

English

1 Child labour

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 1 - 3)

A Sounds

- (a) appear, near (b) year, interfere (c) steer, shear, sphere
(d) beard, sincere
- (a) appear, near (b) year, interfere (c) steer, shear (d) beard, sincere
- interfered, nearby, severe, unclear, spear, sheer, tears, sincere
- (a) The giant interfered with the flow of the nearby river in Kasinga village.
(b) Jasiri used his grandfather's spear to strike the giant.
(c) Jasiri's action of killing the giant helped the villagers get back their supply water.
Therefore, the villagers no longer experienced severe thirst.

B Useful expressions

- (a) arm, leg (b) weather (c) ears (d) hook (e) shoulder
- (a) It is better to do a task slowly and carefully instead of doing it in a hurry for the sake of finishing it.
(b) Solving a problem immediately saves you time and extra work you might do if you solve it later on.
(c) If you start doing something early, you are likely to get a lot of benefit from the outcome.
(d) Do not make a conclusion based on outward appearance of a thing or person without looking deeper at who they really are.

C Words about child labour

- (a) employers (b) fatigue (c) orphans (d) salary (e) teenagers
- (a) trafficked (b) court (c) wage (d) chores (e) exploitation
- (a) A home where children who do not have parents are housed and cared for.
(b) Tasks that one does regularly.
(c) To treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for yourself.
(d) The activity of buying and selling something illegally.
(e) The act of going against or refusing to obey a law or an agreement.

Read (Workbook 6, pages 4 - 6)

- A** **Pre-reading:** According to the picture, the story is likely to be about child labour.
1. According to the first paragraph, the increase in cases of child labour is caused by pandemics, war, drought and poverty.
 2. Children are forced to engage in child labour due to poverty at home; lack of protection by the society; poor access to education and failure by law enforcers to prosecute employers who hire underage workers.
 3. According to the article, children labourers experience fatigue due to working for long hours.
 4. Rights which children who work as child labourers are denied are the right to get an education, the right to play and the right to socialise with their peers.
 5. By the phrase 'these children cannot stomach it any more', the writer means that the children are unable to tolerate or keep up with the working conditions of being child labourers.
 6. Accept **all** the new words identified. Check whether the meaning of each word is correct according to the dictionary.
 7. Accept relevant notes from last paragraph on ways of reducing child labour, for example:
 - (a) Enforcement of laws that protect children against neglect, abuse, violence, harmful cultural practices and exploitation.
 - (b) Increase community awareness on the dangers of child labour.
 - (c) Encourage communities to stop harmful practices such as child marriage.

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 6 - 8)

- B**
1. (a) enough (b) Some (c) enough (d) Each (e) a lot of (f) some
 2. (a) Many street children were taken to an orphanage.
(b) Some young children were employed in the plantation.
(c) The lawyer spends a lot of time in the children's court.
(d) The house help did not have enough time to finish all her chores.
(e) The librarian gave each learner a magazine about child labour.
 3. (a) some (b) a lot of (c) each (d) enough
 4. (a) The villagers gave enough food to the orphans.
(b) The villagers gave some tools to the workers.
(c) The learners donated enough food to the orphans.
(d) The learners donated some food to the orphans.
(e) That leader provided enough pay every week.
(f) That leader provided some tools to the workers.
(Accept all other correct sentences constructed from the substitution table.)
 5. (a) enough (b) a lot of (c) some (d) each
 6. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*

Write (Workbook 6, page 9)

1. *Accept accurate details filled in the form.*
2. *Accept all forms designed and containing relevant information.*

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 9)

Check the poster for creativity and relevant information.

2

Cultural and religious celebrations

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 10 - 13)

A Sounds

1. (a) Check for current pronunciation of the words.
(b) Words with sound l: leader, light, lake, load, lamp, liver, lock, low
Words with sound r: reader, right, rake, road, ramp, river, rock, row
2. (a) left, last (b) road, leading, reception
(c) readers, Latif (d) lights, lit
(e) red (f) received, long-lost
3. *Accept relevant answers.*

B Useful expressions

1. Proverb: a journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.
Check for the relevance of the story and the use of two more proverbs.
2. (a) The pageboy was a shining star. (b) Mr Barasa was hawk-eyed.
(c) The bride is a giraffe.
3. *Check for the correct use of each simile in a sentence.*

C Words about cultural and religious ceremonies

1. Across

1. DIWALI
3. OCCASION
5. EASTER
7. GUEST

Down

2. ANNIVERSARY
4. CULTURE
6. ARTIST

2. (a) artist (b) concert (c) homecoming
(d) guest (e) entertain (f) reunion
3. Check that sentences are correctly constructed using the provided words.

Read (Workbook 6, pages 13 - 15)

Pre-reading: *Accept all possible answers.*

1. Three celebrations mentioned in the poem are Christmas, Idd-ul-Fitr and Diwali.
2. The Muslim celebration is important because it marks the end of fasting or Ramadhan.
3. Activities that people are likely to do during the religious celebrations as mentioned in the poem are celebrating together in holiness, rejoicing, showing care to those in need, making merry and relaxing.
4. Three proverbs used in the poem are:
No man is an island – we all need each other as no one is self-sufficient.
Make hay while the sun shines – it is important to make use of good opportunities when we have them as they may not last.
A friend in need is a friend indeed – a true friend is the one who is there for you when you need help.
5. *Accept sentences that express a cheerful and joyous celebration.*
6. Wishes of good will fill the air is repeated in the three celebrations.
7. Another religious celebration not mentioned in the poem is baptism, Hajj, Eid al-Adha, Easter and weddings.
8. It is important for people to be united during celebrations because it gives people joy; it brings people together; it brings sweet memories; it is fun.
Accept all relevant reasons given.

