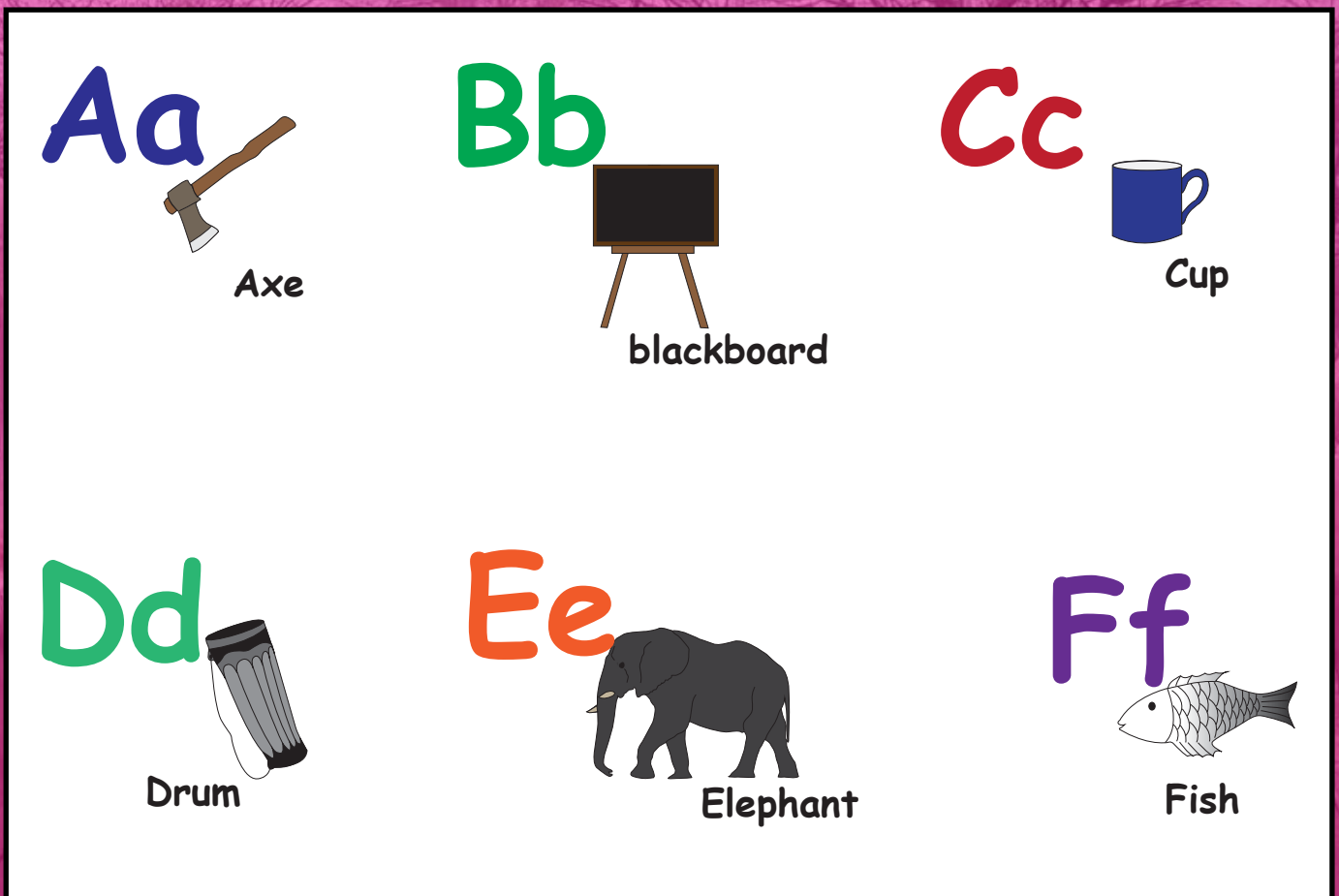


REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS AND EDUCATION FIELD SCHOOLS

ENGLISH



Learner's Book 4

ENGLISH BOOK 4 Primary

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TOPIC 1: ACTIVITIES IN THE OUR SURROUNDINGS

READ.

The teachers asked class four learners to write about activities in the cattle camps and how they are carried out. This is what Ohide, Bol and Keji wrote.

My name is Ohide. I am 10 years old. I live in the cattle camp with our family. There are many activities that go on in the cattle camp. The young children of my age, both boys and girls are assigned the duty of collecting cow dung every morning and spreading it to dry. However, where there are babies, some girls are left to look after the babies as their mother makes food. This activity is done every day so that the animals are kept clean. The cow dung is collected from where the cows sleep over night and taken to dry in a different place all together. The cow dung is used as fire fuel and its smoke chases mosquitoes away. I like the activity because it makes me wake up early.

Draw picture of two boys and one girl with *makuti* trays collecting cow dung.

