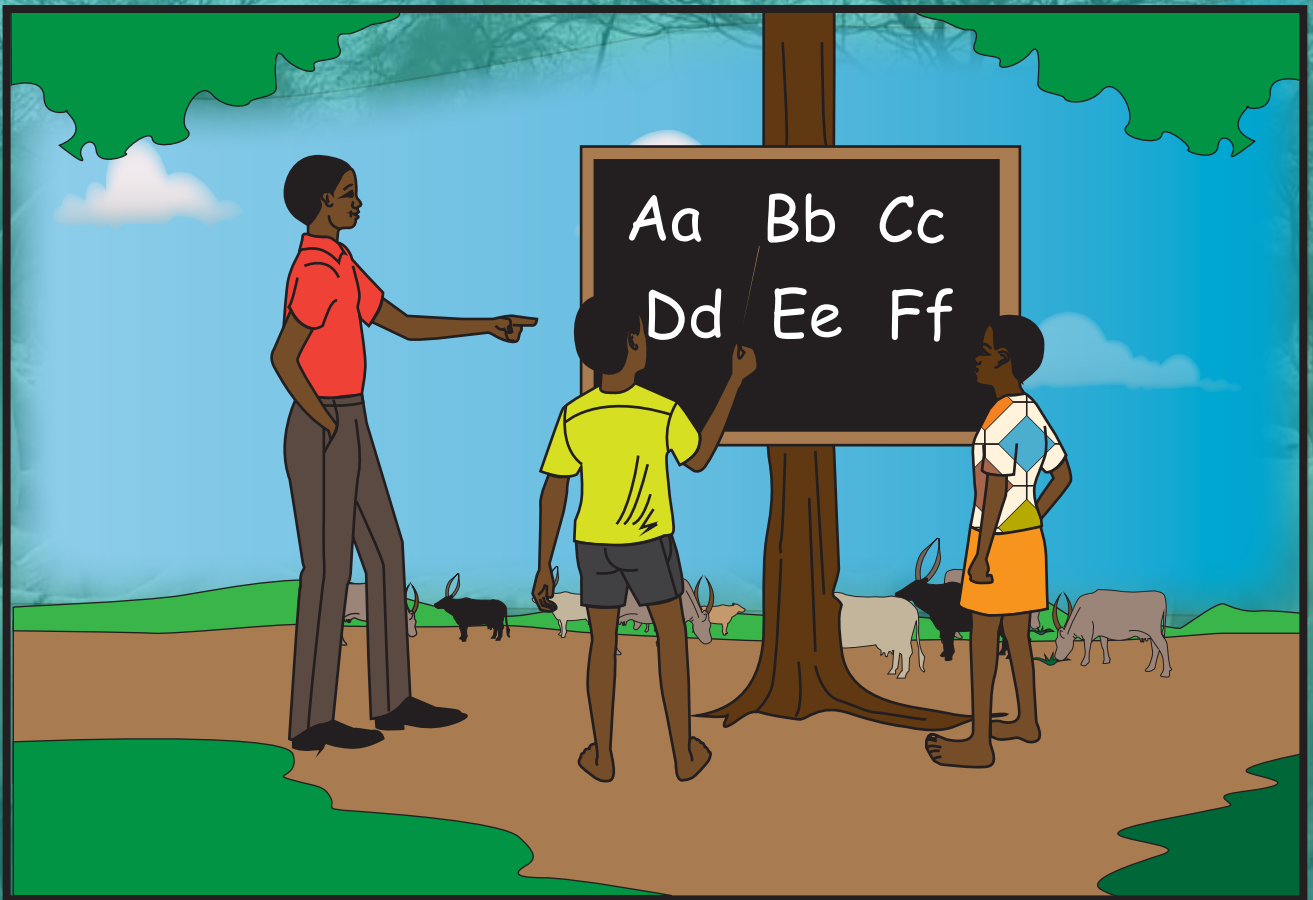


REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS AND EDUCATION FIELD SCHOOLS

