

## TERM II

### ASPECT 1: ELECTRONIC MEDIA

#### Sub topic 1A

#### Radio and television

1. Vocabulary  
Programme, music, announcements, knob, volume, channel, aerial, guide, speaker, presenter, studios, advert, news, entertainments, broadcast, gossip, pop, talk show, line up, forecast, tune, station
2. Language structures
  - a) If 1 – if clause – present simple  
Main clause – future simple + infinitive  
e.g. If the radio presenter arrives, the Headmaster will welcome him/ if you tune in to many stations at 5:00pm, you will be listening to soccer news.  
Exercise: ref: The winner pg 88, the sure key pg 62
  - b) Using .....and so.....  
Used to compare ideas, things and people that are not the same quality  
e.g. Joan is a good presenter. Amina is also a good presenter/ Joan is a good presenter and so is Amina  
ref: The winner pg 88, the sure key pg 62 - 63
  - c) Using .....and neither.....(the sure key pg 63)
  - d) Using: I like.....  
We use 'I like' to show our preferences  
e.g. I like listening to gospel music. I like reading novels (Ref the sure key pg 61, the winner pg 89)
  - e) Using: I don't like.....expressed "dislike"  
e.g. I don't like the new programme on the television. (Ref: the winner pg 89, the sure key pg 65)

#### Comprehension

- a) Passage : the sure key pg 66, Mk bk7 pg 127)
- b) Poem: the winner pg 82 – 83
- c) Guided composition : Mk bk7 pg 130
- d) Table interpretation: a radio and Tv programme (guide: the sure key pg 65)
- e) Picture composition: Mk bk7 pg 127
- f) (f) Revision : Mk bk7 pg 131 – 132

#### SUB TOPIC 4B

#### Other electronic media

1. Vocabulary  
Eject, on, off, aerial, CD player, tape, recorder, disc, DVD, the internet, video , tune, press, record, connect, extension, cable, compact, CD ROM
2. Language structures
  - a) If 2 – if clause – past tense  
Main clause – would + infinitive  
Used for unlikely or impossible conditions  
e.g. If I had a lot of money, I would record all the gospel music on the DVD  
Ref: The sure key pg 70, the winner pg 90
  - b) Using :.....needn't  
Examples

Bob oughtn't have gone to town because it was late/ Bob needn't have gone to town because it was late

Ref: The sure key pg 70, the winner pg 98

NB: Needn't have – used in the past to show that it was not necessary to do something

### Comprehension

- (a) Passage : the winner pg 92 – 94
- (b) Puzzle : the winner pg 95
- (c) Advertisement : the sure key pg 73
- (d) Jumbled : the sure key pg 73
- (e) Graph: the sure key pg 74

## ASPECT 2: JUNIOR ENGLISH

### LESSON: OPPOSITES (ANTONYMS)

#### FORMATION

- (i) Using prefix:
  - un-able - unable
  - in-direct - indirect
  - dis-advantage - disadvantage
  - mis-treat - mistreat
  - il-legal - illegal
  - ir-regular - irregular
  - non-existent - non-existent

- (ii) Changing suffix "less" to 'ful'
  - e.g careless – careful
  - useful – useful

Ref: Junior English revised by H. Richard pp 94 – 97

- (iii) Others e.g
  - Genuine
  - Counterfeit

Ref: Junior English revised by H. Richard P. 93. Student's Companion pp 123 – 132

#### Evaluation activity

Supply suffixes or prefixes to write the opposites of the given words

Comfortable

Meaningful

Moral

### LESSON 2

#### ASPECT : OCCUPATIONS (words showing someone's job or profession)

#### Evaluation

Learners will give occupations of different people

#### Example

Oculist – one who attends to eye diseases

Optician – tests eye sight and sells spectacles

Ref: Junior English revised pp 144 – 148

Peak Revision English p. 26

### **LESSON 3**

#### **ASPECT 3 : ALPHABETICAL ORDER (arranging words in ABC or dictionary order)**

e.g: chair, bench, desk, table

ans: bench, chair, desk, table

Evaluation activity:

Junior English revised p. 88

#### **ASPECT 4: ADJECTIVES (1 – 10 LESSONS)**

Adjective is a word used to describe a noun/nouns.

