



ENGLISH BOOK 2





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TOPIC 1: OUR DAY TODAY ACTIVITIES

A WHAT ARE THEY DOING?



This is Ladu.

He is 17 years old

Discuss with your friends.

1. Ladu is a _____ (young/old) man.
2. What is he doing?
3. Why is Ladu doing this?



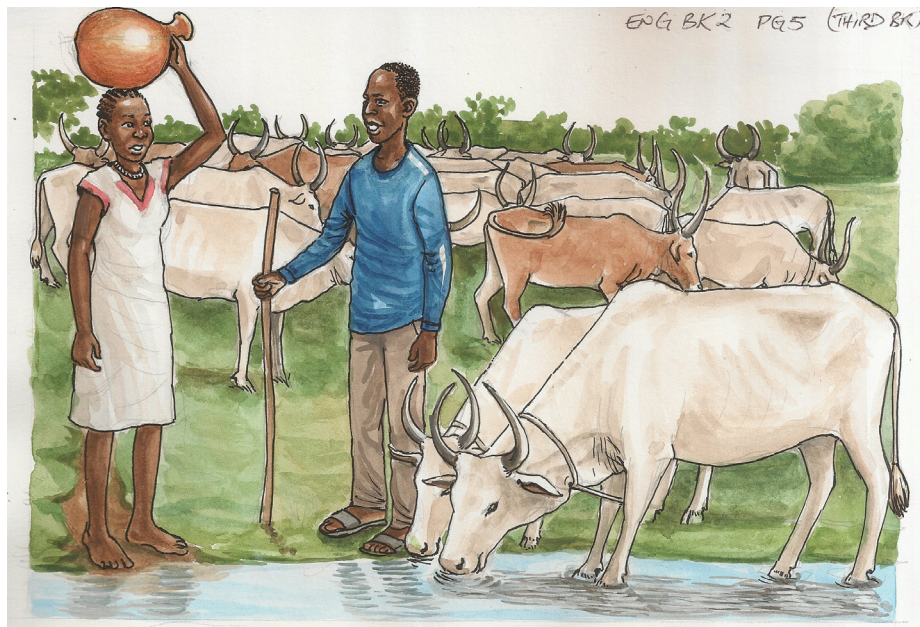
This is Martha.

She is 16 years old.

Martha is a young (woman/girl).

Martha is weaving a _____ (basket/mat).

She will _____ (buy/sell) it in the market.





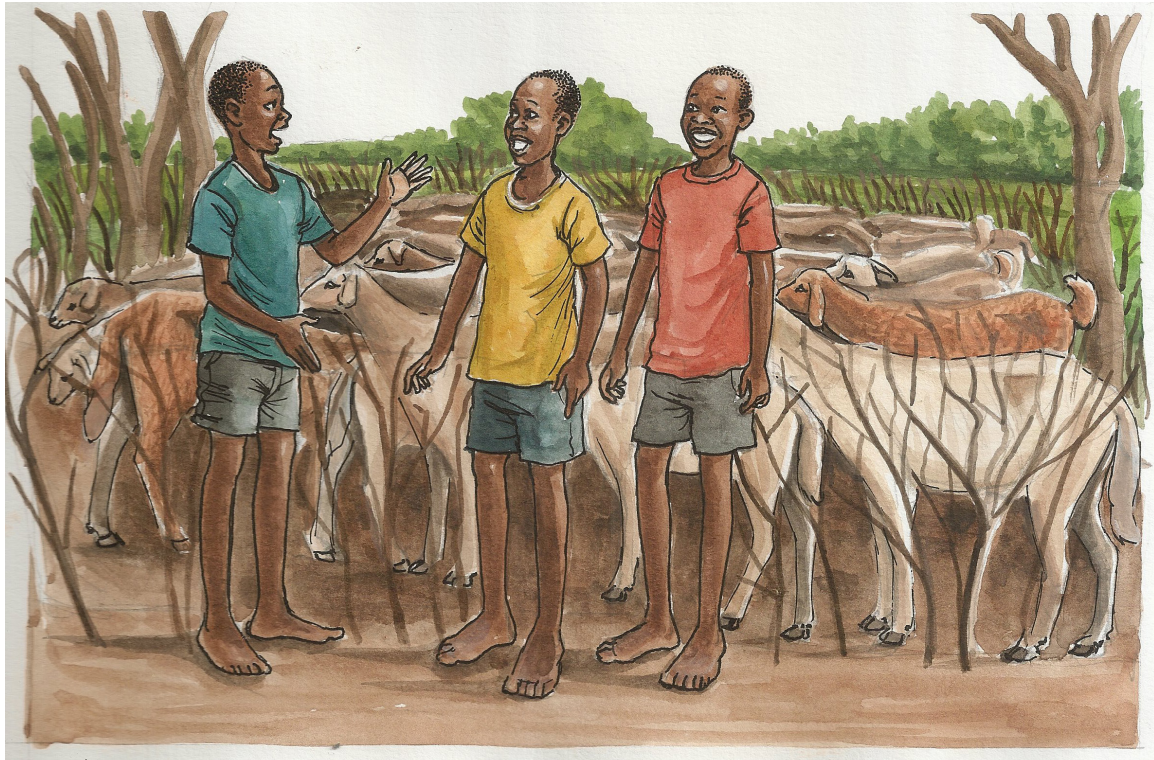
What is Ladu doing?

What is Martha doing?

What time do you do this in your cattle camp?

How many times do you do this in a day?

