to them and their families.
- 4 School leavers who fail to get work turn to their parents for support. This may become a big burden and sorrow for the parents.
- 5 When people fail to get employment, they may not be able to provide their needs and solve their problems because they do not have money. They may begin to think about their problem and worry too much about their condition, and this may affect their health.
- 6 Unemployment makes big towns and large cities over-crowded, because most people who are unemployed go there, thinking they would get jobs.
- 7 Many youths marry late because they do not have jobs to provide for themselves and a new family.



Someone who is unemployed may become poor and unhappy

Unit 4 How to reduce unemployment

Unemployment can be reduced in the following ways:

- 1 The government and rich people in our society should help create jobs by setting up factories, industries and business outfits, so that people can work in such places and be useful to themselves and society.
- 2 Banks should help people who are not employed to set up their own businesses by giving them loans under conditions that they can bear.
- 3 Young people should be advised to study subjects that will make it easy for them to get work, so that when they leave school, they can become self-employed or easily get employed by others.
- 4 Government should encourage people who are looking for jobs to work on farm settlements or other similar government projects.
- 5 Government should set up training organisations to train people in different fields so as to make them self-employed. People can, for instance, train to make baskets and furniture, or train to be farmers and food producers.
- 6 Government should encourage farmers by making it easy for them to get farmland, farming equipment, fertilisers and electricity.
- 7 Government should construct good roads in the rural areas and provide constant electricity for all, so that people can establish workshops and industries and run such industries without difficulty.
- 8 Sometimes, wicked and unpatriotic people reserve employment opportunities only for their relations, some of which are still in school. When such people are caught, they should be punished severely.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 _____ means having a job or work to do to earn a living.
A Employment B Occupation C Working
- 2 We can be employed by working for _____.
A thugs B the government C nobody
- 3 One who works for others is known as _____.
A an employee B an employer C a messenger
- 4 One who does his own work and not for others is _____.
A self-reliant B self-employed C sufficient
- 5 When people work and earn a living, they are _____.
A unhappy B happy C covetous

- 6 Being _____ means not having a job to do.
A employed B unemployed C no time
- 7 When one is not working at a time he does not _____ money.
A spend B earn C lose
- 8 One cause of unemployment in the society is _____.
A sack from a job B sleeping C living far
- 9 The period of waiting to get a new job after leaving one is _____.
A unemployed period B resting period C party period
- 10 A school leaver who is still searching for job is _____.
A partly employed B unemployed C employed
- 11 Unemployment will lead to _____.
A poverty B death C happiness
- 12 Not having a job to do may lead people to _____.
A taking hard drugs B getting more money C getting married
- 13 Not having a job to do may lead people to begging for money.
A Yes B No C Never
- 14 People who are unemployed will become a _____ to other people.
A burden B joy C husband or wife
- 15 Unemployment encourages stealing, being a nuisance and _____.
A social disturbances B savings C social well-being
- 16 Giving loans to set up businesses where people can work will reduce unemployment.
A Yes B No C Maybe
- 17 A _____ is a work for which payment is made when it is completed.
A service B job C lobby
- 18 One example of jobs that people do and are paid for in our environment is _____.
A sleeping B fashion designing C walking about
- 19 Somebody who works for himself/herself is called _____.
A employed B self-employed C under employed
- 20 A person who is paid salary at the end of the month for working for another person or organisation is _____.
A self-employed B employed C sufficient
- 21 One other reason why people work is to keep them _____.
A busy B playing C running

- 22 Getting the right job to do in the society is _____.
 A very easy B difficult C too easy
- 23 Someone who does not have a job to do and cannot earn a living may be _____ and _____.
 A poor and sad B happy and rich C stubborn and rich
- 24 Looking for job from one place to another means _____.
 A job hunting B job grabbing C job refusing
- 25 One way to solve the problem of getting jobs is for government to establish more _____.
 A industries B churches C mosques
- 26 An example of jobs which government do not permit people to do is _____.
 A armed robbery B hairdressing C teaching
- 27 Those who buy goods and sell to others are called _____.
 A banker B traders C plumbers
- 28 A woman who sews dresses for people and is paid for it is _____.
 A working for others B self-employed C working for government
- 29 Those who assist the doctors in treating us in the hospital are called _____.
 A assistant doctors B nurses C patients
- 30 One who bakes cakes for people is a _____.
 A caterer B designer C cook

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 31 Write out five (5) ways to reduce unemployment.
- 32 Write out five (5) consequences of unemployment on the society.
- 33 Mention three (3) ways people can be unemployed in our society.
- 34 What is unemployment?
- 35 What is employment?
- 36 Mention two (2) ways people can be employed.
- 37 People who do not have a means of livelihood are said to be _____.
- 38 Doing your own work or business is said to be _____.
- 39 People who work for others to earn a living are known as _____.
- 40 Someone who leaves a job and is waiting for another is said to be _____.

Homework

- 1 Give the meaning of unemployment as understood in your environment.
- 2 Write out five (5) things people who are unemployed in the environment engage in.
- 3 Mention five (5) kinds of jobs people do in your environment.
- 4 Write out the kinds of jobs that your parents do.
- 5 What kind of job would you like to do when you grow up? And why?
- 6 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words.
 - a) Bricklayer
 - b) Consequences
 - c) Overcrowded
 - d) Factories
 - e) Outfits
 - f) Employed
 - g) Wealthy
 - h) Acquisition
 - i) Programmes
 - j) Seamstress

Theme 12

Wages and income distribution

Objectives

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

- 1 define wages.
- 2 define salary.
- 3 say the difference between a wage and a salary.
- 4 mention at least five reasons why people work.
- 5 mention at least three ways of rewarding workers.
- 6 write at least three problems of income distribution in Nigeria.
- 7 mention ways of solving those problems.

