

PRIMARY TWO MATHEMATICS TERM II

CAPACITY

The amount of liquid a container can hold. Examples of liquids;

- Water, soda, milk, petrol, tea, paraffin etc

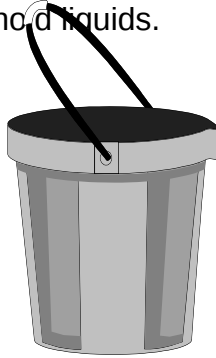
Some of the common containers we use to measure include;

- kettle, jerrycans, bottle, bucket, basin etc.

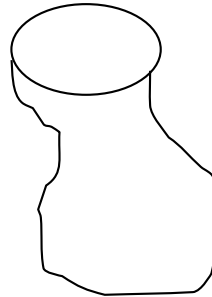
Comparing containers we used to hold liquids.



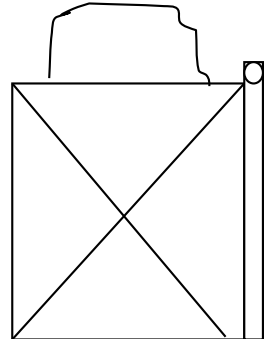
Mug



bucket



pot



Jerrycan

- A mug holds less water than a bucket.
- A pot holds more water than a bucket.
- A mug holds less water than a pot.
- A jerrycan holds more water than a pot.

The standard unit of capacity is litres. Short form of litres is l.

We also use $\frac{1}{2}$ l (a half litre) to measure capacity.

PRACTICAL WORK

- Children will use $\frac{1}{2}$ litre container to fill bigger container.

(a) How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litres fill a 2 litres container?

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = 4 \text{ half litres}$$

(b) Find how many $\frac{1}{2}$ litres fill a 5 litres container?

Addition of litres.

$$2 \text{ L} + 1 \text{ L} = 3 \text{ L}$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

c) 2litres + 5 litres = 7 litres

d) 2 litres
+ 7 litres
9 litres

e) 2 5 litres
+ 1 4 litres
3 9 litre

Subtraction of litres

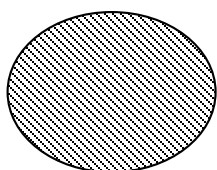
i) 5 litres – 3 litres = 2 litres

ii) 8 litres
– 4 litres
4 metres

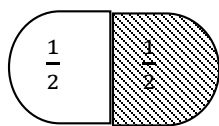
iii) 5 8 litres
– 3 5 litres
2 3 litre

Fractions

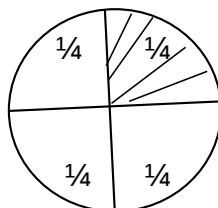
A fraction is a part of a whole.



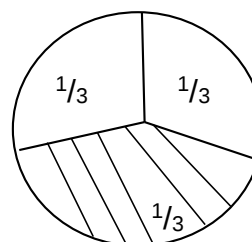
A whole



a half



a quarter

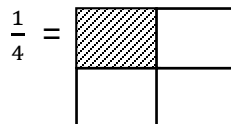
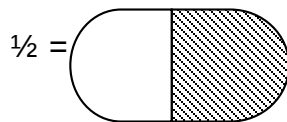


a third

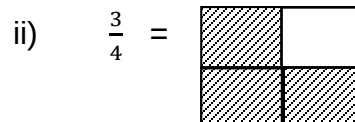
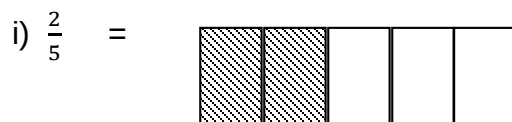
Practical work

- Cutting and folding fractions.

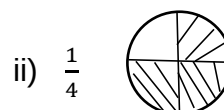
Drawing fractions e.g.



shaded fractions e.g.



Comparing fractions



Examples;

Use >, < or =

> greater than

< less than

= equal to

$\frac{1}{4}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$

Addition of fractions.

i) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$

ii) $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$

iii) $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

iii) Tom ate $\frac{1}{5}$ of an apple and Milly ate $\frac{2}{5}$ of it. What fraction of an apple did they eat?

$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1+2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Subtraction.

i) $\frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

ii) $\frac{5}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{10}$

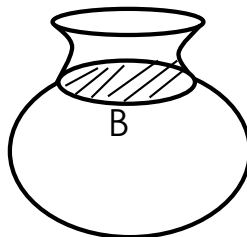
iii) Subtract $\frac{2}{6}$ from $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$

Topical questions.