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 16 - 18)

1. (a) Bible, pew (b) mosque, Nairobi
(c) shrine, hill (d) Ms Pendo, artifacts, community
(e) Temple (f) women, food, Christmas
2. *Check for correctly constructed sentences using the nouns given.*
B 1. (a) beauty (b) honesty (c) hope
(d) happiness (e) knowledge (f) celebration, culture
2. **Abstract nouns:** celebration, friendship, hope, lonely, promise, love, satisfaction
Concrete nouns: congregants, seats, speakers, podium, society, listeners, meals
3. (a) behaviour (b) Service (c) Bravery
(d) length (e) honesty (f) differences
4. (a) Their friendship is highly valued.
(b) Their unity is highly valued.
(c) Their music is highly valued.
(d) Their food is highly valued.
(e) In our community, food brings people together
(f) In our community, unity brings people together.
(g) In our community, music is appreciated by all.
(h) In our community, food is appreciated by all.

Accept all other sentences constructed from the table.

5. Accept sentences constructed correctly using six different abstract nouns.
6. Accept both concrete and abstract nouns placed in the correct column.

Write (Workbook 6, page 19)

1. The long-awaited day finally had finally arrived. The whole village was celebrating the initiation of the boys to **morans**. The women prepared the rice as the men roasted goat meat behind the house. At around noon, all the meals were ready and were served. All the invited guests sat in the tented dome and enjoyed the mouthwatering delicacies.

The first sentence should be indented to denote the start of a paragraph

2. (a) Accept topics related to cultural or religious ceremony.
- (b) The length of the composition should be about 300 words. Check for logical organisation of ideas in paragraphing, and relevant choice of proverbs, metaphors and idioms and their correct usage in the sentences.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 19)

Check the report for the following:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Description of the place visited | 2. Purpose of the centre |
| 3. Events that took place in chronological order | 4. What was learnt |

3

Etiquette – Telephone

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 20 - 22)

A Sounds

1. (a) fir (b) land (c) bad
(d) turn (e) lag (f) her
2. Check for correctness of the words given. The following are examples.
 - (a) about, water, among, order, mother, human, across
 - (b) first, skirt, girl, third, dirty, thirsty, circle

B Useful expressions

She has the voice of an angel. – She has a beautiful singing voice.

Knowledge is power. – Information that you acquire will give you the ability to control what is around you.

She is as proud as a peacock. – She has a high opinion of herself.

Great minds think alike. – Used when two people have the same idea about something.

He is a walking encyclopedia. – He is knowledgeable.

He has the heart of a lion. – He is very brave.

C Words about telephone etiquette

1. sorry, please, excuse me, pardon me, thank you, welcome
 - (a) Wanja forgot to carry the paper with the directions to where they were going.

- (b) Wanja and Awinja were given directions by their teacher.
 (c) The two girls wanted to travel to the Nature Trail and meet with their teacher and classmates.
(Accept any sensible answer from the context of the conversation.)
2. (a) etiquette (b) dial (c) courteous
 (d) polite (e) inquire (f) receive
3. (a) Listen to the learner as they read the words and phrases.
 (b) (i) disconnect (ii) charity begins at home (iii) inquire
 (iv) look forward to (v) courteous (vi) feel at home
4. *Accept sentences correctly constructed using words and phrases given*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 23 - 26)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers.*

- Grade One learners visited Kiloloi National Park.
- The children loved Ms Pendo because she was always mindful about them and helped them.
- Musa gave Ms Pendo directions to his home because she needed to drop Kiptum at his home.
- Accept all the new words identified. Check the correct meaning of each word and how it has been written down.
- (a) Ms Pendo did all what she could to help the learners.
 (b) Musa was very tall.
 (c) Musa cared for his brother by directing Ms Pendo to their home to have Kiptum dropped.
 (d) Musa held himself in high regard.
- Four key events that happened in the story include:
 (a) A visit to Kiloloi National Park.
 (b) Kiptum's mother was not there to pick him.
 (c) Ms Pendo had a conversation with Musa to find out where Kiptum's mother was.
 (d) Musa gives Ms Pendo directions to their home.
 (e) Kiptum is dropped at their home.
Accept any other key event that happened in the story.
- Accept a map with the details given in the passage.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 27 - 30)

- A** 1. (a) We will show each other how to pronounce the phrase.
 (b) We will show one another where the words are found in the dictionary.
 (c) Each secretary will show the class how to find other words hidden in the phrase.

- (d) I will show my sister where to find the phrase. She will learn how to form new words.
- (e) The teacher will show us who has formed the most words.
2. (a) Show Kendi how to make a telephone call.
 (b) Show Kendi how to spell the word 'etiquette'.
 (c) Show Kendi where the voicemail button is.
 (d) Show Kendi where the courteous receptionist sits.
 (e) Show Kendi who owns this expensive handset.
 (f) Show Kendi who is in charge of writing the guidelines.
3. (a) how (b) where (c) who (d) where (e) who (f) how
4. *Accept all possible answers to fill in the blanks correctly.*
5. *Accept all correct answers using the pattern given.*

B

1. **Akuru:** Good morning, Nekesa. I have not yet received my parcel.
Nekesa: Good morning, Akuru. I am sorry but I have neither contacted the main office nor the agent. I suggest you either talk to the secretary or the manager.
Akuru: I was hopeful that either your office or your agent would solve the issue. How else can I be assisted?
Nekesa: Allow me to personally talk to either the main office or the agent. I will get back to you soon.
Akuru: I am looking forward to receiving my parcel soon, goodbye.
Nekesa: You will. Goodbye.
2. (a) Aisha can either buy a camera or a computer.
 (b) Aisha can either use a phone or a tablet.
 (c) Aisha can neither use a phone or a computer.
 (d) Aisha can neither buy a camera or a tablet.
Accept all other sentences made from the table.
3. (a) either, or (b) neither, nor
 (c) either, or (d) neither, nor
 (e) either, or (f) neither, nor
4. *Accept sentences constructed using either ... or and neither ... nor correctly.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 30 - 32)

A

1. (a) 200, 3, 30, 1, SMS, ASAP, HR, UNICEF, CEO
 (b) Numerals: 2.00, 3, 30, 1
 Common abbreviations: SMS, HR, CEO
 Acronyms: ASAP, UNICEF
2. (a) Short Message Service (b) Personal Identification Number
 (c) Teachers Service Commission (d) Competency Based Curriculum

- (e) National Environment Management Authority (of Kenya)
 - (f) Kenya Early Years Assessment
3. **Across** **Down**
- 1. Fifty 2. Third
 - 4. Hundred 3. Twenty
 - 6. Twentieth 5. First

B Composition writing

The story should be about telephone etiquette and feature polite words and phrases, abbreviations, acronyms and numerals. It should be 150 – 200 words long.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 32)

Check the polite words and phrases used on the chart.