ENGLISH FOR YOUTH



Learner's Book 3

MINISTRY OF GENERAL EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION

2017

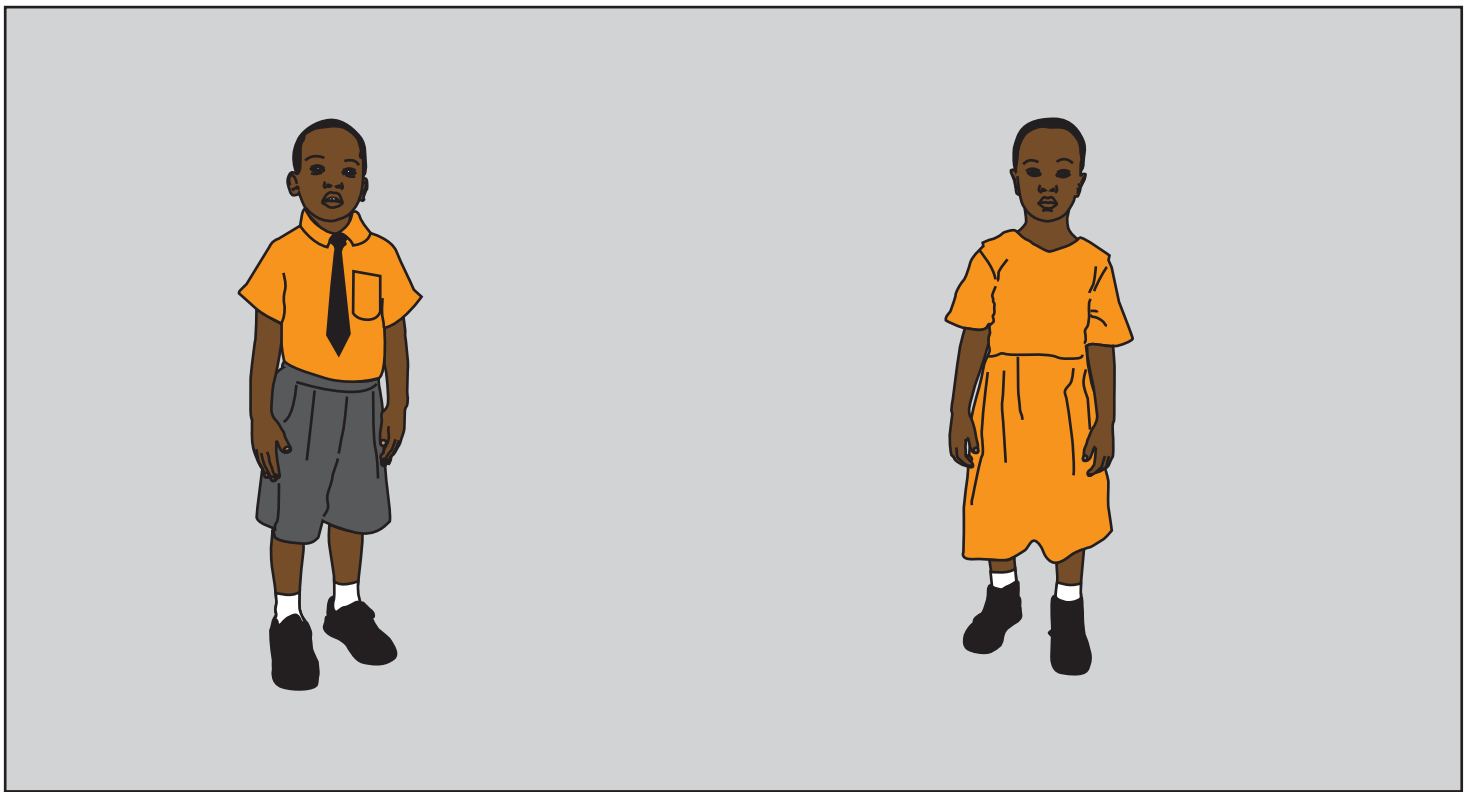
ENGLISH BOOK 3

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Topic 1: Activities in our PLEFS | 5 |
| Answer these questions..... | 5 |
| Language work..... | 5 |
| Copy the table and feel in the blank spaces | 5 |
| Read the verbs. Learn the verbs. | 6 |
| Speaking and listening. | 7 |
| Writing | 8 |
| Spelling..... | 8 |
| Puzzle. | 8 |
| TOPIC 2. DISEASES, HEALTH AND HYGIENE | |
| Read this with a friend. | 9 |
| Answer these questions. | 10 |
| Language work. | 10 |
| Speaking and listening. | 11 |
| Writing | 11 |
| Spelling | 12 |
| Topic 3. OCCUPATIONS | |
| Comprehension. | 13 |
| Answer these questions;..... | 13 |
| Language work..... | 14 |
| Speaking and listening. | 14 |
| Learn these spellings. | 15 |
| TOPIC 4. HERDS AND RANGE LAND MANAGEMENT | |
| Comprehension. | 16 |
| Read. | 16 |
| Answer these questions; | 16 |
| Language work. | 17 |
| Working with words. | 17 |
| Learn these spellings | 18 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| READ. | 19 |
| Answer these Questions | 20 |
| Language work | 21 |
| Writing. | 22 |
| Spellings. | 23 |
| TOPIC 6: FODDER MANAGEMENT | |
| Comprehension. | 25 |
| Read. | 25 |
| Answer these Questions | 26 |
| Language work. | 26 |
| Writing. | 27 |
| Spelling. | 28 |
| TOPIC 7. THE FARM | |
| Read. | 29 |
| Answer these questions. | 30 |
| Language work | 30 |
| LANGUAGE PRACTICE | 31 |
| Spelling. | 31 |
| TOPIC 8. MEASUREMENTS | |
| Read. | 32 |
| Answer these question; | 32 |
| Language work. | 33 |
| Spelling. | 33 |

TOPIC 1: ACTIVITIES IN OUR PLEFS



This is Gai. He is a boy.