What other activities do you do in the day?



Gai and Nadi are discussing why the sheep pen is so small yet there are more than 200 sheep. Okello joins them..... "hallo Okello", says Nadi.

"Hallo Nadi" says Okello.

"How are you Gai and Nadi". He asks.

"We are fine.....Come join us lets discuss how to help keep the sheep comfortable in the pen." Says Gai and Nadi.

"Thank you", says Okello





“We are old enough to help our parents with ideas”. Said Gai.

“What should we assist our parents to do?” Asked Nadi.

Okello said that, “we should always respect and help our parents to fetch for water and fire wood, graze and water the animals at the river, sweep the compound, milk the cows and goats, do minor repairs on the cowshed and the pen, and tether the calves.”

“Won’t we assist in the gardens?” Asked Nadi.

“Oh...yes” remembered Gai... “We should always participate in the gardens by plucking Sukuma wiki, weeding maize, protecting crops from animals and harvesting,” He added.

“Thank you Gai... we need to get back home it about time chicken are now coming back home to roost,” said Okello.

“Bye bye Gai and Nadi”. Said Okello

Bye Okello...” replied Gai and Nadi

Answer these questions.

1. How old in Gai?
2. How old is Nadi?
3. Where did Gai meet Nadi?
4. Where did Okello meet Gai and Nadi?
5. What was Gai and Nadi discussing when Okello came?



6. Why were the sheep not comfortable?
7. Okello told Nadi and Gai that they should always respect and held their parents to do what?
8. What did Nadi remind Gai of?
9. Why did Okello say he wanted to get back home?
10. What did they say to each other before going home?

Language work

Now I am standing.

Every day I stand

Copy the table and fill in the blank spaces

	Now	Yesterday	Everyday
1	Now I am standing	I stood	Every day I stand.
2	Now I am _____	_____	Every day I fetch water
3	I am milking our cow	_____	Every day _____
4	Now I am grazing animals	_____	Everyday _____
5	Now I am _____	I read	Every day I read
6	Now I am writing	_____	Every day _____
7	Now I am weeding in the garden	_____	Every day _____
8	Now I am giving water to the cow	I gave water to the cow	Every day _____



Write some sentences using the words in the box below:

sweeping	eating	lesson
class	water	cow
goat	grass	camp
garden	reading	writing.

i) As Past continuous tense

For example: As I was sweeping the cattle camp, I saw a big spider.

a. _____ when
I was writing.

b. I saw children _____ milk

ii) As Present continuous tense

For example. The goat is eating grass

a. The teacher is _____ on
the chalk board.

b. The learners are R _____ a story
book

iii) Present simple tense

For example: What time do you start
the PLEFS lessons?



a. When do you go to the R _____ ?

iv) Use of will

For example: Will you join our PLEFS class garden?

a. Will you go to the G _____ ?

i) Use of shall:

For example: Shall I join you in cleaning the compound?

a. Shall we pray before e _____ our food?

Read the verbs. Learn the verbs.

To slash

I slash

You slash

He slashes

She slashes

It slashes

We slash

They slash

To wash

I wash

You wash

He washes

She washes

It washes

We wash

They wash

To walk

I walk

You walk

He walks

She walks

It walks

We walk

They walk.

A. Copy the table and fill in the blank spaces.

to sit	to see	to write	to run
I sit	I see	I write	I run
You _____	You _____	You _____	You _____
He _____	He _____	He _____	He _____
She _____	She _____	She _____	She _____
It _____	It _____	It _____	It _____
We _____	We _____	We _____	We _____
They _____	They _____	They _____	They _____



Speaking and listening.

A. Sing this song and show the numbers

MY TEN LITTLE FINGERS

One little ,

Two little fingers,

Three little,



Four little fingers,

Five little ,

Six little fingers,

Seven little,





Eight little fingers,
Nine little,
Ten little fingers,
Is all my fingers.

Working with words.

Remember!

When there is more than one we always add 's' to the end of the word.

One boy – two boys

One girl – two girls.

Copy the words. Add 's' to make them more than one.

1. One house – two _____
2. One cow - two _____
3. One goat – two _____
4. One pen – two _____
5. One hand – two _____

Writing

Use each of these words in a sentence of your own.

Brother, sister, baby, name, house, cow, milk, rope, food, pen.



Spelling.

A. Learn these spellings.

Ask, Greet, House, Thank, Talk.

B. Adding 'sh' to each word. Read the words.

Many words begin with letter 'sh'. She is a girl.

1. - - eep
2. - - ip
3. - - op
4. - - ed

Puzzle.

Rearrange the letters below to form words

1. nam
2. woc
3. oyb
4. yabb
5. owamn

TOPIC 2. DISEASES, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Read this with a friend.

Poem

1. Boys and girls are all children	2. The cattle camp is our home we are proud to be here
They all go to school	
Learning in the same class	we shall keep it clean
To build their future. For us to enjoy the environment.	
3. Brucellosis is a disease	4. Malaria is caused by mosquitoes
A very dangerous illness	
It comes from milk	Bushes and stagnant water are their homes
We must always boil milk	keep our camp neat
5. In the camp there are many	6. Self-respect is the key to happiness
Young men and women	
Beautiful and handsome they look	
Attracted to each other sometimes.	
7. They will take away your life	
Your learning will stop	Like Hepatitis B and Meningitis
Your parents will be ashamed	
You will be gone for good.	Stay clean and healthy for life.
9. Animals and crops too have diseases	
East coast fever for cows	



Newcastle for chicken	
Leaf spot and Pests for crops.	