4 Emergency rescue services

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 33 - 35)

A Sounds

- 1. manicure secure pure
- 2. (a) secure (b) endure (c) cure (d) mature (e) impure

B Word stress

- 1. (a) increase – noun (b) increase – verb (c) address – verb
 (d) address – noun (e) perfect – adjective (f) perfect – verb
- 2. (a) flying, here (b) Rukia, oxygen
 (c) leg, amputated, recovering (d) people, rescued, night
 (e) critical, precautions, epidemic

C Similes and proverbs

- 1. (a) lion (b) bee (c) lightning (d) ox
- 2. (a) Acting promptly on an opportunity that presents itself.
 (b) It is wiser to be cautious than to be rash, in order to avoid doing something you may regret later on.
 (c) When you stop seeing something or someone for a period of time, you stop thinking about them.

D Words about emergency rescue services

- 1. (a) ambulance (b) intensive care unit (c) critical
 (d) emergency (e) precautions
- 2. (a) casualty – an injured person in an accident
 (b) epidemic – a sudden outbreak of an infectious disease
 (c) amputate – to cut off a hand or a leg through an operation

- (d) rescue – to save someone from a danger or risk
- (e) hazard – a danger or a risk

3. *Check for correct sentences using the words provided.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 36 - 37)

- Pre-reading:** (a) A tall building has collapsed in a city.
 (b) A rescue team is boarding an ambulance.
 (c) Casualties are being rescued.
 (d) The ambulance has brought an injured man to the hospital.
 (*Accept all relevant answers from each picture.*)

1. When the emergency workers received the emergency call, they prepared to rush to the location of the incident.
2. The rescue workers are in a hurry to board the ambulance.
3. I would describe the event in picture (c) as critical, dangerous or life-threatening.
4. Picture (d) shows the ambulance has arrived at the hospital. The emergency rescuers are wheeling an injured casualty from the ambulance into an emergency room in a hospital.
5. I think that the people rescued in picture (d) entered the hospital and were attended to by nurses and doctors.
6. Pictures are used to tell a story because they stimulate our thoughts and imagination. Pictures relate to real life situations.

Accept all relevant answers for each of the questions.

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 38 - 40)

- A** 1. (a) whose (b) which (c) that (d) whom (e) who
 2. (a) which (b) who (c) whose (d) how (e) that
 3. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*

- B** 1. (a) Everybody (b) anything (c) Nobody
 (d) everything (e) Somebody (f) anyone
 2. (a) anyone (b) something (c) everything
 (d) anything (e) Everyone (f) Someone

3. **Across**

3. ANYTHING 4. SOMEBODY 6. SOMEWHERE

Down

1. ANYONE 2. NOBODY 3. ANYWHERE 5. EACH

4. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 41 - 42)

1. (a) writer's address (b) date (c) receiver's address
 (d) salutation (e) subject (f) introduction
 (g) body (h) conclusion (i) complimentary close
 (j) name (k) signature (l) title

2. (a) The post office address, the postal code and the town.
 (b) The title of the receiver, the name of the company, the post office address, the postal code and the town.
 (c) An expression of respect and the title.
 (d) The matter that you are writing about.
 (e) The development of the subject matter.
 (f) The actions that I would like the receiver of the letter to take upon reading it.
3. *Check that all the relevant information is included in the formal letter.*

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 42)

Accept relevant answers.

5 Our tourist attractions

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 43 - 45)

A Sounds

1. th as in the word thin: bathtub cloth thumb teeth
 th as in the word that: feather mother
2. (a) thin (b) mouth (c) that (d) breathe (e) thank
3. (a) the, birthday (b) Those, that (c) brother, the (d) thank, the
 (e) The, weather (f) that, they, both, the

B Useful expressions

1. proverb
2. metaphor
3. simile
4. metaphor
5. proverb
6. simile

C Words about tourist attractions

1. (a) sun bathe (b) tour guide (c) nature walk
 (d) snake park (e) big five (f) game reserve
2. *Check for correctly constructed sentences using the words given.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 45 - 47)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers.*

1. From the first sentence in the passage, tourism is important in that: it is a source of livelihood for many and it provides comfort and relaxing moments for both local and foreign tourists.
2. According to the passage, the following would be found in:
 (a) Maasai Mara Game Reserve (b) Nairobi National Museum
 (c) The Nairobi National Park
3. As you travel to the north of Kenya, some of the things you are likely to see according to the passage includes:

Plains, shrubs, rocky hills, roads stretching like a black ribbon, herds of desert animals, seasonal stream or oasis and Lake Turkana.

4. Three tourist attraction sites located in the western part of the country are: Lake Victoria, Kisumu Museum, Kitale Museum and Kit-Mikayi.
5. As used in the passage, the term **a stone's throw away** means: the Nairobi National Park is very near the city centre of Nairobi.
6. According to the passage, the importance of music is: it educates, entertains and changes character.
7. It is important to visit tourist attraction sites in the country because: it helps people to socialise, learn the culture of other people, it promotes unity and also encourages preservation of our heritage.

