**SOCIAL STUDIES JSS 2**

**THIRD TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEK TOPIC**

1. Science, Technology and Society I

* Meaning of Science and Technology
* Importance of Science and Technology
* Problems of Science and Technology
* Solutions to problems of Science and Technology

2. Science, Technology and the Society II

* Types of Traditional Science and Technology
* Some Traditional Science and Technologies Influenced by Modernization

3. Science, Technology and Society III

* Home Appliances
* Meaning of Home Appliances
* Uses
* Dangers of Wrong Use of Appliances

4. Science, Technology and Society IV

* Breakdown of Appliance
* Correct Ways of Using Electrical Appliances

5. Assertiveness I

* Meaning of Assertiveness
* Difference Between Assertiveness, Aggresiveness, Passiveness and Manipulation.

6. National Economy I

Savings and Ways of Saving

* Traditional Methods of Saving
* Modern Methods of Saving

- Reasons for Saving

7. National Economy II

- Keeping Money in the Bank

- Advantages of Keeping Money in the Bank

- Problems and Solutions to Saving Money in the Bank

8. National Economy III

Communication

* Means of Communication – Traditonal and Modern
* Roles of Communication in National Economy

9. Finding Help

Meaning

* SituationsWhen People Need Help
* People Who Can Help
* Skills Necessary When Seeking Help
* Skills Necessary for Helping Others.

10. Revision

11. Examination

**REFERENCES**

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**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC:** Science, Technology and Society

**PERIOD I:** Meaning of Science and Technology

**Definition:**

Science is an organized body of knowledge which depends on theory. It can also be defined as the systematic study of nature. It follows a logical pattern of observing natural phenomenon.

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to solve practical problems. Technology involves the practical uses of scientific knowledge and ideas to make tools and machines. Science is the raw material used in production of goods and services while the technology is regarded as the finished products.

**The Relationship between Science and Technology:**

1. Both science and technology use systematic methods.
2. Scientific knowledge is the raw material of technology
3. Scientific knowledge benefits society through technology.
4. Technological products are more visible in the society than specific knowledge and ideas
5. There can be no technology without science.

**Patterns/Procedures Normally Adopted by Scientists**

1. The problem is recognized through observation.
2. An hypothesis is formulated to explain a problem. An hypothesis is a statement that may be proved to be right or wrong.
3. The scientist will then collect necessary information or data on the problem.
4. Testing of the hypothesis: The scientist compares the information collected with the hypothesis to see if they agree or not. This is also called experimentation and analysis.
5. Conclusion: The scientist concludes by saying whether his hypothesis has been proved or not.

If the findings of the scientist is published and accepted by other scientists, it becomes a theory.

A scientific theory is a body of ideas borne out of observation, experimentation and analysis.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define science and technology
2. What are the relationship between science and technology?

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC:** Importance of the Science and Technology

**CONTENT:**

1. Science and technology have improved the health care services to the extent that diseases and sicknesses could be prevented and cured.
2. It is now easier and faster to move man and goods from one place to another through the modern means of transportation e.g cars, lorries, trains and aeroplanes.
3. The modern system of communication has reduced the whole world to a global village. Examples of modern means of communication are radio, television and newspapers.
4. The uses of modern means of production such as tractors, harvesters and fertilizer have led to the large production of agricultural products in the world.
5. Computer can now calculate figures which could take man a number of days in a few minutes.
6. Science and technology have made man to live a comfortable and less stressful life. Man can no longer treck long distances due to the inventions of car, trains, ships and aeroplanes.
7. Communication is now very easy and faster with the use of telephones and internet services.

**Problems of Science and Technology**

1. Science and technology have increased the rate of accidents on our roads and in industries.
2. Science and technology have led to increase in the rate of plane crashes.
3. They have also led to increase in crime rate.
4. They have caused the pollution of air and water.
5. Science and technology have increased the incidence of wars in the world.
6. Science and technology have led to the development of dangerous weapons such as guns and atomic bombs that can destroy lives and property.
7. Industrial wastes such as plastics and cans which cannot easily decay constitute a mess to our surroundings.

