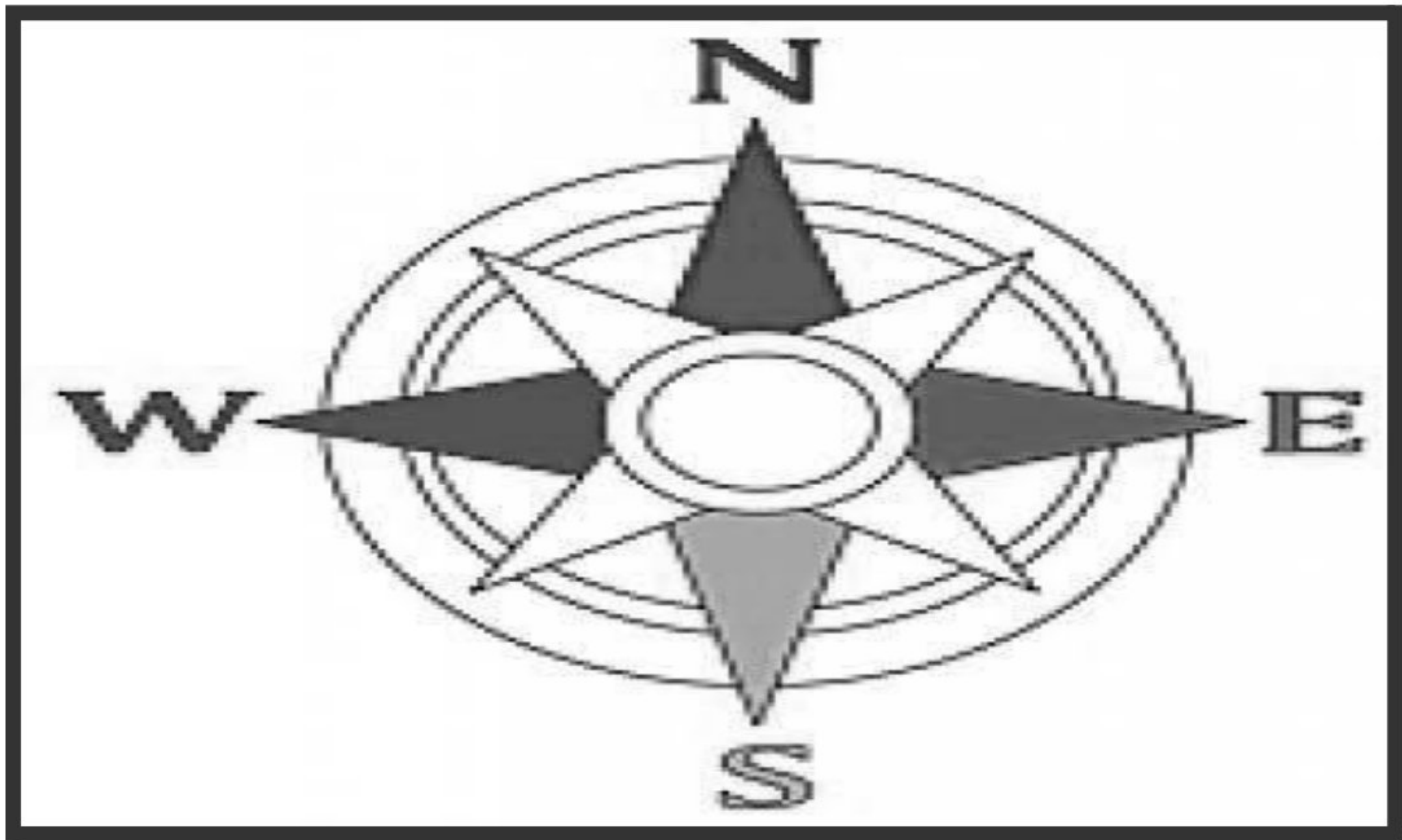# STUDIES STUDIES

GRADE 4

COMPETENCE BASED CURRICULUM

(CBC)

BY CHRISTIAN BENARD OKELLO

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SOCIAL STUDIES

NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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Natural Environment