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 48 - 50)

- A**
1. (a) longer/longest (b) taller/tallest
(c) uglier/ugliest (d) healthier/healthiest
(e) more interesting/most interesting (f) more delicious/most delicious
 2. (a) worse (b) less (c) more (d) best (e) more
 3. (a) *Check for correctly constructed sentences using the words given in the comparative form.*
(b) *Check for correctly constructed sentences using the words given in the superlative form.*

- B**
1. (a) proud triangular old yellow Chinese
(b) beautiful circular modern white German
(c) lovely oval new grey Ugandan
 2. (a) nice yellow Kenyan (b) tough round brown
(c) rectangular new purple (d) handsome young Japanese
(e) ugly old brown (f) rectangular black Indonesian
 3. (a) adjective – soft; simile – as soft as velvet
(b) adjective – black; simile – as black as coal
(c) adjective – hungry; simile – as hungry as a hunter
 4. Check for relevance, accuracy of information about the tourist site, creativity as well as the adjectives used to describe it.

Write (Workbook 6, page 51)

2. (a) The narrative is about consequences of not sticking together.
(b) The characters in the story are three zebras and a lion.
(c) The setting of the story is a park.
(d) The problem was that the zebras had a slight disagreement and parted way, therefore becoming a target for the lion.
(e) The problem is solved by the zebras promising each other that they would always stay together.



3. Check that the composition is about a visit to a game park. The ideas should be clearly and logically organised.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 51)

The speech should be simple with a clear beginning, middle and end.

6

Jobs and occupations – Work ethics

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 52 - 54)

A Sounds

- (a) Other words that have sound **f** as in **leaf** include: calf, shelf, **self**, elf, frog and friend.
(b) Other words that have sound **v** as in **voice** include: vote, vest, velvet, vessel and dove.
(c) Other words that have the same vowel sound as the word **bone** include: throne, load, old, home and clone.

Accept all other words which have the correct sound in each set.

- (a) left, visit (b) value, founder (c) office/faced, visitor
(d) viewed, file (e) fired, for, forging
- Otaka has been voted employee of the year because of his work ethics. As a customer care executive, he often talks to clients on the phone. He focuses on each client's needs with the goal of offering solutions. This approach has seen him deliver impressive results.
- Accept tongue twisters made from words in each group, for example:*
 - The five funny looking frogs fought by the pool yesterday.
Funny five frogs fought five funny frogs.
 - The van stopped and we viewed the very vast valley.
 - Most of the slow boats were packed at home.
Most slow boats slow most homes.

Accept any other relevant responses.

B Stress and intonation

- (a) noun (b) verb (c) verb (d) noun
- (a) falling intonation (b) falling intonation
(c) rising intonation (d) falling intonation

C Words about work ethics

- (a) integrity (b) corrupt (c) passion
(d) virtue (e) honest (f) loyal

Accept the words even if the order is different from the one given.

2. (a) passion (b) honest (c) loyal
 (d) virtue (e) integrity (f) corrupt
3. *Accept learner's own correctly constructed sentences using the words provided.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 55 - 57)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers.*

- The Grade Six learners came up with the name HIT after watching a television programme on work ethics.
- In the acronym HIT, H stands for Hard work, I stands for Integrity, T stands for Togetherness.
- Grade Six learners have integrity because they defend the truth at all times; they are honest; they do not give excuses for not completing their work; they complete all their work. *Accept any of the answers.*
- The interview would be published in their school magazine.
- Accept answers that have similar meanings like the ones provided below.*
 - in order to – for them to achieve/so that they can achieve/for the sake of their achievement
 - improve on – make better/upgrade/boost our punctuality
 - the early bird that catches the worm – achievers should observe punctuality
 - self-disciplined – self-controlled/ self-determined
 - as wise as an owl – smart/prudent/clever/intelligent
- Accept answers that describe hardworking learners who uphold integrity and display oneness as they work together to accomplish assigned activities.*
- Accept an acronym that displays positive values. Look out for creativity in coining the name. Assist the learner to coin one in case they were not very creative.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, Pages 58 - 59)

- a lot of (tiny animals), a number of (birds), plenty of (fun), a number of (people)
- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (a) a lot of pepper | (b) a lot of dust |
| (c) a number of children/a lot of children | (d) a crate of sodas |
| (e) a pinch of salt/a lot of salt | (f) a lot of noise |
- Accept all answers made from the table, for example:
 - I saw plenty of leaders near the hall.
 - We talked to a number of officers in the company.
 - I saw a lot of leaders near the hall.
 - We talked to plenty of leaders near the hall.
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| (a) a crate of | (b) a lot of | (c) a lot of |
| (d) plenty of | (e) a large number of | (f) plenty of |
- Accept own sentences constructed using the phrasal quantifiers provided.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 60 - 61)

1. *Accept relevant answers.*
2. *Check composition for relevance and use of expressions.*

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 61)

Check for relevance of the pictures and the sentences.

7

Technology – Scientific innovations

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 62 - 65)

A Sounds

1. *Accept relevant answers.*
2. (a) four (b) wall (c) pot (d) saw (e) block
3. (a) spot, rocket (b) rods, on, laboratory (c) got, shop
(d) What, want (e) nodded

B Useful expressions

1. (a) ABC (b) bone (c) feather (d) velvet (e) grass (f) ice
2. (a) Scientific innovations are important because they have greatly improved our lives.
(b) He is a bee means he is hardworking and is always busy.
(c) What do you mean Jumbo?
(d) As clear as crystal means something that is easy to understand.
(e) I am sorry to interrupt you, Jumbo.
(f) *Accept any relevant response that shows regret that the conversation ended.*

C Words about scientific innovations

1. (a) architect (b) irrigation (c) satellite
(d) discovered (e) device (f) inventions
2. *Check for the correctness of the meaning in relation to the dictionary used.*
3. *Accept relevant responses and check on punctuation.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 65 - 66)

1 - 6 *Accept relevant responses in relation to the selected book.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 67 - 69)

1. (a) will be browsing (b) will be calling
(c) will be repairing (d) will be launching
2. The future of space technology will be exciting.
These inventions will be helping professionals in their work.
These rockets will be transporting astronauts to and from space more efficiently.
They will also be launching satellites and other digital equipment in space.

