MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Secondary Engagement Programme

Transition Class

Activity Sheets

Term 3

Social Studies

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME - 2021

Week: 1 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Landmarks and Monuments found in some Communities

SUBTOPIC: (a) Definition of Landmarks and Monuments

(b) Names of some Landmarks found in Guyana

Guyana's landmarks and monuments are statues, forts, monoliths, tombs or buildings set up in memory of a person or event. Some landmarks and monuments are as follows: -

- The 1763 Monument located in Georgetown.
- The Non-Aligned Monument located in Georgetown.
- The Lighthouse located in Georgetown.
- The Liberation Monument located in the compound of the Umana Yana, Georgetown.
- The Water Wheel located in Linden.
- Damon Statue located on the Essequibo Coast.
- Chateau Margot Chimney located at Chateau Margot, East Coast Demerara.
- Mission Chapel Congregational Church located in New Amsterdam Berbice.
- Fort Nassau is located in the Berbice River.
- Fort Zealandia located on Fort Island in the Essequibo River.
- Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow located in Parliament Building, Georgetown.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete the sentences with the correct answers.

1. The Water Wheel can be found in _____
2. Fort Nassau can be found in the _____ _____
3. The Non-Aligned Monument can be found in _____
4. The Mission Chapel Congregational Church can be found in _____ _____ Berbice.

5. Damon Monument can be found on the _____ _____

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

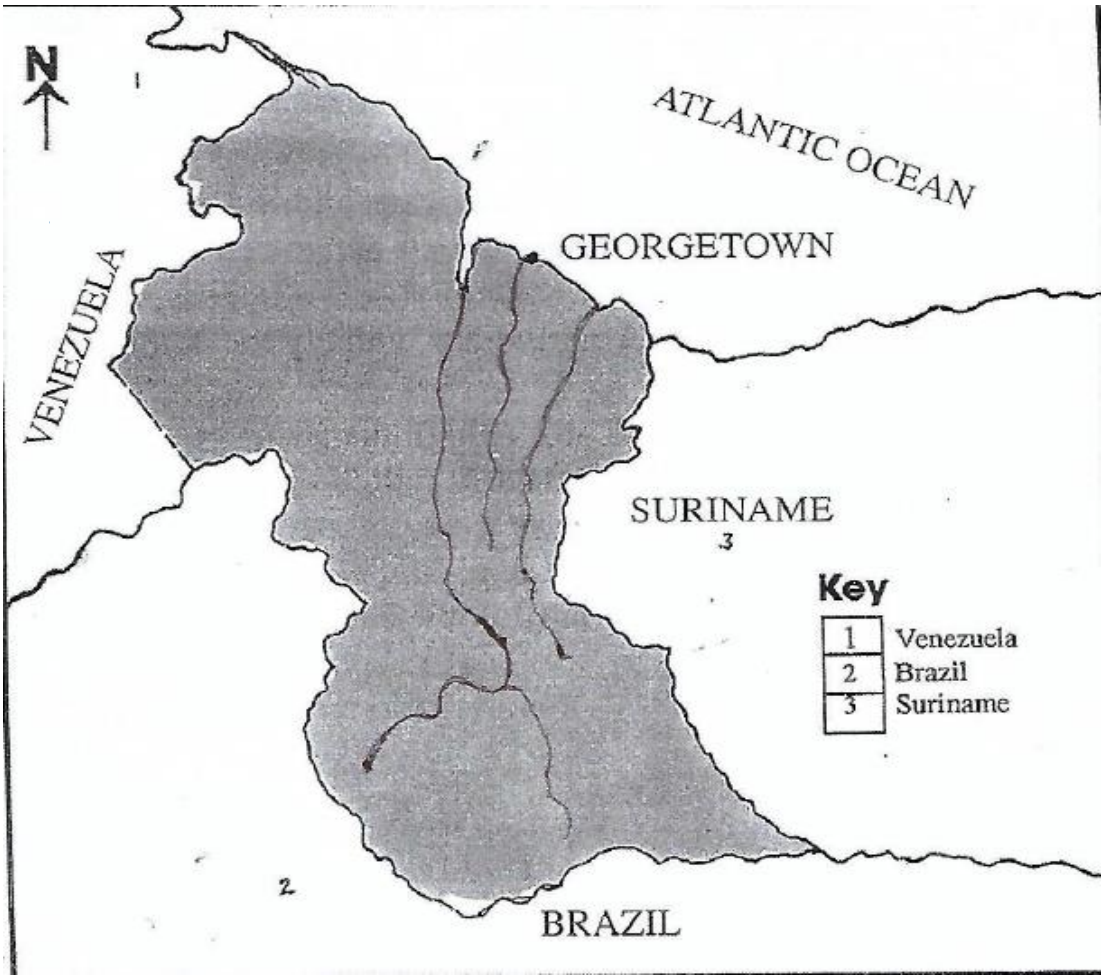
Week: 1 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUBTOPIC: Some Important Facts

Guyana is located in the mainland of the continent of South America. Guyana's immediate continental neighbour to the east is Suriname. Venezuela is found north-west of Guyana and Brazil to the south and south-west of Guyana. The word Guyana is an Amerindian word which means, "Land of many waters." Guyana's official language is English. It has an area of 214,000 kilometers (km). The capital city is Georgetown. Guyana has six ethnic groups Africans, Amerindians, East Indians, Portuguese, Chines and Europeans. Most of the year the people enjoy tropical, hot, humid climate.



ACTIVITY: 1

Complete sentences with the correct answers.

1. The countries that bordered Guyanaare _____ _____ and _____
2. The word 'Guyana' is an Amerindian word which means _____
3. The capital city of Guyana is _____
4. Guyana's has an area of _____

Activity: 2

Collect and paste pictures of Guyana's six ethnic groups. Write the names below the pictures.

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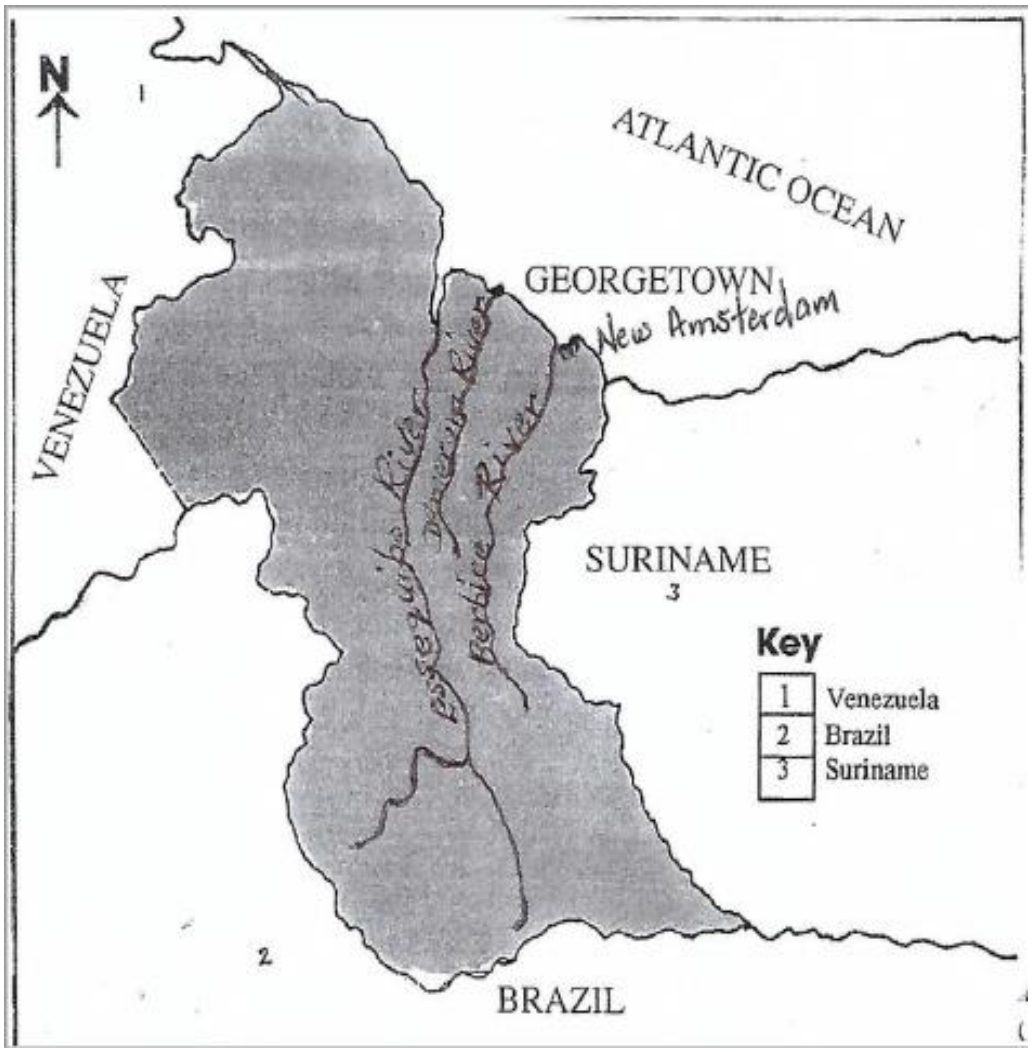
Week: 1 **Lesson**: 3

