

P.6 SCIENCE WORK FOR WEEK 9 CONTENT

DAY 1

HIV/AIDS AND BLOOD

Human Immunodeficiency Virus. (**HIV**)

- It is the virus that causes AIDS.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

How HIV is spread.

- Through unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person.
- Through sharing body piercing instruments with an infected person.
- From infected mother to baby at birth.

Effects of AIDS on an individual.

- Leads to death.
- Causes stigma.
- Exposes the patient to opportunistic diseases.

Effects of AIDS on the family.

Children become orphans, Leads to poverty, leads to school dropouts.

Effects of AIDS on the community.

- Slows population growth.
- Work force is reduced.

HIV weakens the person's immunity which makes opportunistic diseases like diarrhoea, influenza and tuberculosis to attack him.

PIASCY

It stands for **P**residential **I**nitiative on **A**IDS **S**trategy for **C**ommunication to **Y**outh.

Examples of PIASCY messages.

- Abstain from sex.
- Do not accept gifts and lifts from strangers.
- Avoid bad touches.
- Virginity is healthy

Importance of PIASCY.

- Prevents the spread of AIDS.
- The enable children to stay in school.

ACTIVITY.

1. Write the following abbreviations in full.

HIV:

AIDS:

2. Write **two** ways **HIV/AIDS** is spread.

I).....

II).....

3. Give **one** way a P.6 pupil can avoid catching **AIDS**.

.....

4. State any **two** ways **AIDS** affects a family.

i).....

ii).....

5. What are opportunistic diseases?

.....

.....

6. Write PIASCY in full.

.....

.....

7. How can a P.6 pupil help to promote PIASCY at school?

.....

8. How is the message “**ABSTAIN FROM SEX**” helpful in a school compound?

.....

9. Write any **two** PIASCY messages.

i).....

ii).....

Day 2

ALCOHOL, SMOKING AND DRUGS IN THE SOCIETY

ALCOHOL IN SOCIETY

What is alcohol?

- Alcohol is a chemical substance which when taken in excess changes the way one's mind works.

Types of alcohol

The two types of alcohol are:-

- Methanol alcohol/ Methyl
- Ethanol alcohol/ Ethyl

Methanol alcohol

- It kills when taken and also can lead to blindness.

Production of Alcohol.

Common alcoholic drinks are made from juices of bananas, pineapples, sugarcane, maize, millet, sorghum, rice, barley, cassava, potatoes etc.

Method of producing alcohol

- Fermentation.

Fermentation

- Fermentation is the process by which sugar in juice is turned into alcohol.
- Fermentation takes place by help of yeast and bacteria.
- Fermentation also helps in the production of yoghurt and biogas.

Examples of alcohol produced locally by fermentation

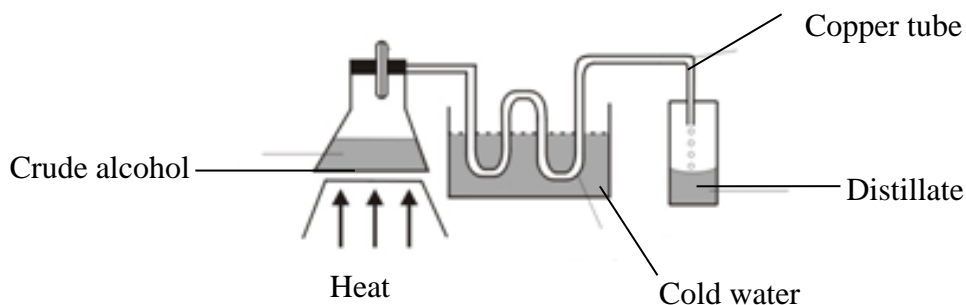
- Mwengebigere - from bananas
- Malwa (ajon) - from millet / sorghum

Distillation

- This is the process of boiling crude beer to vapour to obtain a distillate.
- This method is used to purify alcohol.
- **Condensation** and **evaporation** are the processes involved in distillation.

Examples of alcohol produced by distillation: Waragi, vodka, Whisky.

Illustration showing distillation method



Activity

1. Give the importance of water in the process of distillation?

.....

2. Why is the part of the delivery tube in the cold water coiled?

.....