Compass direction

A compass is an instrument used to give directions.
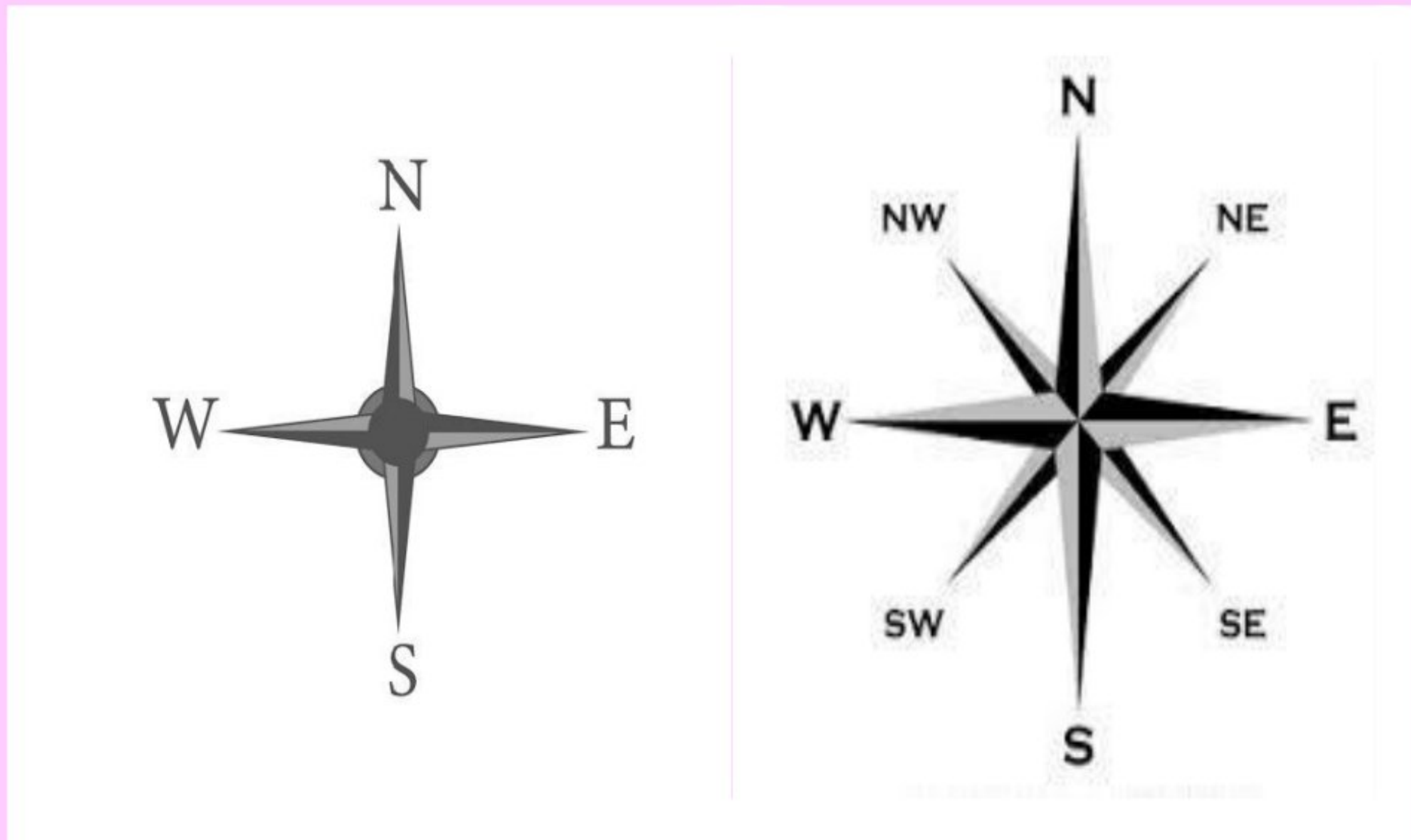
It has a needle that always points to the north.

A compass helps us to establish the direction of one place from another.

The four main points are known as cardinal points.

They are North,East,West and South.

There are four other intermediate points.

They lie halfway between the cardinal points.

Work to do

1. Draw a compass direction.

2. Name the cardinal points.

3. _____ is opposite North.