2. Answer these questions.

1. Where do the boys and girls go?
2. Where is there home?
3. What will they do to enjoy their environment?
4. Which disease can be caused by milk?
5. Mosquitoes cause which disease?
6. What can the children do to avoid Cholera
7. What other disease do you know
8. Mention any disease that affects animals
9. Do crops also get diseases?
10. What is HIV/AIDS?

Language work.

Today I am playing. Yesterday I played.

A. Feel the blank spaces in the table below.

TODAY	YESTERDAY
Today I am playing	Yesterday I played
Today you are _____	Yesterday you walked
Today you are talking	Yesterday you _____
Today she is _____	Yesterday she jumped
Today they are	Yesterday they asked.



B. In English many words that tell us HOW an action is done end in 'ly'

Eg; Nadi and Gai are walking slowly

Copy the sentences. Choose the correct words from the box to fill in the blank spaces.

Slowly, carefully, quickly, loudly, sadly, quietly

1. They are walking _____ to school
2. She is mending her dress _____
3. The boys are running _____
4. She is crying _____
5. The teacher is talking _____
6. The class is working _____

Speaking and listening.

Read the poem again and discuss

Remember we add 's' to lots of words when they are more than one one cow two cows.

When words end in 's', 'x', 'sh' or 'ch', we add 'es'. Eg dress – dresses, box – boxes

1. There are two matches in the two match

2. The -----stole the chicken
3. Our teacher's _____ are always clean.



Writing

Write some short sentences using these words
Bananas, pawpaw, carry, mother, market,
money, school. Food.

Use of when as a conjunction

E.g. When we eat clean and well balanced
diet we become healthy.

She knew where she was sick _____
she went to hospital.

The cow produced more milk _____
it was given salt lick.

Use of questions with know how

e.g Do you know how a sick cow looks like?

1. _____ does a calf feed?
2. Tell the class _____ to treat a sick person.

Use of show me how....

e.g show me how to write the word disease.

1. _____ how to clean vegetables
before cooking.
2. _____ how to harvest honey.



Spelling

A. Learn these spellings

Health

Hygiene

Cleanliness

Wash

Sick

Hospital

Herbal

medicine

Soap

Cook

Boil

Wellness

disease

Mosquito

Doctor

AIDS

HIV

Hospital

sleep

head ache

stomachache





Topic 3. A TRIP TO THE TOWN

Comprehension.

Read

One day the learners in Level 3 class in Anuri PLEFS went on a trip to town. Machol and Makwach were very excited. It was their first time to be in town. As they were walking along the road, a van came towards them driving very fast.

Draw an ambulance, passing and two young men along the road.

It had a red cross drawn on its doors with the word Ambulance written in red colour. It was making a lot of noise and some red lights up on the roof top. Machol and Makwach were later told by their facilitator that that was a siren ringing. The lights at the top are the sirens. The facilitator also explained that it was used by hospitals to carry sick people to hospitals. It normally has Nurses and Doctors besides the driver. The red light and the noise were a warning to other road users to give way.

The learners were then taken to a workshop full of new desks and chairs.



The facilitator told them that had been made by carpenters. A carpenter can also make beds and tables.

Next to the workshop, there were men in blue and yellow overalls with helmets on their heads measuring the road.

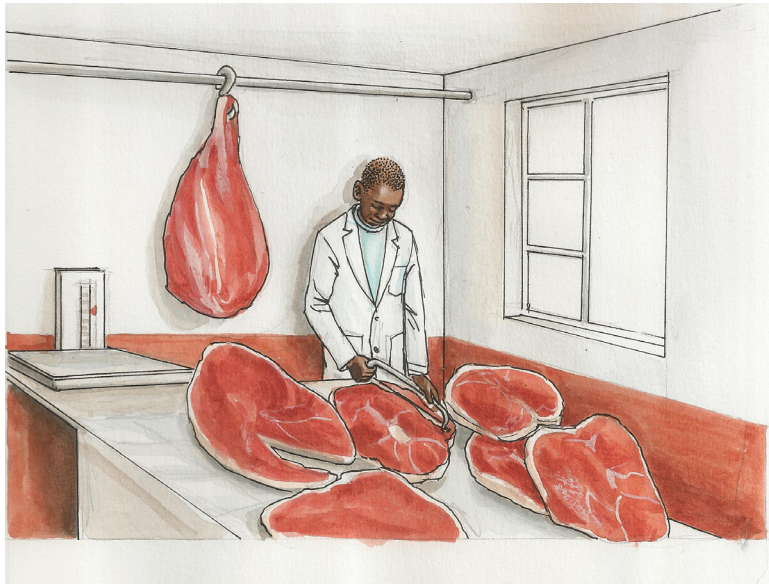


Kenji asked the facilitator what they were doing. She was told that they were road engineers





planning on how to make the road better. She was very impressed. She said that when she grows up she would like to be a roads engineer because she did not see any woman among them.



When they reached the market place, Lujang was amazed with what he saw. There was a shop selling both vegetables and meat which was called a butchery the business man was putting on a white coat.

Next to it was a post office for assisting people to communicate with others through letters.

Post office. People posting letters. There is a telephone coin booth outside

In fact there was a police vehicle parked there with one policeman inside. Moments later, another police officer a woman this time came out of the post office and went straight to the police car. Deng showed his admiration for



their uniform.