.....

3. What is the role of heat in the above process?

.....

4. Name the **two** physical processes involved in distillation of alcohol.

i).....ii).....

5. What is fermentation?

.....

.....

6. Name the fungus that helps in the process of fermentation.

.....

7. Besides brewing, name one other activity where fermentation is used.

.....

8. Briefly give the meaning of the following;

i. Crude alcohol.....

.....

ii. Distillate;

.....

Day 3

Uses of alcohol

- For drinking.
- Used in making cosmetics and perfumes.
- Used to clean body parts to be injected.
- It is mixed with petrol to make gashol fuel.
- Used to sterilize medical instruments in hospitals.
- Used in the making of soap
- Sell it and get money.

Effects of alcohol to an individual

- Lowers concentration at work.
- Loss of job due to poor performance.
- Loss of appetite for food.
- Loss of memory.
- It damages the liver, brain and pancreas.
- Leads to self-neglect
- Weakens body immunity.

Organs damaged when you drink alcohol

Liver, Brain, Stomach

Effects of alcohol to a family.

- It leads to family neglect.
- It causes spouse and child abuse.
- Children may copy the habit of drinking.
- It causes domestic violence.
- It leads to poverty

Effects of alcohol on the community

- Increased road traffic accidents.
- It leads to poverty.
- Leads to high crime rate.
- There is easy spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

Alcoholism

Who is an alcoholic?

- A person who depends on alcohol for normal functioning of the body.
- Addiction is a condition in which a person has a very strong desire to take alcohol.

What is alcoholism?

- A condition where an individual depends on alcohol for normal functioning of the body.

Activity.

1. Apart from drinking, give other **two** uses of alcohol.

i).....

ii).....

2. How does drinking alcohol lead to accidents?

.....

3. Why is it bad for children to work in bars?

.....

4. How does drinking alcohol affect work?

.....

5. Give **one** medical function of alcohol.

.....

6. What is alcoholism?

.....

.....

7. Name **two** organs destroyed by alcohol.

i).....ii).....

Day 4

Reasons why people drink alcohol

To fit in peer groups.

To quench thirst.

To express happiness.

To forget their problems.

How to avoid alcoholism

- Join good social groups such as football clubs.
- Say no to people who persuade you to drink alcohol.
- Get more information about dangers of drinking alcohol.

Life skills that can protect people from alcoholism

- Assertiveness
- Good decision making
- Peer resistance

Uganda laws on alcohol.

- Persons under 18 years of age are not allowed to drink alcohol.
- Do not drive while drunk.
- Home distillation of alcohol is not allowed.
- Bars should not operate during working hours.
- Customers are not allowed to drink from unlicensed places like shops.

Activity

1. Write **two** ways a p.6 pupil can do to avoid alcoholism.

i).....

ii).....

2. Why is dangerous for school pupils to drink alcohol?

.....

3. Why is it dangerous to drive when drunk?

.....

4. Give **one** dangers of keeping alcohol in a house we live in.

.....

5. Sate the Uganda law that prevents children from drinking alcohol.

.....

6. Name any **one** good social club at school.

.....

7. Name one life style that can protect children from taking alcohol.

.....

Day 5

Smoking:

- This refers to the inhaling of tobacco smoke.

Types of smoking

Active smoking.

- It is where people inhale the smoke from the burning cigarette.

Passive smoking

- This refers to the inhaling of air containing tobacco smoke from an active smoker.

Ways of using tobacco:

- Chewing the leaves of tobacco.
- By sniffing tobacco powder in the nose.
- By actively smoking.

Reasons why some people smoke?

- To fit in peer groups.
- To pastime
- To feel warm.
- To relax and feel at ease

Harmful substances in tobacco.

- **Carbon monoxide** is a poisonous gas.
- **Nicotine** is the addictive chemical.
- **Tar** –Cancer causing chemical.

Activity

1. What is smoking?

.....

.....

2. Give **two** ways people use tobacco.

- i).....
- ii).....

3. Write **two** reasons why people smoke.

- i).....
- ii).....

4. How is passive smoking different from active smoking?

.....

.....

5. Name two dangerous chemicals found in tobacco.

I..... III.....