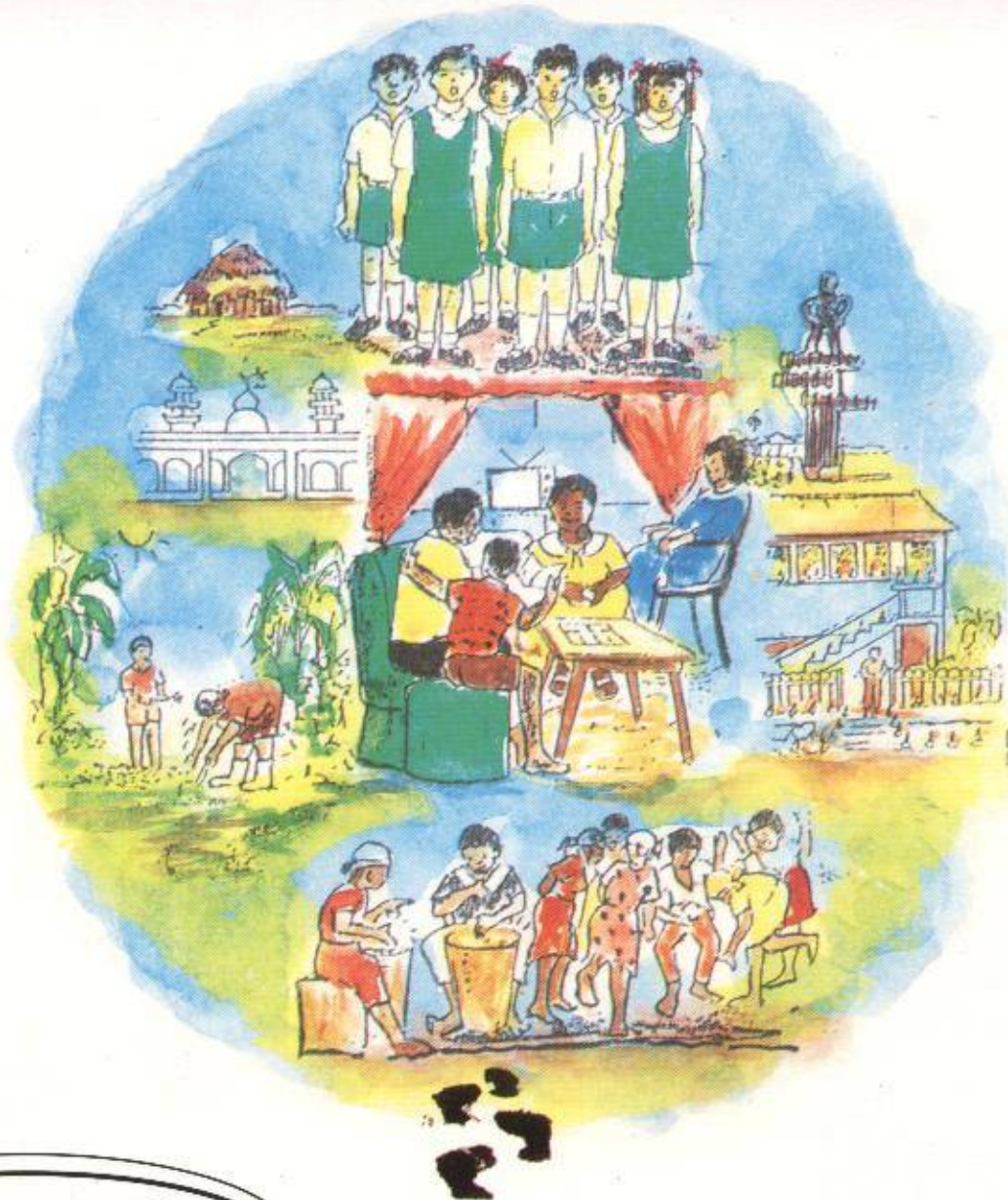


Social Studies For Our Children

Book 3

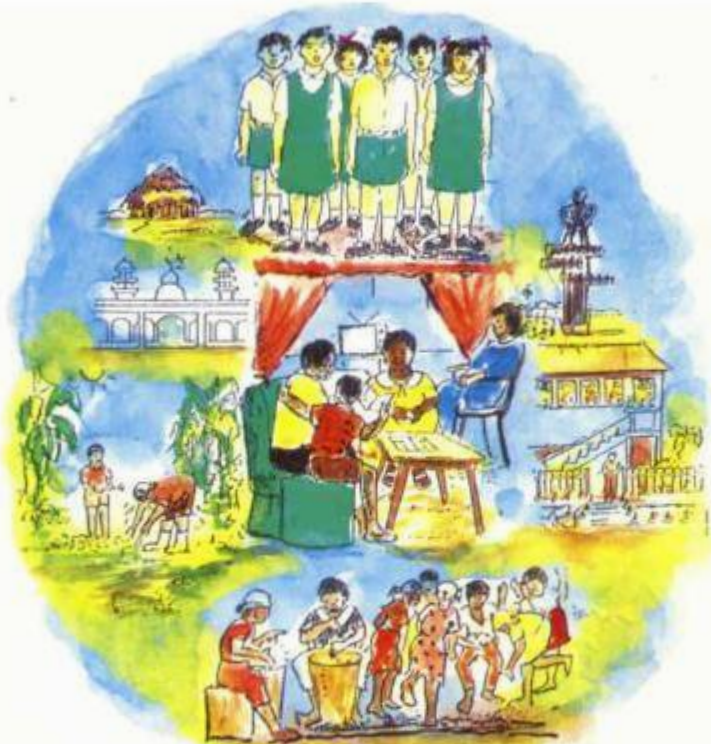


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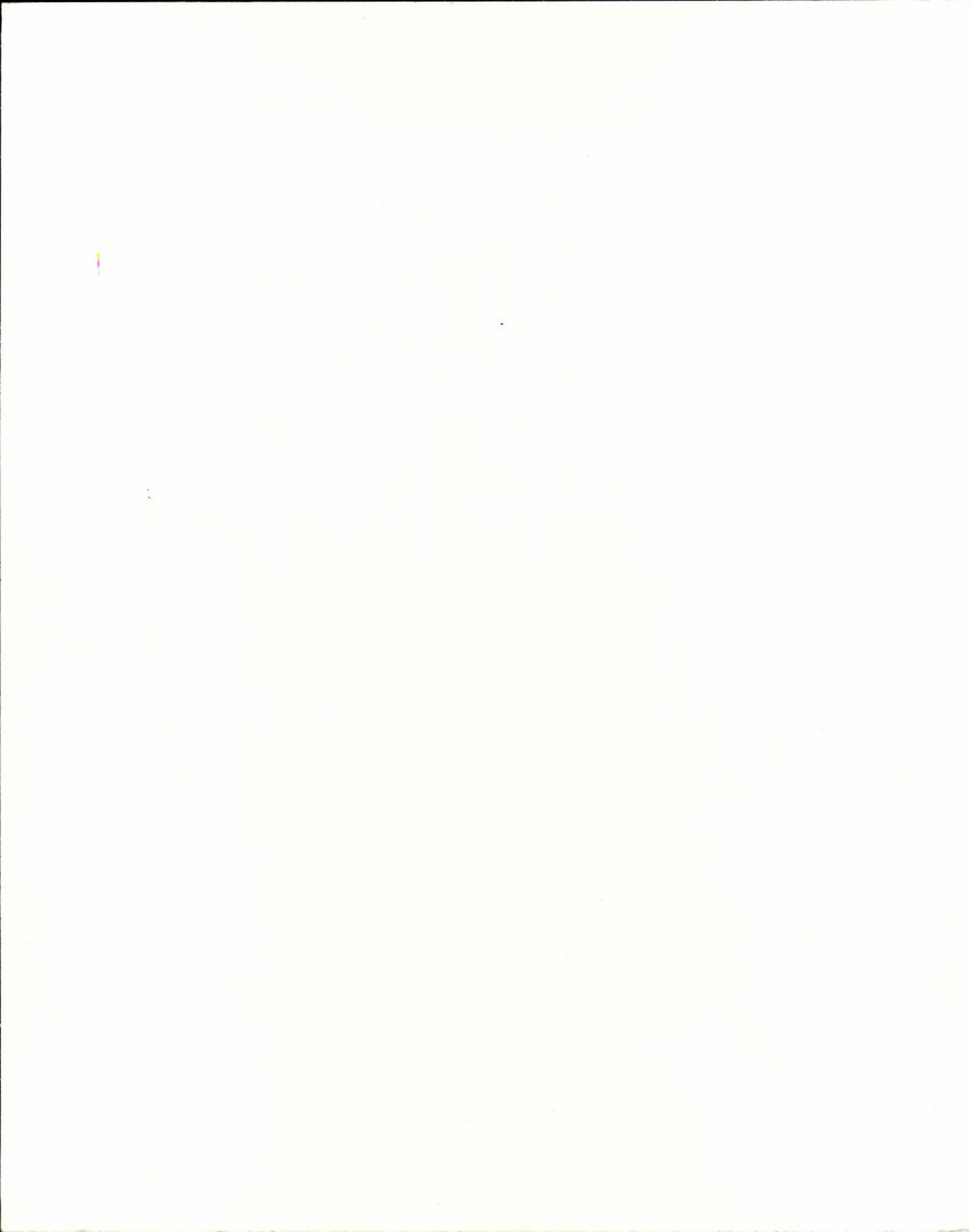
Social Studies For Our Children

Book 3



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SOCIAL STUDIES FOR OUR CHILDREN

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A GOG/EFA-FTI Project

Easy Path Series

**NOT FOR SALE
PRINTED FOR THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA.**

FOREWORD

One welcomes the publication of this series of textbooks as part of the Primary Education Improvement Project funded by the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Guyana.

This series of texts has been long in planning, writing and producing. In the process however, many Guyanese have developed skills in textbook writing and publication. This will serve Education well in the future.

We congratulate all those responsible for the production of these texts. They have done a good job. Guyanese children at the Primary level, and, indeed, the society as a whole, will be the beneficiaries of their labour.

Thanks to the Inter-American Development Bank for its financial support. Primary Education in Guyana will benefit considerably with the availability of relevant reading material.

Dale A. Bisnauth
Senior Minister of Education
and Cultural Development

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1 Communities

What is a community?

Look at the picture on pages 2 and 3.

How many groups of people do you see in the picture?

Find Riverview in the picture.

What are the people doing?

Look at Mountain Gap.

Are the people there working together?

What is happening in Runsvale?

What do we call a place where people live and work together?

A community is a place where people live and work together. Riverview, Mountain Gap and Runsvale are communities.

For you to do

- Write the name of your community.
- Say what work people do together in your community.
- Draw people at work in your community.

Communities share services



Name the building you can find in the three communities.

What activity goes on in these buildings?

Workers in these buildings provide services.

All the people who live in these communities use these services.



People in neighbouring communities share the same services. Which services do people in Riverview, Mountain Gap and Runsvale share?

People in a community share the same services. Some of these services are provided by the Post Office, Health Centre, School and shop.

Communities take up land space

Communities generally grow up anywhere - near rivers, mountains, hills and flat lands. It is important for you to know where your community is found. Mountain Gap is a community found near a mountain, as you can see in the picture on pages 2 and 3.