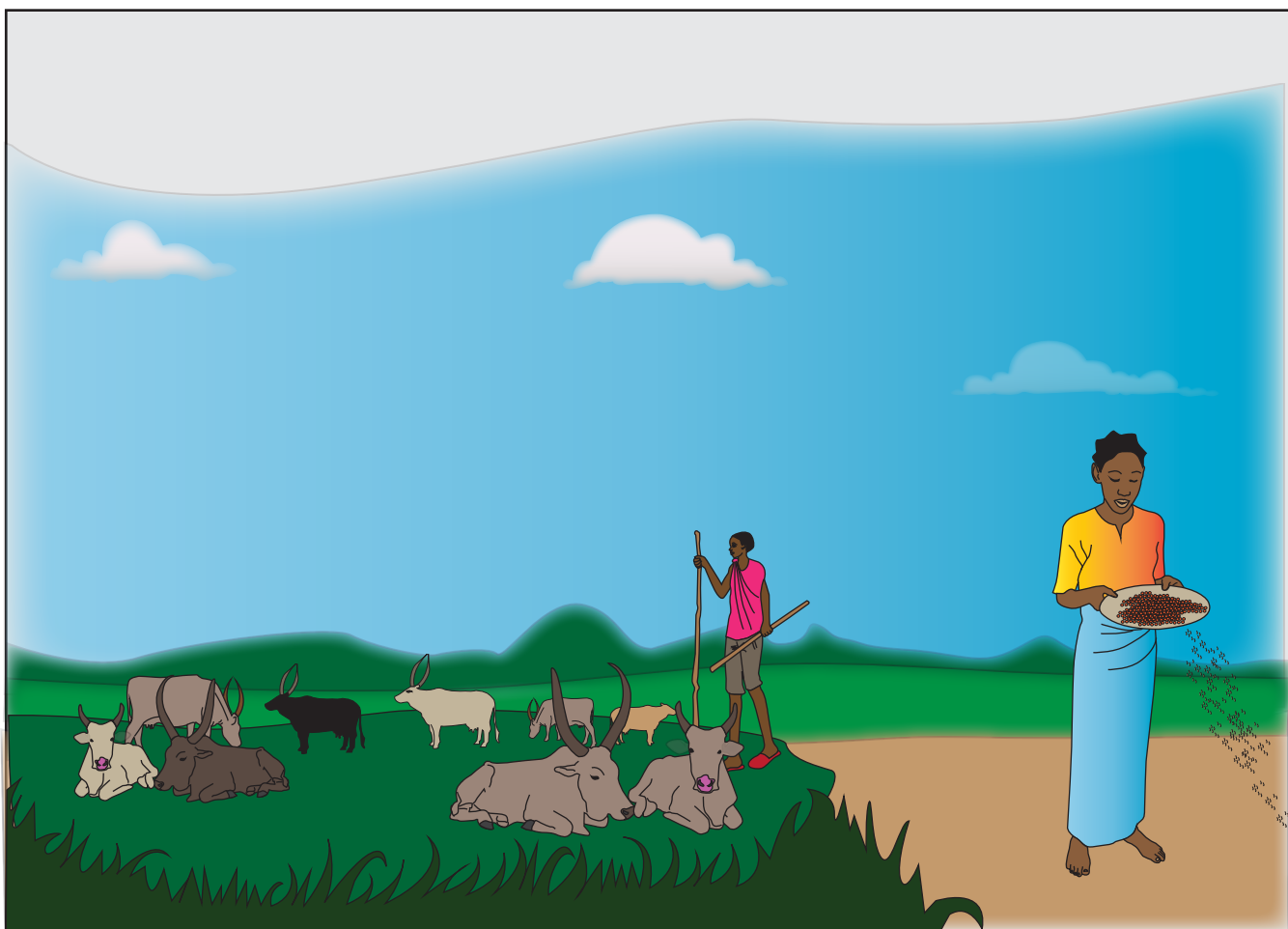


This is what Bol wrote.

My name is Bol. I come from Rumbek. I am 18 years old. Every age group is assigned a specific activity to perform in the cattle camps. The youthful boys are assigned the duty of grazing animals and taking good care of them. They are taught how to protect animals from both rustlers and wild animals. They also milk the animals and carry home calves born in the fields. The youth are also the protectors of the camp from any intruders. They take good care of the animals because when they mature, they use the cows to pay for their wives' bride price.

For the youthful girls, their role is to find food from the fields. They look for vegetables, fruits, and many other food stuffs from the surrounding.

Draw picture of a young man grazing cattle and a young woman winnowing sorghum.



And this is what Keji wrote.

The Adult and elders in the cattle camps are ranked higher in positions of administration. All the happenings in the camps are planned by Adults. Some times when there is disagreement between them in the camps. It becomes the responsibility of the elders to resolve it. However, the men have more challenging roles than women because the men's' scope goes beyond one camp to build peace.

Draw picture of four Adults sitting under a tree on stools while 2 youths a boy and a girl are sitting on the grass with their heads bowed in respect. They are being advised



Answer these questions:

1. Which activities go on in your cattle camp?
2. What do boys and girls do?
3. What do men and women do?
4. Does climate change affect the day to day activities in the camps?
5. Why do young boys and girls collect cow dung?

Language work

Copy and complete the sentences. Put 'but' or 'because'

1. We were quiet going to catch a bird _____ the dog barked and it flew away.
2. We were hunting for the birds _____ they are good food when roasted.
3. I took the cattle to graze _____ it was my duty
4. I wanted to milk the cows _____ my father did it.
5. Mother cooked nice food for lunch _____ we were many in the family, I did not eat enough.
6. He is thin _____ strong

QuestionTags

Can't I? won't you? isn't it? shall we? will they? aren't we? Haven't you?

Use the question tags in the box to complete these sentences.

