

## Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note

SUBJECT: SOCIAL - STUDIES

CLASS: PRIMARY 5

SCHEME OF WORK

2<sup>ND</sup> TERM LESSON NOTE

### **WEEK ONE TO WEEK TWELVE**

#### **SCHEME OF WORK**

| WEEK S | TOPICS                       | LEARNING OBJECTIVES: At the end of the lesson the students should be able to:                            |
|--------|------------------------------|--|
| 1      | Leadership                   | Meaning of leadership, types, selecting a leader, formation of political parties, good or bad leadership |
| 2      | Organization and cooperation | Meaning, types, and functions  |
| 3      | Resources / preservation     | Meaning of resources, preservation, savings, types   |
| 4      | Savings                      | Meaning of savings, causes of poor savings   |
| 5      | Resources development        | Meaning of capital, sources of funds   |
| 6      | Resources distribution       | Meaning of resources, types, reasons   |
| 7      | <b>MID TERM BREAK</b>        | <b>Midterm- Test</b>   |
| 8      | Employment                   | Meaning and types of employment and unemployment   |
| 9      | Wages and income             | Define wages, income, state why some people earn higher salaries   |
| 10     | Communication                | Meaning of communication, types, uses, and problems  |
| 11     | Transportation               | Meaning of transportation, types, forms, means, advantages, problem and solutions                        |
| 12-13  | Examination                  | Examination  |

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

**WEEK: 1 DAY: SUBJECT:**

**DATE: TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** By the end of the lesson, the pupils should be able to:

- 1. Define leadership.**
- 2. Explain types of leadership.**
- 3. List means of selecting a leader.**
- 4. State functions of political leaders.**
- 5. State how political parties are formed.**
- 6. State characteristics of a good and bad leadership.**

**Resources and materials:** Scheme of work, Online information, Basic social studies Book 4

**Instructional material:** Picture chart

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge:** pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.

### **CONTENT: LEADERSHIP**

#### **LEADER**

**Leader is the person who leads a group, organization, or country. A leader is a person who rules and guides or inspires others.**

#### **LEADERSHIP**

**Leadership is an act of leading people to achieve goals A leadership is the position or office that inspires people to do things.**

#### **TYPES OF LEADERSHIP**

- 1. Elected leaders:** these are leaders selected by a boy for an office or membership e.g. president, governor, class monitor, chairman.
- 2. Military Leaders:** These are leaders that guides and direct affair of the army, navy and air force.

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**3. Religious Leaders:** These are leaders of different religious bodies such as Christianity, Islamic religion, traditional religion.

**4. Traditional leaders:** they guide people according to the ways of customs and tradition e.g. king

**5. Appointed leaders;** these are chosen leaders because they have some training for leadership e.g. headmaster, companies directors.

### **HOW CAN A LEADERSHIP BE SELECTED**

**Leaders are selected by –**

- 1. Election**
- 2. Next of kins**
- 3. Birth**
- 4. Line of succession**
- 5. Qualification**
- 6. Loyalty**
- 7. Hardworking**
- 8. Expertise**
- 9. Experience**
- 10. Competencies**

### **FUNCTION OF POLITICAL LEADERS**

- 1. Political parties identify the needs of the people, which must be satisfied by the government.**
- 2. They select and sponsor political leaders for various public offices.**
- 3. They ensure that winners fulfill their election promises.**
- 4. They let people of the country know how to vote for the right candidates.**
- 5. They ensure peace and monitor the political activities of elected officials.**
- 6. They discipline (punish) members who have disobeyed the rules of the party.**

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**7. They prepare a plan on how to rule if the party wins.**

### **FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND CHANGES**

**Political parties are usually formed through the following steps:**

- 1. A group of people come together and agree to form a political party.**
- 2. These people choose a leader and other officers to work for the party.**
- 3. The people open an office in the capital city of the country, to be known as the headquarters of the party.**
- 4. They set up offices in all the states in the country.**
- 5. They apply to the electoral commission for registration.**
- 6. If the electoral commission finds out that the proposed party has met all the requirements, the party is registered.**

