

POETRY TERM THREE GOD'S CREATION.

WK 2

God is wonderful in his creation
He created tall and short people
Black and brown people
Strong and weak people
All look beautiful.

God is wonderful in his creation
He created strong and weak animals
Big and small animals
Rough and fierce ones
All look beautiful.

God is wonderful in his creation
He created the stars, moon and the sun
The stars twinkling in the sky
The sun providing light and heat
All look beautiful.

Vocabulary.

- (a) Wonderful - Extremely good.
- (b) Domestic - Animals kept at home as a pet.
- (c) Tame - Trained animals to be calm.
- (d) Wild - grows and lives on its own and its not raised by people
- (e) Creation - the act of making new things
- (f) Rough - not gentle
- (g) Fierce - ready to attack/very angry

Oral work.

1. In which book in the Bible is the creation story?
2. What did God create last?
3. Why did God create man last?
4. Why did God create man in his own image?
5. Who created the universe?
6. How did God create the universe?

Written Work.

1. What is the heading of the poem? (a) tall -----
2. Who created the world? (b) fat-----
3. Give six adjectives describing people in the first stanza. (c) small-----
4. In which stanza are animals talked about? (d) rough-----
5. Give five examples of domestic animals. (e) strong-----

6. What are wild animals?
7. What is found in the sky?
8. What twinkles in the sky?
9. What provides light and heat?
10. Who is wonderful in his creation?
11. Give the opposite of the following:-

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WK 3

FEELINGS

When I am angry
I feel as red
as a blazing fire

When I am bored
I feel as blue
as the salty sea.

When I am happy
I feel as yellow
as the sun in the sky

When I am glad
I feel as green
as the grass on the ground.

Vocabulary.

- (a) angry - feeling strong emotion which make you want to shout or hurt someone because they've behaved unfairly.
- (b) blazing - extremely hot.
- (c) blaze - the strong bright flames of a fire.
- (d) bored - tired and impatient because you think something is not interesting.

Oral Work.

- (i) What makes you angry, bored, happy and ashamed?
- (ii) Give ten examples of similes you know.
i.e – as light as a feather.
- as black as ebony

Written work.

1. How many stanzas are there in the poem?
2. When does the writer feel red?
3. Why does the writer become red?
4. What kind of sea is talked about?
5. What colour does the writer turn into when he is bored?
6. Where is the sun found?
7. What colour is the sun?
8. Where is the grass found?
9. When does the writer feel green?
10. What is the heading of the poem?

11. **Complete these Similes.**

- (a) as hot as-----
- (b) as green as-----
- (c) as hairless as-----
- (d) as patient as-----
- (e) as blind as-----

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WK 4

SILENT PRAYER

Heavenly father
I want to thank you, Lord
For all you've given me,
For the protection and grace,
For the beautiful world
For me to enjoy.

Help me God,
Bless the needy and the poor
Heal the sick
Forgive us for our wrongs
I pray for peace and unity in Uganda
Give me wisdom to serve you always

Amen.

By Cathy Hold
(10 yrs)

Vocabulary

- (a) Protection – The state of being protected.
- (b) Grace - Kindness that God shows towards his people.
- (c) Bless - to ask God to protect and help you.
- (d) Peace - A situation where there's no war.
- (e) Unity - A state of working together.
- (f) Wisdom - the ability to give good advice because of the knowledge you have.

Oral Activity.

- (i) Why do we pray to God?
- (ii) Why do we thank God?
- (iii) Why do we confess our sins?
- (iv) When do we pray to God?

Written Exercise

1. To whom did the writer pray?
2. Whom did the writer thank?
3. Why did the writer thank God?
4. What kind of world is talked about in the first stanza?
5. Who will God help?
6. Which people need God's blessing?
7. What should God do to the sick?
8. What two things does the writer pray for Uganda?
9. Why does the writer ask for wisdom?
10. Who wrote the poem?
11. How old is the writer?

P.4 POETRY TERM III . WK 5 AIDS THE DESTROYER

AIDS is everywhere
Found in every place
Killing the young, old and babies
Torturing the literate and illiterates
Leaving children orphans
And others parentless.

The strong and the healthy
Die everyday and everyright
They are buried and no more
Gone to heaven for judgement
Never to work again
Never to appear anymore.

AIDS the killer
Got through infections
Sharing sharp instruments
Boys and girls
Stand out and shout
Say 'No' to AIDS! Stop the spread.

Vocabulary

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV - the virus that causes AIDS
Torturing- causing mental or physical suffering.
Literate - able to read and write.
Illiterate -unable to read and write
Orphans - children whose parents died.
Parentless - Without parents.
Infections - Process of getting diseases

Oral Work.