1. You will feed the calves in the morning _____
2. We shall not speak in darkness _____
3. It is very hot this afternoon _____
4. They will not go home in the rains _____
5. We are happy with learning English _____
6. We have milked our cows _____

Copy and complete the sentences putting basic punctuations such as; , ' ? !

1. We have got animals like; cows ___ goats and sheep In the cattle camp.
2. My **mothers** kitchen garden is behind the cow shed.
3. Alas... all the meat was eaten by the fox
4. Who shut the door last night
5. What have you brought from the river
6. Has she finished sweeping the floor

Learn these spellings

1. Every day	2. Girls	3. participate
4. Activities	5. Men	6. Camp
7. Boys	8. Women	9. But 10. cattle

TOPIC 2. SOCIAL VALUES

Read

Bol and their family lived in a cattle camp near Malakal. His mother, father and sister Nyatom were his immediate family. They lived happily praying together, eating together and working together to make their family good. Everyone in the camp knew each other and they helped each other. The young people respected the adults as the adults guided the young to grow up well. It was everyone's work to take care of their neighbors. Honesty and saying the truth was very important in the camps. Immoral behavior was never tolerated.

One day Bol's mother and his sister were going to Majok's house. They were carrying some dura floor. Mother had asked Nyatom to grind it because Majok's mother was sick again and had to stay inside the house. It was very good of Nyatom and her mother to help Majok's mother because the sick and the weak are supposed to be helped by their neighbor.

Bol's father on the other side had gone with Bol to assist grazing Majok's father's cattle because he had gone to look for medicine for Majok's mother. The show of love to the neighbours and helping them with their work makes a happy community.

Answer these questions

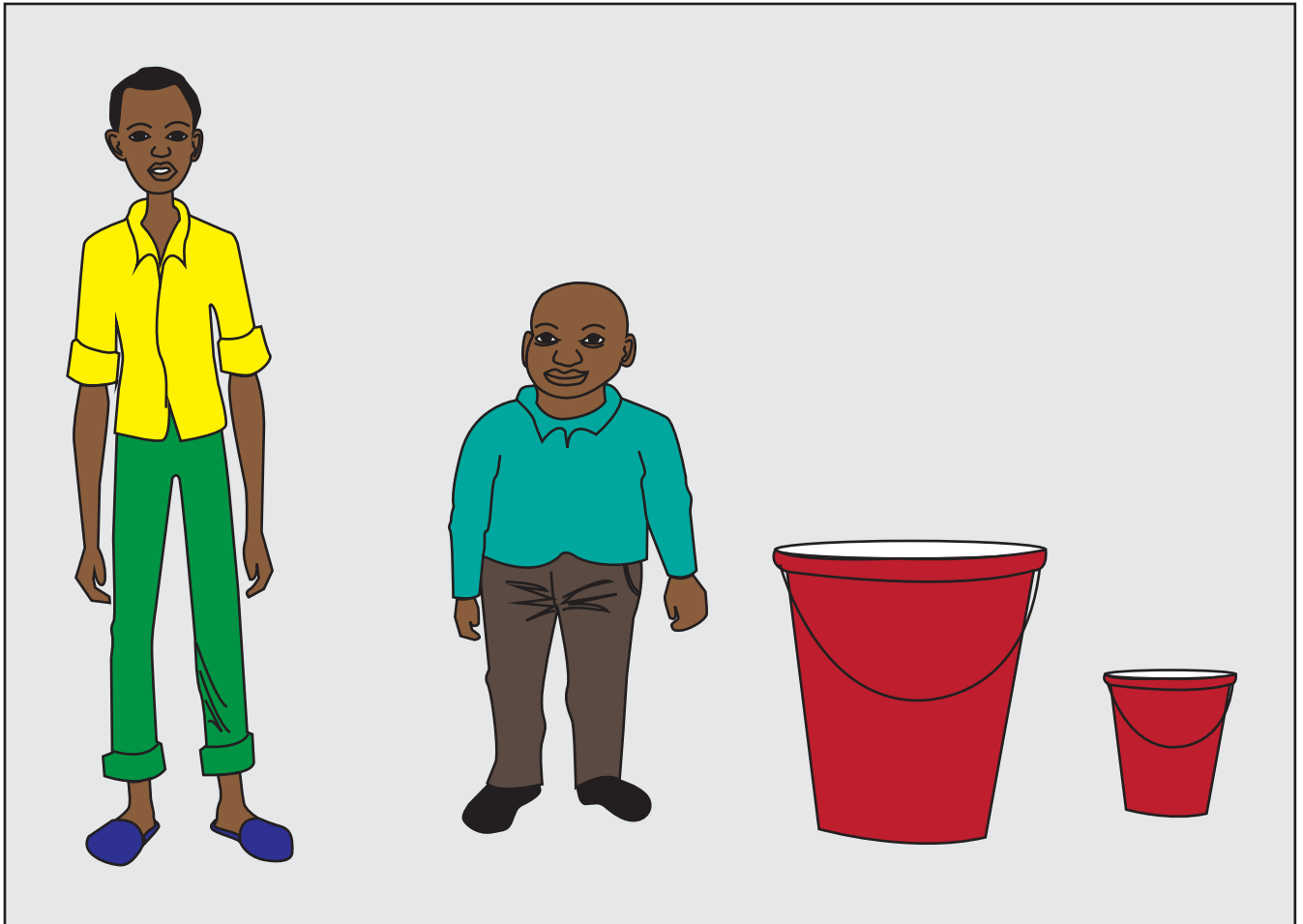
1. Where did Bol's family live?
 2. What was the name of Bol's sister?
 3. Why had mother asked her to grind dura?
 4. Why did Bol's father assist in grazing Majok's fathers' cattle?
 5. Should the youth show respect to the adults?
 6. Should the sick be shown love?
 7. Why should we help the weak and the sick?
1. Is your neighbor important to you and your family?
 2. Will you be happy when your neighbor has no food while you have plenty?
 3. Would you like to live in Bol's cattle camp? Why? Why not?