### **CHARACTERISTICS OF A GOOD**

- 1. Honesty and integrity**
- 2. Confidence**
- 3. Inspire others**
- 4. Commitment and passion**
- 5. Good communicator**
- 6. Creativity and innovation**
- 7. Decision-making capabilities**
- 8. Accountability**
- 9. Delegation and empowerment**
- 10. Empathy**

**Characteristics of a bad leader are the opposite characteristics of a good leader.**

### **ADVANTAGES OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS**

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- 1. Promote peace and unity among the people**
- 2. Advises government on the problems and need of the people**
- 3. Preserve and protect the cultural beliefs and practices of the people.**

### **DISADVANTAGES OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS**

- 1. Sometimes some are selfish**
- 2. since they can't be voted out of power easily, they use their position to suffer some persons in the community.**
- 3. Some are not able to preserve the tradition of the people.**

### **ADVANTAGES OF MILITARY LEADERS**

- 1. They defend the country from attacks from other country**
- 2. They make sure people are safe.**

### **DISADVANTAGES OF MILITARY LEADERS**

- 1. They respect nobody sometimes**
- 2. They are not trained to lead the people, so the people might not get impact from them.**
- 3. Loss of lives during coup**

### **ADVANTAGES OF RELIGIOUS LEADER**

- 1. They teach the people morals and spiritual lessons.**
- 2. They guide and counsel the people**
- 3. They give hope to the people**
- 4. That takes care of the needy**

### **DISADVANTAGES OF RELIGIOUS LEADER**

- 1. Some collect excess money from the people**
- 2. Some mislead the people**
- 3. Some have selfish interest**

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### **ADVANTAGES OF APPOINTED LEADERS**

- 1. They work according to the peoples wish**
- 2. They bring fast development to their communities**
- 3. They try to achieve the target of the people**

### **DISADVANTAGES OF APPOINTED LEADERS**

- 1. There will be no development if the wrong person is appointed**
- 2. Bad appointment will make people lose hope**
- 3. Some behave rudely due to god fathers**

**WEEK: 2 DAY: SUBJECT:**

**DATE: TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:**

### **PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES**

**At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:**

- 1. Meaning of organization and co –operation**
- 2. Types of organization and co-operation**
- 3. Why people live together.**
- 4. Function of various organization and co –operation.**
- 5. Benefits of living together.**

### **REFERENCE MATERIALS**

- NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.**
- Lagos State Scheme of Work**
- Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)**
- Internet.**
- Social Studies Text Books for Primary Schools**

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with leadership.

### **CONTENT: ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION**

**Organization is a group of people who come together to accomplish a common objective.**  
**Cooperation is the Active help from a person, organization to achieve a common interest.**

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### **TYPES OF ORGANIZATION AND COOPERATION**

- 1. nurses association**
- 2. Teachers' union**
- 3. Tailor's union**
- 4. Football clubs**
- 5. barbers and hairdressers association**
- 6. sport club**
- 7. workers union**

### **BENEFIT OF LIVING TOGETHER**

- 1. Cooperation in solving common problems.**
- 2. To protect one another**
- 3. To share things together.**
- 4. To show love to one another.**
- 5. To help one another.**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

- **The Teacher revises the previous lesson**
- **The Teacher introduces the topic**
- **The Teacher explains the lessons.**

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

- **Meaning of organization and cooperation**
- **List five Types of organization and co-operation**
- **List three ways why people live together.**
- **List three Function of various organization and cooperation.**
- **Mention three Benefits of living together**

**CONCLUSION:** the teacher summarizes the lesson.

**WEEK: 3**

**DAY:**

**SUBJECT:**

**DATE:**

**TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC:**

**PERIODS:**

**DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES :** By the end of the theme, you will be able to:

- 1 Explain what resource preservation means.**
- 2 Identify how people saved money in the past.**

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**3 Identify how people save money in these modern times.**