As they walked back to take the taxi, each one wanted to be one of the people they saw in town. Only Chuol wanted something different. He wanted to be a pilot when he grew up. As soon as he said this, a big plane flew over them. They were almost running away. The facilitator told them the plane is almost landing. It was very near the ground because they were near the airport. Again there was a lot of noise covering the skies. The facilitator told them that it was an aircraft taking off. It was taking some very bright students from South Sudan to Universities in America.

Chuol was still in deep thoughts. Then he suddenly asked "how come nobody wants to be a teacher?"

"I want to be a teacher myself", said Bakhita. "A teacher was very good. He teaches all subjects to make us fit in all areas. Therefore, me I want to be a teacher".

The discussion on occupations continued until the learners got back to the cattle camp.

Answer these questions;

1. Where were the learners?
2. Which class is this?
3. How many different occupations did they see in town?



4. List what each learner wanted to become when they grow up.
5. Why did they almost run away after Chuol talked?

Language work.

When we speak about things we did yesterday, we add 'ed' at the end of the verbs. Agar walked with Anuri, father milked a cow, Anuri help her mother with kitchen work.

Copy the sentences in the table and fill in the blank spaces.

Every day	Yesterday
1. Every day you talk	Yesterday you _____
2. Every day she works	Yesterday she _____
3. Every day he plays	Yesterday he _____
4. Every day we jump	Yesterday we _____

Speaking and listening.

Use of "who"

The person who makes our clothes is called a tailor.

1. The person who sells in a shop is called _____.
2. The person who flies a plane is called? _____
3. The person who treats the sick is called _____
4. The person who sells meet at the market is _____



called _____?

A. Use of possessives:

This is my cow. It belongs to me.

That new hoe is for Deng.

1. _____ heifer is sick.
2. This is _____ teacher's book

B. Write the plurals of the following words

tailor

teacher

actor

tree

farmer

fisherman

C. Write the opposite of the following words

Actor

Fisherman

Boy

Uncle

Nephew

Write SIX sentences about yesterday. Use the words in the box.

Walked	baked
Planted	cooked
raked	acted



Learn these spellings.

grass

barber

teacher

pilot

butcher

carpenter

What do these words have in common?

Truck, track, trunk, train, tree





TOPIC 4. HERD AND RANGE LAND MANAGEMENT.

Comprehension.

Read.

Kenyi was a boy aged 13 years old. He had three sisters who were all younger than him. Kenyi's father kept many cows and sheep. He also kept fish in a pond near the cowshed. Kenyi's mother had a beautiful kitchen garden. She grew Sukuma wiki, tomatoes and onions on it. Kenyi liked helping his parents. He always went along with the father to graze the cows. He also cleaned the cowshed and did some milking too.

One day Kenyi asked the father why they most of the food they ate at home came from the garden and not from the many cows yet they occupied a lot of land. The father said that the cows were kept so that when he grows up he can use them as dowry when marrying. And that they produced little milk because they were congested. They could not get enough air and they lacked enough food. Kenyi was surprised.....then he asked 'what about my sisters...wont they get married?'... 'Oh yes they will be married...."The father replied.

Therefore, Kenyi suggested to the father that they reduce their herd to a manageable number that can fit on a 90x100 piece and increase the farm to 200x160 in order to increase the garden



produce because that is what fed the family round the year. He went further to suggest that he would delay his marriage till one of his sisters gets married. That would give them enough land to manage both the range and the land for maximum farm production. With that he meant to say that when the sister's suitors pay dowry he would then use the cows for his marriage leaving their land with enough space for herd and range and land management.

Kenyi's mother liked him very much. She told the father to consider what he had suggested very seriously. Kenyi's father then accepted to reduce the number of cows from 999 to 100. And with that, Kenyi's father send Kenyi to the pond to trap 5 big fishes for their dinner.

Answer these questions;

1. How many cows did Kenyi's father keep?
2. What was the recommended size of the cows' paddock?
3. Why were the cows not productive?
4. What should we do when the herd is more than the land can hold?
5. What did the family eat at dinner time?

Language work.

Make some sentences like this using the words in the box I want to count our herd.



1. Records
2. Fish
3. Measure
4. Space.5. Keep

Learn the verb 'to be'.

Present	Past	present	Past
I am	I was	We are	We were
You are	You were	You are	You were
He is	He was	They are	They were
She is	She was		
It is	It was		

Write these sentences in past tense.

- a) I am counting our herd
- b) You are fetching fire wood
- c) He is milking the goats
- d) She is washing utensils
- e) It is in the sheep pen

Working with words.

When a word ends with 'O' we often make the plural by adding 'es'

Eg . One mango two mangoes.

Copy the words and make them plural.

1. One potato
2. One tomato



3. One mosquito

4. One buffalo

Add 'cl' to each word. Read the word.

1. __ ock

2. __ ass

3. __ ap

4. __ ean

Write two sentences to say what you like doing in school and out of school.

a) _____

b) _____

Learn these spellings

Sweet, Wednesday, forest, mosquito, paddock, range, land, herd, heard, had, numbers, space, farm, tie, ninety nine, climate change, more, most, hundred, ten, twenty, records.



TOPIC 5. CLIMATE AND DISASTERS

READ.

Wani: Hallo Omot....

Omot: Hallo my friend Wani.

Wani: There has been a lot of wind today

Omot: Yes it is true ...sometimes it is very strong and cyclic

Wani: What do you mean by cyclic?

Omot: Wind that goes round and round at the same spot

Wani: Ok ...does it bring rains or it is a sign of rains?