Subject: Social Studies

Topic: Guyana

Sub Topic: The Main Rivers of Guyana

Guyana is a country of many rivers but the main rivers are Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara. The Essequibo River is the longest, while the Berbice River is the second longest one. The shortest and deepest river is the Demerara River.



Activity:

a. Answer these questions

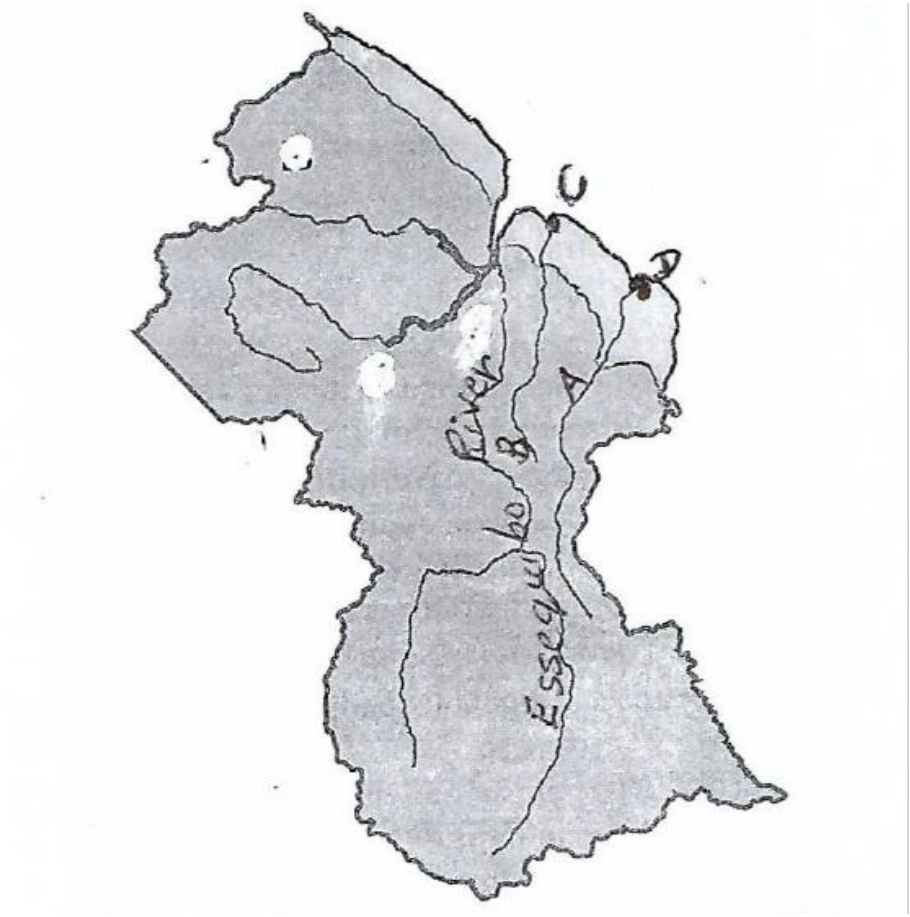
1. Which is the second longest river in Guyana? _____

2. Which is the longest river in Guyana? _____

3. Which is the deepest river in Guyana? _____

b. From the map of Guyana below, write the names for-

a) The place at letter **C** _____
b) The place at letter **D** _____
c) The river at letter **A** _____
d) The river at letter **B** _____



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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 2 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

S**UBTOPIC**: The Counties of Guyana

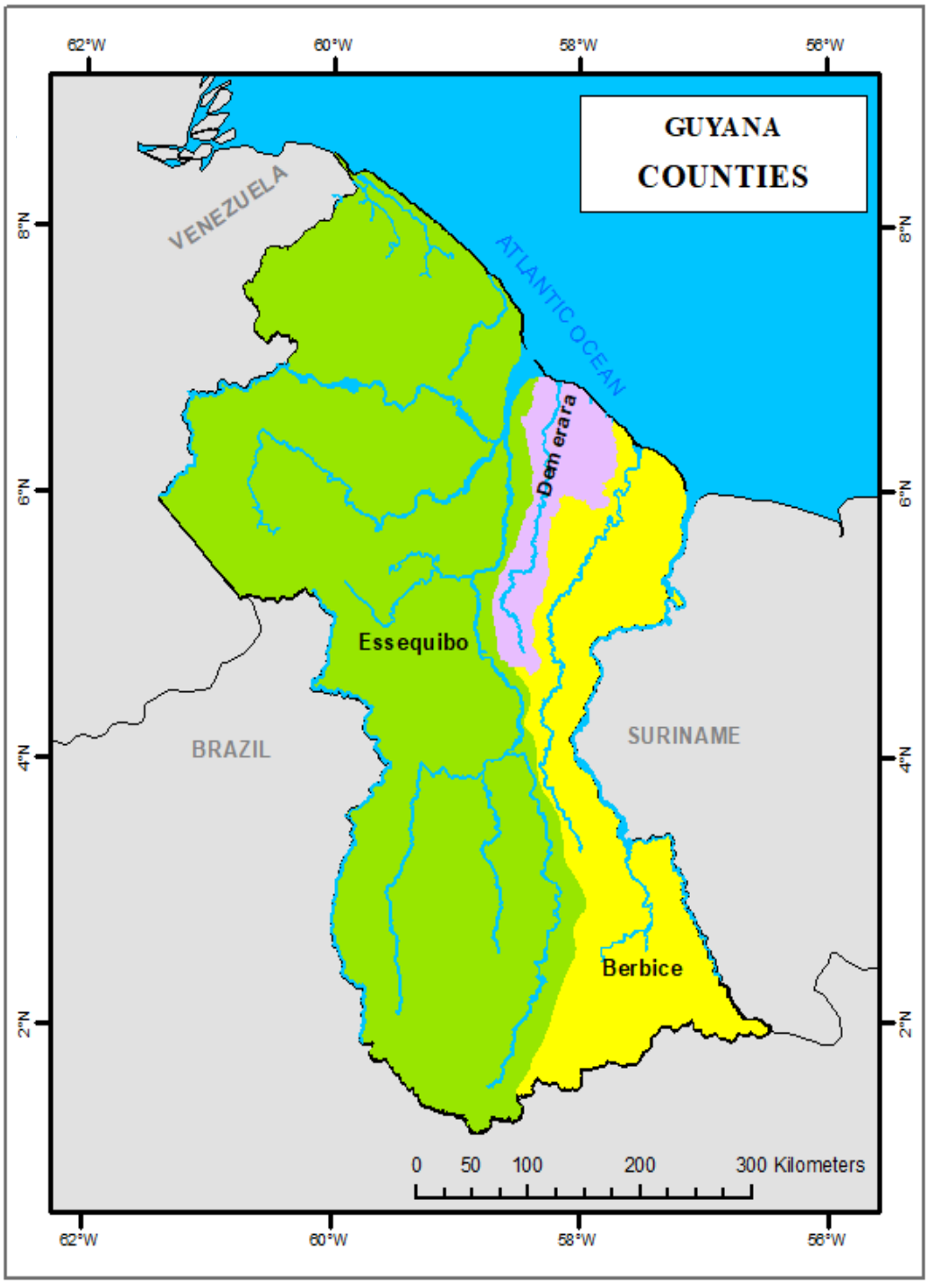
Guyana is divided into three counties - Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice. Essequibo is the largest county, Demerara the smallest county while Berbice is the second largest county. These counties were named after the three main rivers.