4. The point between North and East is _____.

5. Where does the needle of the compass always point?

6. The point between South and west is _____.

7. If you are standing facing west,what direction will it be to your left hand side?

Map

___A map is a drawing that shows a part of the land and the things on the land.

___A compass is found on a map.

Location and Size of the county
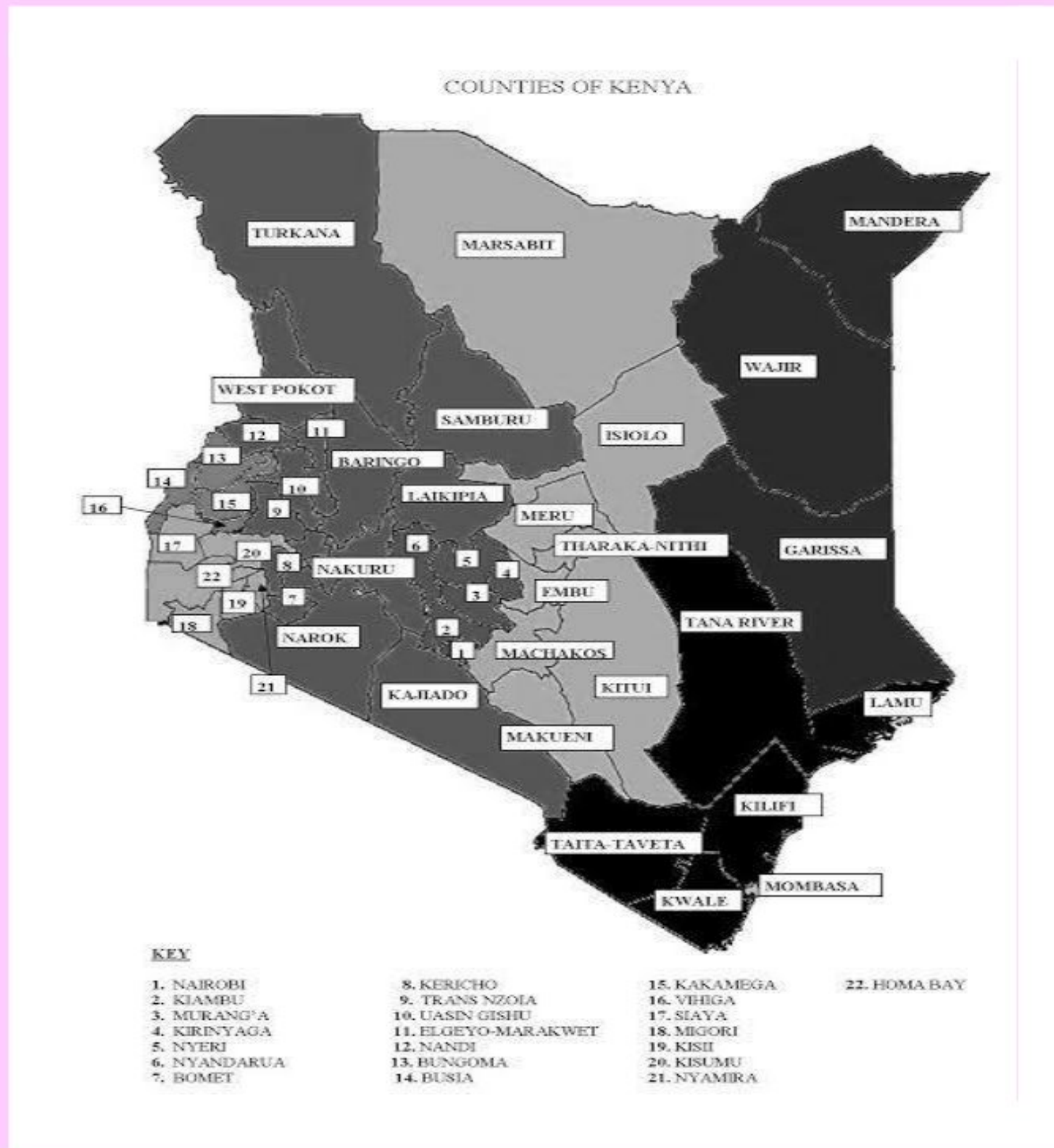
___Kenya is divided into parts called counties.

___Kenya has 47 counties.

___A county is an area in a county that has its own government.

___The largest county in Kenya is Marsabit.

___A county which has the capital city of Kenya is Nairobi.

___The smallest county in Kenya is Mombasa.

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COUNTIES OF KENYA

KEY

1. NAIROBI	8. KERICHO	15. KAKAMEGA	22. HOMA BAY
2. KIAMBU	9. TRANS NZOIA	16. VIHIGA	
3. MURANG'A	10. UASIN GISHU	17. SIAYA	
4. KIRINYAGA	11. ELGEYO-MARAKWET	18. MIGORI	
5. NYERI	12. NANDI	19. KISII	
6. NYANDARUA	13. BUNGOMA	20. KISUMU	
7. BOMET	14. BUSIA	21. NYAMIRA	

<u>Sub counties in the county</u>

A county is made up of parts called sub counties.

A sub county is an administrative unit within a county.

Nairobi county has nine sub counties namely ;

1. Dagoretti
2. Westlands
3. Kasarani
4. Kamukunji
5. Njiru
6. Lang'ata
7. Starehe
8. Makadara
9. Embakasi

4

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The neighbours of the county

Every county in Kenya shares a boundary.

Counties that share boundaries with each other are said to be neighbours.

Boundary is a line that separates one place from another.

Work to do

1. What is a county?

2. Kenya is made up of _____ counties.

3. What is a sub county?

4. Name three counties that neighbours your county.

5. The biggest county in Kenya is _____.

Physical features

Physical features are natural things found on the land around us.

Examples of physical features

a. **Valleys – are low** parts of land found between higher parts of land.

b. **Mountain-a part** of land which is very high usually higher than a hill.

c. **Hill-** a part of the land that is higher than the area around it.

d. **Swamps –** are areas covered by shallow water.

e. **Ocean** -a large body of water that is salty.

f. **Lake – a large** area of water that is surrounded by land.

g. **Plain –** a large low lying area of almost flat land.

h. **Rivers – a** large body of water that is flows in a definite channel.

i. **Plateaus –** is a high flat land.Also known as table land.

Examples of different physical features

Mountains	Kenya, Elgon, Longonot, Suswa, Menengai, Ndoto, Kulal Ol-doinyo Nyiro
Plains	Lotikipi, Kano, Kapiti, Athi, Bhokol, Awara, Bilesha, Loita, Embakasi, Kaputei, Woyamdera
Plateaus	Nyika, Yatta, Uasin Gishu, Merti. Kaisut, Loriu, Sagererua Lerochi, Rosarus, Laikipia
	Shimba Chyulu Taita Marsabit Nyambene Ngong Nandi

Rivers in Nairobi county

___Nairobi River

___Mbagathi (Ngong)

___Mokoyeti

Mathare

___Kirichua Kubwa

Importance of physical features

Hills and mountains are sources of rivers.

Some Hills and mountains are tourist attractions.

Hills are suitable sites for installation of communication equipment e.g masts.

Rivers,lakes,oceans and swamps provide water for domestic use.

Some rivers are used as boundary markers.

Plains are suitable farming areas.

Plains are good grazing areas for livestock.

Some plains are home to wildlife which attracts tourists.

Reeds growing in swamps are used for weaving and basketry

Some rivers and lakes are used to provide means for transport.