Omot: It's one of the signs of the rain season and climate change.

Wani: What is climate and climate change?

Omot: Climate is the weather conditions in an area like the cattle camp.

Wani: What about climate change?

Omot: Climate change is therefore the changes to the usual weather patterns of a region like the camp. eg shifts in wind patterns, the average temperature, global warming etc etc

Wani: So how does climate change affect crops and animals?



Omot: Farmers may lose their crops and animals because of unreliable weather changes that may affect the yield causing hunger.

Wani: That is very serious. So what are the general challenges of climate change?

Omot: Disasters occur, poor harvests, breakdown of communication, poor roads, diseases, and under development.

Wani: What is disaster?

Omot: This is a risk or danger that can occur because of our mistakes of naturally. Eg earthquake, floods, land slide, fire, a tree falling on the house or on people and animals. There is a lot we can do to evade the disasters and the risks. Can you tell me one or two?

Wani: Yes We should plant trees to stop soil erosion, people should not build under big tree. No fires should be left burning unattended, make trenches to direct rain waters to the rivers and to be aware of the possible risks and how to deal with them.

Omot: That is good Wani. We can also divide the roles of risk reduction by assigning women, men, girls' and boys' different roles.

Wani: Women will take care of the small





children and keep them warm during cold seasons. The men will prone all the big branches near the house, the boys will drive the cows away from the rains while girls will ensure all the water that strays into the house is dried up.

Omot: In that case we should prepare for disasters through team work and peace building.

Wani: We should prepare for heavy rains before they come so that our crops are not destroyed.

Omot: We take advantage of the rains to harvest well to be able to use the same food during the drought.

Wani: How about the animals?

Omot: We shall prepare for them too.

Wani: My father will be very happy when I share this information with him.

Omot: Let us start now. I will share with my parents too.

Wani: Ok bye

Omot: Bye to you thank you.



Answer these Questions

1. Who are talking?
2. What are they talking about?
3. What is climate?
4. What is climate change?
5. What are the challenges of climate change?
6. What is disaster?
7. What can we do to prepare for disaster?
8. How can we take advantage of climate change?
9. How can we protect animals and crops from bad weather?
10. What role do the men, women, boys and girls take in risk reduction?

Language work

Today	Yesterday	Today	Yesterday
Eat	ate	stand	stood
Write	wrote	come	came
Sweep	swept	give	gave
Make	made	sleep	slept



A. Rewrite these sentences using 'yesterday'.
The first one is done for you.

1. Yesterday I swept.
2. We give you a potato
3. He sleep in the sheep pen
4. She stands up
5. He comes to feed the hens
6. They make a fire
7. You write your spellings
8. He eats mangoes.

Learn the verb 'to have'

Present	Past	present	past
I have	I had	It has	It had
You have	You had	We have	We had
He has	He had	You have	You had
She has	She had	They have	They had

B. Copy these sentences and fill the blank spaces with a word from the box.

have, has, had

1. Wani _____ two brothers at home.
2. We _____ five 50 goats in our camp
3. Yesterday Omot _____ a bad day



4. Today Wani _____ a new shirt
5. Yesterday the boys ____ a game of football.

Speaking and listening.

C. Read the poem again and ask your friend about climate changes, weather conditions and disaster risk reduction in the camps.

D. There are five vowels. They are: a e i o u Each vowel has a name and a sound.

Copy the words. Fill in the missing vowels

1. Chicken lay _ ggs
2. Sn _ kes are poisonous
3. The c _ w give us milk
4. My mother cooked R _ ce yesterday
5. We use clean C _ ps to take tea.

Writing.

Write sentences using of conjunctions because and as with the words below.

Rain, mosquitoes, climate, climate change, weather, floods, disaster.

e.g, the river floods in July because it rains heavily.

The mosquitoes are very many as there is a lot of stagnant water.



1. _____ Climate _____
2. Disaster _____
3. _____ Climate change

Use of conditional...if.....and simple present with these words in a sentence; climate, dusty, famine, drought.

E.g. If the floods continue, our crops will be destroyed.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Many words begin with 'th'

Then you can take the cows to the river and give them water

Make a new word. The first one has been done for you.

1. The + n = then
2. The + m = _____
3. The + re = _____
4. The + ir = _____



Spellings.

Learn these spellings

climate

food

risk

land slide

dusty

long rains

Pasture

reduction

crop rotation

cultivation

relief

rescue

disaster

next week

famine

floods

drought

river bank

shift

irrigation



TOPIC 6: FODDER MANAGEMENT.



Comprehension.