The county of Essequibo is approximately 75% of Guyana. Some important places in this county are the Kaieteur Falls, Mazaruni / Potaro gold and diamond producing area. Bartica is the gateway to the interior. Our national flower, the Victoria Regia Lilly, was discovered on Glick Island in the Essequibo River.

The county of Berbice is the most easterly of the counties. It extends from the Abary River to the Corentyne River. Some important places are Black Bush Polder, New Amsterdam, Rose Hall, Skeldon, Rosignol, Fort Wellington and Belladrum. Black Bush Polar is one of Guyana's main rice producing area.

The county of Demerara is the smallest but most important because of the capital city and chief port. Georgetown is located at the mouth of the Demerara River. Some important places in Demerara are Linden, Timehri, The University of Guyana, Cyril Potter College of Education, Guyana School of Agriculture, Umana Yana and Parliament Building.

MAP SHOWING THE THREE COUNTIES OF GUYANA


GUYANA
COUNTIES
62°W
60°W
58°W
56°W
8°N
6°N
4°N
2°N
VENEZUELA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Demerara
Essequibo
BRAZIL
SURINAME
Berbice
0 50 100 200 300 Kilometers

ACTIVITY: -

Answer these questions: -

1. Which is the largest county? _____
2. In which county can we find the Kaieteur Falls? _____
3. In which county can we find Bartica?
   _____
4. What is the name of the smallest county? _____
5. Why is the county Demerara important to Guyana?
   _____
   _____
   _____
6. Which county can we find the Harbour Bridge? _____
7. Which is the second largest county in Guyana? _____
8. What crop does Black Bush Polar produces in large quantity?
   _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 2 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: The Ten administrative Regions of Guyana

The 1980 constitution provided for Guyana to be divided into ten (10) sections called Administrative Regions. Guyana has ten Administrative Region. Each Region is administered by a Regional Democratic Council (RDC) which is headed by a Chairman. These Regions are divided into neighbourhood councils known as Neighbourhood Democratic Councils (NDC)

The following are the names of the ten Administrative Regions.

TEN ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

MAP OF GUYANA

EGION	NAME
1	Barima-Waini
2	Pomeroon-Supenaam
3	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara
4	Demerara-Mahaica
5	Mahaica-Berbice
6	East Berbice-Corentyne
7	Cuyuni-Mazaruni
8	Pataro-Siparuni
9	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo
10	Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice


ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
1
2
3
4
5
7
10
8
SURINAME
9
6
BRAZIL
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS 1-10
0
150 km
N

ACTIVITY: -

Write in the names of the Regional Chairman for each region.

REGION	NAME	REGIONAL CHAIRMAN
1	Barima-Waini	
2	Pomeroon-Supenaam	
3	Essequibo Islands-West Demerara	
4	Demerara-Mahaica	
5	Mahaica-Berbice	
6	East Berbice-Corentyne	
7	Cuyuni-Mazaruni	
8	Pataro-Siparuni	
9	Upper Takutu-Upper Essequibo	
10	Upper Demerara-Upper Berbice	

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 2 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: The Ten Administrative Regions of Guyana

ACTIVITY:

(a) On the map of Guyana below, write in the names and number of the following regions.

- Region # 9
- Region # 1
- Region # 8
- Region # 10
- Region # 7

(b) On the map of Guyana below colour: -

- Region # 3 in red
- Region # 4 in green
- Region # 6 in yellow
- Region # 2 in blue
- Region # 5 in brown


ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
SURINAME
BRAZIL
ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS 1–30
0
150 km
N

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 3 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: Towns in Guyana

A town is a human settlement. A town is generally larger than villages and smaller than cities. A town is a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government authority. There are services at hand from schools, offices, businesses and factories. The leader of a town is called the **Mayor**.

There are ten towns in Guyana. These are Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Corriverton, Rose Hall, Anna Regina, Linden, Mabaruma, Bartica, Mahdia, Bartica and Lethem.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete the columns with the correct region

Town	Name of Region
Mabaruma	
Anna Regina	
Georgetown	
Corriverton	
Rose Hall	
New Amsterdam	
Bartica	
Mahdia	
Lethem	
Linden	

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 3 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

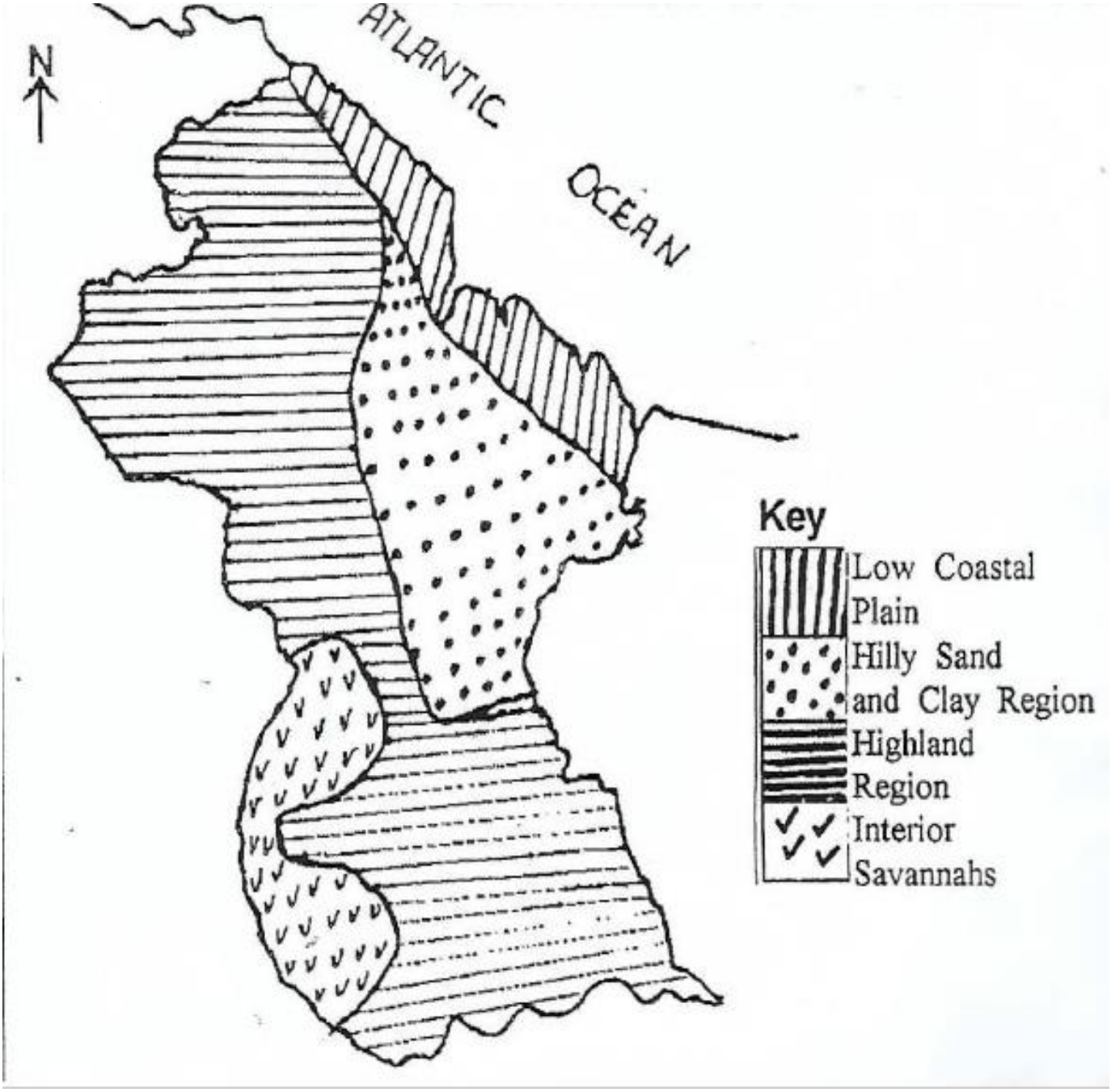
TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: Natural Regions in Guyana

Guyana, starting in the north from Mabaruma and ending beyond Lethem in the south, you would find that the buildings, soil, plants or vegetation and climate, change from area to area. The areas which have similar features such as soil, build of land, plants of vegetation and climate have been given a special name. These features you will find, occur naturally. This is called a **Natural Region**.