Ways of protecting physical features

___Creating awareness on their importance.

___Avoid dumping or disposing wastes into water sources.

___Planting more trees(Afforestation)

___Forest-fencing using electric fence.

___Enforcing laws Enforcing on waste disposal from factories.

Discourage farming along the River Bank.

Control erosion to curb silting and pollution.

Avoid oil spillage.

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Seasons in the county

Season – is a long period of time over which one type of weather is experienced.

A season can be either hot ,dry ,cold or wet.

March,April and May are wet months.

January and February are dry months.

Seasons affect our activities in the county.

Activities carried out during wet season

___Planting crops

___Weeding

___Fishing

Activities carried out during dry season

Fishing

Harvesting crops

Collecting sand

Repairing roofs

Digging

Activities carried out during cold season

Planting crops

Fishing

Weeding

Activities carried out during hot season

___Fishing

___Harvesting crops

___Collecting sand

___Digging

___Repairing roofs

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Work to do

1. What is a season?

2. Write down activities done during the rainy season.

3. Which seasons are experienced in our county?

Built environments

___A built environment refers to the environment made by human beings to enable them carry out various activities.

Historical built environment in the county

Historical built environment have way of life and beliefs about people.

Kenya is blessed with numerous historical built environments.

They include; museums, monuments, cultural centres and old buildings.

Examples of Historical built environment in Nairobi county

___Nairobi museum.

___Jomo Kenyatta statue.

___Bomas of Kenya.

What i should know

Museum is a place where works of art,culture and other important items are kept.

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Museum curator is a person who is in charge of objects in a museum.

Monument is a structure that reminds people of important events or famous people.

Cultural centre is a place or building that promotes the culture of a community.

Importance of the historical built environment

___Help us to learn our history and culture.

___Promotes peace and unity as we are able to understand other cultures.

___Source of revenue to our county.

___It has created employment to many people.

Ways of taking care of historical built environment

___Ensuring there's a good security in history buildings.

___Keeping the monuments and cultural centre buildings clean.

___Repairing cultural centre buildings.

PEOPLE AND POPULATION

Interdependence of people

Depend – to rely on somebody or something for a certain thing.

Interdependence- being dependent on each other for different things.

We need each other in different ways

We cannot get all the things we need.

Interdependence makes work easier.

It also promotes unity among the people.

Importance of interdependence in the county

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It promotes love and unity.

Work is done faster.

The environment is taken care of.

It leads to development of schools ,roads and hospitals.

Members of the community are able to get the things they need for their families.

Population distribution in the county

Population – refers to the total number of people living in an area.

Population distribution – is the way people are spread out over a given area of land.

Population distribution can be dense , sparse or uneven.

Areas with both sparse and dense populations are said to be uneven.

Dry areas are sparsely populated.

Many dots on a map means that the population distribution in that area is dense.

Few dots on a map means population distribution in that area is sparse.

Factors that contribute to dense population

Fertile soils.

Water.

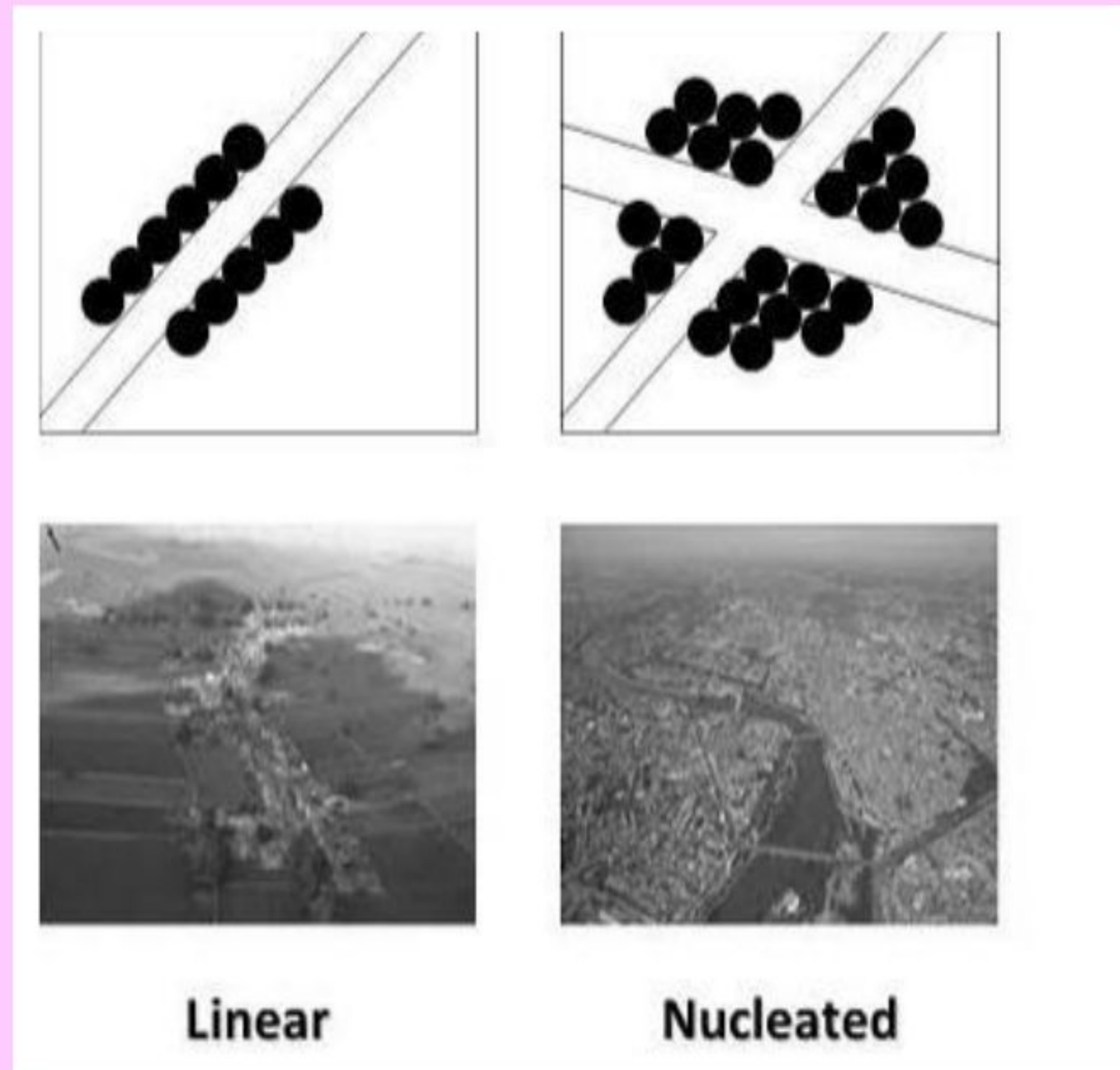Good transport and communication.