LANGUAGE WORK.

1) Use of adjectives/ words describing nouns

Adjectives describe something eg a tall man, a beautiful woman, a loud voice, a slim girl.

(draw a picture of a tall man and a short one, a big bucket and a small one)



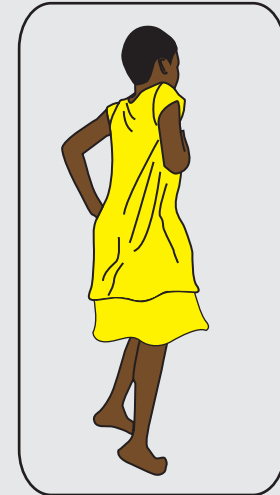
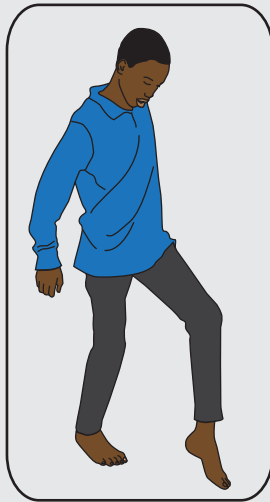
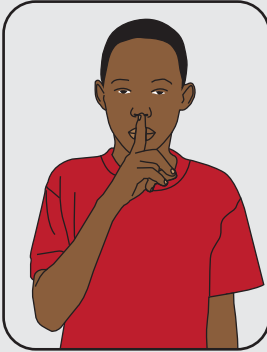
Copy these sentences. Finish each sentence with adjectives of your own.

1. The _____ man showed his _____ son how to make _____ arrows.
2. Bol and his _____ friend, Majok made a _____ sheep pen using _____ poles.
3. One _____ day Nyatom and her mother went to the _____ river to fetch water. They used _____ containers to carry water home.

1) Use of adverbs/words that tell us how things are done.

Adverbs tell us HOW things are done.

Draw pictures that would tell ; quietly, loudly, happily, carefully and quickly.



Copy and complete the story with suitable adverbs.

Bol and the mother was tired because they had been walking_____. They had done all their work_____. Now they were walking_____ through the cattle camp. They walked_____ as it was muddy on the pathways. They were talking_____ when _____ they heard some loud sound. They looked _____ into the sky. Big dark clouds were forming____ with the rains threatening to fall. They were very worried so they started running_____

1) Use of verbs followed by to+the +inifinitive

Copy and complete the sentences

e.g The elders want to teach the social values to the young ones.

1. Bol went _____ _____ field to graze animals
2. Nyatom took floor _____ _____ sick family

LEARN THESE SPELLINGS

1. Honesty 2. Kindness 3. Generosity 4. Responsibility 5. Hard work
- 6 Obedience 7. Respect 8. Forgiveness 9. Reconciliation 10. Truth
1. Justice 12. Politeness 13. Morality 14. Confess 15. Love.

TOPIC 3. LIFE SKILLS

READ.

Read this letter from *Garang'*.

PLEFS cattle camp Primary school,

P. O. Box 2354- 00100

Bor via Juba

16/6/2016.

Dear Ayom,

I am sure that by the time you read this letter, you will be in good health and fine. I would like to tell you something about life skills. This is a subject that all of us need. It will help us to learn how to make informed decisions which we can stand for at all times. These decisions will be related to how we can foster peaceful relationships and avoid violence.

In our cattle camp, we have very many cattle and crops in the garden. Sometimes our cows get sick just the way we human being do. Then our crops in the gardens also get infected with diseases. We need skills to help us to know how to deal with these diseases because it is not easy for the agriculture and veterinary departments to send us officers in the camps. Our animals and crops must be taken care of if we have to maximize the benefit from them.

There are times when the camp is full of tension due to disagreements over grazing land and pasture. Life skills will teach us how to resolve these without violence at all. This will help people in the camps to accept living in harmony and accept the other person as a brother. I know you are aware of the pressure that can be caused by peer groups. Life skills will help us not to be dissuaded. At the end of the day we shall achieve a peaceful life in the cattle camps.

Please write to me soon and give me your thought on this matter.

Your friend

Garang'

Answer these questions.

1. Who wrote the letter?
2. He wrote it to who/
3. What did he want to say?
4. What did he say was the use of life skills?
5. What is peace?

LANGUAGE USE

Use of determiners; with/ a/an/the/every

e.g The young men in this camp negotiated for peace with their neighbours.

Every child in this camp should attend PLEFS.

Copy these sentences. Choose the correct word to fill in the blank spaces.

1. Garang' talked to Ayam through ___ letter
2. i treat ___ animal when it is sick
3. ___ cattle camp is our home
4. ___ peaceful camp is a happy place to live
5. ___ person can be responsible for the other.