Unit 1 Wages and work

Wages

Wages refers to the amount of money paid to a worker in return for the work he or she has done or the services he or she has rendered. Wages can be paid daily, weekly, or fortnightly. Wages can also be paid at the end of the month. This is usually called salary.

Income

An income is the total sum of money which a worker earns. This includes his salary and all the allowances he receives.

Reasons why people work

- 1 People work in order to earn money. They use the money to take care of themselves and members of their family.
- 2 People work because it is not good to be idle. When people are at work, they do not have the time to do evil.
- 3 People work to become responsible and to gain respect from other people in society.

- 4 People work in order to keep their body and mind healthy.
- 5 By working, people render services to their community and the nation.
- 6 People work in order to practise what they have learnt at school or at a training outfit.

Unit 2 How workers are rewarded

People do different types of jobs, and they receive different rewards. Some of these rewards can be seen, while some cannot be seen. Examples of such rewards include the following:

- 1 Workers are paid some amount of money at the end of every month. This form of payment is known as salary or wages.



Workers receiving their salaries from the bank

- 2 Workers can be rewarded for working hard by promoting them. This means raising their positions. For instance, a worker can be promoted from a clerk to a supervisor.
- 3 Workers can be rewarded by giving them merit awards and prizes, in order to encourage them and others to work harder.



A woman being given a prize at an end-of-year and award ceremony in a company

- 4 Workers are usually given allowances, such as housing, meal and transport allowances.
- 5 They are usually given a salary increment every year.
- 6 Workers sometimes receive bonuses.

Unit 3 Problems of wages and income distribution

- 1 Most employees are not satisfied with their income because they regard it as too small. A lot of people are looking for jobs, and many companies offer little wages or salaries and are not ready to increase such wages.
- 2 Many organisations do not pay wages or salaries on time. Sometimes, some workers may not receive their salaries for two or three months because of one reason or the other.
- 3 Some companies may be experiencing difficulty such as poor sales or mismanagement of funds. Such companies may even close down after some time, leading to non-payment of workers' salaries.

- 4 Workers may decide to go on strike in order to fight for their rights in some organisations. Such organisations may decide to sack such workers or even refuse to pay them.
- 5 Some employers do not recognise their hardworking employees by rewarding them properly.
- 6 Some organisations keep many of their workers as casual labourers. This usually means that they would pay the workers little wages, fail to improve their welfare and could sack them any time.

Unit 4 Solutions to the problems of wages and income distribution

- 1 Employers of labour and the government should offer better salaries to workers, in order to motivate them to work harder.
- 2 Employers should pay workers' salaries on time, so that the employees would be comfortable and happy.
- 3 Employers of labour and the government should be concerned about the welfare of their workers, in order to discourage them from going on strike.
- 4 The government and other employers of labour should create better working conditions for workers, in order to make them comfortable, and to motivate them to work harder.
- 5 Employing people as casual labourers should stop. All workers should be employed as permanent workers and free to enjoy every benefit (salary, allowance, leave, promotion) of a worker.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The amount of money paid to a particular workers after completing a particular job is called _____.
 A salary B income C wage
- 2 The total sum of money which a worker earns at the end of every month is called _____.
 A salary B income C wage
- 3 _____ can be paid daily.
 A Salary B Income C Wages

- 4 One of these is not part of the reasons why people work.
 A To earn money B For them not to be idle
 C To become armed robbers
- 5 Anybody that does not work can become _____.
 A armed robber B rich C wealthy
- 6 One of these is a way of rewarding workers for a job well done. _____.
 A giving them query at the end of the month
 B giving them bonuses C making them to work overtime
- 7 Salary increment is part of _____.
 A reward for a hardworking worker B punishment for a lazy worker
 C encouraging stealing
- 8 Strike is _____.
 A when workers hold meeting together B when workers refuse to work
 C when workers demonstrate by carrying placard
- 9 Strike is a way of _____.
 A showing appreciation to the employers
 B increasing the level of productivity C fighting for workers' rights.
- 10 Payment of workers' salaries on time is a way of _____.
 A solving the problems of income distribution
 B punishing the workers C making the workers lazy.

B Answers the following questions in your exercise book.

- 11 Explain the meaning of wage.
- 12 What is salary?
- 13 Mention one (1) difference between salary and wages.
- 14 Mention five (5) reasons why people work.
- 15 Mention three (3) ways of rewarding workers.
- 16 List three (3) problems of income distribution in Nigeria.
- 17 In what three (3) ways can the problems of income distributions in Nigeria be solved?
- 18 What is a strike?
- 19 What do you understand by salary increment?
- 20 What is the difference between a salary and a bonus?