Riverview is another community. It can be found on flat land near to a river. Can you name another community, which can be seen on flat land in the picture?

Most people in these communities work by using what is found in their community. For example, where timber and gold are found, people do logging and mining.

Communities can be found on flat lands near rivers, hills, valleys and mountains.

In places where forests are found, tall trees are cut down and made into logs. This type of work is called logging.

Riverview is a fishing community. Let us look again at Runsvale in the picture on pages 2 and 3. This is a farming community.

What kind of community is Mountain Gap?

In your community, people do all kinds of work. Can you say what work they do?

We can describe communities by the work people do. There are many types of communities such as farming communities, fishing communities and mining communities.

For you to do

- Let your teacher take you on a tour around your community.
List some of the important buildings you see.
- State some of the services provided by workers in these buildings.
- Name the type of community in which you live.
- What services do people in your community share with other communities?
- Why is Riverview called a fishing community?
- Make a list of other types of communities.

Families in the community



Look at Mr. Singh's family in the picture.

Is it a large or small family?

Mr. Singh's family is called an **extended family**.

It has many members. In this family there are Mr. Singh, his wife Seeta and their four children.

Mr. Singh's mother lives with them. Her name is Nani Tara. Her daughter, Teena also lives in the home.

An **Extended** family can be made up of father, mother, brothers, sisters, grandparents, aunts, uncles and other family members.

For you to do

- List the members of your family.
- Is your family an extended family?
- List the members of an extended family that you know.



Nani Tara sometimes goes to visit her other daughter Zita, who lives alone with her two children. Two years ago Zita's husband died. Her family has become a **single-parent** family.

A **single-parent** family is made up of one parent and a child or children.

For you to do

How is Zita related to Nani Tara?

Name the type of family to which Zita belongs.

Do you belong to a family like Zita's?



Nani Tara also has another son. His name is Harry. He lives with his wife and three children in the next street. His family is a **nuclear** family.

A **nuclear** family is made up of a father, mother and child or children.

In our communities there are families of different types.

- Extended
- Single-parent
- Nuclear

For you to do

Draw your family.

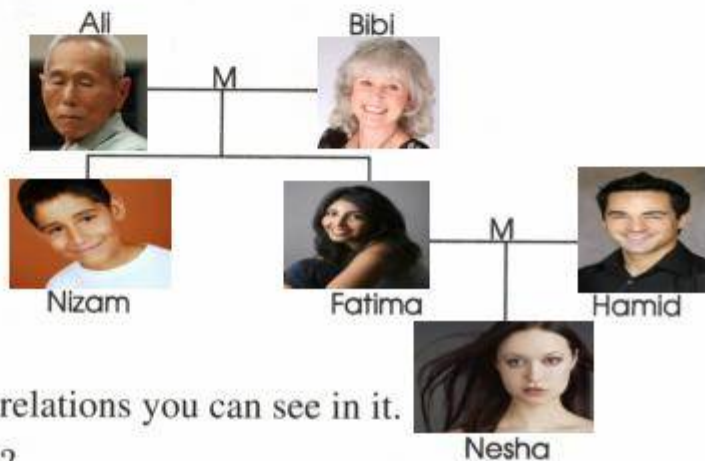
Name the type of family to which you belong.

Family Relations

Family members have other names. Some names are grandfather, grandmother, mother, father, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew and cousin.

We can trace family members by using a family tree.

Here is a family tree.



Talk about the family relations you can see in it.

Who is Nizam's sister?

Who is Nesha's grandmother?

How is Fatima related to Nesha?

For you to do

Draw your own family tree.

Complete:

- Your father's sister is your _____.
- Your mother's brother is your _____.
- Your mother's mother is your _____.
- Your aunt's child is your _____.
- Your sister's daughter is your _____.

Telling the Family Story



Grandfather and grandmother have been married for fifty years. There was a family gathering with their children and grandchildren to mark the occasion.

After the toasts, grandfather talked about the family history.

- His grandparents were African slaves.
- They worked on the sugar-cane plantations.
- His family worshipped at the village church.
- Every Sunday grandfather's family enjoyed a special meal of breadfruit and salted fish.

The grandparents made the grandchildren laugh when they did a folk dance, which was popular in their time.

The grandchildren asked them to teach them the dance.

For you to do

- Let a family member tell you your family story.

Community Leaders

The teacher, village captain, pandit, priest and moulvi are some community leaders.

Leaders work with members of the community to:

- make plans.
- listen to their problems.
- give help.



Can you name the community leaders in the picture above?

What do you think they are doing?

What other things do you think these community leaders can do?

Qualities of a good leader

Guyana has many leaders.

Some people have jobs that make them community leaders.

There are other leaders who work for the community in their spare time.

Leaders should have good qualities.

They should be:

- honest.
- fair.
- punctual.
- hardworking.
- caring.

A good leader



Mr. Harry Saran Ramsaroop is a good leader. He lives in Albouystown. His father Pandit Ramsaroop founded the Dharam Shala to help the poor, needy, sick and aged. Mr. Harry Saran Ramsaroop continues his good work. He has been honoured by our government.

For you to do

- Name two leaders in your community.
- Name two qualities of a good leader.
- List some things that a community leader gets people in the community to do.
- Why are leaders important to a community?