Good climate.

Trading centres.

Flat lands.

Factors that contribute to sparse population

___Steep slopes .

___Harsh climate .

___Lack of water.

___Pest and diseases

___Large tracts of land being utilized for farming.

___Some vegetation.

Patterns of population distribution

___People settle on the land in different ways.

___Population in an area can form different patterns.

___The patterns of population distribution may be represented on a map using colour, shading as well as dots.
When people settle along a certain road, a river or railway- it is referred to as **linear pattern** .

___When people settle around a water point, an industry or a town- the pattern is referred to as **clustered** or **nucleated** .

___When people settle without any order.The houses are built anywhere- the pattern is referred to as **scattered**.

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Linear   Nucleated

Work to do

1. What is population?

2. An area that has many people living close together is _____ populated.

3. Draw an area that is :

    a. Sparsely populated.
    b. Densely populated.

CULTURE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Culture- is the way of life of a community.

   It is influenced by the customs, beliefs and traditions of a community.

   It can be seen through:

   • The way we dress.

- The food we eat.
- The houses we live in.
- Sports and games we take part in.
- Festivals and ceremonies.
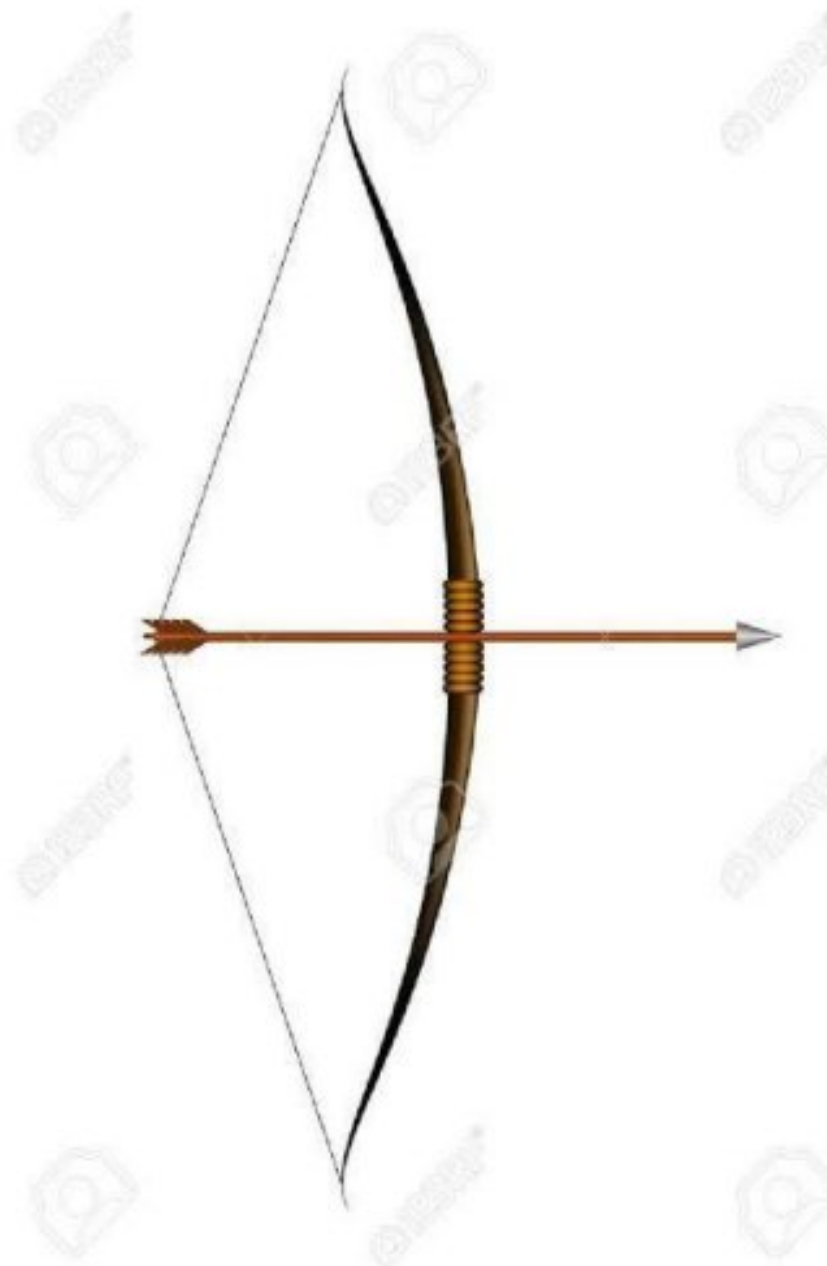- The artefacts they keep.