Copy and write these sentences in plural

1. Garang' talked to Ayam through ___ letter
2. i treat ___ animal when it is sick
3. ___ cattle camp is our home
4. ___ peaceful camp is a happy place to live
5. ___ person can be responsible for the other.

LEARN SPELLINGS

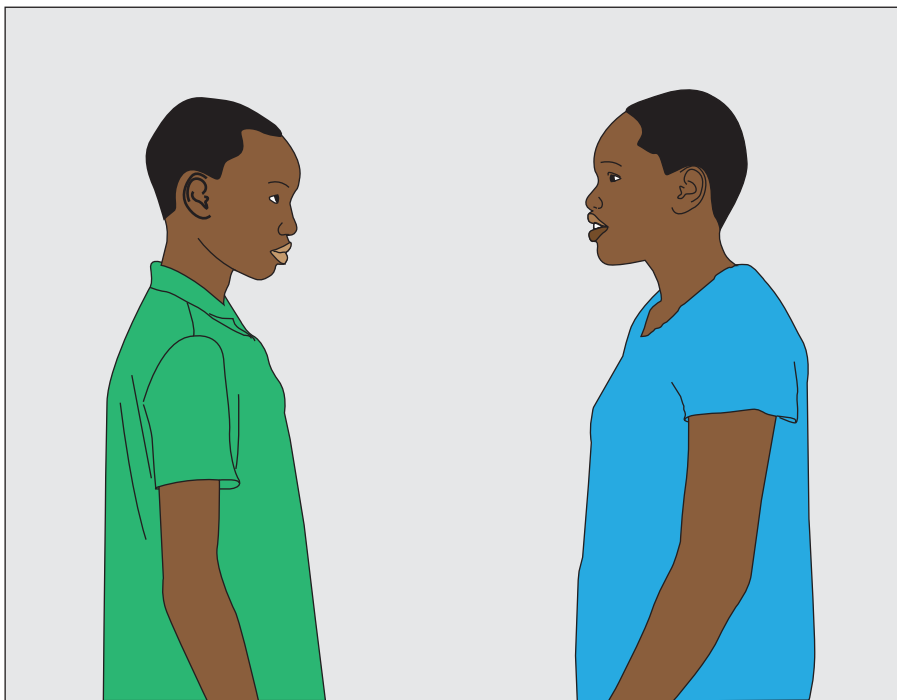
decision	critical thinking	creative thinking
esteem	self awareness	non violent conflict
resolution	problem solving	life skills
coping skills	emotions	empathy

TOPIC 4: FODDER MANAGEMENT

Draw a picture of types of fodder like; dry maize stokes, Napier grass and hay.



POEM (this poem is a dialogue between two people. Draw the two facing each other.)



Fodder.

1. People need food water and air to live
Animals need fodder water and air to live too
Like many types of food
Fodder is in types too
2. Fodder is collected after harvest
It may call for negotiations with those
Owners of the gardens
Peace is important for the collection
3. Fodder must dry to be stored
Wet fodder can rot away if stored
It is stored under the soil
For future use in the drought.
4. Women and children stay at home
Winnowing grain to make food
The youth will be in the fields
Collecting fodder from one garden to another
5. The adults make the storage facility
A big trench like hole
To bury the dry fodder
For feeding the animals during famine.
6. A lot of rain causes floods which destroy food
A long dry spell destroys food too
It is good to collect fodder
Food for animals when there will be need.

ANSWER THES QUESTIONS.

- a) What is fodder?
- b) Why and how is fodder collected after harvest?
- a) Why is it important to make peace because of animal fodder?
- b) Why do livestock farmers store fodder?
- c) How do they store fodder?
- d) How many types of fodder can you tell?
- e) Why must fodder be stored when dry?
- f) Do people also store their food?
- g) How and why do they store their food?
- h) What kind of food is stored for a long time?

Some adverbs tell us; how, when and where an action takes place.

A. Copy the sentences. Finish each sentence with a suitable adverb..

- i. The boys and girls are playing _____
- ii. The sick cow walked _____
- iii. "Do the work _____," the teacher said.
- iv. He pulled _____ on the rope
- v. Tell me _____ she will come
- vi. Speak _____, the baby is asleep
- vii. He ran _____ to the football field
- viii. Put your pencil _____

A. Use the Regular and irregular verbs in both past and present tenses to fill into the blank spaces in the table.

Regular verbs are any verbs whose conjugation follows the typical pattern, or one of the typical patterns of the language to which it belongs eg Answer- Answered
 Boil - Boiled
 Cry - Cried
 Play - Played
 Irregular verbs conjugation does not follow a typical pattern eg
 Begin - Began
 Blow - Blew
 Cost - Cost
 Hide - Hid

Regular Verbs		Irregular Verbs	
Present	Past	Present	Past
Ask		Break	
	Dressed	Do	
Move			Ate
Roll			Paid

A. Use the word had as past perfect in sentences eg;

- You _____grazed the cows before you went to school
- _____ grazed the cows before you went to school
- _____not grazed the cows before you went to school.