Word search

- Circle the family relations in the word-search.
The solutions are written upside down.

b	i	f	a	t	h	e	r	g	s
m	o	p	w	o	s	b	f	r	u
u	n	c	l	e	m	e	m	u	v
i	b	o	s	n	n	t	o	s	p
m	g	u	c	t	i	m	t	n	o
q	h	s	b	n	e	p	h	e	w
r	n	i	d	r	c	o	e	r	f
a	u	n	t	m	e	p	r	c	e
o	p	r	b	u	t	w	n	o	q

Solution

Across
father
uncle
nephew
aunt

Down
cousin
niece
mother

Points to remember

- Communities are made up of families who live and work together.
- There are different types of communities.
- Families in communities share many services.
- Families are different from each other.
- Members of a family are related to one another.
- Good leaders work for the community.

2 Learning about your Community

Here is a letter Randy wrote to his friend.

10, Sunny Street,
Mountain Gap,
September 20, 1992.

Dear Joe,

I live in the small community of Mountain Gap. It is called Mountain Gap because there are mountains nearby.

In Mountain Gap, most of the people are farmers. There is also a large tree in the centre of the community.

You must come to visit us one day.

Your friend,
Randy.

Let us look again at the picture on pages 2 and 3. Let us find out if what Randy has written in his letter is correct.

In Randy's community there are **landmarks** and **boundaries**.

A **landmark** can be an important building, bridge, tree or pond that is found in the community.

Can you name a landmark in Mountain Gap on pages 2 and 3?

A **boundary** can be a river, street, canal, trail, forest or mountain, which separates one place from another.

Can you name the boundaries of Mountain Gap?

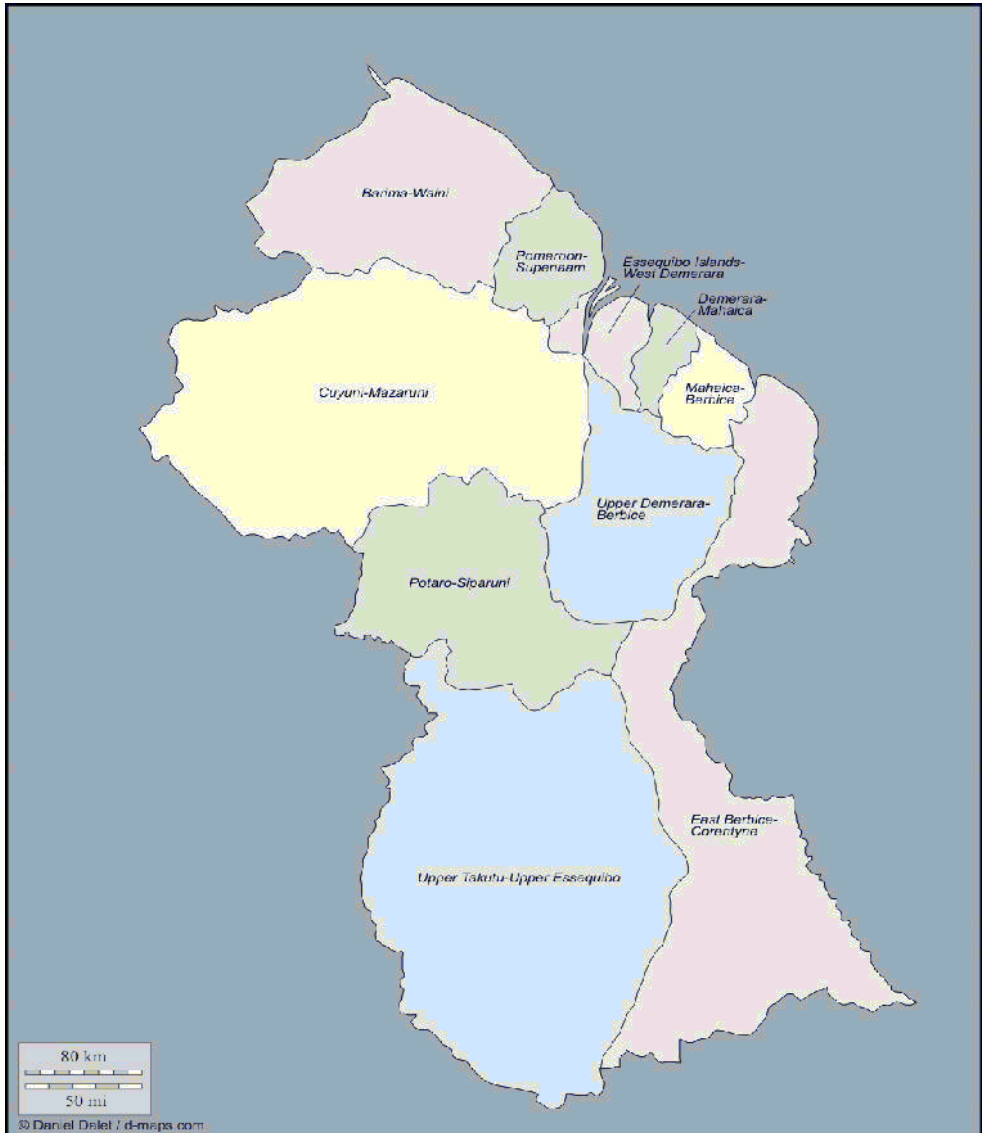
We use boundaries and landmarks to help us to locate places.

For you to do

Remember your tour around the community?

- Draw a plan of your school community. Your teacher will help you to do this.
- Name one boundary of your school community.
- Name one landmark in your school community.
- Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about the boundaries and landmarks of your school community.

Where is your community?



Look at the Map of Guyana.

How many Administrative Regions are there in Guyana?

Each region has leaders who manage the work done in the region.

These regions are called Administrative Regions.

Guyana is divided into 10 Administrative Regions. Every community is in a region.

Delon lives in a community in Region 9.

Name your community and say in which region it can be found.

Name two other communities in your region.

On the map of Guyana you can see an arrow with N at the top.