Class debate

Write ten (10) sentences in support or against the topic *Being self-reliant is better than being employed.*

Homework

- 1 Write ten (10) job areas where people can be employed.
- 2 Who is an employer?
- 3 Who is an employee?
- 4 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.
 - a) Overtime
 - b) Increment
 - c) Fortnightly
 - d) Promoted
 - e) Motivate

Theme 13

Communication

Objectives

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

- 1 define communication.
- 2 mention at least two examples of traditional means of communication.
- 3 mention at least two examples of modern means of communication.
- 4 list at least five differences between traditional and modern ways of communication.
- 5 mention at least five problems of communication in Nigeria.
- 6 explain at least two ways of solving those problems.

Unit 1 Meaning of communication

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages or information. Messages or information may be in the form of ideas, news and feelings, sent from one person to another, and from one place to another.

For communication to take place, there must be a sender and a receiver of the message. The different ways in which messages are sent and received are called means or *systems of communication*.

Sender of information → Channel or means of communication → Receiver of information

Unit 2 Traditional means of communication

Traditional means of communication are the means of communication used in the olden days or in traditional societies. Our forefathers had traditional means of communicating with each other before the introduction of modern systems.

The traditional means of communication include:

- 1 **The gong:** Using the sound of the gong to draw people's attention, in order to give them some important information. The Igbo are an example of those who use the gong.
- 2 **The talking drum:** The use of the talking drum is common among the Yoruba. The talking drum is beaten by a professional drummer. The sounds produced from this drum form different words, giving information.



A messenger beating the talking drum around a village

- 3 **Town crier:** The town criers are messengers sent to deliver messages to people inside and outside the community. A town crier also usually beats the gong to attract attention before delivering his message.



A town crier delivering a message

- 4 **By using sounds and signs:** People can communicate with others this way. A person may shout in a particular way to inform others that he is in danger, or needs help. A person may also sigh to show that he or she is worried or fed up with something.
People carry certain marks on their faces to show what tribe they belong to, or what title they hold in the community. Certain leaves may be put in front of a person's compound, or on the gate of his house, to indicate that nobody should enter the place.
- 5 Other traditional means of communication include smoke signals and the sound from horns, bells and flute.

Unit 3 Modern means of communication

Modern means of communication are more complex and sophisticated than the traditional means. They include:

- 1 **Printed information:** These are ideas, words, and feelings printed or written down in books, magazines, newspapers, leaflets, bulletins, billboards, letters and handbills. A lot of people get information by reading printed matters like books, newspapers and magazines.



Printed information

- 2 **Telephone (Telecommunication):** Most towns and villages in Nigeria have telephone services. With the introduction of the global system of mobile telecommunication (GSM), Nigerians can send and receive information and new ideas over long distances by their cell phones. The cell phones give greater range of options such as voice call, text messages, and access to the internet. Some of the GSM providers in Nigeria are Globacom, Airtel, Etisalat and MTN.



A table phone and a cell phone

- 3 **Radio:** Information such as news and other important messages can be sent and received through the radio.



A radio

- 4 **Fax, email and the Internet:** These are the most modern means of sending and receiving information. The telephone and fax machines are both used in sending letters and messages from one place to another. The computer, cell phone and ipad are used in the case of e-mail and the Internet.

In the case of the Internet, millions of computer users around the world can send information and messages and receive such information at the same time. Messages are also sent through the facebook and twitter on personal (mobile) phones today.

The internet is fast, cheap and easy to use. The internet is also used to call. The skype, facebook and other social media are developed for this purpose.

- 5 **Television:** This is also used to send news, advertisements and other messages to many people at the same time.



A television set

- 6 **Satellite systems:** People can watch or listen to live events such as football matches, local and international news, beauty competitions and religious programmes via the satellite system. The satellite uses a dish or antenna and a decoder to transmit information to the television and radio set.

Unit 4 Differences between traditional and modern means of communication

The following are some of the differences between traditional and modern means of communication.

- 1 The traditional systems use more of natural and local materials for communication, (e.g., gongs and drums) while the modern systems use complex and sophisticated systems such as machines.
- 2 The traditional systems are simple and easy to use, while the modern systems are more difficult to use.
- 3 The traditional systems are very slow in sending messages, while the modern systems send messages faster.
- 4 The traditional systems cost little or nothing, while the modern systems cost a lot of money.
- 5 The traditional systems can reach only a few people at the same time with the same message but the modern systems can reach millions of people at the same time with the same message.
- 6 The traditional systems cannot preserve the messages and reproduce them if necessary, but the modern systems can preserve the messages and reproduce them or present them all over again after a period of time.
- 7 The traditional systems cannot carry messages to far distances, but the modern systems can carry messages to far distances.

Unit 5 Problems of communication

- 1 Modern communication systems are expensive to get. Maintaining the communication equipment is also expensive.
- 2 Sometimes our telephone systems offer poor services. This is because the telephone networks are sometimes bad.
- 3 Some of our communication systems transmit negative practices and alien cultures which tend to influence our people especially youths negatively.
- 4 Some of our communication systems, like the computer and the fax machine, the internet and cell phones such as the androids are very complicated and sophisticated and cannot be used by everybody.
- 5 Sometimes people cannot use some modern communication equipment

- because of poor electricity supply.
- 6 Some people defraud others through the Internet.

