



KENYA INSTITUTE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
A Skilled and Ethical Society

JUNIOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM DESIGN

ENGLISH

GRADE 8

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NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION

Education in Kenya should:

i) Foster nationalism and patriotism and promote national unity.

Kenya's people belong to different communities, races and religions, but these differences need not divide them. They must be able to live and interact as Kenyans. It is a paramount duty of education to help young people acquire this sense of nationhood by removing conflicts and promoting positive attitudes of mutual respect which enable them to live together in harmony and foster patriotism in order to make a positive contribution to the life of the nation.

ii) Promote the social, economic, technological and industrial needs for national development.

Education should prepare the youth of the country to play an effective and productive role in the life of the nation.

a) Social Needs

Education in Kenya must prepare children for changes in attitudes and relationships which are necessary for the smooth progress of a rapidly developing modern economy. There is bound to be a silent social revolution following the wake of rapid modernisation. Education should assist our youth to adapt to this change.

b) Economic Needs

Education in Kenya should produce citizens with the skills, knowledge, expertise and personal qualities that are required to support a growing economy. Kenya is building up a modern and independent economy which is in need of an adequate and relevant domestic workforce.

c) Technological and Industrial Needs

Education in Kenya should provide learners with the necessary skills and attitudes for industrial development. Kenya recognises the rapid industrial and technological changes taking place, especially in the developed world. We can only be part of this development if our education system is deliberately focused on the knowledge, skills and attitudes that will prepare our young people for these changing global trends.

iii) Promote individual development and self-fulfilment

Education should provide opportunities for the fullest development of individual talents and personality. It should help children to develop their potential interests and abilities. A vital aspect of individual development is the building of character.



iv) Promote sound moral and religious values.

Education should provide for the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that will enhance the acquisition of sound moral values and help children to grow up into self-disciplined, self-reliant and integrated citizens.

v) Promote social equality and responsibility.

Education should promote social equality and foster a sense of social responsibility within an education system which provides equal educational opportunities for all. It should give all children varied and challenging opportunities for collective activities and corporate social service irrespective of gender, ability or geographical environment.

vi) Promote respect for and development of Kenya's rich and varied cultures.

Education should instil in the youth of Kenya an understanding of past and present cultures and their valid place in contemporary society. Children should be able to blend the best of traditional values with the changing requirements that must follow rapid development in order to build a stable and modern society.

vii) Promote international consciousness and foster positive attitudes towards other nations.

Kenya is part of the international community. It is part of the complicated and interdependent network of peoples and nations. Education should therefore lead the youth of the country to accept membership of this international community with all the obligations and responsibilities, rights and benefits that this membership entails.

viii. Promote positive attitudes towards good health and environmental protection.

Education should inculcate in young people the value of good health in order for them to avoid indulging in activities that will lead to physical or mental ill health. It should foster positive attitudes towards environmental development and conservation. It should lead the youth of Kenya to appreciate the need for a healthy environment.



LESSON ALLOCATION AT JUNIOR SCHOOL

S/No	Learning Area	Number of Lessons
1.	English	5
2.	Kiswahili / Kenya Sign Language	4
3.	Mathematics	5
4.	Religious Education	4
5.	Social Studies	4
6.	Integrated Science	5
7.	Pre-Technical Studies	4
8.	Agriculture and Nutrition	4
9.	Creative Arts and Sports	5
	Pastoral Religious and Instructional Programme	1
Total		40 +1



LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR JUNIOR SCHOOL

By end of Junior School, the learner should be able to:

1. Apply literacy, numeracy and logical thinking skills for appropriate self-expression.
2. Communicate effectively, verbally and non-verbally, in diverse contexts.
3. Demonstrate social skills, spiritual and moral values for peaceful co-existence.
4. Explore, manipulate, manage and conserve the environment effectively for learning and sustainable development.
5. Practise relevant hygiene, sanitation and nutrition skills to promote health.
6. Demonstrate ethical behaviour and exhibit good citizenship as a civic responsibility.
7. Appreciate the country's rich and diverse cultural heritage for harmonious co-existence.
8. Manage pertinent and contemporary issues in society effectively.
9. Apply digital literacy skills for communication and learning.