This letter N stands for North. In Book 2 you learnt to find places using the directions, North, South, East and West.

Today we are going to use directions to find Regions in Guyana.

On the map you will see that Regions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in the North. We can find Region 6 in the East.

Name the Regions West of Region 10.

Which Region is to the South of Region 8?

For you to do

Your teacher will give you a map of Guyana showing the Administrative Regions.

- Paste it in your exercise book.
- Name the region in which your community is found.
- Shade the region in which your community is found.
- Name a region that you would like to visit.
- Name a region that is North of Region 10.

Plants found in our community



Have you seen these plants before? Name them.



Have you seen these flowers before? Name them. Where have you seen them?

There are many plants in the community.

Some of these plants are useful to us.

We use the sugar-cane plant to make sugar.

We use the congo pump leaf to make a drink.

The leaves of the palm plant are used to make brooms and the roofs of houses.

We use the flowers of the hibiscus plant to decorate our yards.

Plants can be used as food, as medicine, for craft, for decoration and for building houses.

We must take care of plants which are useful to us.

Some plants can harm us. **“Stinging nettles” make us scratch our skins.**

The thorns on some plants can prick us. We must handle them carefully.

Some plants, in protecting themselves, can harm us.
Plants can be both useful and harmful.

For you to do

- Make a scrapbook of some of the plants found in your community.
- Write a sentence below showing how these plants are useful to us, e.g. The cassava plant gives us food.
- Name a plant that is useful but can harm us.
- Name two examples of flowers and plants that you saw when you visited another region.

Animals found in our community



Have you seen these animals before? Can you name them?



Have you seen these birds before? Can you name them?



Have you seen these fishes before? Can you name them?

These are some of the many animals found in the community.

Do you know that birds and fishes are animals?

Some animals are cared for by people. Many of them are useful.

Cows give us milk and meat. Monkeys make good pets.

Horses and donkeys carry load for us.

Dogs can frighten thieves away from your yard. They can also be trained to lead blind persons.

Animals can be used as food, as pets, for work and for protection.

Name two other animals which people in your community care as pets?

Some animals can harm us. Bees sting us and snakes bite us. We should avoid animals that can harm us.

Some animals, in protecting themselves, can harm us. Animals can be both useful and harmful.

Can you name some other animals you should avoid?

For you to do

- Make a scrapbook with pictures of some of the animals found in your community.
- Write a sentence below each picture about the animal. e.g. The cow gives us meat and milk.
- Name an animal that is useful but can harm us.
- Name two other animals you saw when you visited another region or the zoo in Georgetown.

Points to remember

- Many plants and animals are found in our community.
- Some beautiful flowers found in our community are orchids, hibiscus and roses.
- Some animals found in our community are alligators, macaws, ant-eaters and arapaimas.
- We must know the useful plants and animals in our community and care for them.
- Some plants and animals, in protecting themselves, can harm us.

3 Services in our Communities

Some community services



some services
in our
community



Look at the pictures on this page.

Read what is written in the small circle.

Can you name any of the services, which are shown in the pictures?

Communities everywhere provide many services.

Some of these services help us to:

- keep in touch with others who are far away.
- stay healthy.
- save our money.
- keep safe.
- travel easily.

People provide these services for others in the community.

Many of these services are paid for by the community.

What services are provided in your community?

Why are these services provided in your community?

Name the workers who provide these services.

Services are useful jobs that some people do to help other people.

For you to do

- Draw a community worker giving service in the community. Write a sentence below the picture.
- From the word bank choose the correct words to complete the puzzle.

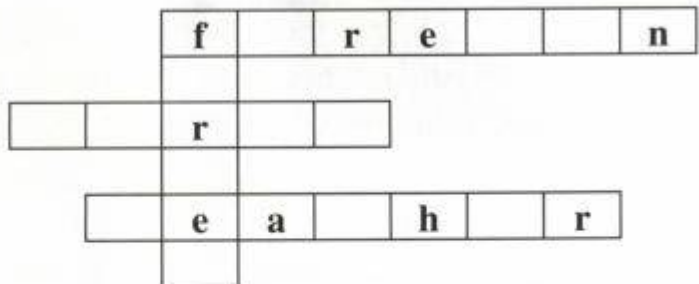
Word bank

Nurse

Teacher

Fireman

Farmer



We care for our community

In every community there are leaders who take care of it.

In a town there is a Mayor.

In an Amerindian village there is a Village Chairman or **Village Captain**.

In a Region there is a Regional Chairman.

People who work along with them are called Councillors.

The Mayor and the Councillors make up the Town Council.

Who makes up the Village Council?

The Council takes care of the communities. The Councils have workers who are employed to collect garbage, trim trees, clean drains and canals, cut grass on the sidewalks and repair roads.



The people who work with the Council cannot do all the work. Therefore, those who live in the community must also help by taking care of their yards, fences and buildings.

Who takes care of your community?



Here are some ways in which you can help care your community.

- Always put waste in bins and bags.
- Keep the sidewalks near your home free from weeds.
- Keep all drains and trenches free of litter.
- Cover all bins and burn dumps and heaps.

People in the community work along with the Council to keep the community clean.

For you to do

- List three things you can do to keep your community clean.
- Draw a picture of yourself helping to clean your community.
- Write below the picture-“A clean community is a healthy community.”

Match the worker with the service he/she provides.

Workers

Plumber

Pilot

Public Health Officer

Butcher

Service they provide

helps us to travel safely

installs and repairs pipes

sells all kinds of meat

inspects food that is for sale

Points to remember

- Services are useful jobs performed by various workers.
- Services are important- they make life easier and happier for people in a community.
- People must help to keep their surroundings clean and healthy.
- The City and Town Council also helps to keep the community clean and healthy.
- In the villages the Councils also help to keep the community clean and healthy.
- A clean community is a healthy community.