Unit 6 Solutions to the problems of communication

- 1 Government should make laws against poor services rendered by telecommunication service providers.
- 2 Government should set up a body or an effective organisation to monitor and control the quality, nature and content of programmes and films transmitted by television and satellite operators. This is to prevent the transmission of negative practices and other social vices.
- 3 Government should encourage the production of locally made telecommunication gadgets, in order to make communication more affordable, and easier to use.
- 4 Telecommunication service providers should make their services very effective and regular.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 The process of sending and receiving messages or information is known as _____.
A transportation B communication C text messaging
- 2 For communication to take place there must be _____.
A a sender and a communicator B a receiver and a channel
C a sender and a receiver
- 3 The person that starts the communication is called _____.
A a sender B a receiver C a channel
- 4 The means of communication is also known as _____.
A sender B receiver C channel
- 5 The use of talking drum is a _____ means of communication.
A modern B traditional C faster
- 6 The systems of communication used by our forefathers is _____ means.
A modern B traditional C electronic
- 7 Messengers that are sent to deliver information to people inside and outside the community are called _____.
A town criers B clerks C information officers

- 8 _____ were used to communicate with people in the olden days.
 A Telephones B Text messaging C Sounds and signs
- 9 Newspapers and bulletins are examples of _____ means of communication.
 A modern B traditional C electronic
- 10 The full meaning of GSM is _____.
 A Go straight to Message B General System for Mobile Phones
 C Global System for Mobile Telecommunication
- 11 GSM is a _____ means of communication.
 A modern B traditional C mass
- 12 E-mail means _____.
 A electric mail B electronic mail C express mail
- 13 For you to send an email, one of these is necessary:
 A Email post office B Email address C Email website
- 14 One of the following is not an electronic means of communication:
 A Telephone B Radio C Handbills
- 15 One of the following belongs to the mass media:
 A Telephone B Television C GSM
- 16 One of the differences between traditional and modern means of communication is _____.
 A traditional system is more reliable than the modern system
 B modern system is slower than traditional system
 C traditional system cannot carry messages to far distance while modern systems can.
- 17 In modern systems of communication _____.
 A electricity is sometimes required
 B face to face contact is mostly required C a town crier is needed
- 18 Means of communication that can reach many people at the same time is called _____.
 A electric media B electronic media C mass media
- 19 _____ is a problem of GSM operation in Nigeria
 A Poor network B Lack of telephone hand set
 C Lack of GSM companies
- 20 To improve the services of telephone in Nigeria, _____.
 A everybody must have two or more phones
 B all local government areas must have different network providers
 C there must be constant supply of electricity

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is communication?
- 22 Mention the three (3) things that are required for communication to take place.
- 23 Mention two (2) means of communication in the traditional system.
- 24 Mention two (2) means of communication in the modern system.
- 25 List five (5) differences between traditional and modern means of communication.
- 26 Write five (5) problems of communication in Nigeria.
- 27 In what two (2) ways can the problems of communication in Nigeria be solved?
- 28 What is the full meaning of GSM?
- 29 Who is a sender in communication process?
- 30 Who is a receiver?

Class debate

Divide the class into two groups of A and B. Each group should speak for or against the motion: *Modern means of communication are better than the traditional means.*

Homework

- 1 Explain the meaning of mass media.
- 2 List four (4) GSM network providers in Nigeria.
- 3 What is the full meaning of CDMA?
- 4 Write one (1) difference between GSM network and a CDMA network.
- 5 Mention two (2) CDMA network providers in Nigeria.
- 6 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.

a) Message	b) Sophisticated
c) Signal	d) Text message
e) Satellite	f) Preserve
g) Expensive	h) Transmit
i) Network	j) Operator

Theme

14

Natural resources and their distribution

Objectives

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

- 1 define natural resources.
- 2 mention three natural resources that are found in Nigeria.
- 3 give three reasons for conserving natural resources.
- 4 give three ways of conserving natural resources.
- 5 give four reasons why goods are distributed.
- 6 mention eight kinds of goods brought into our community.
- 7 mention five goods taken from our country to other countries as exports.
- 8 mention five goods brought into our country from other countries as imports.
- 9 mention four ways of distributing goods.
- 10 mention four problems associated with distribution of goods and services.

Unit 1 What are natural resources?

Natural resources are the things or materials provided by nature for people's use. They can be found on land, in water, underneath the ground, and in the forest. Also, land and water are natural resources.



A river



A rubber plantation

Some natural resources in Nigeria

- 1 Land on which we build houses, and in which we plant crops.
- 2 Water from where we get fish and other sea food.
- 3 Forests from where we get timber for wood and animals which we eat as meat.
- 4 Farms from which we get products and food like cocoa, groundnuts, palm trees, cassava, plantain, wheat and corn.

Unit 2 Conservation of natural resources

Conservation is the preservation of things or materials to prevent them from getting damaged.

It is important that we conserve our natural resources, in order to prevent them from waste or damage.



Elephants in a game reserve

Conservation of our natural resources will make such resources last longer and available for use in future.

Why natural resources should be conserved

Natural resources should be conserved for the following reasons:

- 1 They are limited in supply. Most of our raw materials are limited in supply. So, it is very important to preserve them for future use.
- 2 Mineral resources such as crude oil and gold cannot be replaced when they have been used up, so we should not waste them.



Precious stones

- 3 Forest resources such as big trees take a very long time to mature. So when they are quickly used up, we have to wait for a long time before we can obtain them again. This is why we must think deeply before felling trees.
- 4 Conservation of natural resources helps to develop the economy of our nation. For example, some of such resources can attract tourists to our country.