Types of adjectives (Nosshacopn)

Adjective of number - one, two, a, some, fifth, etc

Adjective of opinion - ugly, interesting, delicious etc

Adjective of size- big, tall, etc

Adjective of shape - circular, spherical, rectangular etc

Adjective of age - new, ancient, modern, young etc

Adjective of colour - yellow, green, etc

Adjective of origin/nationality – Swiss, Dutch, Ghanaian etc

Adjective of material - silver, golden, plastic, woolen etc

Adjective of purpose - walking, shopping etc

Evaluation activity

Pupils will underline adjectives in the following sentences

- (i) Musoke killed a tiny black mouse.
- (ii) I have a three-legged round table.
- (iii) Opeta married a toothless woman.
- (iv) John got a red Tanzanian woolen blanket.
- (v) I have a twenty- page red sports book.
- (vi) My father has a black Swiss golden watch.
- (vii) They entered a narrow dark room.
- (viii) Miss Athieno is an ugly young Mathematics teacher.
- (ix) The president's office has comfortable, large, yellow, rectangular, Italian, wooden chairs.

Other types of adjectives

(x) Demonstrative adjectives: These point out which personal thing is meant.

Example

This/These – point to nearer nouns

That/Those – point to distant nouns

Such

I hate such things

Tell those boys to hand in their books for marking.

From other adjectives

Adjective

Black blackish

Sick sickly

Magic magical

By adding suffixes: ous

Poison poisonous

Danger dangerous

### Adding ful/less

Use - useless/useful  
Hope - hopeless/hopeful

### Adding 'y'

Rain - rainy  
Dirt - dirty  
Wealth - wealthy

### Adding 'able'

Eat - eatable /edible  
Comfort - comfortable

### Adding 'ish'

Child - childish  
Baby - babyish  
Yellow - yellowish

(xi) Interrogative adjectives: They are used to ask questions used with nouns.

#### Examples

What, which, whose

#### Application

- (i) Which book do you want?
- (ii) Whose bag is this?
- (iii) What type of man is he?

### **Formation of adjectives**

Adjectives can be formed from

- (a) Nouns
- (b) Verbs
- (c) Or from other adjectives using suffixes

<u>Nouns</u>		<u>adjective</u>
Boy		boyish
Fool		foolish
Dirt	dirty	
Trouble		troublesome

Gold		golden
------	--	--------

<u>Verb</u>		<u>adjective</u>
-------------	--	------------------

Talk		talkative
------	--	-----------

Avail		available
-------	--	-----------

Advise		advisable
--------	--	-----------

#### Other categories

Bible		biblical
-------	--	----------

Angel		angelic
-------	--	---------

Geography		geographical etc
-----------	--	------------------

#### Activity

Pupils will do exercise 63 p. 55 Junior English Revision

### **FORMATION OF PROPER ADJECTIVES (NATIONAL ADJECTIVES)**

<u>Proper noun</u>	<u>proper adjectives</u>
--------------------	--------------------------

Poland	Polish
--------	--------

Netherlands /Holland	Dutch
----------------------	-------

Greece	Greek
--------	-------



Dad	worse	worst
Much	more	most
Little	less	least
Many	more	most
Old	older	oldest (not related) Eldest (same family)

- (vi) When the adjective ends in 'y' preceded by a consonant, the 'y' is changed into 'i' before adding 'er' or 'est'

Example

Easy

Happy

Merry

Noisy

Clumsy

- (vii) If the adjective ends in a simple consonant preceded by a short vowel, the last consonant is doubled before adding 'er' or 'est' (cvc of the last three letters)

Red redder reddest

Fat fatter fattest

Thin thinner thinnest

Hot hotter hottest

### **Structures**

.....as.....as .....(same quality)

.....not as .....as.....(not the same quality)

### **Example**

Rose is clever. Richard is also clever

Rose is as clever as Richard (positive)

Tom is tall. Joanita is not tall.

Joanita is not as tall as Tom.

DEG pg 127-8 Exercise 89 - 90

## **COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF ADJECTIVES**

### **Evaluation**

Revision English by Ronald Forest

p.97 – 8 exercises 73 – 4 – 5

DEG pg 130 Ex. 93

## **DOUBLE COMPARATIVE**

Use of The .....the .....

When you climb high, it becomes cool

The higher you climb, the cooler it becomes

If you pay attention to the teacher, you will score good marks.

The more attention you pay to the teacher, the better marks you will score.

### **Evaluation activity**

DEG p. 131 Ex 94

(i) As you pump air into the bicycle tube, it becomes bigger and bigger.

(ii) As you continue eating nutritious food, you will become healthier.

(iii) As you grow old, you will become weak.