What I should know

Aspects of culture – are also referred or known as elements of culture.

Artefacts – are tools and items that were made and used by our ancestors.

Cultural artefacts are kept in a museum.

Examples of cultural artefacts

___Bows and arrows.

___Drums and jingles.

___Bangles,bracelets and earrings.

___Gourds and calabashes.

___Spears and shields.

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Work to do

1. What is culture?
2. Name the aspects of traditional culture in your county.

The School

A school is an institution where learners go to learn.

The history of the school

___Every school has its own history.

___Learners should get informed of how their school started.

___Here are some of the things learners should know about their school:

- The year in which their school was started.
- Who started the school.
- The reason why it was started.
- Who was the first head teacher.
- How many pupils were there when it got started.
- How many teachers were there when it was started.
- Who is the current head teacher.
- How many learners are there now.

The school motto and values

School motto – a short statement about the aims and beliefs of a school.

Importance of a school motto

A school motto guides the behaviour of learners.

It helps learners to remember what they need to do to perform well in school.

It encourage learners to develop some values such as patience, determination and discipline.

It also reminds learners to be good examples to others.

Where a school motto can be written

___On the school sign post.

14

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___On the school gate.

___On the school van or bus.

___On the school badge.

___On the pupils exercise books.

Examples of a school motto

___Strong foundation is the key to success.

___Pathway to excellence.

___Hard work pays.

___Education is the key to success.

___Aspire for success.

Work to do

1.Write down your school motto.

Core values in the school

___These are the most important beliefs of a person or group.

Examples of core values

___Unity.

___Respect .

___Resonsibility.

___Love.

___Determination .

The school routine

___A school routine is a set of activities that have been planned to take place every day in the school.

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___Day schools and boarding schools have different routines.

___Lower and upper primary have different routines.

___A class timetable shows part of the school routine.

___A school routine guide us in our activities at school.

Work to do

1. What is a school motto?

2. Write to places where a school motto can be written.

    a)

    b)

    c)

3. The _____ values of a school can be found in a school routine.

4. What is a school routine?

5. What is a school ?

6. What are some of the core values in a school?

    a) _____

    b) _____

    c) _____

    d) _____

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

___Resources are things that we use to make income or create wealth.

___Water,soil,animals ,forests and minerals are examples of resources.

___People in the counties exploit resources to create wealth and satisfy their needs.

___We should strive to conserve our resources so that the future generations can benefit from them.

Work to do

1. Name water bodies found in your county.

2. Name some forests found in our county.

3. Animals kept at home are called _____.

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4. Many trees growing together are called _____ .

5. Name three types of soils in your county.

Economic activities in the county

___People do different activities to earn money.

___Economic activities are the various ways we use resources to earn money.

___The major aim of economic activities is to produce goods and make them available to consumers .

Main economic activities in our county

___Agriculture

___Trade

___Transport

___Communication

___Fishing

___Industry

___Forestry

___Tourism

___Fishing

Trade in the county

___Trade is an economic activity that involves buying and selling of goods and services.

___There are two methods of trades ; Barter trade and currency trade.

___Barter trader occurs when two people exchange goods and services without use of money.

___Barter trade is not flexible.

___Goods cannot be broken into smaller units.

___Currency trade involves the use of money.

___Money was introduced by Europeans.

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____Before introduction of coins and notes, Arabs used cowrie shells or beads as currency.

____All counties have trading centres or markets where trade takes place.

Importance of trade in the county

____Promotes peace and understanding.

____It enables people to get jobs.

____It leads to interaction of people in the county.

____It leads to the growth and expansion of towns.

____It enables people to get goods and services they need.

____It enables the county to collect taxes (revenue).

Taxes is the money paid to the government to enable it provide services to the people.

Work to do

1.__What is trade?

2.__The exchange of goods for other goods is known as_____.

3.__The use of money to pay for goods and services is known as_____ trade.

4.__Which people introduced coins and notes?

5.__Write down three ways on how trade is important in your county.