1. The amount of liquid a container can hold is known as _____

2. Comparing capacity.

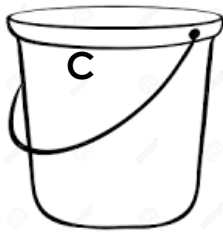
Use "less than" or "More than"



a) Pot A holds _____ water than pot B.

b) Pot B holds _____ water than pot A

3.



- a) Bucket _____ holds more liquid than bucket _____
- b) Bucket _____ holds less than bucket _____

4. How many $\frac{1}{2}$ litres can fill 3 litre container?

5. Work out:

a) 5 litres + 3 litres = _____

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 9 \text{ litres} \\ + 5 \quad 0 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 1 \text{ litres} \\ + 2 \quad 0 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- d) A drum holds 10 litres and a bucket holds 4 litres. How many litres do the two containers hold?

6. Subtract:

a) 8 litres – 2 litres = _____

b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \quad 5 \text{ litres} \\ - 1 \quad 5 \text{ litres} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

- c) Subtract 15 litres from 25 litres.

Fractions.

1. What is a fraction?

2. Draw and shade the given fraction.

a) $\frac{2}{4} =$ _____

b) $\frac{4}{6} =$ _____

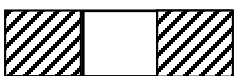
3. Name the shaded fraction.

a)  = _____

b)  = _____

 = _____

4. Write the fraction of the un shaded part.

a)  = _____

b)  = _____

5. Compare the fractions using "less than", "greater than" or "equal to"

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ is _____ $\frac{1}{4}$

b) $\frac{1}{8}$ is _____ $\frac{1}{2}$

c) $\frac{1}{3}$ _____ $\frac{1}{3}$

6. Write the symbol to show the following.

a) greater than _____

b) equal to _____

c) less than _____

7. Work out:

a) $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} =$ _____

b) $\frac{7}{10} - \frac{5}{10} =$ _____

c) $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$ _____

d) Subtract $\frac{3}{8}$ from $\frac{6}{8} =$ _____

ENGLISH

THEME: OUR ENVIRONMENT.

1. Write these words correctly.

ebraz - _____

seehp - _____

ypupp - _____

idersp - _____

2. From a small word from these words.

kitten - _____

weaver bird - _____

monkey - _____

goat - _____

3. Fill in the missing letters.

y__ll__w d__ckl__ng

p__rr__t el__ph__nt

4. Arrange these words in alphabetical order.

a) yellow, green, blue, red, pink

b) flower, green, blue, red,maize

c) eye, head, thorax, wing

5. Use a/ an to fill in the gaps.

I can see _____ owl.

_____ leaf is green in colour.

Moses ate _____ banana yesterday.

Our dog has _____ puppy.

_____ eagle is flying over the tree.

THEME: THINGS WE MAKE.

6. Give the plural form of the underlined words.

a) Daniela has many dress. _____

b) Mitchel bought seven box. _____

c) Our class monitor collected eight broom. _____

d) She has two watch. _____

e) Daddy bought twelve glass. _____

7. Use these words to make correct sentences.

rope : _____

ball: _____

hat: _____

8. Where is the ball?

THEME: TRANSPORT IN OUR COMMUNITY.

9. Re-write the words in capital letters.

accident - _____
danger - _____
nails - _____
lollipp - _____

10. Complete these sentences using the words given in brackets.

- a) She is _____ her finger nails. (cut)
b) Musa _____ to town yesterday. (go)
c) The nurse _____ for sick people every day. (care)
d) Kato is _____ a first aid box. (hold)

Re- arrange the sentences to make a good story.

1. She stopped at the stage to cross.
2. Viola was going to school.
3. The lollipop man helped her to cross.
4. She thanked him and entered the school.

A good story

LITERACY	
LESSON 18NOTES	ACTIVITY
Our Prefects Prefects are pupils with special duties at school. Examples of Prefects at school i) Head Prefect ii) Head Boy iii) Head Girl iv) Sanitary Prefect v) Sports and Games Prefect vi) Disciplinary Prefects vii) Food Prefects	1. are pupils with special duties at school. 2. Identify any four examples of prefects. i. ii. iii. i.
LESSON 19NOTES	ACTIVITY
Roles/Duties of Prefects at school i) Prefects help to keep discipline at school. ii) Prefects help to keep order. iii) Prefects help to clean the compound iv) Prefects help to organize pupils at school v) Prefects work together with teachers	1. Write down any three roles of prefects at school. i. ii. iii.