B. Use present simple of the word Eat in sentences eg

- You _____ bananas
- Do you _____ bananas
- You do not_____ bananas

Learn these spellings

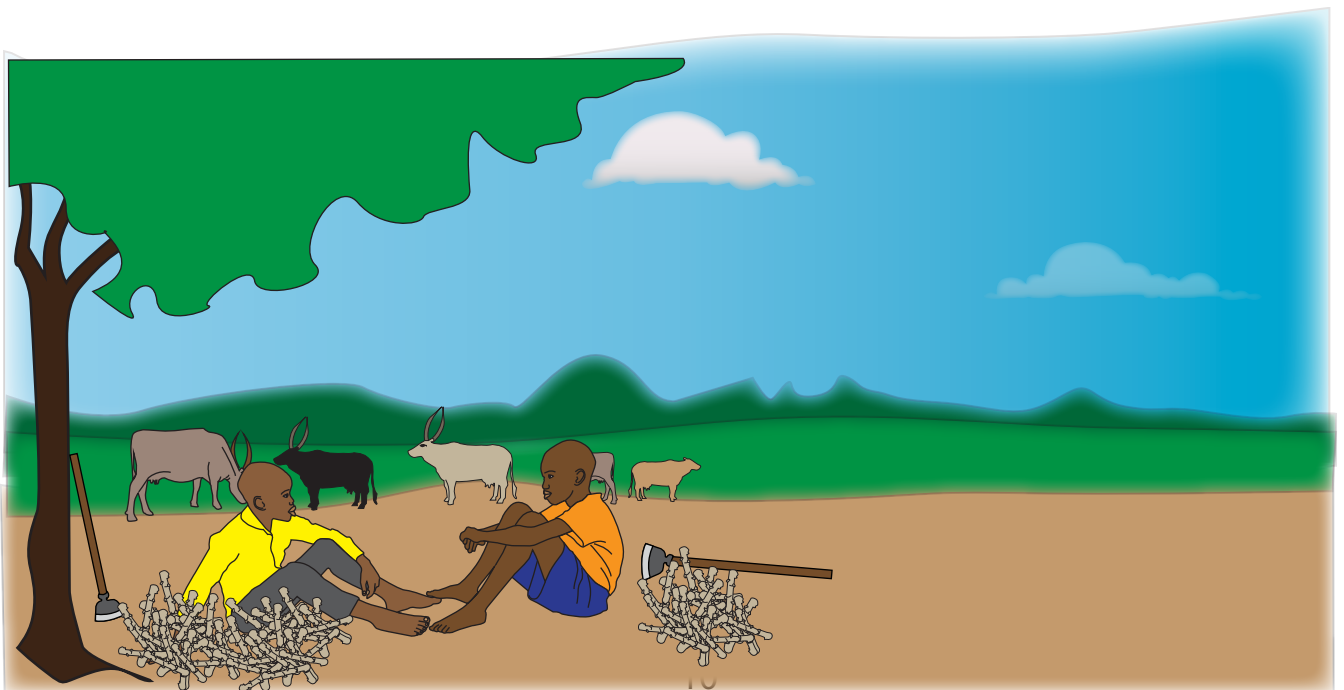
1. Fodder
2. Pasture
3. Natural feed
4. Farm
5. Range
6. Collect
7. Land ownership
8. Storage
9. Hay
10. Bales
11. Animal lick
12. Water point
13. Camping
14. Preservation
15. Grass
16. Pasture conservation.

TOPIC 5: PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY

Read.

Two boys Zindo and Kumba were in the garden planting cassava cuttings. When the sun became hot, they went under a tree and sat in the shade, Zindo asked Kumba why some people in the community kept livestock only while others were crop farmers. The discussion went on for sometimes as they talked about the people in the community.

Draw a picture of two boys sitting under a tree with soiled arms with their hoes and cassava cuttings talking.



Zindo: Our community is large and has many people who speak different languages. It is a group of people living together in harmony and peace.

Kumba: did you say our community is big with many languages? We speak same language all the time.

Zindo: Our community is just one of the many that form the big one called South Sudan.

Kumba: you mean people in the whole country!

Zindo: Yes. We have over 60 tribes who have different languages and cultures.

Kumba: How about us?

Zindo: There are many small communities which form the larger nation. These small communities include the people in the cattle camps like us. We are a community here in the cattle camp.

Kumba: then please tell me, who are the people in our community?

Zindo: Our community has many people including pastoralists, crop farmers and mixed farmers.

Kumba: How about the fishermen, the village elders, spiritual leaders, teachers, hunters among others.

Zindo: yes anybody in the community plays an important role in developing our nation. We live together with respect and trust for each other.

Kumba: thank you Zindo. Now I know that our community is large because it is a collection of very many smaller communities.

Zindo: The community stays together in harmony and peace.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

- i. What is a community?
- ii. Who are the people in the cattle camp community?
- iii. Why should we have peace in the community?
- iv. Are different people assigned different duties in the community?
- v. What are the responsibilities given to elders in the community?

LANGUAGE USE

Language practice

You can use; like, very + but/and, number+qualifier is called.....

Use of like for comparison

E.g A good neighbor is **like** your brother.

- i. A good teacher is _____ a parent
- ii. A buffalo is _____ a cow
- iii. Cassava is _____ potatoes

Use of very+but/and

e.g The people are **very** poor **but** they are happy living together.