ESSENCE STATEMENT

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 accords English the status of one of the official languages. According to the Language in Education Policy of 1976, English is the language of instruction from Grade Four onwards, including in colleges and universities. In addition, English is a language of communication at both local and international levels. Mastery of English enhances access to academic, social, and professional opportunities. The English subject at the Junior Secondary School level will expose learners to both knowledge and use of the English language, and literary appreciation. It will build on the competencies acquired at the upper primary school level in Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing, and Grammar in Use.

By the end of Junior Secondary level, learners will be expected to be proficient in the English language for further learning and training, and their day-to-day interactions. Learners will be provided with appropriate varied experiences in listening, speaking, reading, writing, and Grammar in Use to develop linguistic and communicative competence. They will also be expected to interact with print and non-print language and literary material both in and outside the classroom.



The English subject will lay a firm foundation for the learners' efficient and effective use of the English language, as a communication tool and the medium of instruction at Senior Secondary School. In addition, it will be a stepping stone for further study of English, Literature in English, and other pathways.

GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ENGLISH

By the end of Junior Secondary level, the learner should be able to:

1. listen and respond appropriately to relevant information in a variety of contexts,
2. read a wide variety of texts fluently, accurately, and interpretively for lifelong learning,
3. develop critical thinking skills for life,
4. read and analyse literary works and relate them to real life experiences,
5. develop a lifelong interest in reading on a wide range of subjects,
6. use grammatical forms to communicate appropriately in different settings,
7. write texts legibly, creatively, and cohesively to empower them for life,
8. apply digital literacy skills to enhance proficiency in English,
9. appreciate the role of English as a medium for creativity and talent development.

STRANDS

1. Listening and Speaking
2. Reading
3. Grammar in Use
4. Writing



THEMES

In the Grade Eight English Curriculum, the following themes will facilitate the learning of English in context:

1. Human Rights
2. Scientific Innovations
3. Pollution
4. Consumer Roles and Responsibilities
5. Relationships: Peers
6. Rehabilitation
7. Natural Resources: Wildlife
8. Tourism: Domestic
9. Heroes and Heroines: Africa
10. Art
11. Choosing A Career
12. Modern Fashion
13. Consumer Protection
14. Sports: Olympics
15. Tourist Attraction Sites – Africa



THEME 1: HUMAN RIGHTS

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question (s)
1.1 Listening and Speaking	1.1.1 Polite Language: Telephone Etiquette (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify polite words and phrases in telephone conversations, b) conduct a telephone conversation using polite words and expressions, c) acknowledge the significance of etiquette in telephone conversations.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen and identify words and phrases that indicate polite language in a <i>telephone conversation</i> from a digital device, role-play a telephone dialogue on human rights using polite language, match polite telephone conversation expressions with appropriate responses from the cards provided, practise leaving and taking telephone messages over the phone using polite language on a caller card. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why should one be polite when speaking over telephone? How do we ensure politeness in a telephone conversion?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication is enhanced as the learner speaks with clarity while carrying out telephone conversations. Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner uses the telephone to make calls under the guidance of the teacher. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Social cohesion is developed as the learner uses polite language when communicating over the phone.				



Values:

Respect is inculcated as the learner appreciates diverse opinions while taking turns during telephone conversations.

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Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question (s)
1.2 Reading	1.2.1 Extensive Reading: Independent Reading (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify print and non-print texts that are interesting to read, b) read a range of texts for information, c) appreciate the importance of reading for enjoyment.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skim through grade-appropriate print and electronic reading materials, • scan grade-appropriate print and electronic reading materials, • read materials on human rights at their pace within a specified period, • discuss what they have read, • write down the main ideas in the texts they have read, • use a dictionary to look up the meaning of vocabulary acquired from <i>independent reading</i>, • infer the meaning of words as used in the texts. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should one read widely? 2. What should one consider when selecting a reading text?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy is enhanced when the learner improves their self-esteem as they choose the texts to read. • Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner gains assertiveness and independence when they select reading materials. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Decision-making is improved as the learner chooses what to read extensively from a variety of materials.				