**Solutions to Problems of Science and Technology**

1. Pollution is being solved through a process called re-cycling. Re-cycling refers to the use of wastes from aluminium steel, plastics, nylon etc to make new products.
2. Solar energy is being developed all over the world in order to reduce pollution caused by the use of petroleum products such as fuel, diesel and gas.
3. United Nations Organization (UNO) is making efforts to prevent or at least reduce incidence of wars in the world.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. What are the importance of science and technology?
2. How has science and technology reduced the world to a global village?

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS / REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Define value.
2. Give five importance of value.
3. Identify the sources of value.
4. Define religion.
5. Mention thethree types of religious institutions.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. All the following are examples of science and technology except A. cars B. aeroplanesC. trains D. art works
2. \_\_\_\_ is an organized body of knowledge A. Science B. Technology C. Evolution D. Revolution
3. \_\_\_\_is the application of scientific knowledge to solve practical problems A. Science B. Evolution

C. Technology D. Revolution.

1. Which of the following statement is not correct? A. Scientific products are more visible than the technological products. B. Technological products are more visible than scientific products C. There can be no technology without science D. Scientific knowledge is the raw materials of technology.
2. All the following are importance of science and technology except A. Health care have improved through science and technology B. Movement of people and goods is faster through science and technology C. science and technology have turned the world into a global village D. Science and technology has led to increase in road accidents.

**THEORY**

1. Differentiate between science and technology.
2. Mention five importances of scienceand technology.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC:** Science Technology and Society II

**PERIOD I:** Types of Traditional Science and Technology

**CONTENT:**

Traditional societies refer to the various communities that were in existence in Nigeria before the coming of the British people to Nigeria.

**Characteristics of the Traditional Society**

1. It was agrarian in nature. This means that they were farmers,hunters and fishermen
2. Most of their works were done by hands.

There were no machines in the traditional societies.

1. People in the traditional societies did not know how to read and write. It was largely an illiterate society.
2. People in the traditional societies had certain superstitious beliefs about the world.

**Types of Traditional Science And Technology**

1. The art of smelting iron ore. They discovered iron ore, smelted itand made various tools such as cutlass, axe, hoe, and arrows.

The people of Awkain Anambrastate are known as iron smelters.

1. They discovered fire by striking stones.
2. They used clay to make pots.
3. Timber was used to make canoes and boats.
4. They discovered herbs used in curing diseases and sicknesses.
5. They preserved food by using salt and smoking.
6. Animals such as donkey, horses and camels were used as means of transportation.
7. The people in traditional societies also identified roots, fruits and vegetables that were edible.

**Advantages of African traditional Science and Technology**

1. It has been used to provide the need of the society.
2. It conforms with cultural norms, custom, traditions and practices in the society.
3. It suits the economic conditions of the people. i.e use of local materials like herbs.
4. The knowledge is passed from one generation to another
5. It has a wide application in agriculture, construction of house, family life, religion and medicine.

**Advantages of African traditional Science and Technology**

1. The knowledge is not recorded or documented and so they are gradually forgotten
2. It cannot be scientifically explained because it deals with invisible ideas. E.g invocation, magic etc.
3. African technology is gradually phasing out due to modern science and technology.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define traditional society.
2. Identify the characteristics of traditional societies.
3. Mention the types of traditional science and technology.

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC:** Some Traditional Science and Technology Influenced by Modernization.

**CONTENT**

1. Transportation: Human beings no longer treck long distances. People are not using animals such as horses and camels to embark on long journeys.

The use of modern means of transportation such as cars, trains, ships and aeroplanes have taken over.

1. Cooking utensils: Traditional ones such as clay pots, grinding stones etc have been replaced by modern ones.
2. Modern musical instruments such as engines, microphones, drums etc are now used and they produce melodious tunes.
3. Canoes are no longer paddled manually but with the use of engines.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. How has modernization influenced traditional science and technology?
2. Differentiate between traditional science and technology and modern science and technology

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS / REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Mention three names different communities in Nigeria call their God.
2. Identify five benefits of religious institutions.
3. Give the five pillars of Islam.
4. What are the purposes of marriage?
5. Explain the following: i. Monogamy ii. Polygamy iii. Polyandry.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. The people of Awka in Anambra state are known for A. Iron smelting B. Making canoes C. Producing cars D. Making pots
2. The people in traditional societies preserved food by using A. Oil B. Water C. Salt D. Refrigerator
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to make canoes and boats A. Clay B. Timber C. Cotton D. Iron
4. One of the following is not a characteristics of traditional societies A.It was agrarian in nature B. Most of the works were done by hands C. It was an illiterate society D. Most of the works were done with the use machines.
5. Which of the following animals was used as means of transportation in the traditional societies?