He is ten years old

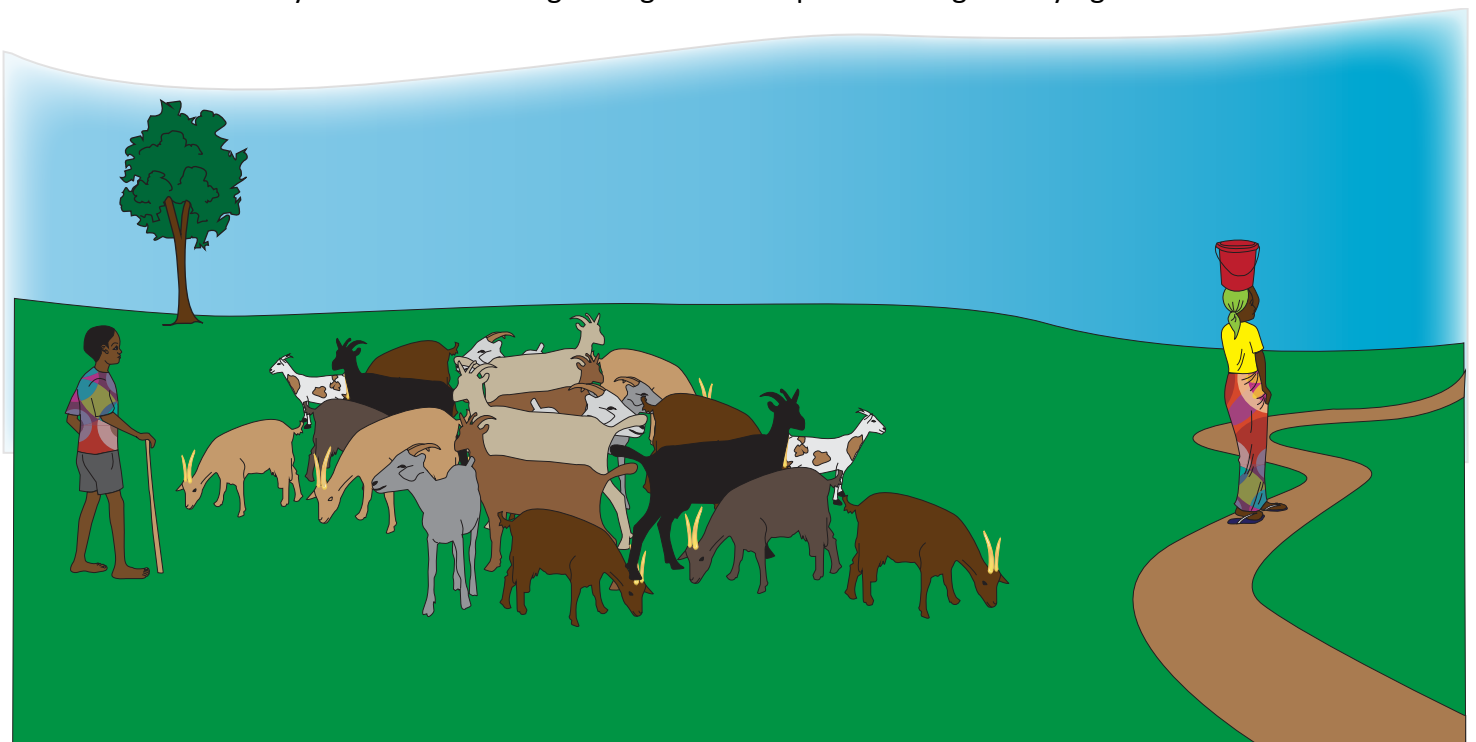
He is standing still

This is Nadi. She is a girl.