**4 Explain how family size and income affect savings.**

**5 Identify causes of poor saving.**

**6 Explain why saving money is important**

**Instructional material: Picture chart**

**Building Background/connection to prior knowledge: pupils are familiar with the topic from their previous classes.**

**CONTENT: RESOURCES / PRESERVATION**

### **Meaning of preservation of resources**

**Preservation is the process of keeping things for future use. Reserve preservation is the proper use of our resources, like money and other material resources.**

### **How people save their money in the locality and why**

**Money is very important. We use it to buy the food we eat and the books we read in school. We also use it to pay our school fees and to buy other things we need. Without money, the government cannot provide us with the essential services we need. Schools, hospitals, electricity and pipe-borne water are provided with money. This is why money should be saved for future use.**

### **How money was saved in the past**

**In the past, many people kept their money at home, especially under their beds.**

**Some dug up the floor of their houses and buried their money there. Some kept their money in such secret places as rocks, rooftops and shrines. Others kept their money, trinkets and other precious things in trunks and hollows of trees.**



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### Modern ways of saving money

Nowadays, there are many safe places where money can be kept. Money can be kept with banks, thrift and credit societies, cooperative societies, insurance companies and mortgage houses. A person may also buy shares in a company. By doing so, the person becomes one of the owners of the company. This is another way of saving money. A little amount money can still be kept at home. It should not be more than the amount of money that we can use to buy food and other things we need at short notice.

If we do not keep some money in the house, we may have to go to the bank everyday to withdraw money for our need. This leads to waste of time and energy. Nowadays, however, we can withdraw money from any Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in any bank close to us for any urgent need, even on weekends and holidays. So we do not have to enter into the banking hall or wait until banks are opened to withdraw money. We withdraw money from ATM with our ATM cards, issued by Visa, Verve or Master Card.

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### Banking facilities in the locality

#### Keeping money in a commercial bank

We can keep or save money in a commercial bank. There are many commercial banks in the country. Some of the commercial banks in Nigeria are the First Bank of Nigeria, United Bank for Africa, Union Bank of Nigeria, Ecobank, GTBank, Skye Bank and Zenith Bank.



We can open a savings account in any of the banks close to us. To open an account, we will fill certain forms and put our usual signature. Then, we will fill another form called a pay-in-slip or deposit slip. On this form, we will fill in the amount of money with which we want to open the account. The bank cashier will then enter the amount in a

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computer and hand over a duplicate copy of the slip to us. To pay in money, we will first fill in the pay-in-slip and then write the correct amount.

To withdraw money from our savings account, we will fill a withdrawal form or slip and give it to the cashier who will take the amount from our account and give us the money.

Banks also give interest on savings accounts. We can also open a current account. Cheques are used to withdraw money from a current account.

### **Keeping money in a mortgage bank**

People also save money in a mortgage bank. A mortgage bank is not a commercial bank. If someone saves money in a mortgage bank, it is for a special purpose. The mortgage bank helps people to save money, so that they can build their own houses with the help of the bank.

People can open an account in any branch of a mortgage bank, and must save a fixed amount of money in the bank every month. A person having an account in a mortgage bank can apply for a loan to build a house.

If the cost of the house is, for example, three hundred thousand naira (\$300000.00), the person must have saved one-third of this amount before the bank can give him or her two hundred thousand naira. This means that the bank lends the person two-thirds of the cost of the house.

Other places where we can also keep our money are thrift and credit societies, insurance companies, and cooperative societies.

### **How family size and income affect savings**

A lot of money is needed to maintain a large family. For instance, money is needed to pay bills like house rents, electricity bills, water rate and school fees. Money is also needed to provide food, clothes and other items for the family.

When the family is too large, then it will be difficult to maintain such a family. Saving up some money, therefore, becomes difficult or even impossible. Also, one cannot save if the income realised in the family is little. Bad economy and decrease in the standard of living in our society

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can also make it difficult to maintain a large family. These things also prevent savings. Other causes of poor savings include:

- 1 Inability to manage income properly.**
- 2 High level of spending.**
- 3 Having too many financial obligations or responsibilities.**

### **Why we have to save money in modern ways**

We must save money in modern ways for the following reasons:

- 1 We save money to earn interest or profit on it.**
- 2 We save money to prevent it from being stolen by armed robbers or thieves.**
- 3 We save money in order to make it possible to borrow large amounts of money.**
- 4 We save money in order to have it for use when needed.**

### **ASSIGNMENT**

**A Choose the best answers for the following questions:**

**1 \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of keeping things for future use. A Restoration B Preservation**

**C Investment D Investigation**

**2 \_\_\_\_\_ is the proper use of our resources and other material resources.**

**A Resource usage B Resource pushing C Resource keeping D Resource preservation**

**3 Money can be used to provide \_\_\_\_\_ for the children. A schools B hospitals**

**C pipe-borne water D all of the above**

**4 In the past, people kept their money \_\_\_\_\_. A with pastors B at home**

**C in the bank D on the mountains**

**5 In the past, some people dug the floors of their houses to \_\_\_\_\_ their money there.**

**A plant B throw C bury D wrap**

**6 One of the safe places to keep our money is \_\_\_\_\_. A at home B with mallams**

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**C the village D the bank**

**7 Other safe places where we can keep our money are \_\_\_\_\_ A thrift and credit societies  
B cooperative societies C insurance companies D all of the above**

**8 Not keeping some money at home for our use will make us go to the bank  
all the time we need money, and it \_\_\_\_\_ our time and energy.**

**A saves B adds to C wastes D increases**

**9 One can buy the \_\_\_\_\_ of a company to become one of the  
owners of the company. A property B shares C cars D building**

**10 To save money in a bank, we need to open an/a \_\_\_\_\_ with the  
bank. A agreement B account C shop D house**

**11 To pay in money into a bank account, we will first fill in the \_\_\_\_\_  
and then write the correct amount. A demand slip B pay-in-slip C cheque D withdrawal slip**

**12 To withdraw money from our bank savings account, we will fill in a \_\_\_\_\_ and give it to the  
cashier. A deposit slip B paper slip C reference form D withdrawal form**

**13 \_\_\_\_\_ is used to withdraw money from a current account. A Paper B Deposit slip C  
Teller D Cheque**

**14 \_\_\_\_\_ helps people to save money so that they can build their own houses.**

**A Commercial bank B Central bank C Agricultural bank D Mortgage bank**

**15 \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a commercial bank. A Union bank Plc B First bank Plc**

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WEEK: 4 & 5 DAY: SUBJECT:

DATE: TOPIC:

SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:

### PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of resources
2. Ways of raising funds
3. Government Sources of funds
4. Individual and group Sources of funds
5. Uses of funds

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.

Lagos State Scheme of Work, Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC), Internet. Social Studies Textbooks for Primary Schools

ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON: the students are familiar with saving.

### CONTENT: SAVINGS - CAUSES OF POOR SAVINGS

Capital is the Wealth in the form of money or property owned by a person or business, government that that is invested or put into a business and human resources of economic value.

Government uses capital in providing good services to the people.

### GOVERNMENT SOURCES OF FUNDS

1. Taxes, and levies
2. Market fees
3. Custom and excise duties
4. Loans
5. Donation from organization, individual
6. Grants
7. Properties sales
8. Driving licenses fees

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- 9. Business registration fees**
- 10. Water rate**
- 11. Electricity bills**
- 12. Toll gate fees**
- 13. Investment**

### **INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP SOURCES OF FUNDS**

- 1. Personal savings**
- 2. Spend wisely**
- 3. Investment**
- 4. Exports of goods**
- 5. Getting loans**
- 6. Asking from friends**
- 7. Donation**
- 8. Through fundraising program**
- 9. Through cooperative society**

### **USES OF FUNDS**

- 1. Establishment of industries**
- 2. Buying of properties**
- 3. It is used establishing business**
- 4. It is used for financing projects**
- 5. It is used for grants and donations.**
- 6. It is used for foreign exchange.**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

**The Teacher revises the previous lesson.**

**The Teacher introduces the topic**

**The Teacher explains the lessons.**

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

**List three causes of poor savings**

**Mention ways How children can practice saving**

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

**CONCLUSION:** the teacher summarizes the lesson.

**WEEK:** 6                      **DAY:**                      **SUBJECT:**

**DATE:**                      **TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC:**                      **PERIODS:**                      **DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of resources
2. Types of resources
3. Why resources are not evenly distributed
4. Problems of over concentration of industries.
5. Ways of ensuring even distribution of resources

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.