A. Dog B. Goat C. Cow D. Camel

**THEORY**

1. Mention five types of traditional science and technology.
2. How has modernization influenced some traditional science and technology?

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC:** Science, Technology and Society III

**PERIOD 1:**Home Appliances: Meaning of Home Appliances

**CONTENT:**

Home appliances are referred to as those things and instruments we use at home that enable us to live a comfortable life. Home appliances are the instruments, equipment or materials we use at home to ease our work or make life more comfortable. Home appliances can be electrical or mechanical devices.

**Some Home Appliances and Their Uses**

1. Clothes dryer: It is an appliance that dries clothes by passing heated air through a revolving drum while the wet clothes tremble. A clothes dryer consists of a hallow drum, a motor, a fan, a set of controls and a heat source. Some dryers use electric heat coils as a heat source and others use a natural gas burner.
2. Dish washer: This is a kitchen appliance that automatically washes, rinses and dries dishes and utensils. To operate a modern dish washer, the user loads dirty dishes into the machines wire racks, adds detergent, closes the loading door and turns on the machine.
3. Micro- Wave Oven: This is an appliance that uses electromagnetic energy to heat and cook foods. A microwave oven uses microwaves,very short radiowaves commonly employed in radar and or satellite communications.
4. Stove: This is an appliance used to generate heat to cook food. Some stoves make use of kerosene, gas and some are powered by electricity.
5. Toaster: This is a kitchen appliance that uses electrical heat to toast bread and other foods.
6. Electric Iron: This is used for ironing clothes to make them smooth.
7. Electric kettle: It is used for boiling water.
8. Blender: This is an electric machine that is used to mix liquids and soft foods together.
9. Refrigerator: A large piece of electrical kitchen equipment, shaped like a cupboard used for keeping foods and drinks cool.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define home appliances.
2. Mention five home appliances and their uses.

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC:** Dangers of the Wrong Uses of Appliances

**CONTENT**

1. Injury: Wrong uses of appliances may result in injuries such as:
2. Burns: Fire burning from gas cooker.
3. Scald: Burning from heated water by boiling ring or electric kettle heater.
4. Dislocation: Electric shock throwing off user and resulting in bone displacement.
5. Fracture: Electric shock throwing off user and resulting in broken bone.
6. Death: Loss of life is the ultimate result of wrong uses of electrical appliances.
7. Fire Outbreak: Explosion or fire outbreak is another danger from wrong uses of appliances which may set ablaze the whole house.
8. Breakdown of the appliances: Wrong use of appliances may cause the appliances to develop fault and eventually becomes dangerous.

**How Electrical Home Appliances Can be Wrongly Used**

1. When electrical home appliances are plugged with wet hands.
2. Use of electrical home appliances when they are faulty.
3. When the users of electrical home appliances do not follow the instructions written on the manual.
4. Electrical home appliances can be wrongly used when the users do not care or maintain the appliances.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

What are the dangers in the wrong uses of electrical home appliance?

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS/REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. Explain the following: i. Inter - ethnic marriage ii. Intra-ethnic marriage iii. Court marriage.
2. Mention five effects of lack of readiness in marriage relationship.
3. Differentiatebetween Christian and Muslim marriage.
4. Identify the various conditions for marriage.
5. Define family.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Home appliances means A. Those things we use at home that make life sorrowful B. Those things we use at home that make life miserable C. Those things we use at home that leads to injury and death

D. Those things we use at home that make life comfortable.

1. \_\_\_\_\_is the home appliance used to boil water A. Blender B. Electric kettle C. Toaster D. Clother dryer.
2. Which of the home appliances is used to toast bread? A. Toaster B. Blender C. Stove D. Boiling ring
3. Which of the home appliances is used to cool foods and drinks? A. Blender B. Electric iron

C. Refrigerator D. Stove

1. Which of the home appliances is used to iron clothes? A. Blender B. Electric kettle C. Toaster

D. Electric iron.

**THEORY**

1. Define home appliances.
2. Mention five home appliances and their uses.

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC:** Science, Technology and Society Iv

**PERIOD I:** Breakdown of Appliances

**CONTENT:**

Wrong uses of electrical home appliances may cause the appliances to develop fault or malfunction and it poses a great danger to man. Most of these home appliances are powered by electricity, therefore, they could breakdown at anytime.