she is nine years old.

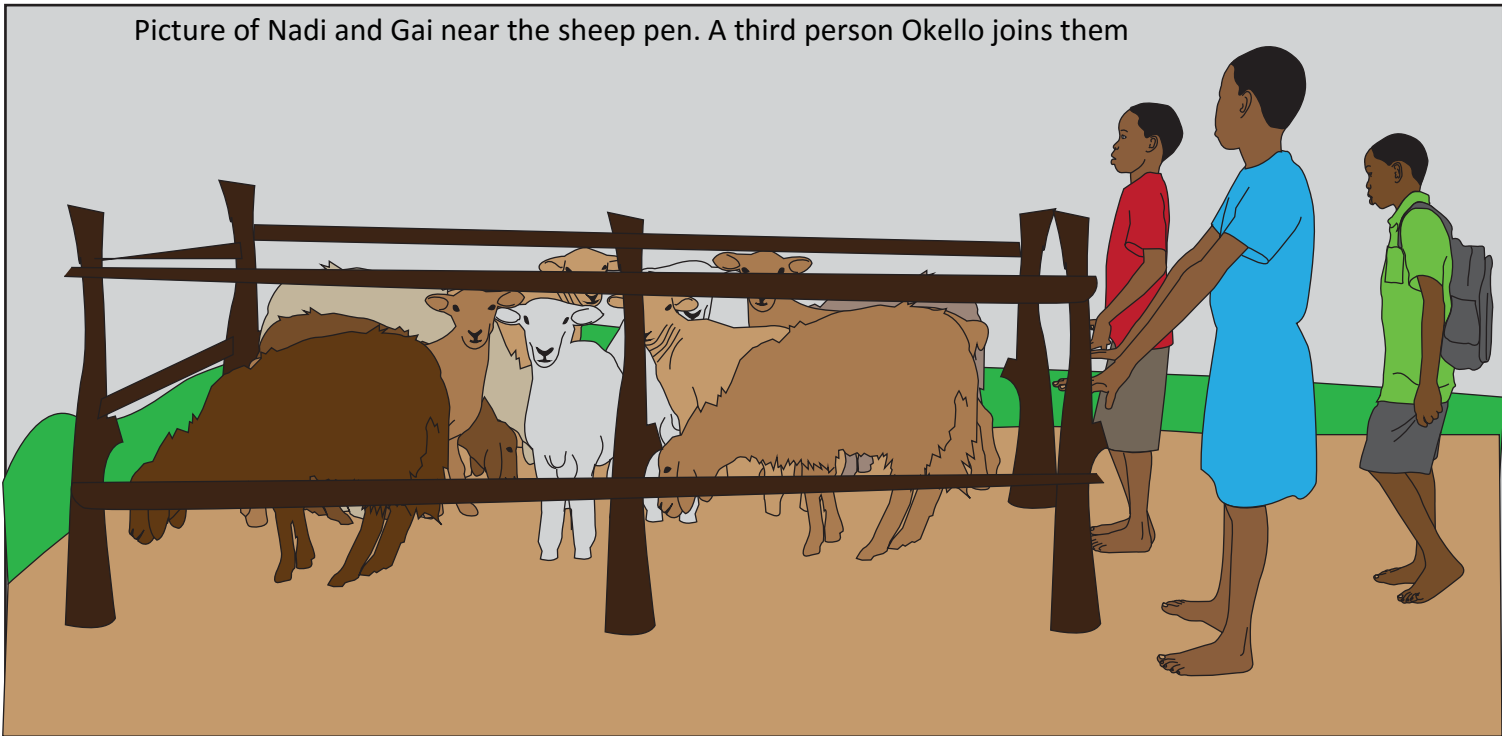
She is walking from the river.