Lagos State Scheme of Work, Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC), Internet. Social Studies TextBooks for Primary Schools.

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with resources development.

**CONTENT: RESOURCES DISTRIBUTION**

**What are resources?** Resources are available source of wealth. They are materials used to develop ourselves and the society. The resources could be human or material.

### **TYPES OF RESOURCES**

**Capital:** these could be money, building, roads, electricity, and equipment.

**Labor:** these are work done for wages by human e.g. teacher, nurses, lawyer, doctor, etc.

**Land:** it is a natural resource. These are water, mineral resources, mountains, forest, etc.

**Entrepreneur:** it is a human resource. He/she thinks of things to produce that is beneficial to human and society.



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### **WHY RESOURCES ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED EVENLY**

Resources are not distributed evenly because we need each other to survive and work together.

**Nature**

**Lack of access**

**Location of raw materials**

**Markets**

### **FACTORS THAT DETERMINE LOCATIONS OF INDUSTRIES**

1. **Supply of electricity.**
2. **Availability of the market.**
3. **High cost of living**
4. **Availability of raw materials**
5. **Availability of workers**
6. **Government policies such as tax holidays**

### **PROBLEMS OF OVER CONSECRATION OF INDUSTRIES**

1. **Unhealthy environment**
2. **High cost of living**
3. **High cost of food other commodities**
4. **Shortage of facilities like water, electricity**
5. **Environmental pollution**
6. **Overpopulation**

### **WAYS OF ENSURING EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES**

**Provision of social amenities.**

**Policy for rural development should be introduced.**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

**The Teacher revises the previous lesson .**

**The Teacher introduces the topic**

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The Teacher explains the lessons.

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

1. Meaning of resources
2. Mention the Types of resources
3. Why resources are not evenly distributed
4. Problems of over concentration of industries.
5. Ways of ensuing even distribution of resources

**CONCLUSION:** The teacher summarizes the lesson.

|                  |           |                      |                      |
|------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>WEEK:</b>     | <b>7-</b> | <b>MIDTERM BREAK</b> | <b>MID-TERM TEST</b> |
| <b>WEEK:</b>     | <b>8</b>  | <b>DAY:</b>          | <b>SUBJECT:</b>      |
| <b>DATE:</b>     |           | <b>TOPIC:</b>        |                      |
| <b>SUBTOPIC:</b> |           | <b>PERIODS:</b>      | <b>DURATIONS:</b>    |

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:

1. What is employment?
2. Concept of employment
3. Causes of unemployment
4. What are the causes of underemployment?

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.Lagos State Scheme of Work. Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC)

Internet. Social Studies Textbooks for Primary Schools.

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with resources distribution.

### **CONTENT: EMPLOYMENT**

**Employment** is the state of having a Job or being employed. It is the work you do for which you are paid.

**UNEMPLOYMENT:** is the state of not having a Job or not being employed. That is there is no work to do to earn money.

**UNDER – EMPLOYMENT:** it is when a person is over qualified for the job he/she is doing. For example an engineer who accept to be a primary school teacher.

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### **CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

- 1. Few jobs are available**
- 2. Lack of information**
- 3. Corruption**
- 4. Few industries**
- 5. Increase in Population**
- 6. Tribalism**
- 7. Lack of the required skills by applicants**
- 8. Poor economy**
- 9. Bad Government**
- 10. War**
- 11. Famine and drought**
- 12. Discrimination**
- 13. Racism**

### **CAUSES OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS**

- 1. Lack of adequate facilities**
- 2. Lack of adequate training**
- 3. Poor management of resources**
- 4. No conducive environment**

### **EFFECTS/ PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT underemployment**

- 1. Unskillfulness**
- 2. Low living standard**
- 3. High rate of criminals**
- 4. Low production**
- 5. Unhappiness**
- 6. Reduces the growth of development of the economy**
- 7. Poverty**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

**The Teacher revises the previous lesson**

**The Teacher introduces the topic**

**The Teacher explains the lessons.**

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### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

- 1. What is employment?**
- 2. What is underemployment?**
- 3. Mention three Causes of unemployment**
- 4. List three causes of underemployment**

**CONCLUSION:** The teacher summarizes the lesson.

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**WEEK: 9 DAY: SUBJECT:**

**DATE: TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:

- 1. Concept of wages and salary**
- 2. Why some people earn higher salaries than others**

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.