Guyana has four Natural Regions.

Look at the map below and note the four (4) Natural Regions.



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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 3 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: The Hilly Sand & Clay Region

1. The Hilly Sand and Clay Region

This region is so named because of the many hills, clay and sandy soils which can be found there.

This natural region is found to the south of the Low Coastal Plains. It starts south of the Pomeroon River. It then goes in an arc across the Cuyuni, Mazaruni and Potaro Rivers and continues across the Demerara to the border at Suriname.

The land is hilly. The soil is made up of white sand, brown sand and red clay and sand. The soil is covered with forests and patches of savannah land. There are also many black water creeks. The days are hot and the nights are cold. Except for the large mining settlements of Linden, Ituni, Bartica and Kwakwani the villages are small and scattered.

In this natural region the main economic activities include the same of sand from sand-pits along the Soesdyke-Linden Highway, farming of pineapples, citrus, peanut and ground provision. Some people make charcoal and involve themselves in the logging business. Bauxite mining takes place at Linden, Kwakwani and Aroaima. Tourism business is also striving because of resorts along the many black water creeks.

ACTIVITY: -

Write true or false to these statements: -

1. The soil in this natural region is made up of white sand, brown sand, red clay and sand. ( )
2. The climate includes hot days and cold nights. ( )
3. Bauxite mining takes place at Linden only. ( )
4. Some people do make charcoal and are involved in the logging industry. ( )
5. There are no resorts in the Hilly Sand and Clay region. ( )
6. Hilly Sand and Clay region starts south of the Pomeroon River. ( )
7. Bartica and Kwakwani are not in this natural region. ( )
8. Amerindians do not live in this natural region. ( )
9. The Hilly Sand and Clay region is found to the south of the Low Coastal Plain. ( )

2. The Low Coastal Plain

The land is flat. Sometimes it is called a plain. The soil is made up of silty clay, loam and pegasse. Courida and mangrove are two types of trees which grow naturally at the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, and on the mud flats and along the river banks. These help to protect the sea-dam and river from the full force of the waves and water.

In this natural region, the soil and climate together with the flat land provide the necessary materials for agriculture. This is why agriculture is one of the main economic activities in this region. The people who live in this region use the flat land, the clayey soil and the wet and dry climate to grow sugar-cane, rice, coconuts, ground-provisions and a number of green vegetables and fruits. They also rear poultry and livestock such as cattle, pigs, sheep and goat. Fishes are

also reared in some areas in this region. There are two rainy seasons and two dry seasons during the year.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete the sentences with the correct answers: -

1. Guyana has _____ natural regions.

2. The natural regions are: -

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

3. In the Low Coastal Plain, the soil is made up of:

   _____
   _____
   _____

4. Courida and mangrove trees help to protect:

   _____
   _____
   _____

5. In the Low Coastal Plain, the main economic activity is:

   _____
   _____
   _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 4 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: The Forested & Highland Region

3. The Forested and Highland Region

Forested-covered mountains and highlands are main features of this natural region. This natural region is sparsely inhabited. The villages are small and scattered. Mainly Amerindians live in this region. These Amerindians mainly hunt, fish and farm to provide for their families. They sometimes are involved in small scale mining and cattle rearing. They bleed balata from trees to make ornaments and work with businesses in the area. Timber is a valuable source of revenue because of the dense forests. Tourism is a striving business because of the many water-falls such as Kaieteur and Orinduik Falls. Some mountain ranges in this region are Mount Roraima, Pakaraimas, Imataka, Kamoa, Kanuka and Sierra Acarai.

Mining is also done in this area. This region has two of Guyana's important minerals- gold and diamond. A small number of miners called pork-knockers can be found here now. They search the river beds and banks for the gold and diamond that have been washed down from the mountains. They named this process "the hand method." One of the tools they use is a **batell**. At present, mining is mainly being done by large firms using equipment such as bulldozer and furnace to smelt the gold.

This natural region has the heaviest rainfall.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete the following sentences with the correct answers: -

1. The _____ hunt, fish, farm and do balata bleeding for a living.
2. Mount _____ has the highest peak in the Pakaraimas Mountains.
3. The two important mining activities in this region are _____ and _____ mining.
4. The _____ and _____ falls provide revenue for the tourism industry.
5. Small scale gold and diamond miners are called _____ _____
6. This region has _____, a valuable source of revenue.

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 4 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

SUB TOPIC: The Interior Savannah

4. The Interior Savannahs

The Interior Savannahs are found in the south-western part of Guyana next to the Brazilian border. This area consists of rolling grasslands with a few hilly areas. This region is divided into the North Savannahs and South Savannahs by the Kanuku Mountain Range. The population comprises mainly of the indigenous people. The southern part of the region is mountainous while the northern part consists mainly of rolling savannahs. The Shiriri, Marudi, and Bat mountains are found in the South Savannahs. The vegetation is chiefly grass and scattered palm trees. Along the river bank trees can be found. There is a long dry season and a long wet season. Each of these lasts for about six months.

The main economic activity of the Interior Savannahs is cattle-rearing. This activity is popular because of the resources present in the region. There are extensive grasslands which are suitable for grazing cattle. The men who look after the cattle are called "**Vaqueros**."

Cattle rearing is therefore done on a very large scale. Thousands of cows are reared in the savannahs mainly for the production of beef which is sold to other parts of Guyana. Beef forms a very important part of the diet of the people.

ACTIVITY: -

Answer these questions: -

1. What is the main economic activity of this Region?
   _____
2. Which mountain range divides this Region into North and South Savannahs?
   _____
3. What is the vegetation of the Natural Region?
   _____
4. What or who are vaqueros?
   _____
5. What forms an important part of the diet of the people of this region?
   _____

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 4 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Guyana

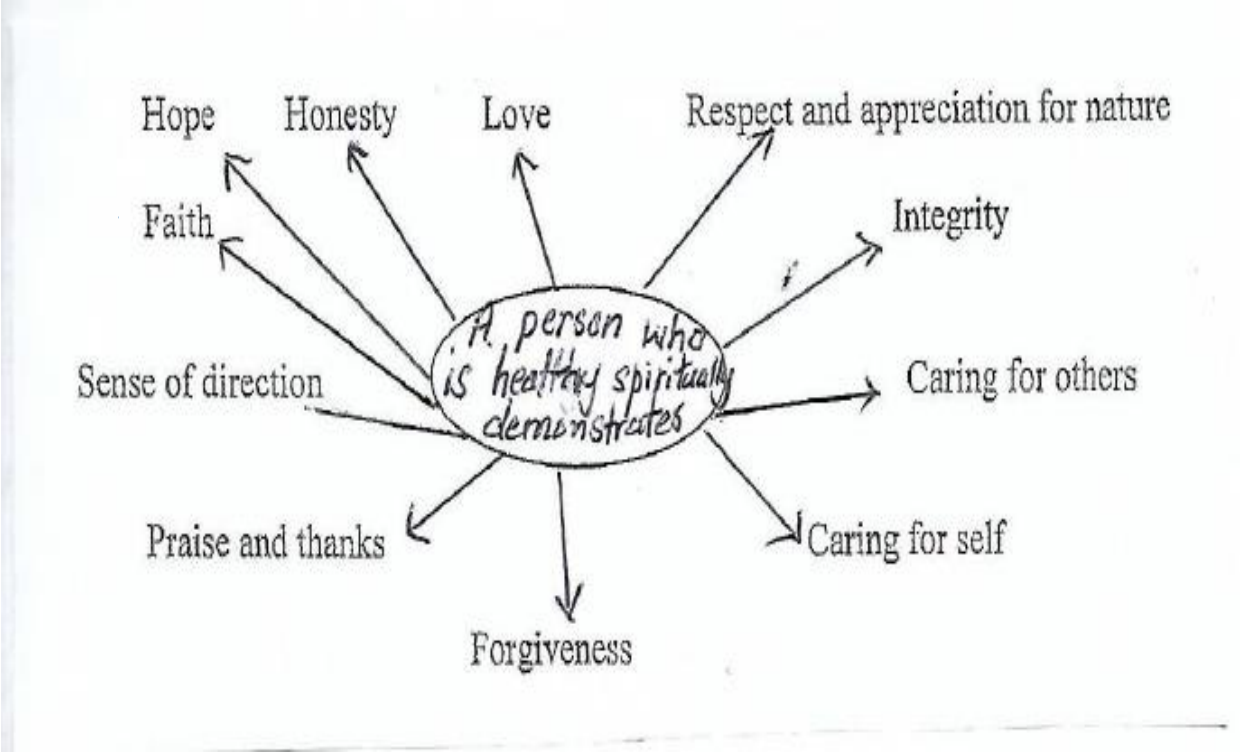
SUB TOPIC: a) Define the term 'Spiritual Health'

b) Characteristics of Spiritual Health

What is Spiritual Health:

Spiritual health of a person involves the development and demonstration of positive moral ethics and values.