There is the need for us to be careful when using these home appliances in order to prevent the dangers we have discussed in week 3.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

What could lead to the breakdown of home appliances?

**PERIOD II:**

**TOPIC:** Correct Ways Of Using Electrical Home Appliances

**CONTENT:**

To prevent the dangers of using home appliances and be free from being victim of the negative effects of their wrong uses, these are the correct ways of using electrical home appliances.

1. Caring for the appliances.
2. Regular maintenance of the home appliances.
3. Do not use wet hands to plug any electrical appliances.
4. Repair or replace immediately any fault.
5. Refer any repair work to the professionals or experts.
6. Read and understand the instruction manual before using the appliances.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

Identify the correct ways of using electrical home appliances.

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS/REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What is another name for Muslim marriage?
2. Mention five advantages of living together in the family.
3. What are the things that bind members of a family together?
4. Identify five importance of good family reputation.
5. What is the primary source of value?

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. All the following are correct ways of using electrical appliances except A. Don’t care for the appliances B. Refer any repair work to the experts C. repair or replace immediately any fault D. Care for the appliances.
2. Electric shock throwing off user resulting in broken bone is called A. Burns B. Dislocation C. fracture D. Scald.
3. Fire burning from gas cookers will result into A. Fracture B. Burns C. scald D. Dislocation.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the ultimate result of wrong use of electrical appliances A. Injury B. Burns C. death D. Dislocation.
5. Which of the home appliances is used to wash dishes and utensils? A. Dish washer B. Stove C. blender D. Toaster.

**THEORY**

1. Explain how electrical home appliances can be wrongly used.
2. What are the correct ways of using electrical home appliances?

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC:** Assertiveness

**PERIOD I:** Meaning of Assertiveness

**CONTENT:**

Assertiveness means communicating feelings, opinions, ideas and needs and at the same time respecting the rights of others. It involves communicating and making one’s feelings and needs known to others without violating the rights of other people.

**Importance of Assertiveness**

1. Assertiveness enables a person to avoid exploitation.
2. It enables a person to get what he wants and earn respect.
3. It increases one’s self esteem.
4. It gives a sense of fulfillment.
5. It can promote friendship.

Differencesbetween Assertiveness, Aggressiveness, Passive And Manipulation

Assertiveness:It helps people feel proud about themselves and enhances one’s relationship with friends and family. Assertiveness does not involve being violent, aggressive, rude, abusive and disrespectful. It does not make one to become a bully.

Aggressiveness:It means standing for one’s right at the expense of someone else’s rights.

Aggressiveness involves the following:

1. Blaming or criticizing the other person.
2. Putting other people down.
3. Using abusive language.
4. Cutting off communication rather than keeping it open.
5. Confronting other people who have different opinions and ideas.

Passiveness:Passiveness means not expressing one’s needs and feelings or expressing them so weakly that they will neither be understood nor be addressed.

Manipulation:Manipulation involves pretending that everything is alright and trying to get what you want in a dubious way.

**Period II**

**Assertiveness skills.**

1. Taking a position
2. Stating and repeating one’s position
3. Taking the offensive if need be
4. Offering a compromise, if need be
5. Refusing further discussion
6. Walking away from the scene

**Importance of Assertiveness**

1. It helps to avoid exploitation
2. It helps you to get what you want with respect
3. It increases one’s self esteem
4. It gives a sense of fulfillment
5. It promotes friendship

**Behavior that improve Assertiveness**

1. Being honest
2. Proper understanding of one’s values and other people’s values
3. Speaking up for one’s self
4. Having a positive self – esteem.
5. Use of positive body image and body language.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define assertiveness
2. Differentiate between assertiveness, passiveness, aggressiveness and manipulation.