- i. Some children in the camps are _____ clever _____ are not in school

i. Cattle in the camps are ___many ___ thin

Number + Qualifier + is called

e.g A person who lives next to you is called neighbor

i. Food kept for animals is called _____

ii. The young of a goat is called _____

iii. The head of a family is called _____

SPELLING.

Learn these spellings. Write a sentence using each word.

Honesty	Kindness	Community
Neighbour	Boundary	Clan
respect	forgiveness	reconciliation
truth	relative	politeness
morality	confess	love

TOPIC 6: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Comprehension

Read.

The rains had been falling for five days. There was water everywhere. All the trees around the village had been cut leaving the village bare. The village elders met and talked about it. "It's time to move," they decided. "The cattle must be moved today. The boys must take the cattle to higher grounds." So the boys were given maize cobs for the journey and they went to fetch the cattle.

The next morning, when everyone woke up the sun was shining but during the night it rained heavily and the river was flooded. The floods caused a lot of disaster. The elders decided that they would have to move quickly before the floods rose higher. As quickly as they could, the people gathered the children together and packed everything they could carry. They set off for the hills. When they crossed the river, the parents carried the little ones. Some people got sick due to the cold. All their crops were washed down the river.

When they had crossed the river, they walked for a long time and the small children felt tired. Soon the ground became steep as they got near the hills. By nightfall, they had reached the hills. They looked back to their home in the valley and it was all floods. They could not return until floodwaters went down. All their houses were falling in floods. On the hill they had no food, no shelter and it was cold. The hill would be their home until it was safe to return to the village because they had no alternative.

Answer these questions.

1. What is disaster?
2. What is Risk Reduction?
3. Why was the village left bare?
4. Why did some people get sick?
5. Why did they leave their homes in the valley?
6. Where did they go to?
7. What problems did they face?
8. What could they have done to reduce the risk?
9. How useful would the trees be?
10. What can we do to save the crops from floods?

LANGUAGE work.

Write some verbs, nouns and prepositions.

Eg NOUNS = seedbed, Ox plough, calves, cow. VERBS = Watering, feed, walk, cry, dig, wash.

PREPOSITIONS = Next to, across, behind, under, above,

Language Patters

Use of verb + noun to complete these sentences

e.g Kabuki likes watering the seedbed.

- i. Deng likes _____ the calves.
- ii. Ochala walks on the _____ to school

Use Need + nominal +infinitive; e.g. I need an ox plough

- i. I need money _____ books
- ii. I need some food _____ for lunch

Use of prepositions: next to, across, behind.

e.g They live next to the river Nile which is dangerous during the rainy season.

- i. The rains fall from _____the cloud
- ii. The roots of a tree grows _____ the ground
- iii. The monkey hides _____ the leaves of a tree.

TOPIC 7: DISEASES, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Comprehension

Read.

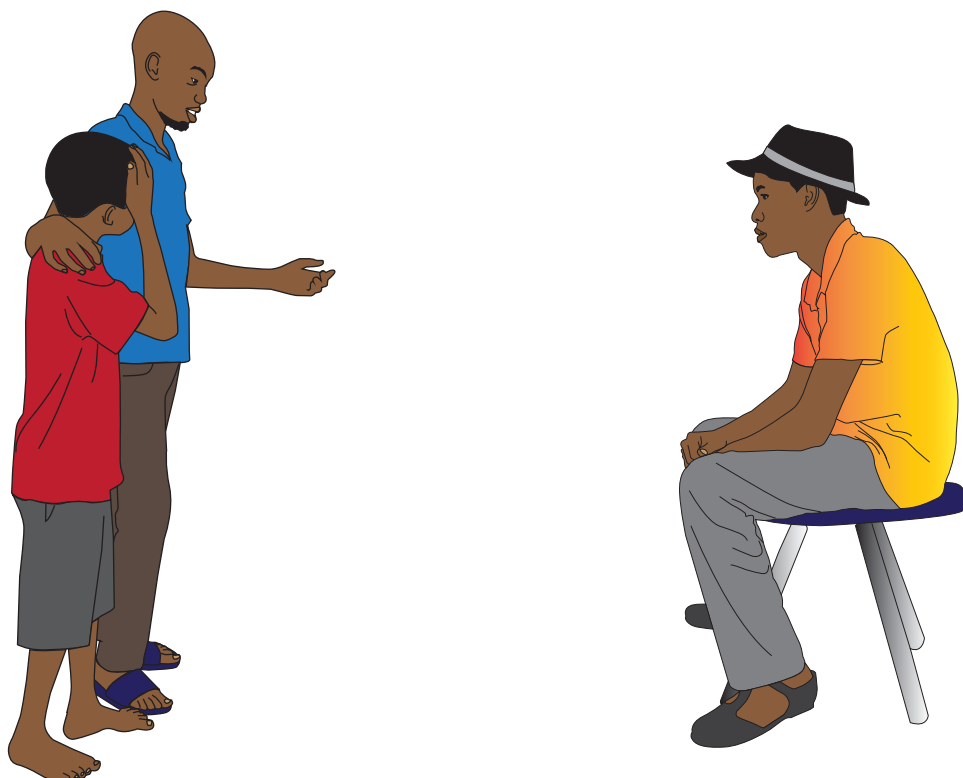
One day, Lado was ill. His father took him to the home of a medicine man. There were many people there, all waiting to see the medicine man. When his turn came, the medicine man asked his father, "What is wrong with the boy?" "His body is hot and he has diarrhea, headache and vomiting.