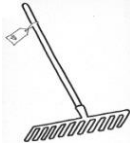
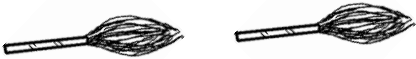
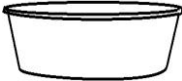
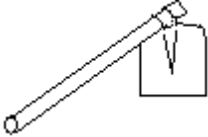
LESSON 20NOTES	ACTIVITY
Roles of pupils at school i) Cleaning tables and chairs ii) Fetching water iii) Collecting books iv) Sweeping the classroom v) Picking rubbish vi) Cleaning the blackboard vii) Class monitor keeps discipline and order in class viii) Children take care of their charts in class.	1. Give any two roles of pupils at school i. ii. 2. What is the work of a class monitor 3. Draw children cleaning the compound
LESSON 21 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Class Rules Class rules are instructions to be followed by pupils in class Examples of class rules are; i) No eating in class ii) Welcome visitors iii) Always write well iv) No running around in class v) Keep the school property safe vi) Pay attention in class vii) Always ask for permission to get out of class viii) No making noise in class ix) No fighting in class x) Always finish your work.	1. Write down any four examples of class rules i. ii. iii. iv.

LESSON 22 NOTES	ACTIVITY
School Rules School rules are instructions supposed to be followed by everyone at school Examples are; i) No fighting at school ii) No coming late at school iii) No escaping from school iv) No abusing one another v) Love one another vi) Keep your school property safe vii) Always respect one another viii) No climbing trees ix) No stealing school property or other pupils property	1. What are school rules? 2. Name any four school rules i. ii. iii. iv.
LESSON 23 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Importance of School and Class Rules i) They help pupils to be disciplined ii) They unite pupils at school iii) They protect pupils from accidents iv) They make the school a safe place v) They promote order in the school	1. State three reasons why school rules are important i. ii. iii.

LESSON 24 NOTES	ACTIVITY																																																												
1. Our class timetable A time table is a programme showing the time at which activities will take place. <table><tr><th></th><th>8:30 - 9:00</th><th>9:00 - 9:30</th><th>9:30 - 10:00</th><th>10:00 - 10:30</th><th>10:30 - 11:00</th><th>11:00 - 11:30</th><th>11:30 - 12:00</th><th>12:00 - 12:30</th><th>12:30 - 1:00</th></tr><tr><td>MON</td><td>NEWS</td><td>LIT 1</td><td>LIT II</td><td>PE</td><td>B</td><td>MATHS</td><td>OL</td><td>ENG</td><td>MUSIC</td></tr><tr><td>TUE</td><td>MATHS</td><td>ENG</td><td>RE</td><td>PE</td><td>R</td><td>OL</td><td>LIT I</td><td>LITII</td><td>RE</td></tr><tr><td>WED</td><td>PE</td><td>NEWS</td><td>LIT I</td><td>LIT II</td><td>E</td><td>ENG</td><td>MATHS</td><td>RE</td><td>MUSIC</td></tr><tr><td>THU</td><td>NEWS</td><td>MATHS</td><td>ENG</td><td>PE</td><td>A</td><td colspan="2">FREE ACTIVITY</td><td>LIT I</td><td>LIT II</td></tr><tr><td>FRI</td><td>ENG</td><td>MATHS</td><td>PE</td><td>MUSIC</td><td>K</td><td>LIT I</td><td>LIT II</td><td colspan="2">ART & CRAFTS</td></tr></table>		8:30 - 9:00	9:00 - 9:30	9:30 - 10:00	10:00 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 11:30	11:30 - 12:00	12:00 - 12:30	12:30 - 1:00	MON	NEWS	LIT 1	LIT II	PE	B	MATHS	OL	ENG	MUSIC	TUE	MATHS	ENG	RE	PE	R	OL	LIT I	LITII	RE	WED	PE	NEWS	LIT I	LIT II	E	ENG	MATHS	RE	MUSIC	THU	NEWS	MATHS	ENG	PE	A	FREE ACTIVITY		LIT I	LIT II	FRI	ENG	MATHS	PE	MUSIC	K	LIT I	LIT II	ART & CRAFTS		1. Which subject has many lessons? 2. At what time do children go for break?
	8:30 - 9:00	9:00 - 9:30	9:30 - 10:00	10:00 - 10:30	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 11:30	11:30 - 12:00	12:00 - 12:30	12:30 - 1:00																																																				
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2. Uses of a time table i) It shows us the right time to do work ii) Shows us who is supposed to do something iii) Helps us to avoid wastage of time iv) It promotes order in school 3. Features of a timetable i) Time ii) Days of the Week iii) Name of the class iv) Subjects v) Names of teachers	3. How many days are shown on the time table? 																																																												