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS/REVIEW QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the meaning of gender?
2. Mention five gender roles for males.
3. Mention five gender roles for females.
4. Identify five gender similarities for both males and females.
5. Mention three professions dominated by females.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. All the following are importance of assertiveness except A. It increases one’s self esteem B. It gives a sense of fulfillment C. It makes one to exploit others D. It can promote friendship.
2. An aggressive person does the following except A. he uses abusive language B. he puts other people down C. he blames people always D. he listens to and considers other people’s opinions.
3. Passiveness means the following except \_\_\_\_\_ A. not to express one’s needs B. not to express one’s feelings C. to express opinions weakly D. to be bold in the expression of opinions and ideas.
4. Manipulation means all the following except A. to pretend that everything is alright B. to get what you want in a dubious way C. to get what you want by force D. to respect other people’s opinions and ideas.
5. Assertiveness does not involve the following except A. being violent B. being aggressive C. being rude D. being respectful.

**THEORY**

1. Write short notes on the following
2. Assertiveness ii. Aggressiveness iii. Manipulation iv. Passiveness
3. Identify three importance of assertiveness.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC:** National Economy I

**PERIOD I:** SAVINGS AND WAYS OF SAVING

**CONTENT:**

Savings may be defined as a way of keeping money and other valuable for use at anytime it is needed.

**Traditional Method of Saving:**

Before the modern methods or ways of savings, there had been different ways of saving money in the past which included:

1. Keeping money inside clay pots.
2. Keeping money in a dug ground.
3. Entrusted into the care of relatives.
4. Keeping with money keepers.
5. Keeping money under the sleeping materials such as mattress and pillow.
6. Keeping money under the roof of the house

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define savings.
2. What are the traditional methods of savings?

**PERIOD II:**

**TOPIC:** Modern Methods Of Saving

**CONTENT:**

Unlike the ways adopted for savings in the past, the modern ways of saving are more assuring and secured. Modern ways of savings are:

1. In the banks.
2. With financial houses.
3. With cooperatives.
4. By buying of stocks or shares.

**Reasons For Savings**

1. To have money for future use.
2. For solving unexpected problems or emergency.
3. For future investment.
4. For safe keeping or security.
5. To avoid wasteful spending.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Identify four modern methods of saving.
2. What are the reasons for saving money?

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS/REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. What is the meaning of gender roles?
2. Give five examples of gender roles.
3. Mention five factors that influence gender roles.
4. What is the meaning of gender stereotypes?
5. Give examples of gender stereotypes.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. Savings means A. Keeping money for use at anytime it is needed B. Spending money anytime

C. Exchange of goods for goods D. Exchange of money for money.

1. All the following are modern ways of saving except A. By buying shares B. in the bank C. keeping inside clay pots D. by saving with financial houses.
2. All the following are reasons for savings except A. To have money for future uses B. For reckless spending C. for future investmentD. For solving unexpected problems
3. One of the following is not a way of saving in the past A. Keeping inside clay pots B. Keeping in a dug ground C. keeping in the bank D. Keeping money under sleeping materials
4. Modern ways of savings are A. Not reliable B. Are not trustworthy C. are not assuring and secured

D. Are assuring and secured.

**THEORY**

1. a. Define savings

b. Identify three olden days ways of savings.

2. Give three reasons for savings.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC:** National Economy II

**PERIOD I:** Keeping Money in the Bank.

**CONTENT:**

Banks are the institutions established for safe keeping of our money and other valuable materials. People also take loans from the banks to do certain things such as building houses or to embark on commercial projects.

**Types of Banks**

1. Central Bank: The central bank is owned by the federal government. The central bank of Nigeria performs several functions such as printing of currency and granting of loans to commercial banks. There is only one central bank of Nigeria with branches in all the states capitals.
2. Commercial Banks: Commercial banks include all specialized banks and micro finance banks which serve the general public in various ways such as keeping of money, giving loans to customers etc. Examples of commercial banks in Nigeria are Zenith bank, Union bank, Wema bank, Access bank, First bank etc. These commercial banks are not owned by the government they are owned by individuals.
3. Mortgage Banks
4. Merchant Banks

**Advantages of Keeping Money in The Bank**

1. It helps to control reckless spending.
2. Money kept in the bank can be withdrawn when needed.
3. Money kept in the bank yields interest.
4. It enhances privacy.
5. It prevents risks of theft or loss.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define bank.
2. Explain the two types of bank.
3. What are the advantages of keeping money in the bank?