Characteristics of spiritual health



ACTIVITY: -

Write three sentences on how you would demonstrate positive moral values to members of your family.

1. ……

   ……

2. ……

   ……

3. ……

   ……

   .

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 5 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Health & Safety

SUB TOPIC: Characteristics of Spiritual health

ACTIVITY: -

a. List two ways of demonstrating positive values towards your classmates: -

1. _____

2.

---

b. Which statement is true or false about positive behaviour? Write true or fasle in the bracket at the end of the statement**.**

a) Mary kissed and hugged her brother for his birthday. ( )

b) Father thank his son for washing his car. ( )

c) Keith ate his banana and throw the skin out the window. ( )

d) A girl helped the old woman to cross the road. ( )

e) Tom and Jerry stole the money from the bag. ( )

f) Mother forgive Tom and Jerry for stealing the money. ( )

g) Pamela cursed her teacher because she scolded her. ( )

h) The girl sang songs for the baby. ( )

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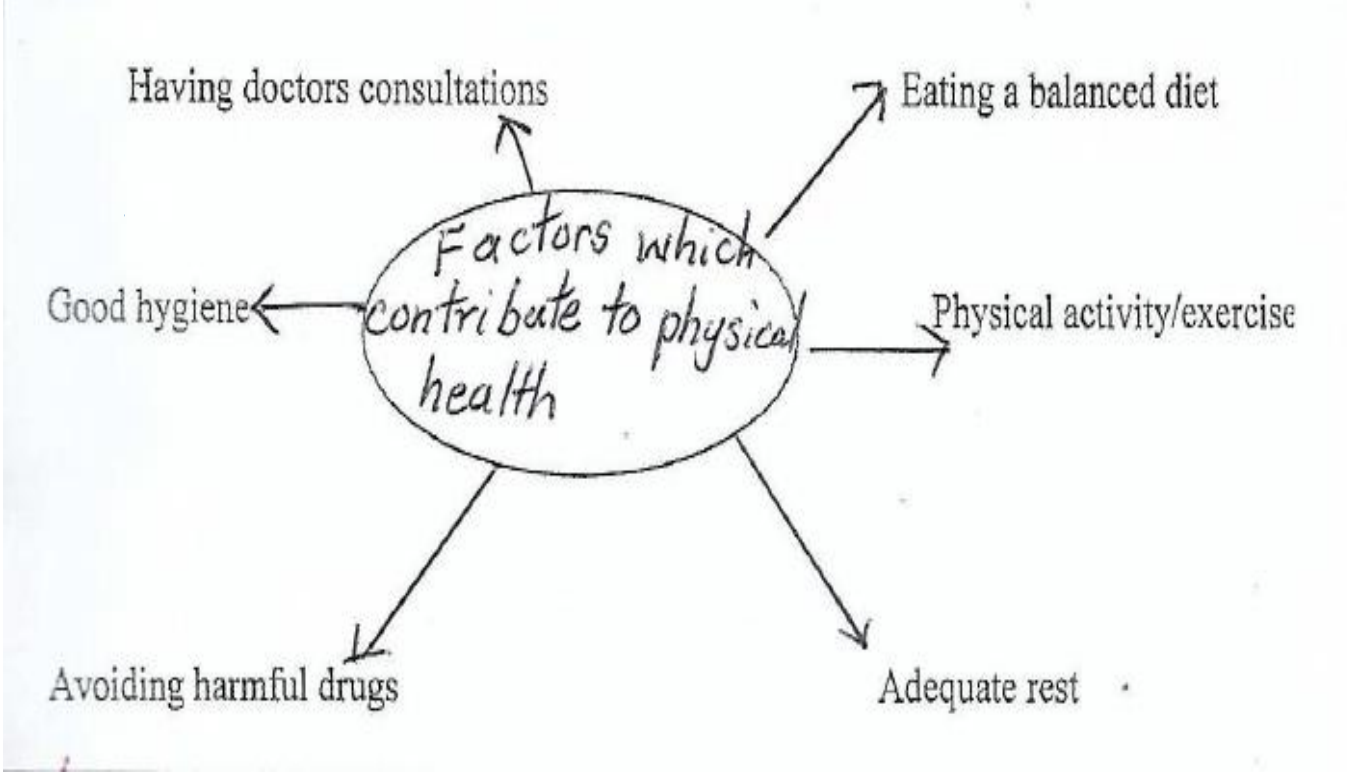
Week: 5 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Physical Health

SUB TOPIC: Factors which contribute to Physical Health

Physical health is to have our bodies functioning at the best of its abilities, so that we can live longer.



ACTIVITY: -

Answer these questions: -

1. What do you think can happen if we use harmful drugs?

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Why should we eat a balanced diet?

_____
_____
_____
_____

3. What happens to us if we do not have adequate rest?

_____
_____

_____
_____

4. Why is physical exercise good for our bodies?

_____
_____
_____

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 5 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Physical Health

SUB TOPIC: Identifying some factors which contribute to good health

ACTIVITY: -

Read the statements. Write true if you agree and false if you do not agree with them.

1. If Mr. Smith does not eat a balanced diet daily, he will eventually get sick. ( )

2. Susan eats, rests and exercise daily in order to stay healthy. ( )

3. Mother does not like to visit her doctor when she is ill. She will not feel better with this attitude. ( )

4. Brushing my teeth, bathing daily and wearing clean clothes will help me to have good hygiene. ( )

5. Smoking and drinking will make my body healthy. ( )

6. If we are sick, we must go to the doctor to diagnose our illness, before we use a tablet from the medicine chest. ( )

7. Always wash our hands before eating and after using the toilet. ( )

8. During Covid 19 period, we must always wear a mask. ( )

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 6 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: Water Pollution

What is Pollution

Pollution is the contamination of air, water and soil by substances that are harmful to living things. Pollution is caused in many ways for example, land, air, water and noise.

ACTIVITY: -

Collect and paste pictures of the different types of pollution.

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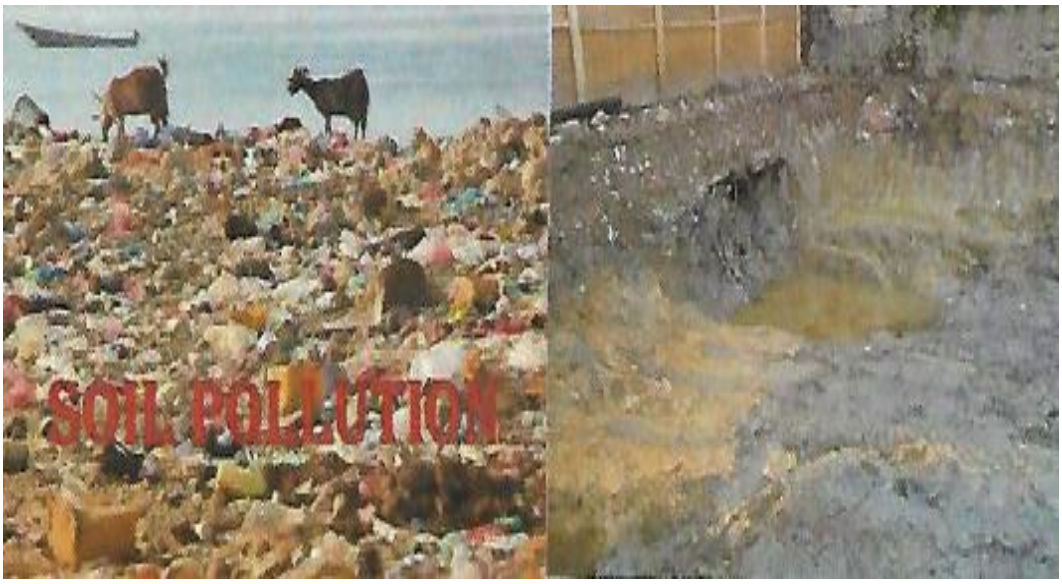
SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 6 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: Land Pollution



Land Pollution

Land Pollution

Waste can be liquid, solid or gas. Land-fills are used for refuse disposal. It is a way of getting rid of refuse. This is one way in which the land is polluted. Refuse from hospital, market places and household are sometimes taken into incinerators where they are burnt. This can prevent the spread of infection and harmful diseases.