3. (a) They will be launching a new mobile phone application next year.
 (b) He will be buying a mobile phone tomorrow.
 (c) She will be visiting the computer laboratory next month.
 (d) We will be building a bigger rocket.
 (e) I will be buying a new mobile phone tomorrow.
 (f) We will be launching a new mobile phone application next year.
Accept any other relevant responses.
4. (a) will be travelling (b) will be repairing (c) will be using
 (d) will be cooking (e) will be spending
5. (a) He will be irrigating his farm using the new technology.
 (b) They will be building a bigger laboratory.
 (c) The scientists will be inventing a new rocket.
 (d) He will be developing an application.
 (e) Our country will be launching a new satellite.

Write (Workbook 6, pages 69 - 71)

- A** 1. *Accept correct identification of the comma in the sentences.*
2. (a) Scientists invented electric kettles, iron boxes and cars.
 (b) Are June, July and August the best months to launch rockets to space?
 (c) Give the architect a pen, pencil rubber and ruler.
 (d) Fatuma and Jirongo, who were recently employed are engineers.
 (e) My aunt, the one who works at the telephone company is here.
 3. *Accept relevant responses and check on the appropriate use of the comma.*
- B** 1. *Accept correct identification of the double quotation marks in the sentences.*
2. (a) "Aisha, Mumo and Shah are the winners of the innovation competition," said the head teacher.
 (b) "Rockets are used by astronauts to travel to space," said the engineer.
 (c) "Which games apps have you installed in your mobile phone?" asked the teenager.
 (d) "Engineers and architects work together when designing buildings," explained Nanok.
 3. Scientific innovations have changed our lives greatly. Many things such as digital devices, electronics, rockets and satellites are evolving day by day. "Modern day life has become much easier with the many inventions that we have," says Jabali, an upcoming computer scientist. "Today the world is a global village." "One can easily communicate with people globally through email, telephone and social media," adds Mulwa, his friend. Jabali says, "Scientists are working together to come up with more innovations in agriculture, medicine, engineering and architecture."

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 71)

Accept relevant answers.

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 72 - 74)**B Sounds**

- (a) shape (b) chop (c) shore (d) shoes (e) change (f) choice
- (a) shadow (b) chalkboard (c) short (d) mushroom
- (a) Charity (b) choosers (c) bush (d) workshop

B Useful expressions

- (a) riddle (b) idiom (c) proverb (d) idiom
- (a) Accept any relevant riddle.
(b) Accept relevant proverb.
(c) A proverb is a saying with a teaching while a riddle is a tricky statement that requires an answer.
- Accept relevant response which has proverb, simile and idiom correctly used.*

C Words about animal safety and care

- (a) veterinary (b) cage
(c) sanctuaries, endangered (d) pet, adoption
- Accept relevant sentences that are correctly punctuated.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 74 - 76)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant responses on the importance of taking care of animals.*

- The donkey is referred to as the beast of burden in the choral verse.
- The characters are the donkey and the owner/ farmer/ keeper.
- The idiom deaf ear means not to listen or pay attention to.
- Animals have rights to food and water, health care, decent shelter and treatment.
- (a) The speaker is feeling rejected or frustrated.
(b) The speaker is feeling remorseful or sorry.
- Gestures of pleading, sorrow. Sad facial expressions (*accept other possible answers with valid reasons*)

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 76 - 79)

- (a) active (b) passive (c) active (d) passive (e) active (f) active
- (a) The damaged pen was repaired by the carpenter.
(b) The medication for the goats shall be bought from the agroveter shop by us.
(c) Animal feeds are being prepared by Wambui for her animals.
(d) The donkey will be taken for a medical check by Otieno next week.
(e) Has the duck been seen by anyone?

3. (a) My mother bought a chicken.
 (b) Naneu is cleaning the feeding trough.
 (c) The cows ate grass.
 (d) The carpenter repaired the poultry house.
 (e) Hamisi will shear two sheep tomorrow.
 (f) Mwasigwa is treating the injured donkey.
4. *Accept relevant passive voice and active voice sentences.*

- B** 1. (a) keep (b) hope (c) put (d) think (e) put (f) hope
2. (a) I think the goat will give birth tomorrow.
 (b) I think calling the veterinary officer will help.
 (c) I hope the goat will give birth tomorrow.
 (d) My brother and I think that calling the veterinary officer will help.
 (e) The women think the goat will give birth tomorrow.
 (f) The women think that calling the veterinary officer will help.

Accept other relevant answers.

3. (a) The farmers kept the hay in the shed.
 (b) The farmers put the bridle in the stable.
 (c) The farmers put the hay in the shed.
 (d) Hemedi kept the hay in the shed.
 (e) Hemedi put the bridle in the shed.
 (f) Hemedi kept the bridle in the shed.
4. *Accept relevant responses that complete the dialogue.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 79 - 80)

1. (a) arrow (b) patient (c) fiddle
 (d) devoted (e) hairy (f) peacock
2. (a) make a storm in a teacup – to cause a great outrage or excitement about a trivial matter
 (b) kick the bucket – to die
 (c) sing a different tune – to change one's opinion towards something
 (d) cross the ts and dot the is – to be thorough in one's work
 (e) flog a dead horse – to waste time and effort
 (f) live on bread and honey – to have plenty to eat or meet all basic needs
3. (a) Taking a chance on an opportunity you have is better than waiting for the unforeseen.
 (b) Do not take a rush decision on things that you are not sure of.
 (c) The ones who is quick to taken an opportunity will benefit.
 (d) Do focus on a single opportunity less it fails and you are left empty handed.
4. Check for accuracy in the composition plan, correct use of punctuation marks, use of expressions and relevance of the story.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 80)

Check for relevance, accuracy of the information and creativity.

9

Lifestyle diseases

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 81 - 83)

A Sounds

1. The same vowel sound as hair – care, fair, bear, share
The same vowel sound as south – mouth, frown, without
2. (a) fare, chair (b) shout, proud
3. (a) heal, heart, harm hard and hurt. *Any other words with the target sound are also correct.*
(b) Accept any grammatically correct tongue twister with the words, for example:
This heel will have him heal his.