Picture of a boy with a stick looking after goats and a picture of a girl carrying a bucket of water.



Nadi and Gai are in the field near the river. They are standing and talking. They are standing near the river where women draw water and shepherds water their animals. Gai is asking Nadi if he can use her calabash to drink some water.

Picture of Nadi and Gai near the sheep pen. A third person Okello joins them



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

"Hello 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 its 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 is 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 help 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 | | Every day |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Now I am standing | 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 _____ | 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 | Every day _____ |

A. Write some sentences using; sweeping, eating, lesson, class, water, cow, goat, grass, camp, garden, read and write.

- i) Past continuous tense e.g. as I was sweeping the cattle camp, I saw a big spider.
- a. _____ when I was writing.
- b. I saw children _____ milk

- ii) Present continuous tense like; 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 e.g. what time do you start the PLEFS lessons?
- a. When do you go to the R_____?

- i) Use of will;- will you join our class project in PLEFS
- a. Will you go to the G_____?
- i) Use of shall: - Shall I join you in arranging the class?
- a. Shall we pray before E_____ our food?

Read the verbs. Learn the verbs.

| | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| To slash | To wash | To walk |
| I slash | I wash | I walk |
| You slash | You wash | You walk |
| He slashes | He washes | He walks |
| She slashes | She washes | She walks |
| It slashes | It washes | It walks |
| We slash | We wash | We walk |
| They slash | They wash | 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. Discuss with a friend

1. What was Nadi doing at the river?
2. Why was Gai there?
3. What did Gai ask Nadi to do?
4. When they went home who joined them?
5. What were they discussing?

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. robhert
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

They all go to school

Learning in the same class

To build their future.

2. The cattle camp is our home

we are proud to be here

we shall keep it clean

For us to enjoy the environment.

3. Brucellosis is a disease

A very dangerous illness

It comes from milk

We must always boil milk

4. Malaria is caused by mosquitoes

They always breed in dump and dark places

Bushes and stagnant water are their homes

keep our camp neat

5. In the camp there are many

Young men and women

Beautiful and handsome they look

Attracted to each other sometimes.

6. Self-respect is the key to happiness

do not engage in sexual activities

sexually transmitted infections,

HIV AIDS and teenage pregnancies.

7. They will take away your life

Your learning will stop

Your parents will be ashamed

You will be gone for good.

8. There are other diseases too

Like Hepatitis B and Meningitis

Cholera is because of eating dirt

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.

10. God gave us animals and crops

We must take care of them.

Never miss to go to school.

In School there is knowledge and hope.

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. |

A. 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 blanks 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

Sick

Cook

Mosquito

Hospital

Hygiene

Hospital

Boil

Doctor

sleep

Cleanliness

Herbal medicine

Wellness

AIDS

head ache

Wash

Soap

disease

HIV

stomachache

Topic 3. OCCUPATIONS

Comprehension.

Read

Anuri and Agar were walking to school one morning. As they walked on the sides of the road, a van with a red cross drawn on its doors with the word Ambulance passed with sirens on making a lot of noise. Agar wondered why the vehicle was like that but Anuri 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 two children then saw a workshop full of new desks and chairs. They had been made by the carpenter. He also made beds and tables. Next to the workshop, there were men in blue and yellow overalls with helmets on their heads measuring the road. Anuri asked Agar what they were doing. Agar told her that they were road engineers planning on how to make the road better. Anuri 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, Agar 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. Infact 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. Agar showed his admiration for their uniform.

Anuri was a very attentive boy. He remembered that Anuri had wished to become a rods engineer. So he also told her that when he grows up he would like to be a pilot. As they walked to school, a lot of noise had covered the skies and on enquiry he was told that it was an aircraft taking bright students from South Sudan to universities in America.