Unit 3 How to conserve our natural resources

- 1 We can conserve our natural resources by avoiding bush burning and felling of trees in our forests because these can lead to deforestation (destroying the trees in an area). Instead, we should plant more trees and conserve our soil with fertilisers and manure. This will conserve the forest and enrich the soil.
- 2 We can conserve our water resources by building dams across rivers to prevent water from flowing away. A dam is a wall built across a river. The Kainji Dam in Nigeria is a good example.

- 3 We can conserve mineral resources by using them wisely and not wasting them. For example, if we use gold, coal and columbite wisely, they will last for a very long time.



Bush burning

- 4 We can preserve or conserve our water by protecting it from all sorts of pollution such as industrial waste and exploration pollution from exploration activities. Pollution destroys fish in the rivers.



People pouring pollutants into a river

- 5 We can conserve our forest and game resources by setting up forest reserves and game reserves. For instance, people should not be allowed to cut down trees or even cultivate some crops in the forest; and some animals should be protected from being killed by hunters, because they are few, and may become extinct if we are not careful.

Unit 4 Reasons why goods are distributed

To distribute goods means to deliver goods to different stores, shops or markets from where they will be bought.

Goods are distributed for the following reasons:

- 1 A single person cannot produce everything he or she needs. They have to buy some of the things they need from other people and other places. For example, a baker can bake bread, cakes, and biscuits, but he or she may not be able to produce soap, perfumes, body creams, or clothes. He needs to buy these from others.
- 2 Someone may produce more things than he or she requires. So, they have to sell the surplus product to other people.
- 3 When goods are distributed, people are able to buy the things they need, which they themselves do not produce.
- 4 Goods are also distributed to enable such goods to get to the final consumers i.e., those who need to use them.

Unit 5 Goods brought to our community

There are many kinds of goods brought into our community. Some of the goods are brought from the villages to the cities, while some come to the villages from the cities.

Others are imported into the country from foreign countries like Britain, Italy, Japan, China, Togo, Ghana, Germany and America.

Some goods which are taken from the villages (or farms) to the cities are food crops, such as yams, cassava, maize, millet, cocoyam, rice, potatoes, beans, fruits and vegetables.

Some goods which are taken from the cities to the villages are:

- 1 Household items, such as plates, beds, knives, pots, buckets, cups, carpets, and stove.
- 2 Health care materials such as drugs, bandages, cotton wool, syringes, thermomemter and gauze.
- 3 Clothing materials, such as dresses, wrappers, headties, ties, underwear, shirts and trousers.



Food items brought to the cities from the villages



Items brought to the villages from the cities

- 4 Building materials, such as cement, paint, iron rods, iron sheets, and floor tiles.
- 5 Machines, and equipment such as tractors, planters and graders, fridges and freezers.
- 6 Educational materials, such as books, pencils, pens and rulers.

Unit 6 Exports and imports

Exports

Goods taken from our country to other countries are called export goods. Some of them are as follows:

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Timber | 2 Groundnut | 3 Cocoa |
| 4 Palm oil | 5 Palm kernel | 6 Crude oil |
| 7 Leather | 8 Rubber | 9 Solid minerals such as gold |
| 10 Cassava | | |

Imports

Imported goods are goods brought into our country from other countries. Some of them are:

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Cars | 2 | Fridges | 3 | Clothes |
| 4 | Freezers | 5 | Tractors | 6 | Machines |
| 7 | Computers | 8 | Toys | 9 | Chocolate |
| 10 | Cell phones | | | | |



A computer



A car



A fridge

Some imported goods

Unit 7 How goods are distributed nowadays

Nowadays, goods can be distributed in the following ways:

- 1 **Distributors or wholesales:** These are people or businessmen who buy goods in bulk and sell them to other people (retailers) who in turn sell to others in bits (smaller packs or amounts).

- 2 **Merchants:** These are people who buy and sell goods within and outside the country.
- 3 **Retailers:** These are traders who buy goods in bits and sell to others in bits.
- 4 **Means of transportation:** Trains, cars, motorcycles, ships and aircraft can be used by people to move goods around.

Unit 8 Problems associated with the distribution of goods and services

- 1 **Hoarding:** Some traders or distributors can decide to hide away some goods, so that such products get scarce or not enough to go round the people who need them. This is to enable them to sell the goods at a very high price in order to make plenty profit. For instance, when there is fuel scarcity, some fuel marketers might decide to store the fuel and refuse to sell to consumers. They might later sell the fuel at exorbitant or high prices.
- 2 **Corruption:** Some people might decide to demand extra money from people in order to sell or distribute certain goods. They will not sell or distribute goods to people who are not ready to pay extra money for them.
- 3 **Discrimination:** Some people or traders may be unfair to people when selling or distributing goods. Some many sell to their friends, acquaintances or family members, and refuse to sell to others.
- 4 **Adulteration:** Sometimes people adulterate food and drinks. If they have to transport such products through long distances, they may stop on the way and add some inferior substances to such products, in order to increase their quantity, so they can make more money. This is very wicked, and such people are punished severely when caught.

Exercise

A Choose from best answers for the following questions.