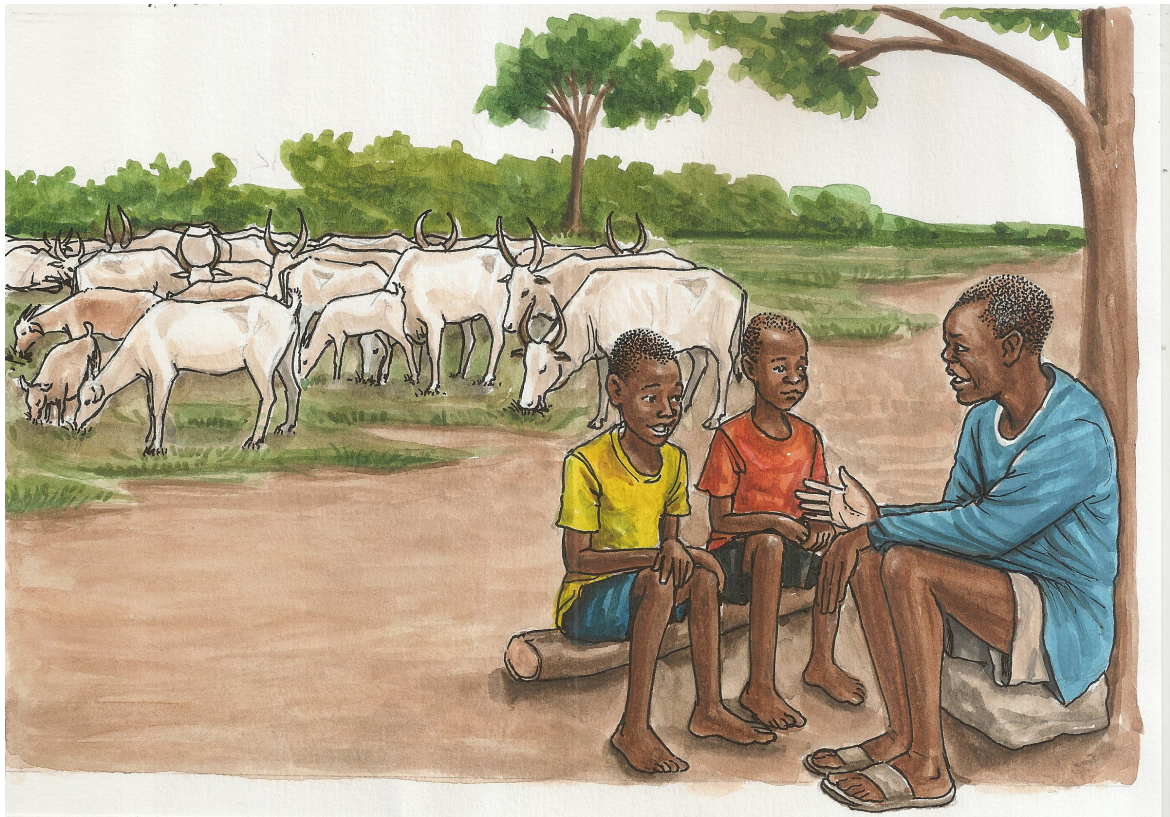
Read.

One Saturday two brothers; Taban and Chol left their camp in maridi and went to Yei to visit their uncle Abraham in a cattle camp. Their uncle was a pastoralist but fed his animals on different kinds of fodder besides free range grazing.





Uncle Abraham had a small family of four, and he kept a small number of cows. When Taban and Chol arrived, their uncle was very excited. He had not been feeding his cows well for a week because he was sick. Taban and Chol were going to assist him to get fodder for the cows.



Taban and Chol asked their uncle to show them how to feed the cows. Uncle Abraham took them to where he stored fodder and he also showed them where to cut the green Napier grass. He explained to them that green pasture is temporary because it only comes with rain seasons. During the drought, pasture dries up and animals die of hunger.

The boys were shocked to hear that animals die





during the drought. They felt sorry for their uncle because they thought that all the cows they were seeing will die in the next few months when drought comes. Taban asked Uncle Abraham...
'uncle all these good cows and goats will dies between January and March?' Uncle Abraham smiled and took them back to the shade under the tree. Then he asked them to pay attention as he explained to them about fodder management.

Uncle Abraham told his nephews that Cattle keeping was a very good economic activity in the community. He said that the government had employed health officers to help them care for the animals well. It is common to graze animals on free range when there is a lot of grass and pasture. But because of land ownership, people are cultivating and planting crops. Others are beginning to fence their farms making it difficult to graze freely.

Taban then asked... 'what is going to happen..... will you give up animal keeping? Uncle Abraham laughed and said that crop farming and animal keeping will go hand in hand. He explained that land will be divided to serve both animals and crops. We shall use a small piece of the farm to plant hey and Napier grass during the rainy season. This time animals will have plenty of green grass and pasture to graze on. The Napier grass and hey will be harvested and dried before it is stored is a dry place with no moisture. The green grass is also cut and collected, dried and stored. When the three types are chopped into small pieces,





mixed and stored, it becomes fodder for animals. Hey is stored in bales and preserved. The fodder is then used in rations to feed the animals during the dry season. Fodder is given to the animals with some animal lick. This method is better than grazing along the rivers. It can be done without moving animals out of the camps.

Taban and Chol were very happy to hear that their uncle had a better way of feeding his animals and that they will not die during the drought. They both went to the store to get hey for the cows.

Answer these Questions

1. Whom were Taban and Chol visiting
2. Where were they visiting
3. What was Uncle Abraham doing at the yei camp?
4. Where did his nephews come from?
5. Why was uncle Abraham excited to see Taban and Chol?
6. What is fodder?
7. How is fodder stored?
8. When is fodder used to feed animals?
9. Why is land ownership good?
10. What does uncle Abraham do during rainy seasons



Language work.

We add 'ed' to the verbs in the past.

I stay I stayed.

Some verbs do not follow the rules.

I go I went (NOT I GOED)

A. Find some verbs in the story that are in the past. Which verbs end in 'ed' which verb change in the past?

- i) Store
- ii) Employ
- iii) Graze
- iv) Explain
- v) Take
- vi) Keep

Language practice

Use Have + ever, show me, had already

Use of..... have +ever in interrogative:

- E.g
1. Have you ever seen an ox plough
 2. Have you ever collected and stored fodder



Use ofshow me....