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC**: Problems Associated With Keeping Money in Banks

**CONTENT:**

1. To open an account in the bank is often times very difficult. It requires filling forms, taking passport photographs and presenting identity cards, international passport or driving license.
2. Not all the customers to the banks are literates. The population of Nigerian who are illiterates is very high. A large number of illiterate people feel frustrated with all the process of transaction in the banks.
3. Some bank customers find it difficult o withdraw money with their automated teller machines (ATM) cards. Most automated teller machines are old, outdated and do not dispense money as at and when needed.
4. Most people do not keep their money in the banks because of fear of armed robbers. This is an unfortunate situation which at times discourage saving money in banks.

**Solutions To The Problems Of Keeping Money In The Banks**

1. People need to be educated on the benefits of saving money in banks.
2. The illiterates people among us should be encouraged and assured of the safety of their money kept in the banks.
3. Banks should make sure that services are delivered quickly and faster with the use of computer systems and modern automated teller machines to reduce long queues in our banks.
4. Bankers should show understanding with their customers and not be aggressive.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. What are the problems associated with keeping money in banks.
2. Suggest solutions to the problems of keeping money in the banks.

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS / REVISION QUESTIONS**

1. Mention five negative effects of gender stereotypes.
2. What are the importances of gender equality?
3. Define accident.
4. Suggest five ways of preventing accidents in the school.
5. Identify three steps to take when accidents occur in the school.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. A bank is a place we \_\_\_\_\_ A. buy food B. eat Food C. keep our money and other valuable materials D. acquire education.
2. Which of the following banks is responsible for printing currency in Nigeria A. Central bank

B. Commercial banks C. Micro Finance banks D. First bank

1. All the following banks are commercial banks except A. First bank B. Central bank C. Union bank

D. Wema bank.

1. One of the following is not an advantage of keeping money in the bank A. It helps to control reckless spending B. Money kept in the bank yields interest C. money kept in the bank can be withdrawn at anytime D. Money kept in the bank cannot be withdrawn.
2. The full meaning of ATM is A. Automated Teller Machine B. Advanced Teller Machine

C. Automated Teller Module D. Automated Telephone Machine.

**THEORY**

1. Mention five advantages of keeping money in the bank.
2. Identify three problems associated with keeping money in the banks.

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC:** National Economy III

**PERIOD I**: Communication: Meaning

**CONTENT:**

Communication means getting information or message across to people. It could be verbal or non-verbal means of communication. It also means the passing of information from one person to another.

**The Traditional Methods of Communication**

Before the advent of writing and other modern methods of sending information, people in traditional societies made use of different methods.

1. The use of drums: Drums were used to pass information to people in traditional societies. Flutes and gongs were also used in traditional societies to send information to people.
2. The uses of town criers: Traditional rulers in Yoruba and Igbo lands used the town criers to send information to people. When there were meetings to be held, town criers went about the communities informing people of the meetings
3. The use of symbols: People made use of particular symbols and objects to send information across to people in traditional societies.

Gunpowder was one of the objects used in traditional societies. If gunpowder is sent to a community leader, the information is that the community should prepare for attack or war.

**Modern Types of Communication**

1. Postal Systems: This was the earliest modern means of communication. It was introduced into Nigeria in 1851. It involves sending letters at locations called post office. The letters will then be taken to addresses written on the envelopes.
2. Newspapers: The newspapers are one of the ways of modern communication. The first newspaper in Nigeria was called IweIroyin published in 1859 in Abeokuta. Names of other newspapers in Nigeria today are guardian, punch, daily times, tribune etc.
3. Radio and Television: The Radio and Television are the means of sending information and messages across to people. Goods and services are also advertised on radio and television stations.
4. Telephone: The use of telephones is the fastest means of communication today. In Nigeria, we have the land phone and the mobile phone services(GSM) GSM means global system of mobile communication. There are many service providers of mobile phones.

These are MTN, GLO, ETISALAT and AIRTEL.

1. Internet: Information could be sent or received through the use of internet services. Individuals carry e-mail addresses while institutions and corporations have website addressese.g[www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com), www means World Wide Web.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define communication.
2. Mention the traditional methods of communication.
3. Mention the modern methods of communication.