- 1 _____ are the things or materials provided by nature for people's use.
A Goods B Natural resources C Services
- 2 _____ can be found on land, in water and in the ground.
A Natural resources B Goods C Services
- 3 One example of natural resources in Nigeria is _____.
A land B flood C volcano

- 4 We can get _____ from the sea as a natural resource.
A fish B firewood C antelope
- 5 _____ is the preservation of things or materials to prevent them from getting damaged.
A Conservation B Keeping C Producing
- 6 Conservation makes natural resources to _____.
A last longer B finish quickly C spoil
- 7 Examples of mineral resources are crude oil and _____.
A soap B gold C animals
- 8 One way of conserving water resources is by building _____.
A soakaway B dam C bridge
- 9 Bush burning and felling of trees will lead to _____.
A deforestation B afforestation C grass wither
- 10 We can conserve our animals by setting up _____.
A abattoir B games reserve C animal kingdom
- 11 Conservation of natural resources helps to _____.
A pollute our land B develop the economy of our nation
C destroy our resources
- 12 Pouring refuse into the river will _____ the river.
A purify B pollute C dry
- 13 For goods to reach everybody, it must be _____.
A kept in one place B distributed C hidden
- 14 We can get natural resources _____.
A on land only B in water only C both on land and in water
- 15 To get something we do not have, we have to _____ them from people who have it.
A buy B steal C borrow
- 16 If someone produces more than he needs, he can _____ some to others.
A sell B throw C lend
- 17 When we bring in goods from other countries into our country, it is known as _____.
A import B export C trading
- 18 When goods are taken out of our country to other countries, it is known as _____.
A export B import C smuggling
- 19 Yams, cassava and maize are examples of goods brought from the _____ to the cities.
A schools B villages C towns

- 20 Household items such as beds, knives and stoves are bought from the _____ to the villages.
 A rural areas B cities C school
- 21 Educational materials such as pencils and pens are brought from _____ to _____.
 A cities to village B villages to cities C home to villages
- 22 Farmlands where people cultivate crops are mostly found in the _____.
 A cities B villages C urban areas
- 23 Machines for producing goods are mostly found in the _____.
 A cities B villages C remote areas
- 24 When people deliberately hide away some goods so that such goods will be scarce or not found around, it is known as _____.
 A hoarding B storage C preservation
- 25 Demanding extra money from people more than the price for which a good is sold is known as _____.
 A hoarding B corruption C smartness

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 26 Mention four (4) ways of distributing goods nowadays.
- 27 a) Distributions/wholesaler are _____.
 b) Merchants are _____.
 c) Retailers are _____.
- 28 Mention four (4) problems associated with distribution of goods and services.
- 29 a) What is hoarding?
 b) What is corruption?
 c) What is discrimination?
- 30 What are imported goods?
- 31 Write out six (6) examples of imported goods.
- 32 What are exported goods?
- 33 Write out six (6) examples of exported goods.
- 34 Mention four (4) household items taken from the cities to the villages.
- 35 Mention four (4) clothing materials brought to the villages from the cities.
- 36 Explain four (4) reasons why goods are distributed.
- 37 In what two (2) ways can we use each of the following.
 a) Car b) Fridge c) Computers
- 38 Write out five (5) kinds of animals that can be found in a game reserve.

39 Mention four (4) natural resources that can be used to produce other goods.

40 Conservation is the _____.

Homework

- 1 Mention four (4) raw materials that you know and at least two (2) goods that can be produced from them.
- 2 Mention four (4) goods imported from other countries into our country and their benefit to us.
- 3 Mention four (4) goods taken (exported) to other countries from our country and their benefits to us.
- 4 Use your own words to explain the following:
 - a) Discrimination
 - b) Adulteration
- 5 Use your dictionary to find the meanings of the following words.

a) Underneath	b) Seafood
c) Damage	d) Resources
e) Pollution	f) Extinct
g) Household	h) Thermometer
i) Gauze	j) Merchant
k) Wholesale	l) Retailer

Theme

15

Pollution

Objectives

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

- 1 define pollution.
- 2 mention at least three types of pollution that are common in your locality.
- 3 mention at least one effect of each of the types.
- 4 write at least five ways of controlling pollution and its effects.

Unit 1 Meaning and types of pollution

Meaning of pollution

Pollution is anything that makes our water, land, air and environment dirty and unsafe for human use.

For example, a heap of rubbish is a type of pollution. A dead animal lying on the road causes pollution.

Polythene bags, orange peels and remnants of food items pollute the surroundings.



Smoke oozing out of a chimney in a factory, polluting the air

Types of pollution common in our locality

1 Water pollution

Water pollution takes place when dirty materials are dumped into streams, ponds, lakes, rivers and other bodies of water. Some people urinate and excrete into streams. This makes water from the streams unfit for drinking. Wells which are not covered can have various germs getting into them, thus making them dangerous.

Some people spray chemicals into water while fishing. This pollutes the water and kills the fish. Fish caught by this method are unfit for eating.

By-products or waste from factories sometimes flow into streams and rivers and cause water pollution.

2 Air pollution

Air pollution takes place when coal, kerosene, petrol and engine oil burn. When they are burning, they produce smoke. The smoke makes the air dirty and dangerous. Smoke from factories also pollutes the air.

3 Noise

Noise (perhaps in the form of constant loud music or rowdiness) is a kind of pollution. It disturbs the mind and prevents people from sleeping, resting or reasoning properly.



A train emitting smoke

Unit 2 Effects of pollution and their control

Effects of pollution

Water pollution has the following effects:

- 1 It makes the water dirty and unfit for drinking.
- 2 It causes diseases like dysentery, typhoid fever and cholera.