LESSON 25 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Needs of our school School needs are the things a school needs to run well. <i>Examples of School needs are;</i> i) Furniture ii) Buildings iii) Food iv) Water v) Power (Electricity) vi) Labour vii) Pupils viii) Security ix) Stationery x) Money xi) Transport xii) Communication	1. What are school needs? 2. Name any four needs of a school. i. ii. iii. iv.
LESSON 26 NOTES	ACTIVITY
How does a school meet its needs i) Parents buy school needs like books, pencils and pens for their children. ii) Government schools get money and stationery from the government iii) Some schools get their needs from sponsors/donors	1. Write any three ways in which schools meet their needs i. ii. iii.

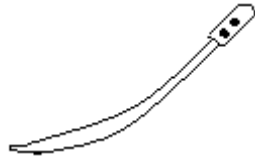
iv) Some schools run projects like farms where they get money and food v) Schools get gifts like books and furniture from friends vi) Parents pay school fees vii) Schools organize entertainment shows to collect money	
LESSON 27 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Problems faced meeting school needs i) Lack of enough money. ii) Thieves steal school property. iii) Some parents fail or take long to pay school fees. iv) Fire outbreaks spoil things at school v) School farms get spoilt by storms and too much sunshine vi) Lack of enough classes, teachers and furniture. vii) Too many children in classes viii) Some people spoil school property	1. Name three problems that schools face in meeting their school needs. i. ii. iii. 2. Give any two school needs you know. i. ii.

LESSON 28 NOTES	ACTIVITY
How can school problems be solved? i) Parents should pay school fees in time ii) School Property should be kept well iii) Broken chairs/desks should be repaired iv) Crops should be watered during the dry season v) Pupils should be taught how to make things like brooms and bricks vi) School property should be kept well	1. How can school problems be solved? i. ii. iii.
LESSON 29 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Things used to keep our school clean i) Rake  ii) Brooms  iii) Basin  iv) Hoe 	1. Name and draw any two things used to keep our home clean

v) Water



vi) Slasher



LESSON 30 NOTES

How we can keep our school clean

- i) By throwing rubbish in the rubbish pits and dustbins
- ii) By burning rubbish
- iii) By Weeding and slashing the compound
- iv) By washing hands after visiting the toilet
- v) By mopping our classrooms
- vi) Avoiding playing in dirty places to avoid diseases
- vii) By cutting our fingernails short.

ACTIVITY

1. How can we keep our school clean

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

2. Draw pupils sweeping the school compound

Why is it good to wash hands

- i.
- ii.

LESSON 31 NOTES	ACTIVITY								
Activities done at school i) Reading ii) Writing iii) Washing iv) Playing v) Digging vi) Slashing vii) Dancing viii) Praying ix) Sweeping x) Fetching water xi) Picking Rubbish xii) Burning Rubbish	1. State any four activities done at school. i. ii. iii. iv. 2. Draw pupils carrying out the following activities; <table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>reading</td><td>sweeping</td><td>playing</td><td>dancing</td></tr></table>					reading	sweeping	playing	dancing
reading	sweeping	playing	dancing						

REVISION EXERCISE

Revision Work

1. Name two materials used to build a strong house.

i.

ii.

2. From which source do we get stones?

.....

3. What is the use of a library to your school?

.....

4. Give two ways in which parents can help the school meet its needs.

a)

b)

5. Who heads a school?

.....

6. Who is your class teacher?

.....

7. Draw and name two needs of your school.

8. Why should people wash their hands before eating?

.....