B Useful expressions

1. (a) as fast as lightning (b) the apple of my eye
(c) not out of the woods. (d) Every cloud has a silver lining
(e) a ray of sunshine (f) raining cats and dogs
2. *Accept responses with the correct use of the expressions.*

C Words about lifestyle diseases

1. (a) incurable (b) obesity (c) allergy
(d) heart attack (e) diabetes (f) prevention
2. (a) Cancer – a disease caused by uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells in the body
(b) diet – the food and drink that somebody regularly eats
(c) stroke – a sudden illness caused by interruption of the blood flow to the brain
(d) distress – a feeling of great worry, unhappiness or mental pain
(e) lifestyle – how a person lives and works
(f) diabetes – a medical condition that results in high levels of blood sugar
3. *Accept relevant and grammatically correct sentences.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 84 - 86)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant responses.*

1. During Uncle Karisa's childhood, people stayed healthy by eating healthy foods and fruits, playing and working on the farm.
2. The signs and symptoms were constant headache and fatigue.
3. Komu influenced his family and community by making sure his family knew about healthy eating as well as creating awareness in the community.

4. After hearing Komu's message people ate balanced diet, exercised and helped those who were sick.
5. Komu felt satisfied and proud of what he had achieved.
6. *Accept relevant responses that suggest the appropriate action.*
7. (a) to be in good health
(b) it is better to take action to prevent and problem than to deal with the consequences.
(c) a meal that has all the nutrients required by the body.
(d) to surrender
(e) not having too much impact/ having little impact.
8. *Accept relevant responses.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 87 - 89)

1.

manner	time	place	frequency
quickly	later	here	regularly
slowly	then	there	daily
softly	soon	abroad	yearly
gently	afterwards		often
	now		

2. (a) abroad – place (b) monthly – frequency
(c) upstairs – place (d) slowly – manner
(e) heavily – manner (f) regularly – frequency
(g) yesterday – time (h) soon – time
3. (a) usually (b) rarely (c) never (d) normally (e) always
(f) today (g) daily (h) now (i) often (j) soon
4. (a) constantly (b) early (c) already
(d) finally (e) eventually (f) seldom
5. *Accept relevant sentences.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 89 - 92)

- Ⓐ 1. (a) Who will help me get the book? she asked.
(b) It will show you the causes, the symptoms and how you may prevent diabetes, the doctor had told her.
(c) I will call the doctor, she said. At what time is he not engaged?
(d) Bola asked, Can a young person have a heart attack?
(e) Stop eating those sweets! shouted Weru.
(f) You must start doing some exercise, the doctor advised.
2. (a) Eat both fruits and vegetables, my mother said.
(b) How often should I have medical check-ups? inquired the patient.
(c) Her blood pressure is very high, said the nurse.
(d) May I ask a question about lifestyle diseases? interrupted the student.

- (e) [Ⓒ]Hurray! I managed to lower my blood sugar,[Ⓓ] exclaimed the old lady.
 (f) Waita replied, [Ⓒ]The headache could be a symptom of another illness.[Ⓓ]
3. *Accept correctly punctuated sentences.*
- B** 1. passion-ate, enlight-ening, dis-eases, symp-toms
2. (a) over-weight (b) can-cer (c) head-ache
 (d) life-style (e) di-et (f) obe-sity
3. (a) During her battle with heart disease, Cheptoo found it difficult to bear all the consequences that came along with it.
 (b) The rate at which people in the developing world are becoming obese is alarming.
 (c) During the diabetic week, the media educated us on how to prevent lifestyle diseases.
 (d) Eating junk food and not exercising can make one become overweight.
 (e) Did you know that some lifestyle diseases are incurable?
 (f) Our school participated in a walk to create diabetes awareness in the community.
4. *Accept relevant sentences and correctly hyphenated words.*

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 92)

Check for relevant, correctness of the information and creativity.

10 Proper use of leisure time

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 93 - 95)

A Sounds

1. (a) happy (b) hotel (c) hike (d) honey (e) horse (f) house
(Accept any other correct response.)
2. (a) (i) have (ii) half-term (iii) hippos
 (iv) happy (v) home (vi) hugs
 (b) Mumbi's feeling is that of excitement.
 (c) Nekesa uses the words 'excuse me' to interrupt a conversation politely.
 (d) Nekesa felt envious of Mumbi because she wished she could join her friend.
(Accept other relevant responses)

B Useful expressions

1. sleep soundly/sleep without disturbance
 2. to be watchful

3. when one's mind is not engaged it is easy to fall into wrong doings
4. use the time you have well

C Words about proper use of leisure time

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) relaxing | (b) misconduct | (c) punished | (d) blackmail |
| 2. Across | | Down | |
| 2. vacation | | 5. loiter | |
| 6. enjoy | | 1. leisure | |
| 3. hobby | | 4. idle | |

Read (Workbook 6, pages 96 - 98)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers.*

1. The Teso family was going to spend their holiday by visiting Tsavo National Park.
2. The family was supposed to meet the tour guide at the railway station.
3. According to second paragraph, many people were travelling to the coastal regions.
4. The proverb means there is no need of wasting time over a misfortune that has happened, one should move on.
5. Mr Teso knew they had been conned when he logged online and found out that the tour company's page had been deleted.
6. *Accept relevant responses that show problem solving skill.*
7. (a) vacation: a time when one goes somewhere away from home to relax.
(b) reassured: said something in order to remove all doubt
(c) inquiry: to ask for information.
8. *Accept relevant summary that capture the main details of the paragraph.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 99 - 101)

1. (a) yet (b) Since (c) so (d) unless (e) although (f) unless
2. (a) Although parents play a key role in this, the youth should also take personal responsibility.
They should not loiter nor waste time for time lost cannot be recovered.
Holidays can also be used to do community service, though this should be supervised by adults.
(b) The conjunctions are although, for and though.
3. (a) nor (b) so (c) unless (d) although (e) yet
4. *Accept sentences with correctly used conjunctions.*
5. *Check for correct use of the conjunctions in the paragraph.*

Write (Workbook 6, page 101)

1. Check for relevance, proper use of punctuation marks and creativity in the paragraph.
2. Check for relevance, correct use of punctuation marks and creativity in the composition.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 101)

Check for relevance, creativity and use of grammatically correct sentences in the paragraph written.