How can we keep our community healthy?

- Store litter and household refuse in bins
- Keep drains and canals free from refuse
- Plant flowers to beautify surroundings
- Trim over-grown trees

ACTIVITY: -

Draw a garbage truck and workers collecting garbage in your community.

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 6 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: Water Pollution



Water Pollution

Water can be polluted by the following: -

- Industrial or factory waste flowing into our rivers, trenches, drains, canals and seas which is contaminated with chemical substances.

- Organic waste distributed by domestic sewage from rural and urban areas and by industrial waste of animals and plants.

Bacteria breakdown of these organic waste removes oxygen from the water and causes fishes and water plants to die.

- Fertilizers and pesticides and also oil spills get into rivers and harm fishes and aquatic plants.

- Careless dumping of garbage into the waterways not only pollute the water but blocks the flow, thus causing problems of drainage. This makes the environment unsightly and unhealthy.

Polluted water leads to an increase in water-borne diseases which can result in the death of people and children

ACTIVITY: -

1. List three ways how water can be polluted

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

2. What are some of the things you observe people would throw in the trenches that can pollute the water?
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Write one sentence how you can prevent or minimize pollution.
   _____
   _____
   _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 7 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: Air Pollution




Air Pollution

Air pollution is the contamination of the air with unwanted gasses, smoke, particles, burning of solid waste, industrial processes, forest fires, fuel combustion from jets and planes, motor vehicles, exhaust and waste from factories and incinerators. For example, Sugar cane factories- burning cane sends out black smoke. Bauxite plant- dust pollutes the vegetation. Burning garbage gives off smoke and sometimes unpleasant smells.

ACTIVITY: -

List three ways by which the air can be polluted

1. _____
   _____
   _____
2. _____
   _____
   _____

3. _____
_____
_____

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 7 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: The effects of Air Pollution

Effects: -

- It can cause respiratory illness such as asthma and bronchitis.
- It can affect plant life, building and material.
- Nitrogen oxides and Sulphur dissolve in rain water to form acid rain. This corrodes steel, eats into stone work, damage plants and also slows down forests' growth. The main gas given off when fuel burns is Carbon Dioxide. This traps the sun's heat and causes global warming.
- Dust from factories can cause lung diseases
- Smoke which contains particles of soot blackens buildings.

3ACTIVITY: -

1. Name two illnesses caused by the effect of air pollution
    1. _____
    2. _____
2. What is the name of the gas given out when fuel burns?

    _____

3. List three (3) things acid rain can corrode.

   1. _____

   2. _____

   3. _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 7 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Pollution in the Environment

SUB TOPIC: The effects of Noise Pollution

Noise can be defined as any undesirable sound.

Causes: - Noise is caused by aircraft, industrial operations in factories, use of generators during blackout, high volume of music from stereo sets and other equipment.

Effects of noise: -

- Noise disturbs and annoys.
- It can damage cells in the inner ear, resulting in deafness.
- A sound of ninety decibels may destroy thousands of microscopic cells permanently.
- Noise causes tensions, headaches, and people become irritable.
- Noise can cause stress.

ACTIVITY: -

1. Name three ways noise can affect a person.
   1. _____
   2. _____
   3. _____

2. Draw three items that can cause noise pollution.

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SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

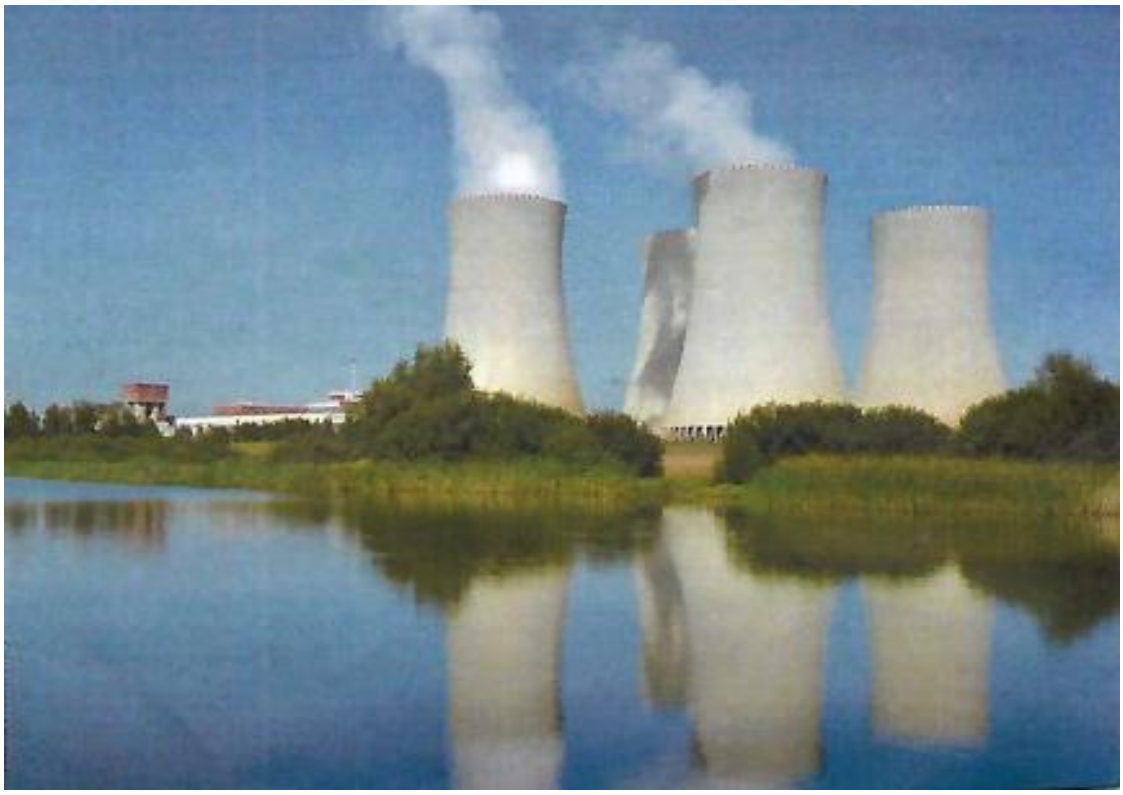
Week: 8 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Radio Active Pollution

SUB TOPIC: What is Radio Active Pollution

:



Radio Active Pollution

Radioactive pollution is defined as the physical pollution of living organism and their environment as a result of the release of radioactive substances into the environment. During the testing of nuclear weapons, the handling and disposing of radioactive wastes and accidents at nuclear power plants can result in pollution. Radioactive pollution of water, water sources and air spaces is as a result of the fallout from the cloud of a nuclear explosion.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete the sentence: -

1. Radioactive pollution is defined as the physical pollution of living _____ and their _____

2. Radioactive substances are released into the environment during the testing of _____ weapons.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 8 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs & their effects

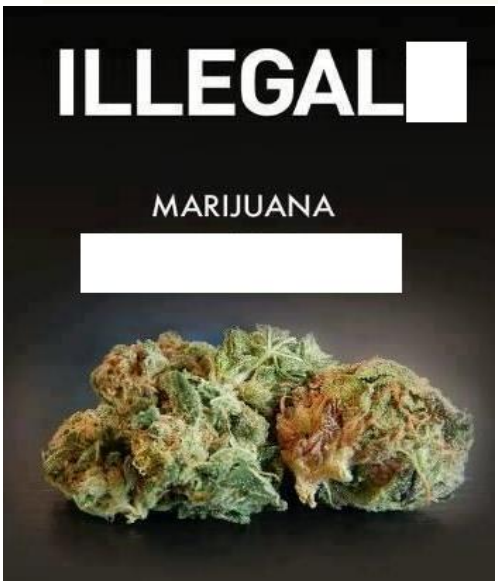
SUB TOPIC: Legal Drugs

Definition: - A drug is a substance (other than food) when taken into the body produces a change in it.