1. Our school neighbourhood • A neighbor is a person who stays near you. • Neighbourhood is the area around us. • An environment is the surrounding of man. 2. Things found in our neighbourhood environment are: i) Roads ii) Plants iii) Schools iv) Shops v) Markets vi) Police Post/Station vii) Hospitals viii) Churches ix) Mosque x) Buildings (Homes) xi) Hills xii) Valleys xiii) Animals xiv) Mountains xv) Insects xvi) Birds xvii) People.	1. Who is a neighbour..... 2. A is the area around us. 3. Mention any four things found in our school environment. i. ii. iii. iv.
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LESSON 34 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Groups of People found in our Neighbourhood i) Religious Leaders ii) Policemen iii) Doctors iv) Teachers v) Farmers vi) Drivers vii) Secretaries viii) Cobblers ix) Builders x) Security Guards xi) Fishermen catch fish xii) Herdsmen xiii) Lawyers xiv) Fishmongers sell fish xv) Market Vendors xvi) Nurses	1. State any four groups of people found in our neighbourhood. i. ii. iii. iv. 2. Give two examples of religious leaders. i. ii.

LESSON 35 NOTES	ACTIVITY												
The work done by people in our environment i) Doctors – Treat sick people ii) Teachers – Teach pupils iii) Farmers – Grow crops and keep animals iv) Nurses – Care for sick people v) Builders – Build houses vi) Market Vendors – Sell things in the market vii) Cobblers – Mend shoes viii) Fishermen – Catch fish ix) Fishmongers – Sell fish x) Herdsmen – Keep cattle xi) Police Officers – Keep law and order	1. Match people to their work. <table> <tr> <td>Doctors</td><td>Build houses</td></tr> <tr> <td>Builders</td><td>Treat sick people</td></tr> <tr> <td>Teacher</td><td>Mend people's shoes</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cobblers</td><td>Teach pupils</td></tr> <tr> <td>Farmers</td><td>Keep law and order</td></tr> <tr> <td>Police officers</td><td>Grow crops and keep animals</td></tr> </table>	Doctors	Build houses	Builders	Treat sick people	Teacher	Mend people's shoes	Cobblers	Teach pupils	Farmers	Keep law and order	Police officers	Grow crops and keep animals
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Farmers	Keep law and order												
Police officers	Grow crops and keep animals												
LESSON 36 NOTES	ACTIVITY												
Ways the school benefits from its Neighbourhood i) The school receives children from the neighbourhood ii) The school gets security guards from the neighbourhood iii) The school buys its needs from the neighbourhood	1. Name any three benefits of a school from its neighbourhood i. ii. iii. 2. What is the work of the policemen in the neighbourhood 												

iv) The school gets medical care from the neighbourhood v) The school gets building materials vi) The school gets workers from the neighbourhood vii) The school gets houses to rent from the neighbourhood viii) The school gets money as fees from the neighborhood ix) The school gets security from the police station	
LESSON 37 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Benefits of the neighbourhood from the school i) The school provides jobs to people in the neighbourhood e.g. teachers, cleaners, guards. ii) The school provides space for the people to hold their community meetings iii) The school teaches pupils in the neighbourhood. iv) The school entertains people during sports and music competitions	1. State any four benefits of the neighbourhood from the school. i. ii. iii. iv. 2. mention any three things that the school can lend out to the neighbourhood i. ii. iii.

v) The school lends its property like chairs, vehicles to people in the neighbourhood. vi) The school buys things e.g food from the neighbourhood. vii) The school teaches people good practices like morals and cleanliness to the community	
LESSON 38 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Problems between the school and Neighbourhood i) Burning the school ii) Quarrelling iii) Exchanging abusive words iv) Kidnapping of pupils (children) v) Stealing school property vi) Defilement vii) Trespassing the school compound viii) Breaking and damaging things	1. Mention three problems that can happen between the school and the neighbourhood i. ii. iii. 2. How can a school protect children from kidnappers?
LESSON 39 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Causes of problems between the school and the neighbourhood i) Lack of respect for one another ii) Rumour mongering (telling rumours)	1. Give three causes of problems that can happen between the school and the neighbourhood i. ii.

iii) Failure to bring/meet all school requirements. iv) Stealing of school property. v) Fight in the neighbourhood. vi) Trespassing in the compound vii) Use of bad language viii) Breakages and damage of property	iii.
LESSON 40 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Ways of solving problems between the school and the neighbourhood ix) Respect for one another x) By following rules and regulations xi) Building a fence around the school xii) Avoid drunkenness xiii) Stop rumour mongering xiv) Cooperating with one another	1. Read and learn i. Respect ii. Regulations iii. Fence iv. Drunkenness v. Rumour mongering vi. Rules 2. State three ways of solving problems between the school and its neighbourhood. i. ii. iii.