4 Communities develop and grow

Our community then and now

Randy visited his grandmother in Georgetown. There he found a photograph of Georgetown which was taken long ago. It was among his grandmother's papers.

Randy and his uncle had a talk about the picture.



Randy: Uncle Ken, are all those buildings still in Georgetown?

Uncle Ken: Some of the buildings are still there Randy. However most of them have been taken down because of old age. Some of the buildings were also burnt down by fires. New concrete buildings are being built.



Randy: Can you tell me something about the building with the tower?

Uncle Ken: Yes Randy, the building with the tower is the Stabroek Market. It is made of iron. There are many shops and stores inside. The tower has four clock faces. The Demerara River flows to the West of the Market.

Randy: Uncle Ken, I have never seen buses like those before.

Uncle Ken: Those buses are called trams. They run on wheels like trains and use electricity to move.

Randy: Please tell me more about Georgetown.

Uncle Ken: These buildings were built by the English, who ruled Guyana many years ago. They built some houses with arches, towers and high roofs. We repair and paint them often, to keep their shape, style and beauty. We now make many of our new buildings with cement blocks and concrete.

Randy: Tell me, Uncle Ken, have our roads changed?

Uncle Ken: Yes Randy. Our roads are wider and made from stone, tar and bitumen. Some are even made from concrete. But, we still use red bricks to make some of our pavements.

Here is a picture of the Stabroek Market area, as it is at present. (2003).



For you to do

- Insert the correct word in each space.
changed, wider, red, new, towers

Uncle Ken's Community

Uncle Ken's community has _____ over the years.

There are _____ buildings.

The streets are _____ and made of stone.

There are no _____ roads.

There are still buildings with _____ in his community.

- Look at the buildings in your community.
- List some of the old buildings.
- State how the old buildings are different from the new ones.
- When Randy went home, he wrote about the changes in Uncle Ken's community. Let your teacher help you to write about the changes in your community.

Self-help in the community

An Invitation

Dear Parent,

You are invited to attend a special
Parent-Teachers' Association meeting at school, on
Monday March 14, at 17:00 hr. (5 p.m), to discuss
plans to repair our school bridge.

Signed: **Wilfred Johnson**
Head Teacher

Here is a conversation between Randy and his friend Henry.

Hi Randy! Why are you going home in such haste?

I have a invitation for my parents and I want to make sure that they receive it early and safely.

Henry



Randy



Do you know what it says?

Yes! Our headteacher told us that he needs help from our parents.



Randy's parents and other parents attended the meeting.



The Parent Teachers' Association can form self-help groups to develop the school and the community. Randy's father is the Chairman of this Association.

The road leading to the school was repaired by parents and other members of the community.

Next day the two friends met and spoke again.

I have seen some villagers, putting up large poles by the side of the road in the other village. Is that self help too?

Yes! Henry, Mr James is the leader of that group.



Mr James and other members of the community are working on another self-help project to improve their community.

Will they get light by self-help?

Henry

Yes! They will get lights. I have to hurry home to feed the chickens.

Randy

Henry is right. Through self-help we can develop our community.

People in the community such as contractors, councillors, captains, priests and teachers help to form self-help groups to develop the community.

For you to do

- Write the name of the chairman of your school's Parent Teachers' Association.
- Ask your parents if they took part in any self-help work in the community.
- Ask them to name the leader of the self-help group to which they belong.
- Let them say what goes on in their self-help group.

Co-operative societies in the community

In the last chapter we learnt about special groups that did self-help work in the community.

Other special groups that also help the community are

Co-operative societies.

A co-operative society is a group.
It is formed by people in the community.
They work together. They pool their money
to produce goods and services cheaply.

The School's Co-operative Thrift Society in action



A co-operative society, which pupils can join, is the School's Co-operative Thrift Society. They save their money in this society. They can use the money when they need to buy clothing and books. Pupils carry on the business of the School's Co-operative Thrift Society with the help of the teacher. Other co-operative societies are also managed by the members of the community. These co-operatives help to develop the community.

Here are some of them



Here is a picture of a Co-operative activity. Your teacher will discuss it with you.



For you to do

Fill in the missing words by choosing a suitable word from the following: - **work, spend, save**

- Our School's Co-operative Thrift Society teaches us to _____ our money.
- In co-operative societies people _____ together.

Complete

- Look at the Co-operative Basket and write two types of co-operatives you would like to form in your community.
- Say what they will do.

Read the words of the song.
If you know the tune, you may sing it too.
Your teacher may help you.

Co-operate! Co-operate!
We must work to make Guyana great.
Co-operate! Co-operate!
In our hands we hold our country's fate.
Co-operate! Co-operate!
We must work together always,
For together we are strong,
Bright tomorrow lies beyond the gate,
Co-operate! Co-operate!

Points to remember

- Communities are always changing.
- Services in the community can be provided through self-help.
- People and the community can develop through co-operatives.
- Some co-operatives do farming and fishing, while others are shops.

5 Celebrations in the Community

Phagwah

Phagwah is a Spring festival. It is called the festival of colours. Hindus sprinkle sweet smelling powders of all colours on relatives and friends. This powder is called abrack. They also sprinkle a liquid called abeer on each other. It is a time of joy. On the evening before Phagwah day, Holika is burnt. The burning of Holika shows that good always wins over evil. Holika was the wicked Princess in the Phagwah story. On Phagwah day there is feasting, singing, and saying of prayers. Many friends are visited, greeting cards are sent and there is peace among all Guyanese.



Phagwah is a celebration of good over evil.

For you to do

See if you can answer these questions.