Industries in the county

____Industry is an activity where raw materials are made into useful products.

____There are modern industries and traditional industries.

____In traditional industries, production is on small scale.

____Most of the work is done by people as opposed to machines.

____Traditional industries have been around for a long time.

____Modern industries produce goods on a large scale.

Examples of Traditional industries

____Weaving and basketry

____Leather work

____Pottery

____Ironworking

____Woodwork and carving

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___Boat making

___Granary making

___Gourd making and beading.

Examples of modern industries

___Cement manufacturing

___Petroleum refining

___Tea processing

___Milk processing

___Paper making

___Steel making

___Baking

___Computer assembly

Benefits of industries in the county

People are able to get goods that they need.

Industries provide jobs for the people in the county.

Industries brings development to the county.

The county government earns money from industries.

Transport

This is the movement of people and goods from one place to another.

Transport takes place in all counties

Forms of transport

Roads

Railways

Water

Air

Pipeline

Means of Transport

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___Buses

___Cars

___Lorries

___Trains

___Aeroplanes

___Ship

___Boats

Communication

This is the sending of messages or information from one person to another.

Examples of means of communication

Radio.

Newspapers.

Mobile phones.

Television.

Letters.

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Mining

This is the activity of removing/extracting minerals from the ground.

Examples of minerals

___Iron

___Salt

___Gold

___Gemstones

___Sand

___Oil

___Coal

Forestry

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___This is the planting of trees and taking care of them.It is also taking care of trees that grows on their own.

___Many counties have forest.

Examples of forests in Nairobi county

___Karura forests

___Ngong forest

Tourism

___This the practice of travelling from ones home area to other places to see interesting things.

Enterprise project in School

Project – is any work that is planned and done in an organised way to produce something new or to improve something.

Enterprise- A big project that brings money or income.

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Projects we can start in school to earn money

____Growing of kales.

____Rearing of rabbits.

____Poultry farming.

____Making necklaces and bangles from seeds and beads.

____Growing of onions.

____Making flower vases from used plastic containers.

Planning for projects

____Sharing roles and duties.

____Writing down rules for the project to ensure safety.

____Deciding on the things that need to be available for the project. (Budget)

____Deciding on how to market the project.

____Getting out permission from the head teacher/school director to carry out the project.

Carrying the project

____Making the items e.g necklaces,bangles etc

____Marketing the items.

____Selling the items.

____Checking on the success of the project.

Work to do

1. What is a resource?

2. Name three resources in our county?

3. Protecting and taking care of resources is called _____.

4. What is an enterprise project?

5. Name five enterprise projects we can carry out in school.

6. What is an industry?

7. Name three industries in our county.

8. Name two types of trade.

9. Write five benefits of trade.

10. What is an economic activity?

POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND CHANGE

Community leadership

Community leaders are people who are recognised in the community as having a special abilities, talents,gifts or knowledge.

They represent the community's interests and plays a role of protecting them.

This role could be paid for or voluntarily.

These leaders are normally consulted before important decisions in the community are made.

Leaders in the community

Council of elders.

Political leaders e.g governors,senators,MPs etc

Institution leaders e.g head teachers , managers ,prefects.

Cultural leaders.

Religious leaders.e.g pastors , Imams etc

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Duties / Roles / Functions of Community leaders

____They lead people in prayers and worship.

____They teach people good values in society.

____They solve problems in the community.

____They lead people in cultural events in the community.

____They guide people to know what is right and wrong.

____They ensure the culture and traditions of the community are not forgotten.

Qualities of a good leader

He/she should be a role model. (Lead by example)

Willing to serve.

Honest and have integrity.

Does not give or accept bribes.

Must have self control.

Must be mature and full of wisdom.

Must be gentle and peaceful.

A good leader is fair.

Obeys the laws and leaders in authority.

Must be orderly.

Work to do

1. Who is a community leader?
2. Name two examples of political leaders
3. Write down four qualities of a good leader.
4. List three duties of a community leader.
5. Name three institution leaders in our county.

CITIZENSHIP

Good citizenship in school

Citizen- is a person who belongs to a particular country.
Citizenship – the state of belonging to a country and enjoying the rights that the citizens of that country enjoy.
A good citizen in school respect their and other people property.

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Good citizenship in school results in good relationships between learners and teachers. We should practise good citizenship to ensure peace and prosperity.

Qualities of a good citizen in school

___Obedience.
___Hardworking .
___Honest.
___Taking care of our environment by planting trees and cleaning.
___Loving our school and teachers.
___Law abiding.
___Taking care of less fortunate.
___Generous.
___Should be responsible.
___Tolerant.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Cultural practices

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These are actions of a community that are guided by certain beliefs and attitudes.
Some cultural practices may hurt children and deny them their rights.

Examples of cultural practices that violate children rights

Female genital mutilation.
Early marriages.
Force marriage.
Child labour.
Nutritional taboos.
Traditional birth practices e.g preference of certain gender.

How children are abused in the community

Excessive beating/canning without consideration.
Using abusive language to them.
Forcing young girls to get married.
Mistreating children with special needs.
Child trafficking/Stealing children.
Child labour/Slavery.
Sexual abuse.
Denying them basic needs.
Subjecting them to female genital mutilation.

Effects of child abuse

Body injuries.

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Poor health.
Absenteeism from school.
Tiredness and fatigue.
Low self esteem.
It leads to poor performance.

How we can prevent children from abuse

Speaking against the vice.
Reporting the cases to relevant authority.
Creating awareness to the public about child abuse.
Establishing rehabilitation centres.
Introducing strict laws against child abuse.