Lagos State Scheme of Work, Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC), Internet, Social Studies Textbooks for Primary Schools.

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with.

**CONTENT: WAGES AND INCOME**

### **CONCEPT OF WAGES AND SALARIES**

**Wages and salary are the money given to a person after working.**

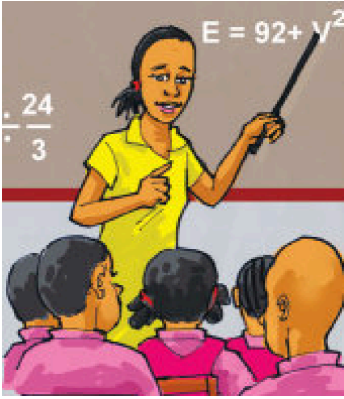
**WAGES** is the Money that is paid regularly (hourly, daily, weekly) for doing work while **SALARY** is the Money that is paid monthly to a worker for doing work.

**Employment** is the state of having a Job or being employed. It is the work you do for which you are paid.

**UNEMPLOYMENT:** is the state of not having a Job or not being employed. That is there is no work to do to earn money.

**UNDER – EMPLOYMENT:** it is when a person is over qualified for the job he/she is doing. For example an engineer who accept to be a primary school teacher.

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### Causes of unemployment

**1 Shortage of money:** When government and private companies have little money to pay salaries, many people may be sacked, and so become unemployed.

**2 Underdevelopment:** Some countries are yet to develop. As a result, many industries, large business firms or large farms that can employ many people cannot be set up there. The few places of work can only employ a few people.

The rest of the people are, therefore, unemployed.

**3 Lack of necessary skills:** Some people do not have the requisite skills (skills needed to do a particular job) or qualifications to get employment. Such people may be refused employment in companies and industries, and they become unemployed.

**4 Overpopulation:** If there are too many people for the available jobs, unemployment may occur.

**5 Laziness:** Some people are too lazy to do any serious work. Instead, they prefer to beg.

**6 Inability to work:** There are handicapped people, many of who are not capable of working. They include the deaf and dumb, crippled people, and blind people. Many of these people may not be able to do regular jobs because of their disability.

### WHY SOME PEOPLE EARN HIGHER SALARIES THAN OTHERS

The following are reasons why some people earn higher than others

1. Level of qualification
2. The value of services

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3. Amount and the quantity of work done.
4. Negotiation skill
5. Employer and employee Relationship
6. Gender
7. Trade union support

### **SOME ACTIONS TAKEN BY WORKERS THAT FEELS THEY ARE UNDERPAID**

1. They go on strike
2. Some will quit their job
3. They may dialogue with the authorities
4. They may petition the authorities
5. Demonstration protest
6. Suing of management

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

The Teacher revises the previous lesson

The Teacher introduces the topic

The Teacher explains the lessons.

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

1. Differentiate of wages and salary
2. Mention three reasons why some people earn higher salaries than others
3. List three actions taken by workers that feel they are underpaid

**CONCLUSION:** The teacher summarizes the lesson.

**WEEK:** 10                      **DAY:**                      **SUBJECT:**

**DATE:**                      **TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC:**                      **PERIODS:**                      **DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this Unit, Pupils should be able to know:

1. Meaning of communication
2. Types of electronic communication

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### 3. Uses of the devices

### 4. Problems of some of the devices

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school. Lagos State Scheme of Work Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC) Internet. Social Studies Textbooks for Primary Schools.

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with wages and income

### CONTENT: COMMUNICATION

Communication is information that is carried from one place to another.

Electronic communication is the communication through the use of computer.