There was a teacher at the school who teaches all subjects at school. Anuri asked, "how come nobody want to be a teacher?" Agar explained that the teacher was very good. But he teaches all subjects to make us fit in all areas. Therefore, there are those who will end up as teachers.

The bell rang to indicate the start of the first lessons. They all ran to class almost late.

Answer these questions;

1. Where are Anuri and Agar going?
2. How many different occupations did they see on the way?
3. What did Anuri wish to be?
4. What did Agar wish to be?
5. Why did they run to class instead of walking?

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.

A. 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 _____?

B. 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

A. Make these words plural

tailor baker actor
tree farmer fisherman

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. HERDS 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 |
| 1. 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
- 1. 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?
 1. What are the challenges of climate change?
 2. What is disaster?
 3. What can we do to prepare for disaster?
 4. How can we take advantage of climate change?
 5. How can we protect animals and crops from bad weather?
6. 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 gave you a potato
3. He sleeps 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 |

A. 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.

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

relief food
land slide

next week

rescue

risk

dusty
drought
irrigation

famine
reduction

long rains
river bank

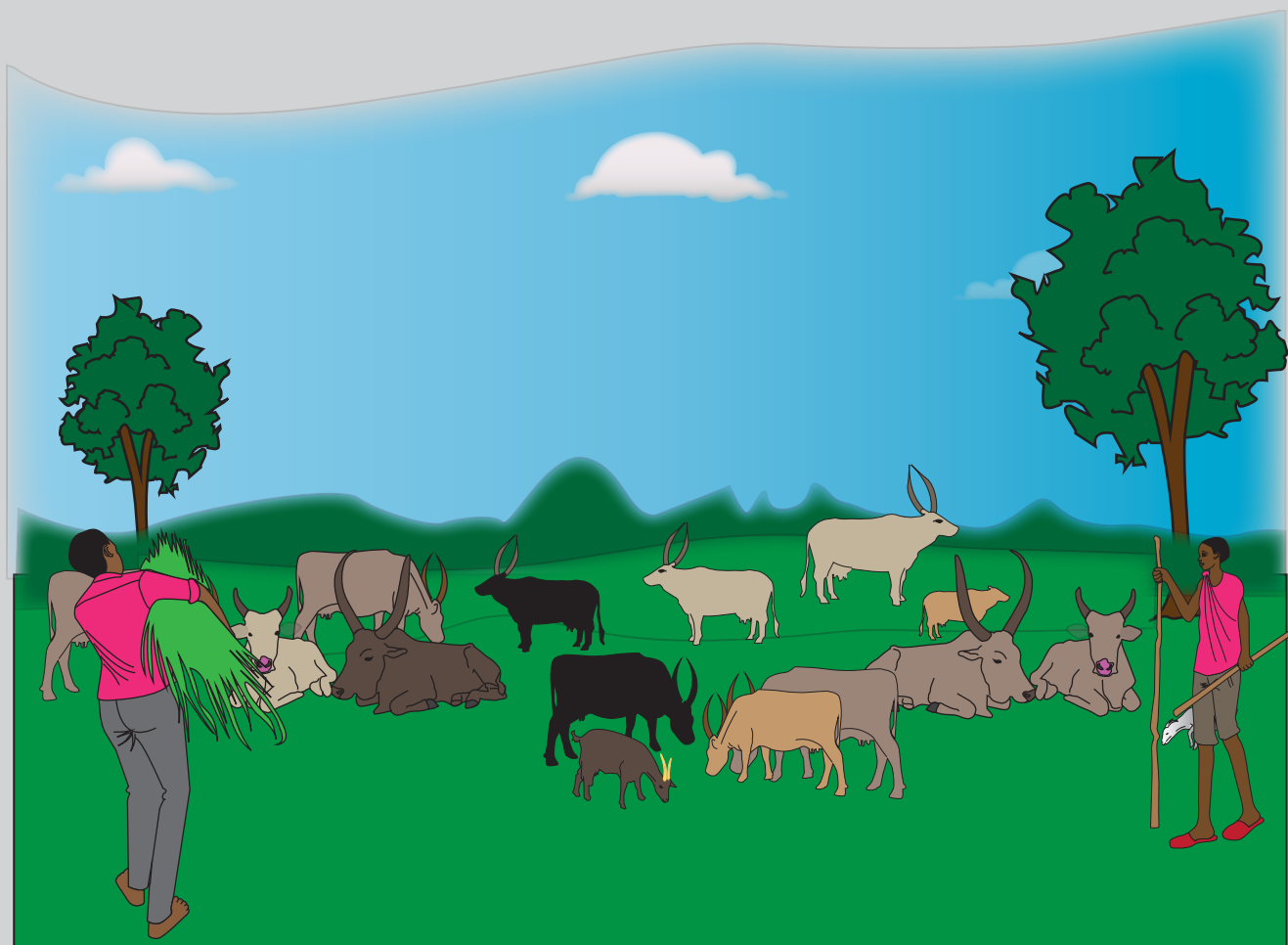
floods
crop rotation

Pasture
shift cultivation

TOPIC 6: FODDER MANAGEMENT.

Draw pictures of different types of animal feeds e.g. Napier grass, hey, maize straws, sorghum, millet straws and Banana stems.

Draw images of goats and cows feeding on cut green Napier grass while others feed on dry hey. Include a picture of a man moving more hey to the cows.



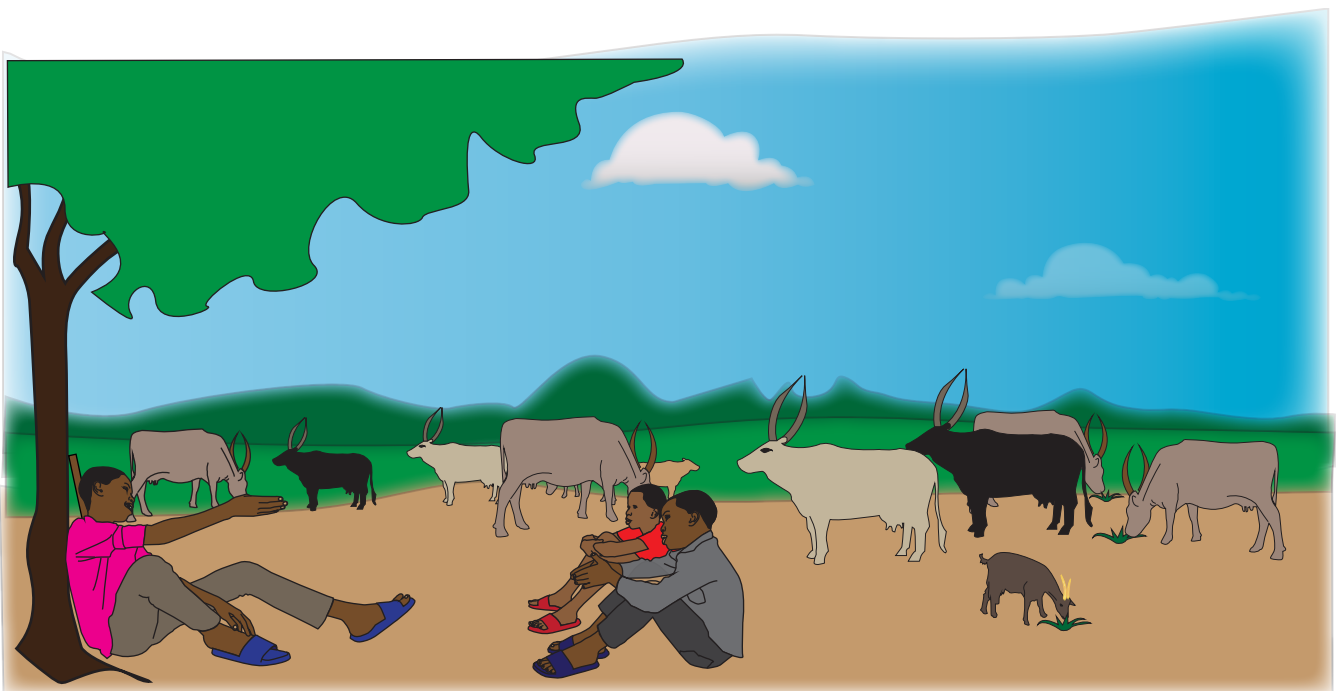
Comprehension.