11 Sports: Indoor games

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, page 102 - 105)

A Sounds

- Green – foot, book, woman, full, look, good, wool, push, bush
Yellow – food, clue, too, pool, true, group
- (a) food (b) soup (c) blue (d) took
- Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.
- (a) pool, moon, stood, looked
(b) food, spoon, cook, soot
(c) Hooligans, looted, boots, room

B Useful expressions

- (a) The conversation is about a badminton match.
(b) She had lost the badminton match.
(c) Saitoti scored the winning goal for the Highland Stars.
- (a) frontrunner is a deer – metaphor (b) pulling my leg – idiom
(c) as bright as day – simile (d) honesty is the best policy – proverb
- run after – chase give up – lose hope
put up with – tolerate look up to – admire
get away – escape look into – investigate

C Words about indoor sports

- (a) chess (b) volleyball (c) gymnasium
(d) boxing (e) scrabble
- Across** – basketball, badminton, scrabble, volleyball, boxing, chess, monopoly
Down – darts, tennis, gymnastics
- Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.

Read (Workbook 6, pages 105 - 107)

Pre-reading: (a) Accept relevant responses.

(b) The passage is about a board game. Accept any other relevant answers.

- The teacher used a computer and a projector.
- You need a game board, tile rack and tiles.
- A dictionary would be used to find the spelling of the words formed. It would also be used to find the meaning of the words.
- The word formed is STADIUM.
- It improves your vocabulary. It helps you to spend your leisure time well. You can play it as a competitive indoor game. You can make it a career.

6. The word that means the same as **keen** is **eager**.
7. Practice makes perfect.
8. (a) maximum – the highest number
(b) discreetly – without attracting too much attention
9. Ensure accuracy of the information as the learner retells the information.

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 108 - 110)

1. (a) whose (b) who (c) where (d) which
(e) what (f) how (g) when
2. (a) Who (b) How (c) Why (d) whom (e) Whose (f) Which
3. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences using the variety of interrogatives given.*
4. (b) (i) Where did the sports patron and the writer go to buy sports' equipment?
(ii) What did the sports patron and the writer carry?
(iii) When did the sports patron and the writer arrive at the shop?
(iv) Which counter did the sports patron and the writer go to?
(v) Whom did the sports patron and the writer find at the shop?
(vi) What did the sports patron and the writer buy?
(vii) Why do the sports patron and the writer prefer Mrs Bakari's shop?
(Accept any other correct and well punctuated questions from the paragraph.)
5. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated questions from the substitution table.*

Write (Workbook 6, page 111)

1. (a) huge – enormous, interest – hobby, win – victory, sprint – dash, scores – results
(b) failure – victory, outdoor – indoor, win – lose, teammate – opponent, increase – decrease, lowest – highest, success – loss, cheap – dear, ally – foe, commence – stop, occupied – empty, difficult – easy

2. (b)

Word	Synonym	Antonym
defeat	loss	victory
expensive	dear	cheap
friend	ally	foe
vacant	empty	occupied

3. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences using words from the table.*

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 111)

Accept correct answers.

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 112 - 114)**A Sounds**

2. (a) (i) usual (ii) television (iii) measure
(iv) occasion (v) bridge (vi) pleasure
- (b) (i) jam (ii) jacket
(iii) judge (iv) jug
3. (a) The same sound as the initial sound in joy – bridge, journalist, judges, judge, agenda
The same sound as the middle sound in measure – pleasure, occasion, confusion, decisions

B Useful expressions

- fixed phrases – as long as
similes – as wide as the sky, as slow as a tortoise
metaphor – approached the preservation point
idiom – a drop in the ocean
proverb – prevention is better than cure
phrasal verbs – clean up, cut down, toiled on

C A speech

1. She can practise reading her speech repeatedly. (*Accept any other correct answer*)
2. Read at the correct pace. Observe punctuation. Use non-verbal cues. Maintain confidence. (*Accept any other correct answer.*)
3. Using facial expressions. Varying the tone of her voice. Using gestures. Maintaining eye contact with the audience. (*Accept any other correct answer.*)

D Words about environment conservation

1. (b) (i) clean up (ii) safeguard (iii) recycle
(iv) reforestation (v) drought (vi) Pollute
2. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*

Read (Workbook 6, pages 115 - 117)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers related to the poem.*

1. It is a source of livelihood. It is a leisure place.
2. They did not have a proper place to deposit the garbage. (*Accept any other correct answer.*)
3. They removed the garbage. They planted new trees and grass. They redirected raw sewage for proper disposal.
4. It helps to sustain future generations. It provides clean water. It provides food for animals and people. (*Accept any other correct answer.*)

5. grew, you, animals, place, home (*Accept all correct answers.*)
6. (a) expansive, extensive, spacious
(b) provided,
(c) the pollution had to be sorted out immediately in order to save the river.
(d) taken to another direction
(e) very transparent
7. They felt happy/hopeful/ relieved. *Accept any other correct answer.*
8. *Listen to the learner as he or she recites the poem as instructed.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, page 118 - 119)

1. (a) doesn't it? (b) don't we? (c) won't you?
(d) do we? (e) can we? (f) shouldn't it?
2. (a) They cleaned the river, didn't they?
(b) The learners did not cut down trees, did they?
(c) You should not drain sewage into the rivers, should you?
(d) The illegal loggers were arrested, weren't they?
(e) Efforts have been made to reforest the Mau, haven't they?
(f) Recycling contributes to environmental conservation, doesn't it?
3. (a) doesn't she? (b) isn't there? (c) can't we?
(d) shall we? (e) shouldn't they? (f) hasn't he?
4. (a) shouldn't you? (b) has he? (c) will she?
(d) won't they? (e) haven't they? (f) won't they?
5. Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.