Electronic communication devices are device that send and receive messages through electronic means.





## Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note



### TYPES OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION DEVICES THAT USES ELECTRICITY

1. Television
2. Telephone
3. Fax machine
4. Internet facilities
5. Video player
6. Email

### USES OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES

1. Television and radio uses
2. Television is used for enlightenment and entertainment
3. To listen to news

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

- 4. Teach people different things about life.**
- 5. Telephone, fax, telex uses**
- 6. Used to send personal messages to individuals**

### **PROBLEMS OF SOME OF THE DEVICES**

- 1. Carelessness**
- 2. Not following device instruction manual**
- 3. Low electricity supply**
- 4. Too old for use (outdated)**
- 5. Climate changes**
- 6. Electrical faults**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

**The Teacher revises the previous lesson (WAGES AND INCOME).**

**The Teacher introduces the topic**

**The Teacher explains the lessons.**

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

- 1. Meaning of communication**
- 2. Types of electronic communication**
- 3. Uses of the devices**
- 4. Problems of some of the devices**

**CONCLUSION: the teacher summarizes the lesson.**

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

**WEEK: 11 DAY: SUBJECT:**

**DATE: TOPIC:**

**SUBTOPIC: PERIODS: DURATIONS:**

**PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:** At the end of this lesson, Pupils should be able to know:

- 1. Meaning of transportation**
- 2. Types of transportation**
- 3. Forms of land transport**
- 4. Advantages of transportation**
- 5. Identify the problem of land transportation**
- 6. Solution to problems of land transportation**

**REFERENCE MATERIALS:** NERDC Basic Education Curriculum for primary school.Lagos State Scheme of Work, Unified Schemes of Work Primary Schools four Social Studies (MIDDLE BASIC) Internet. Social Studies Textbooks for Primary Schools.

**ENTRY BEHAVIOUR/ PREVIOUS LESSON:** the students are familiar with communication.

### **CONTENT: TRANSPORTATION**

**Transportation** is the act of moving something from one location to another.

**LAND TRANSPORT** is the movement of people and materials from one place to another on land.

## Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note



### Types of transportation

## Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note



**Road transport; car, vehicle, bicycle.**

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

**Rail transport; train**

**Sea transport; ship, ferries**

**Air transport; airplanes, helicopter**

### **FORMS OF LAND TRANSPORTATION**

- 1. Road transport**
- 2. Buses**
- 3. Bicycles**
- 4. Motorcycle**
- 5. Motor cars**
- 6. Lorries**
- 7. Donkey**
- 8. Horses**
- 9. Camels**

**Trains:** trains are used to carry people and goods from one place to the other using railway tracks.

**Trekking:** it is the oldest and slowest form of transportation. Human and animal move from places to places with our legs.

### **ADVANTAGES OF TRANSPORTATION**

- 1. Movement of goods and people is easier**
- 2. Movement of goods is faster**

### **PROBLEMS OF LAND TRANSPORTATION**

- 1. Bad roads**
- 2. Bad vehicles**
- 3. Non availability of machine part**
- 4. High cost of spare part**
- 5. Lack of expert**
- 6. Inabilities of drivers to read and write**
- 7. Overloading of vehicles**

### **SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS OF TRANSPORTATION**

## **Second Term Social - Studies E-Lesson Note**

- 1. Effective supervision**
- 2. Patriotism**
- 3. Spoilt road should be repaired and maintained**

### **INSTRUCTIONAL PROCEDURE**

**The Teacher revises the previous lesson (COMMUNICATION).**

**The Teacher introduces the topic (LAND TRANSPORTATION)**

**The Teacher explains the lessons.**

### **EVALUATIVE ACTIVITIES**

- 1. Meaning of transportation**
- 2. List the Types of transportation**
- 3. Mention the Forms of land transport**
- 4. List three Advantages of transportation**
- 5. Identify the problem of land transportation**
- 6. Mention the Solution to problems of land transportation**

**CONCLUSION: The teacher summarize the lesson**

**WEEK: 12- REVISION / EXAMINATION**

**WEEK: 13- EXAMINATION**