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.

Draw a picture of a man sitting under a tree talking with two boys while his cows and goats graze nearby.



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 in 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 stay**ed**.

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.

A. 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**

A. 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

“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. Her sorghum grew taller every day.

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.

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.

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.

“I will,” said the goat.

“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?
10. 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

- _____

1. The animals were grazing

- _____
- _____

2. 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

A. 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.

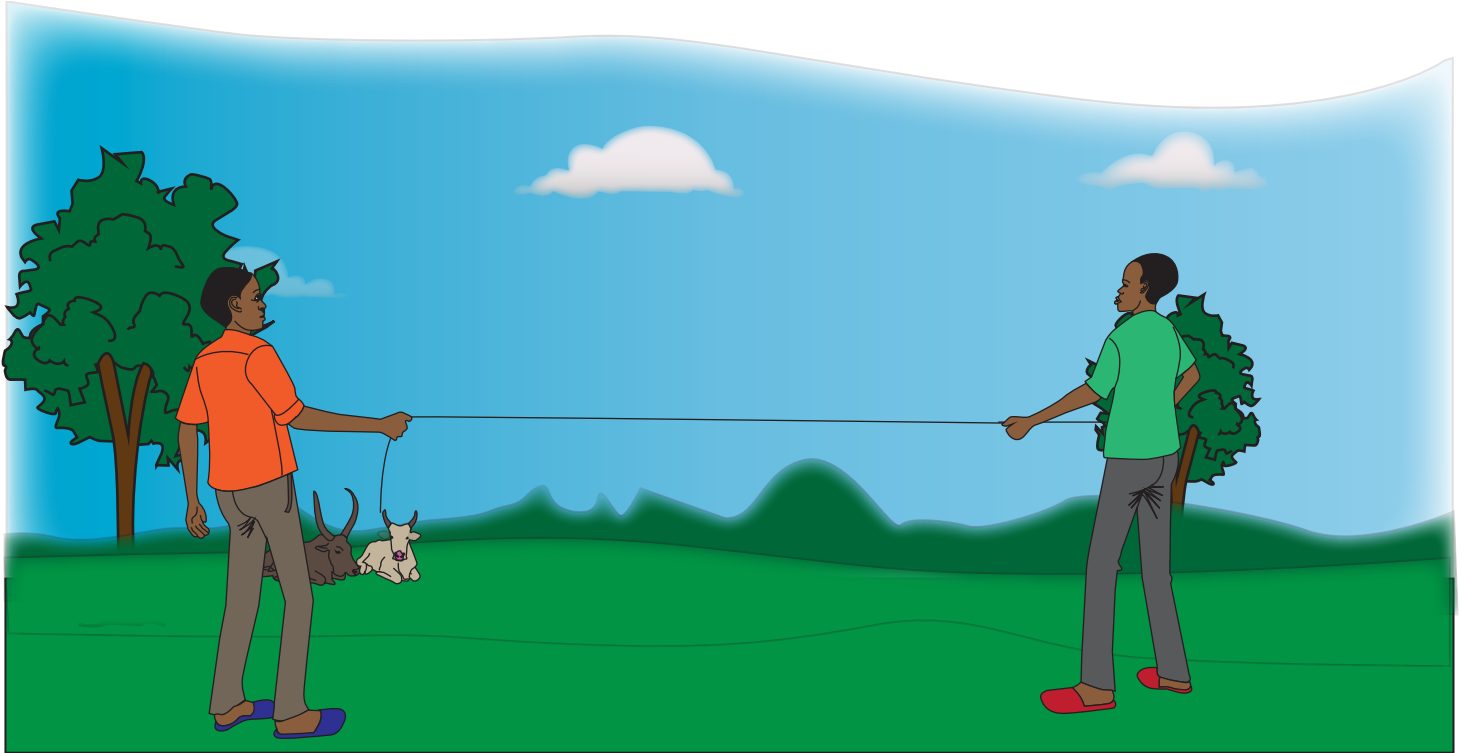
Learn these words.

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

TOPIC 8. MEASUREMENTS

Read.

Draw a picture of two people standing apart with a tape measure taking measurements of a small piece of land



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 |



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