Drugs are divided into two categories: -

1. **Legal**
2. **Illegal**





Legal drugs are useful drugs and one can purchase them freely. For example, Panadol, cough syrup, limocol, vitamin tablets, buckleys, worm syrup, aspirins etc.

Some legal drugs such as tobacco, alcohol and caffeine are harmful.

Drugs come in different forms for example, liquid, pills, injection, cream or gasses.

ACTIVITY: -

Complete with correct answers: -

1. Two legal drugs are ……..…….. and …….
2. A drug is a substance other than ……. when taken into the body produces a change.
3. …….._ is a legal drug that is harmful.
4. Two illegal drugs are …….. and ……..

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 8 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs & their effects

SUB TOPIC: Illegal drugs

Illegal drugs are harmful drugs that cannot legally be manufactured, bought or sold in the country.

Illegal drugs are harmful drugs which affect the body and mind. Permission or licenses are not given to purchase or sell these illegal drugs. Some illegal drugs are marijuana, cocaine, crack and heroin.







Heroin cocaine Marijuana

Some people use drugs which are harmful to their bodies. These drugs as mentioned above comes in the form of leaf, pill, powder or an injection.

Ways in which drugs affect our bodies: -

- The heart beats faster
- User becomes confused
- May use his/her memory for a short while
- May lose his/her appetite
- User feels stronger and bigger
- The eyes become dull

ACTIVITY: -

a. Name three ways drugs affect the body: -

1. …….

2. ……..

3. ……..

b. Name two drugs that can cause harm to our body

1. ……

2. ……

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

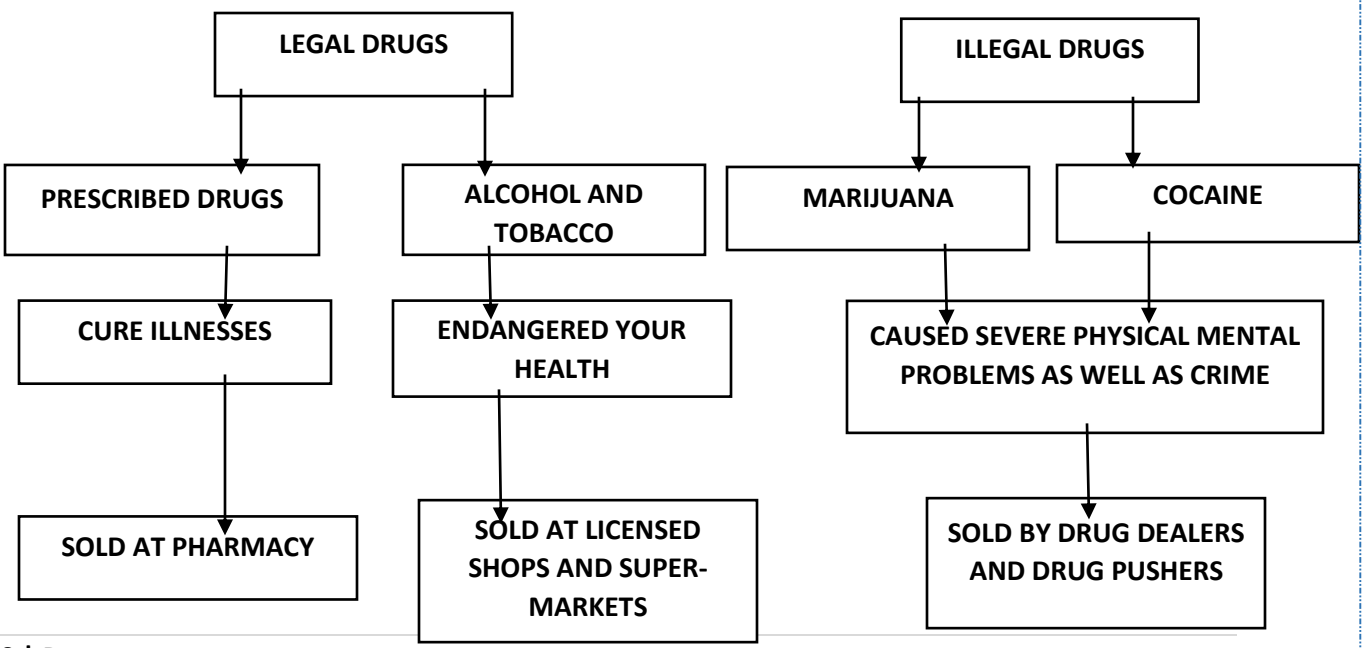
SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 9 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs & their effects

SUB TOPIC: Differentiate between legal and illegal drugs



ACTIVITY: 1

Complete the sentences with the correct answers.

1. Alcohol and Tobacco are sold at _____ and _____
2. Prescribed drugs cures _____
3. Illegal drugs are sold by _____ and _____
4. The _____ and _____ can cause physical and mental problems.

ACTIVITY: 2

1. Name two illegal drugs.
   4. _____
   5. _____
2. Drugs comes in different form. List two ways
   1. _____
   2. _____

3. Name three ways illegal drugs affect the body

    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 9 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs & their effects

SUB TOPIC: Differentiate between legal and illegal drugs

Some legal drugs can be harmful e.g. Tobacco, alcohol, caffeine, tea and coffee. Tea and coffee are beverages which are used as food. They contain a substance called caffeine which affects your digestion, appetite and even disturb your sleep.

Alcohol

Two examples of alcoholic beverages are beer and rum. Alcohol affects the normal functioning of the body which can result in domestic violence, accidents and being abusive to others. Alcohol can also damage the liver and cause other health problems.

Tobacco

Tobacco smoking is a bad habit and is dangerous to your health. The substance in the tobacco is called nicotine which damage the lungs and can cause cancer.

ACTIVITY: -

1. Name the harmful drugs that contain caffeine.
    1. _____
    2. _____
    3. _____

2. Beer and rum contain: - _____

3. Alcohol can damage your: - _____

4. _____ found in tobacco can damage the lungs and can cause cancer.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 9 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

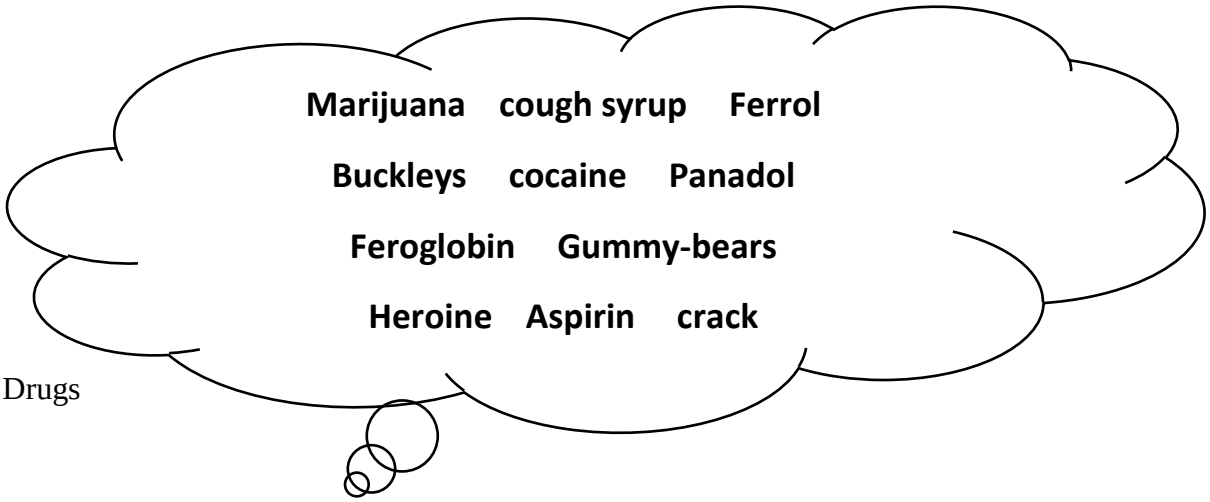
TOPIC: Drugs & their effects

SUB TOPIC: Differentiate between legal and illegal drugs

ACTIVITY: -

Select the names of given drugs and place them under the two headings.

1.