Ways we can protect ourselves from abuse

Stay in touch with friends and neighbours.
Walk to and from school in groups.
Scream loudly when you are in danger.
Avoid using lonely roads.
Keep important telephone numbers e.g those of parents and police to call when in trouble.
Talk about cases of abuse to those people that you trust.

Child rights

These are entitlement that children are supposed to be given
They include;
   ❖ Right to food.
   ❖ Right to shelter.
   ❖ Right to clothing.
   ❖ Right to education
   ❖ Right to play.
   ❖ Right to be protected from abuse.

Work to do

1. Name three cultural practices that are harmful to children.
2. Write down three ways in which children are abused.
3. Name five effects of child abuse.
4. Name three ways that can be used to protect children from abuse.

Peace

Peace is a state of calmness without quarrels or fights.
It is referred as the state of being in harmony with others.

What promotes peace in school?

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____Respecting each other.

____Obeying school rules and teachers instructions.

____Being punctual in school.

____Finishing teachers assignments.

____Treating each other fairly.

____Doing duties given to you.

____Helping those in need like persons with disabilities.

N/B : Things that promote peace are also known as factors that promote peace.

Peace education project

____Identifying a peace education project that can be undertaken in school.

____Initiating the peace project at school.

____Planning a peace project at school.

____Sharing responsibilities for peace project at school.

____Evaluating success of peace project at school. The good things.

Peace project ideas

____Peace education clubs.

____Peace garden

____Host conflict-resolution workshops.

____Conduct entertainment programmes including skits and plays.

____sports tournaments.

____Make posters for community sensitisation.

Work to do

1. What is peace?

2. Identify four factors that can promote peace in school.

3. How can we live in peace with others in the school?

4. Give two benefits of living in peace in school.

GOVERNANCE IN KENYA

Democracy in school

Democracy is a situation when people are given freedom to make discuss and share ideas freely.

Learners are treated fairly and are allowed to take part in making decisions on issues affecting them.

It brings about feelings of satisfaction and justice among learners.

Importance of democracy in school

____Learners are able to express their ideas without fear.
____It promotes peace and harmony in the school.
____Promotes understanding between pupils and teachers.
____Democracy in school helps us to choose leaders of our own choice.
____Promotes equality and respect In school.
____Enables children to speak out their problems.

Children's government in school

The children government is a representative body in schools.
It is made up of the following;
- President
- Deputy president
- Representative of all classes
- Games prefects or leaders
- Environmental/Sanitation prefects
- Club representatives

Members of children's government serve as voice of all learners in school.
It encourages learners to talk freely about ideas and issues affecting them.

Functions of the children's government in school

____Help in coordinating activities in the school.
____Report any problem to the teachers from the pupils.
____Maintaining order in the school.
____Maintaining cleanliness in the school by assigning pupils to perform different duties.
____Promoting environmental conservation through the environmental and sanitation prefects.
____Promotes music and drama in school through the prefect clubs.

Ways of supporting children's government

____By listening to them.
____By helping them.
____By following school rules to avoid conflict.

Work to do

1. What is children's government?
2. Write down three leaders in children's government.
3. Write down three benefits of democracy in your school.
4. Give the meaning of democracy.
5. How do you support children's government in school?

The county government in Kenya

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____The republic of Kenya has two levels of governments ;
- ____National government.
- ____County government.

____The county government is headed by the county governor.

____The governor is elected by people together with deputy governor.

____The county government is made up of ;
- ____The county assembly.
- ____The county executive.

____There are 47 counties in Kenya.

The county assembly

Consist/ comprises the following;

____Members elected by people from each ward. (MCAs)

____Members representing special groups.

____Special seat members nominated by political parties.

____The county assembly speakers.

NB: The main duty/work / function of the county assembly is to make county laws.

The county executive

Made up of ;

The governor (head of county government)
Deputy governor.
Members of the county executive committee appointed by the governor.
Other officials appointed by the governor.

NB : The main work / role of the county executive committee is implementing policies are carrying out executive functions in the county.

Duties of the county governor

____Ensuring peace and order in the county.

____Appointing members of the county executive committee and other county officials.

____Ensuring county government officers perform their duties well.

____Receiving important visitors to the county.

____Acting as a link between national government and county government.

____Preparing reports for the county assembly on matters relating to the county.

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___Ensuring development projects are undertaken in the county.

___Ensuring all laws are followed in the county.

___Guiding the county executive committee in preparing some laws in the county.

Services provided by the county government

___Clean water and sanitation.

___Maintaining county roads.

___Health

___Controlling plant and animal diseases.

___Waste management

___Education

Ways in which county government get money (Sources of revenue)

___Grants (money) from national government. This is the main source.

___Money from land rates.

___Parking fees.

___Rents from county houses.

___Taxes called cess. (A form of tax charged by a county government for transportation of some goods into or within the county)

___Sales of business permits and licences.

___Loans / Borrowing but with approval from the national government.

Work to do

1. Who is the head of the county executive committee?
2. Name three duties of a county governor in our county.
3. State four ways through which the county government obtains or gets money.
4. Who represent a ward to the county assembly.
5. The county government is made up of the _____ and the _____.
6. Name two other officers who make up the county government.
7. Who is the head of the county government.