- Which religious group observes Phagwah?
- What does the word Phagwah mean?
- Why is Phagwah a time of peace and joy?
- How do Hindus celebrate Phagwah?
- Do other people celebrate Phagwah?
- Can you name some of the things that are used during the celebration?

- Learn this acrostic

P is for peace

H is for happiness

A is for abrack, the sweet smelling powder

G is for good

W is for water

A is for all who triumph over evil

H is for Holika burnt before the festival

- Make a booklet called “Phagwah Collections”.

Collect pictures of Phagwah celebrations and paste them in the booklet.

- Display the booklet in your Social Studies Corner.

Commonwealth Week

Commonwealth Week is celebrated every year in the month of March.

Celebrations begin on the second Monday of the month. This Monday is known as Commonwealth Day in all Commonwealth countries of the world. Commonwealth countries are countries that were once ruled by England.

The Queen of England is at present the Head of the Commonwealth.



Some Commonwealth countries are Guyana, Jamaica, Canada, India, New Zealand, Australia and Nigeria. All these countries celebrate Commonwealth Day.

Here are some of the activities that take place during Commonwealth Week.

- Collecting stamps of Commonwealth countries.
- Reciting poems and reading stories of Commonwealth countries.
- Holding exhibitions of the foods, clothing and books of Commonwealth countries.

In the diagram below there is an exhibition of flags of Commonwealth Countries at a Primary School in Guyana.



Can you name the countries whose flags are on show?

Commonwealth week is celebrated in the month of March. It begins on the second Monday of the month and lasts for the entire week. Many schools and other organisations plan special activities for this week.

For you to do

- Find out the number of Commonwealth countries in the world.
- List two activities that take place in your school during Commonwealth Week.
- Draw the flags of three Commonwealth countries.
- Collect stamps of Commonwealth countries.

Points to remember

- Phagwah is a Hindu Festival.
- Many Guyanese celebrate the festival of Phagwah.
- Phagwah signifies the triumph of good over evil.
- Commonwealth Day is celebrated on the second Monday in March.
- Commonwealth Week is marked by special activities in schools and other organisations.

6 Health and Safety Rules in the Community



Choosing correct foods

The foods we eat keep us healthy.

Sandra and her mother go shopping.

Mother buys fish, chicken, beef, peas and beans.

In the shopping basket, she also has rice, plantains, eddoes and yams.

Calalu, bora, pumpkin and boulangers are also foods which mother buys.

Sandra carries a basket with fruits such as bananas, papaws, cherries and mangoes.

On their way home, mother buys milk for the family.

Let us choose our foods wisely.

It is lunch time at school.

The children are at the canteen.

There are many kinds of food from which they can choose.

Look at what these children buy.



Karen

Milk is good to drink. It helps us build strong bones and teeth.



Ravin

Fruit juices help to protect us from colds and flu.



Sheik

Too much sugar gives more energy than the body can use. Too many sweets may rot our teeth.



Sherry

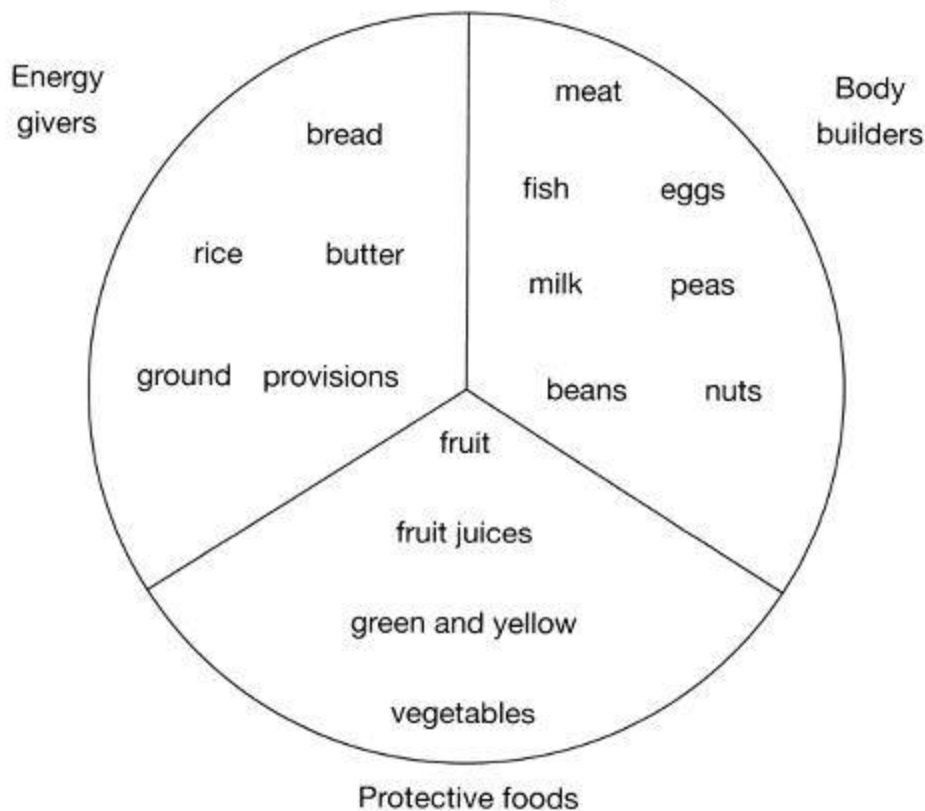
Eating different kinds of food is good for our bodies. These foods help to give us energy to work.

Our bodies need food and water.
Certain foods give our bodies energy.
Some foods help our bodies to grow.
Other foods make us strong and healthy.
The foods we eat must be carefully and
wisely chosen.

For you to do

Draw the chart in you book.