Eg. Show me fifty five pieces of fish

Use of had already...still

e.g the rains has already started. The pastoralists were still camping near the river.

B. Working with words

Say the five vowels.

A e I o u

Every word must have a vowel.

Uncle was very tired

The letter y can also be a vowel.

Birds can fly

c. Copy these words. Add the letter 'y' to each word. Read the words.

1. B_

2. M_

3. Fl_

4. tr_

5. Cr_

6. Dr_

Writing.

Here are the days of the week.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Write five sentences about what you did last week. Use some of the verbs from the story. Use the days of the week.



Spelling

Learn these spellings

fodder

pasture

feeds

Farm

range

collect

land ownership

storage

hay

bales

animal lick

health

officer

camping

preservation

grass

puzzle.

Sort the letters to form the words.

1. tlteac

2. odfdre

3. udgoht

4. arni

5. nalmisa

TOPIC 7. THE FARM

Read.

Once upon a time, there lived a brown hen at the cattle camp. One day she found some sorghum.



She took it and went to find the other animals who were her friends on the farm.

Hen talking to cat, bull, donkey, goat , rat and cow in the cattle camp. Some are not listening. Others are walking away.

“Who will help me to plant this sorghum?” she asked. The cat then asked,“ farming needs patience over a period of time. That is why a farmer needs to own land. What are we supposed to do for it to grow well?”

The hen took her time to explain to her friends what farming was. She said,“ the farmer always prepares the farm before planting. Farm preparation



means that there will be ploughing and digging, then farrowing and harrowing. Sometimes he may need to prepare a seed bed to grow seedlings in a nursery first before transplanting to the farm. The farm soil is made good for crops by fertilizer. We can also use farm yard manure to make it arable and good for crops like cabbage, onions, tomatoes, sorghum, millet and maize. Animal feeds like Napier grass can also do well in well-tended soils.

“Is that all?” asked the goat. The hen carried on with her explanations to the friends. She said that farming requires light rains throughout the year. In the absence of rain, we must use irrigation to water our plants. The crops in the farm are sometimes destroyed by animals especially bull because they run down the fence. However, the worst threat to crops is pest. We must use pesticides to protect our crops.

When the hen finished explaining to the friends about farming, she looked at her sorghum and asked the friends again, “Who will help me to plant this sorghum?”

“Not I,” said the cat.

“Not I,” said the rat.

“Not I,” said the goat.

“Not I,” said the cow.

“Not I,” said the bull.

“Then I will plant it myself,” said the brown hen. So



she single handedly planted her sorghum.

Hen planting alone

Her sorghum grew taller every day.

Sorghum farm with growing sorghum. Maize looking at it

One day she saw that her sorghum was ready to be cut. So she went to the other animals.

“Who will help me to cut the sorghum?” she asked.

“Not I,” said the cat.

“Not I,” said the rat.

“Not I,” said the goat.

“Not I,” said the cow.

“Not I,” said the bull.

“Then I will cut it myself,” she said. So she arranged and cut the sorghum without help from her friends.

Hen cutting sorghum alone

The hen ground the sorghum. When she had the flour she said. “Who will help me to make the thick porridge?”

“Not I,” said the cat.

“Not I,” said the rat.

“Not I,” said the goat.

“Not I,” said the cow.

“Not I,” said the bull.



"Then I will make it myself," she said. So she made the thick porridge.

Hen making porridge alone

She went back to the animals and said, "I have some good thick porridge. Who will help me to eat it?"

"I will," said the cat.

"I will," said the rat. All these animals looking miserably as hen takes

"I will," said the goat. Porridge smiling

"I will," said the cow.

"I will," said the bull.

"No said the brown hen. I will eat it myself." So she ate her thick porridge. The other animals swore never to refuse to help others with farm work. They also started farming their own crops.

Answer these questions.

1. Where did the brown hen live?
2. What did she find one day?
3. Who helped her to plant the sorghum?
4. Why did the brown hen not give some porridge to the other animals?
5. What do farmers use to make the farms fertile?
6. What is a seed bed for?



7. How do we protect crops from pests?
8. When there is no rain what can we do to protect our crops?
9. Which crops can we plant for people to eat? Which crops can be planted for animals?

Language work

This is a sentence:

I saw a hen.

We can make the sentence more interesting by writing:

- Where did you see a hen? I saw a hen in the farm
- When did you see the hen? Yesterday I saw a hen in the farm.

Make these sentences more interesting. The question will help you.

1. I went to the farm

- _____
- _____

2. She planted the sorghum

- _____
- _____

3. The animals were grazing

- _____
- _____





4. The women were grounding sorghum

- _____
- _____

LANGUAGE PRACTICE

1. Use of..... Words with silent vowels ...e after o and u:
e.g hoe, due, avenue,
2. Use of words with silent consonants
e.g l....milk; k....knife,
3. Use of like for comparison
e.g An ox plough can dig like a tractor.
4. Use of or e.g you can plant onions or cabbages in your farm.

Write sentences using “Myself”. The first one is done for you.

I can plant it myself.

I can make it myself

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---|
| 1. Feed | 2. Dress | 3. Read | 4 |
| Make | 5. Build | 6. do | . |

D. Working with words



When words end with 'y', we change 'y' into 'i' before we add 'er'.

Happy - happier

Dirty - dirtier

Change 'y' into 'i' and add 'er' to these words.