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC:** The Importance or Roles of Communication

**CONTENT:**

1. Proper uses of modern means of communication will promote economic development of individuals and the country.
2. Communication is sourceof revenue to government and individuals. Government and people generate a lot of money through communication.
3. Communication saves time and cost. The use of mobile phones saves peoples time and money.
4. Communication through the modern ways promotes our culture. Cultures of people are made known to others through the pages of newspaper, radio and television stations.
5. Effective communication promotes national and International Cooporation and understanding.
6. Modern means of communication assists in the spread of information from one part of the world to others.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

What are the roles of modern means of communication to the development of the society?

**General EVALUATION QUESTIONS / Revision Questions**

1. Define harmful substances.
2. Give five examples of harmful substances.
3. Identify five ways of preventing intake of harmful substances.
4. Mention the states that are found in the north central geo-political zone of Nigeria.
5. Why is family regarded as the primary source of value?

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. The government agency responsible for carrying letters from one place to another is A. NIPOST B. PHCN C. NNPC D. NDLEA
2. Communication means one of the following A. Movement of people B. Passing of information from one person to another C. movement of animals from one place to another D. Movement of goods and services.
3. One of the following is not a traditional means of communication A. Town criers B. Flutes and gongs C. drums D. Radio and television.
4. The first newspaper in Nigeria was A. IweIroyin B. Punch C. guardian D. Daily times.
5. What is the fastest means of communication A. Radio B. Television C. NIPOST D. Telephone.

**THEORY**

1. What are the traditional methods of communication?
2. Mention the roles or importance of communication in Nigeria.

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: FINDING HELP**

**PERIOD I:**Meaning of Finding Help

**CONTENT:**

Finding help involves providing or seeking assistance or support in order to find a remedy or relief from a problem or make a situation more bearable. Adults are role models and friends and need to help adolescents to make transition into adulthood.

**Situations When People Need Help**

1. People need help when entering into a new relationship.
2. People need help during emotions disturbances.
3. Young ones need help when they are worried about changes in their bodies.
4. People need help in time of poverty or lack of shelter.
5. Help is needed when you have educational problems.
6. Help is needed during unplanned pregnancy.
7. Help is needed for drug addicts.

**People Who Can Help**

1. Parents/guardians and other family members.
2. Educational counsellors.
3. Marriage counsellors
4. Religious leaders e.g Pastors, Imams etc.
5. Health workers such as doctors, nurses etc.
6. Trusted and experienced adults.
7. Law enforcement agency such as police.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Define finding help.
2. Identify five situations when people need help.

**PERIOD II**

**TOPIC:** Skills Necessary When Seeking Help

**CONTENT:**

1. A good verbal and non-verbal communication is important.
2. Assertiveness, that is, willingness to speak to someone you don’t know until he understands and helps you.
3. There should be willingness to learn more through discussions with someone else.

**Skills Necessary When Helping Others**

1. The environment should be very conducive and discussion must be done in privacy.
2. A good listening habit is necessary when helping others. You must ensure that you understand what the person has said.
3. Empathy: You must put yourself in the person’s position.
4. Do not judge what the person has done.
5. You must direct him/her to a person that can give professional advice.

**EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

1. Identify the skills needed when seeking for help.
2. What are the skills needed when helping others?

**GENERAL EVALUATION QUESTIONS / REVISION QUESTION**

1. Define social problems.
2. Mention five social problems in Nigeria.
3. What are the effects of social problems on an individual?
4. Suggest five ways of solving social problems in Nigeria.
5. Mention five voluntary organizations we have in Nigeria.

**WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT**

1. All the following people can help except A. Health workers B. Pastors C. Untrusted People D. nurses
2. One of the following is not a skill needed when seeking help A. willingness to learn B. good communication skill C. aggressiveness D. willingness to speak out.
3. One of the following is the meaning of empathy A. to engage in long conversation B. to be disobedient to elders C. to put yourself in another person’s position D. to be contented with what you have.
4. All the following are skills necessary when helping others except A. discussion must be done in privacy B. discussion must be in public C. do not judge what the person has done D. listening to the person.
5. Which of the following persons could be of help to a student with academic challenges? A. doctor B. pastor C. imam D. educational counsellor.

**THEORY**

1. Identify five situations when people need help.
2. Mention three skills necessary when seeking help.