Legal Drugs

2. Paste two pictures each on legal and illegal drugs.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 10 **Lesson**: 1

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs

SUB TOPIC: Prescription Drugs

Definition: - Prescription drugs can only be prescribed by a doctor or a chemist. We use drugs to treat diseases, promote health and relieve pain. If these drugs are not used properly some can cause severe health problems and even death.

The **Pharmacist** is the person who reads the prescription on the type and amount the patient should be given and how it should be taken. These can be in the form of liquid, tablet, cream, gas or powder.



Prescription Drugs

ACTIVITY: -

1. Cut and paste and label pictures of the three types / forms of prescription drugs.

2. Name two medicines that are used for cold and fever.

    1. _____

    2. _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 10 **Lesson**: 2

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs

SUB TOPIC: Prescription Drugs

ACTIVITY: -

Write the names of the different pictures under the different headings listed below: -













Tablet	Liquid	Gas

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 10 **Lesson**: 3

SUBJECT: Social Studies

TOPIC: Drugs

SUB TOPIC: Over the counter drugs"

Over-the counter drugs / medicines are also known as OTC or non-prescription drugs. They are easily accessible and can be bought without a prescription. They are safe and effective when you follow the directions on the label and as directed by your health care professional.



"Over the counter drugs on display"

ACTIVITY: -

1. Write the meaning of OTC

   _____
   _____

2. Name two pharmacies where one can purchase OTC drugs.

   1. _____
   2. _____

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME – 2021

Week: 11

SUBJECT: Social Studies

EVALUATION

Choose the correct answers.

1. Guyana is an Amerindian word which means: -
   (a) Land of many rivers
   (b) Land of many waters

(c) Land of beauty
(d) Land of regions

2. The only English speaking country in South America is: -
   (a) Suriname
   (b) Brazil
   (c) Venezuela
   (d) Guyana

3. Guyana has an area of: -
   (a) 214 000 km
   (b) 212 000 km
   (c) 241 000 km
   (d) 200 000 km

4. The three main rivers in Guyana are: -
   (a) Demerara, Essequibo and Mazaruni
   (b) Corentyne, Abary and Berbice
   (c) Essequibo. Demerara and Berbice
   (d) Berbice, Essequibo and Potaro

5. Spiritual health of a person involves the development and demonstration of: -
   (a) Positive moral ethics and values
   (b) Bad behavior
   (c) Respect and appreciation only
   (d) Dishonesty and unkindness

6. Guyana's smallest county and most important one is: -
   (a) Essequibo
   (b) Georgetown
   (c) Berbice
   (d) Demerara

7. The leader of a region is the: -
   (a) Mayor

(b) Chairman
(c) Councilors
(d) President

8. Which one is the factor that contributes to good physical health?
   (a) Harmful drugs
   (b) No rest
   (c) Good hygiene
   (d) Alcohol

9. Which best describe a drug?
   (a) An energy and food supplement
   (b) A substance other than food that when taken into the body produces a change in it
   (c) A tablet only
   (d) All legal drugs

10. Which kind of drugs can only be prescribed by a doctor, medex and chemist?
   (a) Prescription drugs
   (b) Over the counter drugs
   (c) All drugs
   (d) All legal drugs

11. The contamination of air, water and soil by substances that are harmful to living organism is known as: -

   (a) Drug abuse
   (b) Forest fire
   (c) Good hygiene
   (d) Pollution

Which statement is true or false: -

12. Refuse from hospitals, market places and households are taken to the incinerator or a legal dump site. ( )

13. Oil spills and factory waste do contaminate the rivers and oceans. ( )
14. Caffeine is found in fruits drinks. ( )

15. Guyana's three main counties are Essequibo, Berbice and Demerara. ( )

16. Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow's statue is found in Berbice. ( )

17. Nicotine can cause cancer. ( )

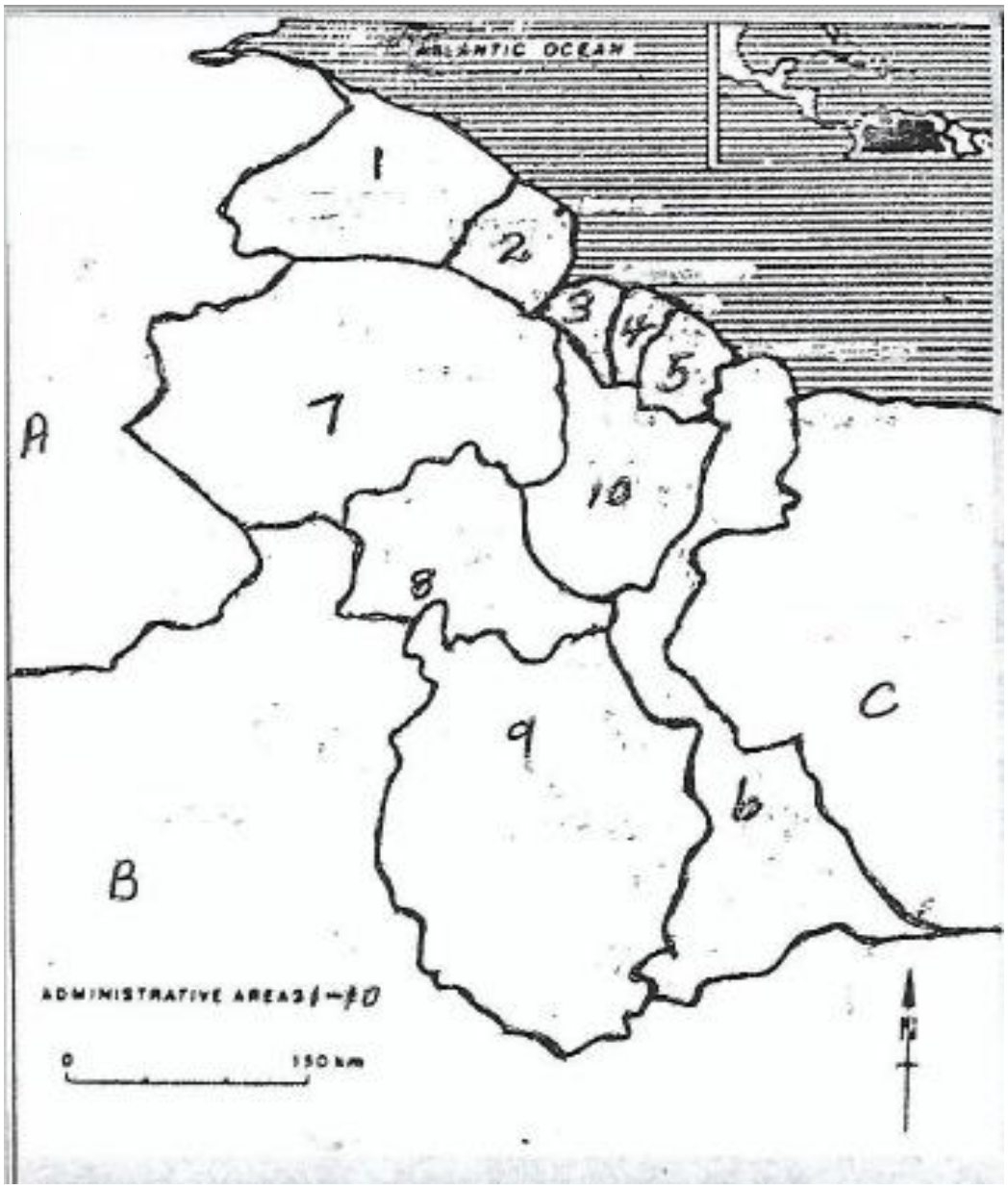
18. Injections are given in the form of a powder. ( )

19. Panadol and aspirin must be purchased by prescription. ( )

20. Guyana's area is 214 000 sq km. ( )

21. All medicines must be kept out of the reach of children. ( )

Map of Guyana



On the Map of Guyana write the names for: -

22. Guyana's border neighbour at A

23. Guyana's border neighbour at B

24. Guyana's border neighbour at C

25. Colour Barima / Waini Region in blue.

26. Colour East Berbice Corentyne region in green.

For questions **27 to 30** write the names of the Natural Regions on the map in the correct spaces below: -

27. Interior Savannahs
28. Low Coastal Plain
29. Hilly Sand and Clay Region
30. Highland Region

Map of Guyana showing the natural regions