1. Early

2. Silly

3. Jolly

4. Pretty

5. Muddy

6. Naughty.

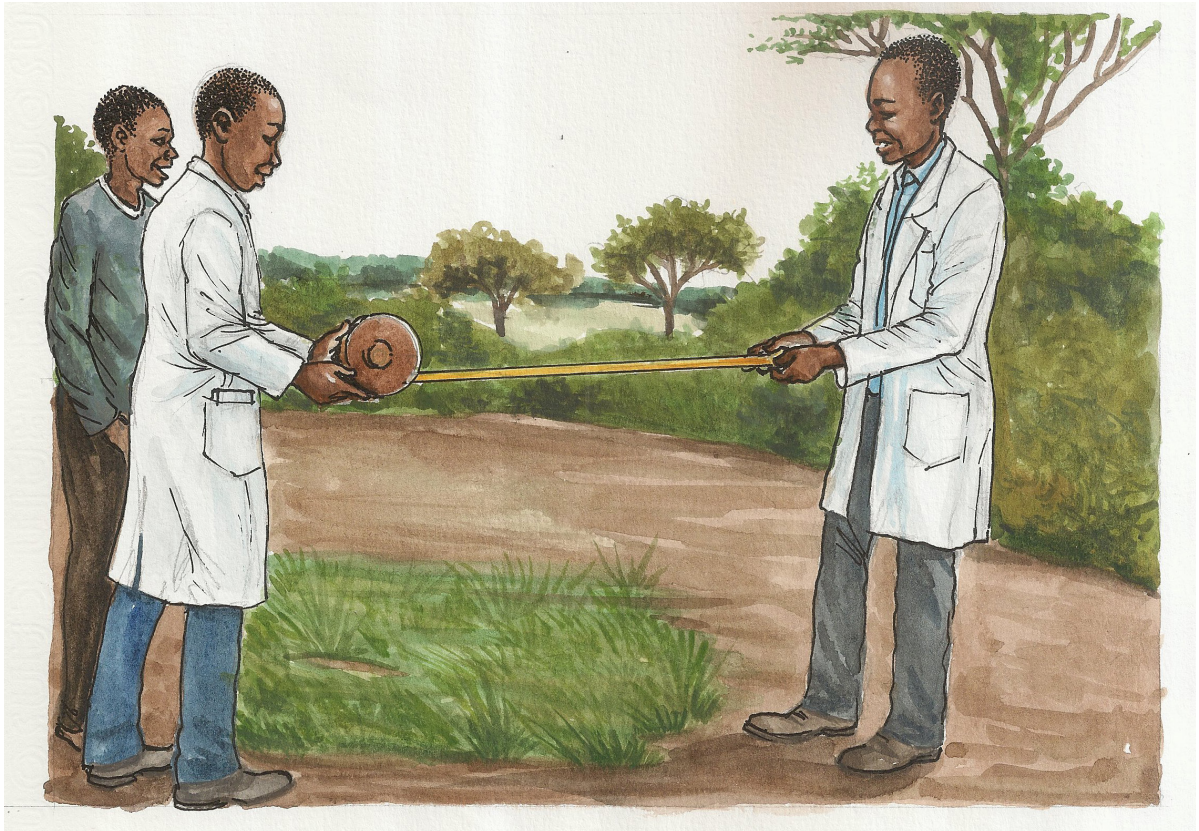
Spelling.

Learn these words.

Fodder, bull, seed bed, Farm, cabbage, onions, land ownership, seedlings planting, soil, fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation, preservation, nursery.

TOPIC 8. MEASUREMENTS

Read.



Once upon a time, there lived a man with his family on a small piece of land in a cattle camp. His main economic activity was farming and keeping livestock. He however, had a big problem with dividing his land. He then engaged an agricultural officer to help him. The officer came and divided the land using a tape measure to do measurements for every paddock.

The big place was measured in meter units like; $100\text{m} \times 70\text{m}$, then the small ones were $50\text{m} \times 50\text{m}$.



The farmer was very happy with the demarcations. He planted Napier grass on their boundaries. He also used measurements to build his house at the camp. 'There are other measurements other than meters,' the man said to his wife. We measure milk in liters, sugar in kilograms and small lengths and widths in centimeters.

Answer these question;

1. What was the man's main activity?
2. What was the man's problem?
3. How did he solve his problems?
4. The measurement was done in which units?
5. What other measuring units do you know?

Language work.

Use of..... same + nominal to write a sentence eg
My bull is the same as Mabior's.

1. _____
2. _____

Use of more or less than e.g This cow produces less milk this time than last time.

1. _____
2. _____



Use of how much e.g how much milk is in that jerrican?

1. _____

2. _____

Spelling.

Learn these spellings:

jerrycan

bull

more than

long

wide

container

size

broad

deep

litre

kilogramme

basin

short

units of measure

cup

PUNCTUATIONS

These are put to show the flow in the sentences. Correct punctuations show correct sentence grammar. Some of the punctuations are :

- Coma is put when the sentence is not completed but there is a pause.
- Full stop means the sentence is complete.
- Capital letter. Capital letters are put at the beginning of every sentence or when writing the name of a person or a place.

Put the correct punctuations in the following passage



juru went to the market in the morning she found very beautiful tomatoes

she bought three kilogrammes at fifty south sudanese pounds after that she went to the vegetable market the cabbages were very fresh. She bought two of them, and some okro for only thirty pounds

Sort words that show measurements in this jig saw puzzle.

The shaded one is an example to guide you.

a	w	f	a	r
h	e	a	v	y
k	i	l	o	c
b	g	r	a	m
d	h	i	g	h