LESSON 41 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Ways of Keeping good health at school i) Doing physical exercises ii) By bathing our bodies daily iii) Dropping rubbish in a dustbin or rubbish pit iv) Cleaning the school daily	1. What is the meaning of being healthy? 2. Give any four ways of keeping good health at school. i. ii. iii. iv.
LESSON 42 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Causes of bad health at school i) Sharing sharp objects like razor blades, pins and needles ii) Littering rubbish all over the school compound iii) Sharing personal materials like clothes iv) Misusing toilets latrines v) Keeping toilets or latrines dirty	1. Mention any two causes of bad health at school. i. ii. 2. Write down any two personal materials that should not be shared. i. ii. 3. Mention three examples of sharp objects. i. ii. iii.

LESSON 43 REVISION EXERCISE

1. What is the name of your school?
.....
2. Name two groups of people in your community who wear uniforms.
 - i.
 - ii.
3. Mention three benefits a school gets from its neighbourhood.
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
4. Write down the work done by these people.
 - a) Cobbler
 - b) Police officer
 - c) Teachers
 - d) Herdsmen
5. Who is a neighbor
6. What is good health?
.....
7. Why do children go to school?
.....
8. Write the following in full.
 - a) C.R.E
 - b) P.E.
 - c) S.ST
 - d) I.R.E
9. What name is given to pupils' leaders?
10. Give any two important places found in the school neighbourhood.

LESSON 44 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Relationship among family members 1. What is family? A family is a group of people living together related by blood, marriage or adoption. 2. Types of families There are two types of families. These are; a) Nuclear family b) Extended family i) Nuclear family This is a family where we find father mother and their children. <i>Members of a nuclear family</i>  i) Father (husband) ii) Mother (wife) iii) Boy (brother/son) iv) Girl (sister/daughter)	1. What is a family? 2. Identify the two types of families. i. ii. 3. What is a nuclear family? 4. Draw and name the members of a nuclear family a) b) c) d)

LESSON 45 NOTES	ACTIVITY
An extended family This is a family where we find father, mother, aunt cousin brother uncle sister nephew, niece, grandfather grandmother, etc 	1. What is an extended family? 2. Identify any six members in an extended family. i. ii. iii. iv. v. vi.
LESSON 46 NOTES	ACTIVITY
A nuclear family tree 	1. Draw a nuclear family tree

LESSON 48 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Family Relationship i) The daughter of my mother or father is my sister ii) Brother is the son son of my father and/or mother iii) Uncle is the brother of my father or mother iv) Aunt is the sister of my father or mother v) Grand mother is the mother of my father or mother vi) Grandfather is the father of my mother or father vii) The daughter of my brother or sister is my niece viii) The son of my brother or sister is my nephew ix) The children of my aunt or uncle are my cousins	1. What do you call the daughter of your mother? 2. Who is your brother? 3. What do you call the woman who produced you?
LESSON 49 NOTES	ACTIVITY

Work done by a father at home i) A father heads a family ii) A father buys food for the family iii) Father pays school fees iv) Father takes and picks children from school v) Father pays house rent vi) Father buys clothes and other things for the family vii) A father builds a home	1. List down the duties of a father at home. i. ii. iii. 2. Mention the things a father buys for the family. i. ii. iii.
LESSON 50 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Roles of a Mother at home i) Mother cooks food for the family ii) A mother looks after children iii) A mother washes clothes iv) A mother takes and picks children to and from school v) A mother cares for the home	1. Mention any four roles of a mother at home. i. ii. iii. iv. 2. Draw a mother cooking food.

LESSON 51 NOTES	ACTIVITY
Roles of children at home i) Children carry the baby ii) Children help to cook food iii) Children clean the home iv) Children fetch water v) Children wash utensils vi) Children wash clothes vii) Children help with housework	1. Mention any four roles of children at home. i. ii. iii. iv.
LESSON 52 NOTES	ACTIVITY
1. Basic needs of man <i>What are basic needs?</i> Basic needs are things man cannot live without. They include; i) Water ii) Food iii) Shelter iv) Clothes v) Medical care vi) Education vii) Security 2. Other needs of man i) Land ii) Electricity iii) Security iv) Love	1. What are basic needs? 2. Give any four examples of basic needs. i. ii. iii. iv.