The medicine man gave him some medicine to take while at home after eating. However, he warned that many people who went to see him had the same complaints. Diarrhea, vomiting and headaches were all caused by poor hygienic conditions in the cattle camps.

The medicine man had a lot of knowledge on matters of health, diseases and hygiene. He advised Lado's father not to let children drink milk straight from the cow as it can cause brucellosis. He also said people must wash their hands all the time before they eat any food, after visiting the toilet and after eating. Water should be boiled before drinking and we must always clean our bodies and clothes. All these to stop diarrhea, typhoid and skin diseases. Headaches and hot body are symptoms of serious diseases.

He went ahead to say that although we create ponds to store water for the animals, stagnant water is a home for the malaria-causing mosquitoes. It should be discouraged. He said that the animals and crops we keep and plant may have diseases that can affect us. Therefore we must not eat meat from a sick or dead animal. We should also not eat fruits without washing or uncooked vegetables. Lastly, he told Lado's father to ensure the environment in the camps is kept clean at all times.

A picture of a sick boy with his father talking to a traditional medicine man
(not a witchdoctor please)



Answer these questions.

- i. Who was ill?
- ii. Where did his father take him?
- iii. What did the medicine man say about raw milk?
- iv. What did the medicine man say about washing hands?
- v. What did the medicine man say about ponds?
- vi. What did the medicine man say about animals and crops?
- vii. What did the medicine man say about drinking water?
- viii. What did the medicine man say about fruits?
- ix. What did the medicine man say about the environment?
- x. The hot body and a headache are symptoms of what?

LANGUAGE WORK.

Write these adverbs in a box; just/already/yet/still. Conjunction; when, and
Unless, either or...

Use the adverbs given to complete the sentences e.g. the animal health officer has just left.

1. She had _____vaccinated all the animals that were there.
2. Those which are not_____ vaccinated came late.
3. She _____has four more days.

Use of when as a conjunction e.g when we eat clean and well balanced diet we become healthy.

1. She knew where she was sick_____ she went to hospital.
2. The cow produced more milk _____it was given salt lick.

Use of unless e.g We cannot avoid diseases unless we start drinking boiled water.

1. _____ we keep the environment clean, people will always be sick
2. We shall take the goats to the field after school_____ it rains.

Use of either....or. e.g Kenyi has to either take the animals to graze or collect grass for them.

1. It is very cold here and Napon _____light fire _____put on warm clothes.
2. It will _____be Ihijo's turn or Achiro's to cook for the children this morning.

Learn these spellings

Health	Hygiene	Cleanliness	Wash
Sick	Hospital	Herbal medicine	Soap
Cook	Boil	Wellness	Disease
Mosquito	Doctor	AIDS	HIV
Hospital	sleep	head ache	stomach ache

UNIT 8: OUR ENVIRONMENT

Comprehension

Read.

The environment.

The environment of our surrounding is good for us. We are used to it and we should conserve and protect it. There are very many trees forming forests near our cattle camps. The shrubs and large grazing fields with healthy green grass along the river are good for both the wild animals and our herd. We use the trees and their branches to put up houses and cow sheds for our shelters. The long grass is used for roofing and thatching. Sometimes the walls are made of bamboo and reeds for better aeration during hot seasons.

The hills found in our cattle camps are very important because they cause the land to get a lot of rains. We also use them to view the neighbours on the other side. The soil around the rivers is very fertile for vegetables. Sometimes we get wild fruits there. The forests have wild animals like gazelles, buffaloes, giraffes and even big snakes that can swallow a small boy. Some of the wild animals are hunted for game meat.

The rivers are made dirty by soil which is eroded by heavy rains due to so much grazing in the same place. If gabions are erected and trenched made for the water to find its way to the river, then we shall easily conserve our rivers and soil. Tree cutting and farming along the rivers should also be discouraged to prevent soil erosion. Burning of bushes can be dangerous because it pollutes the air, chases the animals and birds from our environment. We shall always protect and conserve our environment for the beauty of nature to prosper.

Answer these questions.

1. What is environment?
2. What are the natural features in your environment?
3. How do the communities in the cattle camps benefit from these features?
4. What does the community do to conserve their environment?
5. How should we ensure that our environment is clean?
6. How does climatic changes affect our environment?
7. Which feature in your environment is least useful?
8. Which is most useful?
9. Are the feature mentioned in 2 associated with some traditions and beliefs?
10. Is there a community member assigned the duty of protecting the environment?

Listening and speaking.

Listen to the stories about traditional beliefs associated with natural physical features in our environment.

LANGUAGE WORKS.

Write these words; this, that, these, those, for, our, your

I. Use of "this" "that" "these" to complete the sentences.

1. _____ is the way to the camp
2. _____ is the book our teacher reads
3. _____ are our goats.
4. People have gone to the fields _____ way
5. Ogalla is the owner of _____ mangoes
6. It was _____ fruits that children ate and left.

II. Use of possessives e.g. this is my cow. It belongs to me.

1. That new hoe _____ Deng.
2. _____ heifer is sick.
3. Keep _____ milk container clean.

Learn these spellings.

hill	grassland	lakes
trees	mountains	river
grass	green	pollution
elephant	valley	North
rake	east	hyena
sand	west	south
wildlife	clouds	sky



European Union



Government of South Sudan

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