- (i) Have you ever heard about AIDS?
- (ii) What advice do you give people with AIDS?
- (iii) What advice do you give a friend who plays and shares sharp instruments?

Questions

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| 1. Where is AIDS found? | 9. Does AIDS kill? |
| 2. Who is an orphan? | 10. Write AIDS in full. |
| 3. Why does AIDS leave children orphans? | 11. Why do the strong go to heaven? |
| 4. When do the strong and healthy die? | 12. Give the opposites of: |
| 5. Where do the strong people go? | (a) strong |
| 6. Why don't the strong work again? | (b) healthy |
| 7. How is AIDS got ? | (c) never |
| 8. What should the boys and girls do? | (d) appear |

P.4 POETRY TERM III . FORGIVE

WK 6

Forgive and forget
Forget any wrong done to you
Set free your enemy
Do good to them
Love them at all times.
Forgive because you'll be forgiven.

Forgiven at all times.
God forgave you first
Our living example of forgiveness
He forgave our sins
And saved us from death
Forgive and set yourself free.

Forgive and leave a blameless life
God will bless you
You'll become a blessing
Everybody will call you a blessing
Forgive and forget the past
Try it now, it works.

Vocabulary

- 1. Forgive – stop being angry with somebody who has annoyed you
- (ii) Forget – Unable to remember what happened in the past.
- (iii) blameless –Doing no wrong.
- (iv) bless - God's protection and

- (v) set free – freedom from bondage
- (vi) blessing – God’s help and protection

Oral Work

- (i) Have you ever been annoyed?
- (ii) Who annoyed you?
- (iii) Did you forgive that person who annoyed you?
- (iv) Have you ever annoyed a person?
- (v) How did you feel when you asked for forgiveness?
- (vi) Were you forgiven?

Written work.

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| 1. What is the heading of the poem? | 7. What did God save us from? |
| 2. How many stanzas are there in the poem? | 8. How can you set yourself free? |
| 3. How many times should we forgive? | 9. What kind of life will you leave after Forgiving? |
| 4. What should you do to your enemy? | 10. Who will bless you? |
| 5. Why should we forgive others? | 11. Who will call you a blessing? |
| 6. Who forgave first? | |
| 7. What did God save us from? | |

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FIRE

If you’re at home
and a fire breaks out,
let everyone know
by giving a shout.

Walk don’t run
incase you might fall,
and once you’re out
give the firemen a call

If the room fills with smoke,
and you’re still indoors
get close to the floor
and crawl on all fours

The reason to crawl
is not a joke
it’s easier to breathe
under the smoke

If your clothes are on fire,

don't delay
roll on the floor
until the fire goes away.

Vocabulary

- (i) Crawl-to move on your knees and hands.
- (ii) Crawl on all fours – to move on your two hands and two knees.

Questions.

1. What must you do if fire breaks out?
2. Why does one give a shout in case of a fire out break?
3. Why mustn't we run?
4. What should you do incase you're out of the building?
5. Why do you have to roll on the floor?
6. What should you do incase the room is filled with smoke?
7. Why does one crawl instead of walking?
8. What is the heading of the poem?
9. How many stanzas are there in the poem?
10. How do you think firemen are called?

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WK 8

WORDS OF COURTESY

Learn the words of courtesy

Learn to say, 'Thank you'

Learn to say, 'sorry'

And use, 'Excuse me'

Say 'Thank you'

To appreciate and to show happiness

Say so to show pleasure

Say it all the time.

Say 'sorry' when in wrong

Try to apologise

Ask for forgiveness

Leave at peace with other.

Use 'Excuse me'

When you want to pass,

Incise you've not heard

Or for any interruption

All the three show respect.

Vocabulary

- (i) Courtesy – polite behaviour that shows respect for other people.
- (ii) Courteous – polite, especially in a way that shows respect.
- (iii) Polite – showing good manners and respect for the feelings of others
- (iv) Appreciate - to be grateful for something that somebody has done.
- (v) Pleasure – a state of being happy
- (vi) Apologise - means to say sorry
- (vii) Peace – a state of living in friendship with somebody without arguing .
- (viii) Interruption- something that stops you from continuing with what you're doing.

Oral work.

- (a) How many times do you say "thank you"
- (b) When do you say thank you?
- (c) When do you say sorry?

Written work.

1. Why do we thank others?(Give two reasons)
2. How many times do you thank ?
3. When do we say sorry ?
4. Why do we ask for forgiveness?
5. Give another word to mean 'sorry'
6. What will happen if you ask for forgiveness?
7. What should we do when in wrong?
8. When does one use the word "excuse me"?
9. Give the opposite of the following.
 - (a) happy
 - (b) wrong
 - (c) pass
 - (d) respect