Draw some of the foods in the correct places.



Preserving foods

Foods are preserved to keep them for a longer time.



Name the food that you see in the picture.

What other foods can be preserved in the same way?

Ms. Sam buys fish from the Corriverton Market or sometimes from the fishermen. She makes salted fish at home.

Do you know how she preserves the fish?

Look at the pictures which will tell you how she preserves fish.



Smoking, pickling, freezing and canning are other ways of preserving foods.

When fruits, vegetables and other foods are plentiful, they could be preserved.

Do not allow them to spoil.

For you to do

- Write two sentences stating why people in our community preserve foods.
- You and your teacher can try this recipe in class.

What we need:

Pickled mangoes

6 half-ripe mangoes
4 wiri-wiri peppers or
1 large ripe pepper
1 teaspoon salt
vinegar
water

Stages:

- Wash the mangoes
- Peel and slice them
- Add salt and pepper
- Cover the mangoes with vinegar
- Put the jar in the sun daily
- Use after three days.

Storing foods carefully

We store some foods in tins, jars and bottles. This is done to prevent dust, dirt and insects from getting into the food. We label these tins, jars and bottles to make sure that we do not use harmful items by mistake. Harmful items should be stored in special places. Some of these harmful items are rat poison, kerosene, bleach and paint. These items will harm our bodies if we use them for food. Those items used as food must be stored by themselves.



Study the picture and answer these questions.

What is the boy doing in the kitchen?

Why is the rice jar labelled?

Can you name the other labelled jar on the shelf?

Why do you think it is important to label cans, tins, bottles and packages?

It is important to label items in tins, bottles, jars and packages in the home. Harmful items such as kerosene oil, bleach and rat poison must be labelled and stored away from food.

Keeping your homes and surroundings clean

Food must always be kept in clean surroundings. Clean food will help our bodies to keep healthy. If we keep our homes and surroundings clean, flies, rats, mice and cockroaches will not live there. They often eat food which is left open in the home or thrown in the yard. As they eat the food which is left open they leave germs on the food. These germs can make us sick.



Study the picture and answer these questions.

Why is the food covered on the table?

What do you think the woman is doing?

How do you get rid of your rubbish?

Family members should:-

- cover and store their food carefully.
- remember that cockroaches, flies and rats feed on foods carelessly thrown about.
- take pride in cleaning your surroundings.

For you to do

- Find out the diseases spread by:
 - (a) house-flies.
 - (b) mosquitoes.
 - (c) cock-roaches.
 - (d) rats.
- List some ways by which you can help to keep your home and surroundings clean.
- Complete the table to show how certain foods can be preserved:

Methods	Foods
canning	fruits
drying	
freezing	
pickling	
salting	
smoking	

- Complete the sentences by using these words below.
bins, flies, home

I cover my food from _____.

Clean your _____ everyday.

Put away all litter in covered _____.

Points to remember

To keep our bodies healthy and our surroundings safe, we must:

- choose foods that will make us grow strong and healthy.
- preserve foods to keep them longer and help avoid waste.
- label and store foods carefully to prevent accidents.
- avoid throwing litter where you live and play.
- collect all unwanted materials and burn in a safe place.

7 Responsibilities to our Community

Use courtesy rules at home, school and everywhere



Everybody likes a polite child.

Rawle says, 'Thank you' when he receives a book from Sam.
Name other times when you should say, 'Thank you'.

Look at the other pictures. Name other situations when you:

- say 'please'.
- say 'sorry'.
- queue up.

These pictures show some other rules.



Can you say what they are?

For you to do

Role-play leading the elderly and lame across the road.

Showing respect for our national symbols

<p>I pledge myself to honour always ...</p>  <p>National Pledge</p>	 <p>National Flag</p>	<p>Dear land of Guyana of rivers and plains ...</p>  <p>National Anthem</p>
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We can honour our nation and ourselves by

- pledging our loyalty
- speaking well of our country
- showing respect for the National Flag, National Pledge and National Anthem.

For you to do

Practise standing correctly to show respect for the:

- National Anthem.
- National Pledge.
- National Flag.

Protecting our community

A community policing group on patrol



Look at the picture above.

What do you think is happening?

What name is given to this group in your community?

Is there a community policing group in your community?

Community policing group helps to protect the people and their property in the community. It helps to make our communities safe and peaceful.

For you to do

- Invite a member of a policing group to tell your class about his or her patrols during the night.
- List three things a community policing group does for a community
- Make a scrap book with pictures of community groups at work.
- Say this — “Good manners begin at home”.

Write this on a strip of paper and paste it on your wall.

Points to remember

People in the community have a responsibility to:

- obey and practise courtesy rules and maxims.
- respect and honour the
 - National Flag.
 - National Pledge.
 - National Anthem.
- protect other citizens and their property.
- protect our schools, churches, temples and mosques.



'Social Studies For Our Children' comprises six books with corresponding teachers' manual. It is part of the 'Easy Path Series' of educational materials for the four core subject areas in the primary school.

Each book contains exercises and activities designed to reinforce important concepts, skills, attitudes and values and to help evaluate pupils' progress and teachers' competencies.

The emphases in the various levels are:

- Book 1 and Book 2 - The Home, School and Family
- Book 3 - The Community
- Book 4 - Guyana our Homeland
- Book 5 - The Caribbean Community
- Book 6 - Guyana in the World

'Social Studies For Our Children Book 3'

focuses on 'The Community'.

It deals with our Culture, Leaders and our Flora and Fauna.

Pupils are exposed to a variety of events and situations in community life which make them aware of the life- style of their foreparents and the plants and animals in their communities. They are also enabled in recognizing and appreciating the contributions of leaders of their communities

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