Air pollution has the following effects:

- 1 It makes the air dirty and bad for breathing into the body.
- 2 It causes sneezing, blood poisoning, cough, lung diseases and cold.

Noise, as pollution, has the following effects:

- 1 Noise disturbs people's minds and prevents them from reasoning properly and thinking creatively.
- 2 Noise can also cause headaches and sleeplessness.

Control of pollution

- 1 Factories should dump their waste at the proper places.
- 2 Factories and industries should be built or located far away from where people live.



People cleaning their surroundings

- 3 Landlords should provide modern toilet facilities in their houses.
- 4 Everyone should ensure that the environment is clean always. We can do this through regular sweeping, cleaning of gutters and cutting of grasses in our area.

- 5 Those living in towns and cities should dump their refuse only at refuse dumps approved by the local government.
- 6 The government should ensure that refuse at dump sites is removed regularly. This will prevent the refuse from becoming so much as to cause pollution.
- 7 The government should discourage owners of smoky cars from plying the roads.
- 8 People should live in quiet areas. Again people in the neighbourhood could take action against anyone who is in the habit of producing noise in the environment.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 Anything that makes our environment dirty and unsafe for human use is known as _____.
A contamination B pollination C pollution
- 2 A heap of rubbish in our environment is _____.
A a sign of healthy environment B a form of pollution
C a way of life
- 3 Pollution occurs _____.
A on land only B in the air only C everywhere
- 4 The dumping of dirty materials into streams, ponds, lakes and other bodies of water is called _____.
A pond pollution B water pollution C stream pollution
- 5 We can pollute rivers by _____.
A using chemicals to kill fish B fetching water with bucket
C putting dam into it
- 6 One way of causing air pollution is _____.
A urinating into streams B closing all the windows in our rooms
C burning firewood
- 7 Smoke from factories can cause _____ pollution.
A air B water C noise
- 8 Sound of generators in our compound can cause _____ pollution.
A air B water C noise
- 9 The type of pollution caused by people who play loud music is _____ pollution.
A air B water C noise

- 10 A vehicle emitting smoke is causing _____ pollution.
A land B air C noise
- 11 Water pollution can make the water _____.
A safe for drinking B unsafe for drinking C pure
- 12 Water pollution can cause _____.
A typhoid fever B malaria fever C tiredness
- 13 Dysentery is _____ disease.
A air-borne B water-borne C pollution
- 14 Air pollution can make the air _____.
A dirty B pure C safe
- 15 Lung diseases can be caused by _____.
A water pollution B noise pollution C air pollution
- 16 Noise pollution can cause _____.
A sleeplessness B cholera C blood poisoning
- 17 We can fight pollution by _____.
A dumping waste into rivers B using chemicals to kill fish in the river
C removing smoky cars from the roads
- 18 We can also control pollution by _____.
A playing loud music
B building factories and industries far away from where people live
C living in an industrial area
- 19 Factories and industries cause _____.
A air pollution B noise pollution C both air and noise pollution
- 20 Recycling is _____.
A moving down the road twice B riding bicycle
C re-using rubbish and not throwing it away

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

- 21 What is pollution?
- 22 Write two (2) ways water can be polluted.
- 23 Write two (2) ways air can be polluted.
- 24 What is noise pollution?
- 25 Emission of smoke by vehicles is an example of _____.
- 26 Mention one (1) effect of noise pollution.
- 27 Mention one (1) effect of air pollution.
- 28 Mention one (1) effect of water pollution.

30 What is re-cycling?

- 1 What is land pollution?
- 2 Mention two (2) ways land can be polluted.
- 3 Explain briefly how you dispose refuse in your:
a) house b) school c) place of religious worship
- 4 Use your dictionary to look for the meanings of these words.
a) Peel b) Remnants
c) Stream d) Dangerous
e) By-products f) Constant
g) Rowdy h) Sleeplessness
i) Dump j) Refuse

Security Education



Theme

16

Introduction to neighbourhood security

Objectives

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

- 1 explain the meaning of neighbourhood security.
- 2 mention at least five signs of suspicious movements.
- 3 identify different security tips.
- 4 explain at least five consequences of failure to observe suspicious movements in the neighbourhood.

Unit 1 Meaning of neighbourhood security

Neighbourhood security also called *neighbourhood watch* is an organised group of people within a community that come together to prevent crime and vandalism. It is an arrangement where people of the same community come together to make their community safe for people to live.

The idea of neighbourhood security came as a result of the realisation that security matter is everybody's affair and the police may not be present in our community every time.

The functions of neighbourhood security

The functions of neighbourhood security include:

- 1 Educating residents of a community on safety and security matters.
- 2 Protecting lives and property within the community.
- 3 Reporting any case of suspicious movement to the police.



Member of a neighbourhood watch

Unit 2 Signs of suspicious movement in the neighbourhood

People who commit crime live around us. They walk about like every other person but with criminal intention. For example, the armed robbers, the kidnappers, the murderers, the rapists, the buglers, all live around us in the same neighbourhood. We can identify them through their appearance, relationship, movement and utterances.

Some signs of suspicious movement in the neighbourhood could be:

- 1 Someone who avoids eye contact.
- 2 Someone departing quickly when seen or approached.
- 3 Individuals in places they do not belong.
- 4 An overloaded vehicle.
- 5 Someone who overdresses for the type of weather. For example someone who wears sweater in a sunny weather.
- 6 Someone who has an unusual number of unrelated people living together.