Write (Workbook 6, page 120)

1. (a) date (b) day (c) time (d) activity
2. Check for the correct components of the journal and accept all relevant entries.
3. Ensure that the entries are 7 in number and that they are relevant to the instructions given.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 120)

Check the poster for relevance and creativity.

13 Money - Trade

Sounds and words (Workbook 6, pages 121 - 123)

A Sounds

1. (a) transaction (b) tried (c) tray
(d) train (e) treat

2. (a) trading, traders, trusted, truth, tricked, trees, trip
 (b) Honesty is the best policy
 (c) It means being dishonest or using dishonest means to achieve what you want.
 (d) Failure to seal a deal would mean giving in and going back to square one.
 (e) sold like hot cake
 (f) They identified potential buyers.

B Words about trade

1. (a) tax (b) negotiated (c) wholesale
 (d) currency (e) hike
2. (a) profit – the money a trader makes in business after paying the costs
 (b) purchase – to buy something
 (c) export – selling goods to another country
 (d) invest – to buy something hoping to make a profit in the future
 (e) hawker – a person who sells good by moving from one place to another

Read (Workbook 6, pages 123 - 125)

Pre-reading: *Accept relevant answers.*

1. He sold second hand clothes.
2. It is important to pay taxes because money collected from taxes helps the government to develop the country.
3. Kago was being mentored by Koimet.
4. Profit helps to expand the business. Profit can be used as savings. Profit can be used for your own personal needs.
5. (a) boutique – a small shop that sells clothes and shoes
 (b) hawker – a person who sells good by moving from one place to another
 (c) you are a hare – you are wise
 (d) money does not grow on trees – money is earned from hard work and does not come to someone freely
 (e) at once – immediately
6. The two similes are: as happy as a lark and sold like hot cake.
7. *Accept any two correct and sensible responses.*

Grammar in use (Workbook 6, pages 126 - 128)

1.

Prepositions of time	Prepositions of agent	Prepositions of direction
before	with	behind above
until	by	through into
since		across
during		towards
at		under
on		

2. (a) with (b) after (c) across
(d) over (e) since (f) towards
3. **Across** – DURING, BETWEEN, SINCE
Down – TO, BEFORE, IN
4. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*
5. *Accept grammatically correct and well punctuated sentences.*

Write (Workbook 6, pages 128 - 130)

- A** 1. (a) unhappy (b) impossible (c) disadvantage (d) refresh
2. (a) careless (b) useful (c) management (d) prevention
3. Words with a prefix – misbehave, unhappy, regain, disable, disappear, illegible
Words with a suffix – careless, correctness, colourful, composition
4. (a) dishonest (b) rebuild
(c) successful/profitable (d) careless
(e) foldable (f) impossible
5. The first picture is the one at the bottom, followed by the one on the right then the one on the left.
Check on relevance, punctuation and the use of affixes in the paragraph
6. Check on relevance, creativity of the ideas, punctuation and the use of affixes in the paragraph.

Challenge (Workbook 6, page 130)

Check the poster for relevance and creativity.

Sample Assessment

English Language Sample Assessment 1 (Workbook 6, pages 131 - 134)

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. A | 4. B | 5. B | 6. C |
| 7. A | 8. D | 9. B | 10. A | 11. C | 12. C |
| 13. D | 14. B | 15. C | 16. D | 17. B | 18. B |
| 19. A | 20. D | 21. B | 22. D | 23. A | 24. B |
| 25. C | 26. D | 27. A | 28. D | 29. A | 30. C |

English Language Sample Assessment 2 (Workbook 6, pages 135 - 138)

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. B | 5. B | 6. B |
| 7. D | 8. B | 9. C | 10. C | 11. D | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. D | 15. C | 16. D | 17. A | 18. B |
| 19. C | 20. C | 21. B | 22. D | 23. B | 24. A |
| 25. D | 26. C | 27. B | 28. D | 29. D | 30. A |

Word games

1. Across

- 3 ETIQUETTE 4 ENVIRONMENT 6 LEISURE
 8 LABOUR 9 TOURISM 11 INNOVATION
 13 LIFESTYLE

Down

- 1 SPORT 2 CELEBRATION 5 OCCUPATION
 7 EMERGENCY 10 SAFETY 12 TRADE

2.

R	W	T	W	I	R	T	E	L	K	H	S
H	E	N	Z	O	Q	O	V	R	C	F	E
U	G	S	O	G	O	U	V	F	A	U	S
O	Y	D	C	D	Y	R	M	I	Q	C	A
I	N	E	Z	U	A	I	Z	R	L	N	E
I	K	Y	W	F	E	S	K	A	D	X	S
M	O	N	E	Y	H	T	R	J	S	A	I
P	Y	C	A	K	Y	U	E	P	A	L	D
W	C	I	F	I	T	N	E	I	C	S	F
O	P	T	E	L	E	P	H	O	N	E	E
H	Y	L	U	X	Q	V	W	A	A	Q	A
K	T	C	X	E	V	T	K	O	L	B	O

3. (a) hen, is, hunters, worth, snow, stew, so, how, rose, shoe, set, owners, house, to, hut, host, writers, hurt, sunrise, owe, trust, rust, thin, won, worthiness (*Accept any other correct words.*)
- (b) tears, nation, renovations, instance, cartoon, star, inner, evict, noise, voters, iron, vain, no, version, action, so, too, care, voices, coat (*Accept any other correct words.*)
- (c) length, one, gently, yet, tycoon, too, honey, ten, notch, toy, hotly, toe, then, cone, net, logo, no, log, once, only, tone, hoot (*Accept any other correct words.*)
- (d) tree, ear, central, client, tale, train, article, noticeable, creation, relocate, no, tale, or, to, on, tribe, retail, actor, bracelet, election, alone, bloat, rail, ice, ear, cable, eat, tin, recent, coin, bra, earn (*Accept any other correct words.*)