- (iv) One drank a lot of beer, one became very poor.
- (v) He walked far, he became very tired.
- (vi) She revised Maths, she understood it better. (The more .....)

**ORDER OF ADJECTIVES**

NOSHACOMPAN

Number	Opinion	Size	Shape	Age	Colour	Origin	Material	Purpose	Name
One	Smart	Big	Oval	Modern	Green	Kenyan	Solver	Walking	Cup
Few	Beautiful	Small	Circular	Old	Black	German	Woolen	Smiling	Girl
A	Dirty	Medium	Rectangular	Ancient	Red	Uganda	Golden	Laughing	Boy

Evaluation

- (a) Ronald Forest Revision English p. 105 Ex 79
- (b) DEG P. 135 Exercise 95

**ASPECT 5: RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES AND FREEDOM**

**Sub topic 5A**

1. Children’s rights and responsibilities  
 Vocabulary practice  
 Forced, freedom, rights, food, shelter, education, care, clothing, medication, life, help, properly, work, protection, attend, homework, obedient, respect, refuse, report, peace, grow, clean, tidy, responsible, abuse, mistreatment, early marriage, convict, imprison, innocent, sugar daddy, sugar mummy, drop out, labour, abortion, bad touches, chores  
 Language structures
  - a) Using.....more interested in.....than.....  
 Girls prefer cooking to playing  
 Girls are more interested in cooking than playing  
 Use words like prefer, enjoy, like, rather etc  
 Ref: the sure key to success pg 81, the winner pg 109
  - b) Using:.....ought to.....  
 e.g. All children should go to school  
 All children ought to go to school  
 The police must arrest those who mistreat children  
 The police ought to arrest those who mistreat children  
 NB: “ought to” is used to say what the right thing to do is. (the winner pg 110, the sure key pg 82)  
 Negative: oughtn’t to  
 Children mustn’t / shouldn’t greet elders while standing  
 Children oughtn’t to greet elders while standing
  - c) Using.....in order to.....  
 Used to show the reason for doing something  
 e.g. We should always move in groups in order to avoid child abuse( the winner pg 111, the sure key pg 83)
  - d) Suing ...either.....or.....  
 Used to show a choice between two things  
 e.g. you either provide to your children or risk going to prison

we can prepare either matooke or rice  
ref: The sure key to success pg 84, the winner pg 112  
NB: You can also embark on neither .....nor.....

- e) Using .....likely to.....  
Used to say that something is expected or there many chances that it can happen  
e.g. Making wrong friends may affect your studies.  
Making wrong friends is likely to affect your studies.  
Mistreating children may force them to go to streets.  
Mistreating children is likely to force them to go to streets  
Ref: the sure key pg 84, the winner pg 112
- f) Using .....accused of..... (Ref Mk bk7 pg 150)

## COMPREHENSION

- a) Dialogue : respect children Mk bk7 pg 152  
b) Poem: rise up for your right Mk bk7 pg 153  
c) Passage: children must be responsible Mk bk7 pg 154  
d) Passage: the sure key pg 88  
e) Notice: the sure key pg 89, Mk pg 155  
f) Picture composition: Mk pg 156  
g) Revision exercise: A, B, C and D Mk bk7 pg 157 – 159

## SUB TOPIC 5B

### ANIMAL NEEDS AND FREEDOMS

#### Vocabulary practice

Capture, poach, protect, captivity, freedom, needs, reproduction, responsibilities, insemination, discomfort, injury, secure, thirst, hunger, hindrance, natural, distress, frighten, poacher, sanctuary

#### Language structures

- a) Using : much as.....  
Used to mean 'even though' or 'although'  
E.g. Much as a cow is an animal, it also needs protection  
Much as the goat bleated, the farmer couldn't help it  
Ref: the winner pg 118, the sure key pg 97
- b) Using : needn't have.....  
Used to say that what was done, was not necessary  
e.g. James needn't have tied his goat on the bicycle carrier. (Ref: the winner pg 119, the sure key pg 97)
- c) Using:.....whereas.....  
Used to compare or contrast tow facts  
e.g. Whereas people want their rights, they don't respect animal freedoms  
Ref: the winner pg 119, the sure key pg 98

#### Comprehension



- a) Passage : animal life: ref: the sure key pg 99
- b) Passage: animals: ref: the winner pg 116 – 117
- c) Guided composition: Animal needs and freedoms: the sure key pg 100
- d) Picture composition: the sure key pg 101
- e) Jumbled : ref: the winner key pg 124
- f) Revision exercises : the winner pg 124 – 125