- 7 Someone who loiters in a motor park, eatery or any other public place.
- 8 Someone who asks lots of questions especially concerning routes.
- 9 Someone who is unnecessarily nervous (afraid). Those who commit crime would be unnecessarily nervous of being caught and nervous of being hurt.

Unit 3 Security tips

It is good to be security conscious. This will help us in preventing danger before it happens. The following are some of the security tips that can help us, especially parents to prevent or avert dangers.

- 1 **Teach children never to allow strangers into the home:** This is very important, and sometimes may include friends too. Sometimes, strangers are brought into your home because they are accompanied by somebody familiar. Once they come into your home, committing crimes against your family becomes easy for them.
- 2 **Teach children local emergency numbers:** For Lagos, the emergency numbers are 112 and 767. If that is too difficult to grasp, you can teach them to dial 911. It would simply redirect to 767, and you would be connected to a police officer. Children could call these numbers if they are in danger when their parents are not at home.



Fire brigade officers

- 3 **Get to know your teenager children's friends:** Teenagers believe they know everything. It is the job of the parents to guide them gently and cautiously. Always try to know what they are going through. Children should also tell their parents whatever is troubling them.
- 4 Caution teenagers about 'blind dates' or meeting anyone they do not know. It is very risky to visit people you do not know. Some of these happen via the social media like facebook and WhatsApp. It is dangerous as the outcome could be disastrous.
- 5 **Children should not open mails or packages:** These can sometimes be letter bombs. It could also be that the package contains sensitive information that can bring harm to the family if not handled properly.
- 6 **Teach children how to answer telephone so that they don't give out personal information:** It is possible for children to misuse the telephone by giving out their home addresses, parents' personal information or telling strangers about the absence of adults in the house.
- 7 **Children should run away from the house in case of emergency:** This is very important as the children could be inclined to hiding themselves at a corner in the house, which might prove fatal if there was a fire or armed robbery involved. Leaving the house and seeking help might save a precious life.

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions.

- 1 Neighbourhood security is also called _____.
A neighbourhood vigil B neighbourhood watch
C neighbourhood torch
- 2 The reason for neighbourhood security is _____.
A to make the community safe B to make the community healthy
C to make the community rich
- 3 Neighbourhood security is everybody's affair.
A No B Yes C I don't know
- 4 The police is present in our community every time.
A No B Yes C Neither of A nor B
- 5 One of the functions of neighbourhood security include _____.
A protecting lives and property within the community
B educating residents of a community on drugs
C educating the community on health

B Answer the following questions in your exercise book

- 6 Give two (2) importance of neighbourhood security.
- 7 What does neighbourhood security mean?
- 8 List three (3) groups or people that commit crimes among us.
- 9 List and explain three (3) security tips.
- 10 Give five (5) signs of suspicious movement in the neighbourhood.

Homework

- 1 List six (6) emergency numbers of security agents.
- 2 Use your dictionary and explain the meaning of the following words.

a) Emergency	b) Neighbourhood
c) Suspicious	d) Accompanied
e) Kidnapper	f) Utterance
g) Packages	h) Cautions

Theme

17

Important phone numbers and their uses

Objectives

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

- 1 say the meaning of emergency.
- 2 say some emergency phone numbers and their uses.

Unit 1 Meaning of emergency

An emergency is a situation that could bring an immediate danger to people's lives and property. It is also an unexpected and often dangerous situation that requires immediate action.

Examples of emergency situations include:

- 1 Natural disasters like flood
- 2 Drowning
- 3 Fire disaster
- 4 Choking

Unit 2 Some emergency phone numbers and their uses

There are many security agencies in Nigeria. Each of them handles a different aspect of security.

Examples of security agencies include:

- The police
- The army
- The navy
- The air force
- The Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)
- The National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA)

Emergency phone numbers

Security agency	Phone number
1 Police	199, 092340868
2 State Security Services	08132222105–9
3 Federal Road Safety Corps (FRSC)	122 or 07002255372
4 Lagos Emergency Services	767 or 112
– The State Security Services (SSS)	
– The Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC)	
5 Fire Ambulance	999
6 Fire Services	090
7 Flood	098
8 Collapsed Building	097
9 Rapid Response Squad (RRS) Lagos	08056250710, 08033482380 08023127350, 014970062
10 Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC)	09-8751787, 09-8751790 095230898, 095230873
11 NDLEA	095233990, 012692091
12 NAFDAC	095240995, 095240996

Exercise

A Choose the best answers for the following questions

- _____ is a situation that could bring an immediate danger to people's lives and property.
A Relationship B Security C Emergency
- Which of these is not an example of emergency situation?
A Natural disaster B Drowning C Sweeping
- An example of natural disaster is _____.
A flood B school C books

- 4 One of these is an example of security agency.
A The army B The headmaster C The nurse
- B Answer the following questions in your exercise book.
- 5 Explain emergency.
- 6 Give four (4) examples of emergency situation.
- 7 Give five (5) emergency phone numbers.
- 8 List six (6) example of security agencies.

Homework

- 1 Give the emergency phone numbers of the following
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a) police | b) fire ambulance |
| c) fire service | d) state security service |
| e) NDLEA | f) NAFDAC |
- 2 Use your dictionary to find out the meaning of the following words.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Disaster | b) Chocking |
| c) Drowning | d) Dangerous |