Values:

Responsibility is developed as the learners engages and helps peers in selecting the reading materials.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates the concept of human rights to the study of other learning areas such as Social Studies which handles human rights as a pertinent issue.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.3 Grammar in Use	1.3.1 Word classes: Compound Nouns (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify compound nouns in a text b) use compound nouns in their singular and plural forms c) appreciate the importance of compound nouns in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen to an audio recording on human rights, identify the <i>compound nouns</i> used in the text, categorise compound nouns into two-word or three-word nouns from a given list, form separate and hyphenated compound nouns by combining two or more words, form plurals of compound nouns from a completion table, write sentences using compound nouns in their singular and plural forms, search online and offline for more examples of compound nouns, use compound nouns to form sentences from a substitution table, assess the correctness of the sentences with peers. 	1. Why should we use compound nouns when communicating?
Core competencies to be developed:				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner shows concerted attention to detail when forming separate and hyphenated compound nouns by combining two or more words. Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner engages in self- driven tasks while using compound nouns in sentences.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is boosted as the learner communicates using the newly acquired compound nouns.
Values: Respect is promoted as the learner displays patience while working with peers to identify the compound nouns in the text.
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to relate the use of compound nouns in learning similar concept in other languages such as Kiswahili and German.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.4 Reading	1.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short Stories (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> outline the sequence of events in a short story that they have read use contextual clues to infer the meanings of words answer direct and inferential questions from a short story acknowledge the role of 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> predict events by focusing on the title and illustrations in a text, silently read the <i>short story</i>, infer contextual meanings of words based on the events in the story, retell the story while citing issues on human rights, role-play selected events and characters in the story, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you predict the outcome of a story even before you read it? How do you tell the meaning of unfamiliar words in a story?



		reading in communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with peers to discuss the relationships between their own lives and those of characters in the text. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking is promoted as the learner assesses the relationship between their own lives and those of the characters in the story. Citizenship is promoted as the learner cites issues on human rights. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental and social issues is promoted as the learner compares their experiences with those of the characters in the story.				
Values: Responsibility is promoted as the learner takes different roles to dramatise the events in the story.				
Link to other subjects: The learner relates critical thinking to other learning areas such as Life Skills Education.				
Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.5 Writing	1.5.1 Writing legibly and neatly (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) classify letters according to height differentials, b) write a text, legibly and neatly,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> copy a provided passage and shape upper and lower case letters appropriately, copy a provided passage and space letters, words and sentences correctly, rewrite a provided text <i>legibly and neatly</i>, 	1. Why should one write legibly and neatly? 2. What are the qualities of a good handwriting?



		c) advocate the need for legibility and neatness in writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cancel words or sentences neatly when composing a text, split words that are joined appropriately, write dictated sentences legibly and neatly, write a narrative composition on human rights legibly and neatly, cancel neatly upon making mistakes as they listen to the excerpt that is dictated. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner completes tasks on time as he writes texts legibly and neatly. Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner's confidence in written communication is boosted. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is improved as the learner practises writing legibly and neatly.				
Values: Responsibility is enhanced as the learner legibly and neatly writes words and sentences related to human rights.				
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to apply the skill of writing neatly and legibly while writing essays in Religious Education.				

THEME 2: SCIENTIFIC INNOVATIONS

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)



2.1 Listening and Speaking	2.1.1 Oral Presentations: Songs (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify features of songs b) use performance techniques when singing c) write songs on a scientific innovation, d) appreciate the role of songs in the society.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch recordings of <i>songs</i> from the Kenya drama and music festivals, • discuss the performance techniques that make the presentations appealing and make notes, • identify songs of their choice and present them to the rest of the class, • write songs on scientific innovations, • collaborate to recite and record the songs or poems, • watch the recordings and discuss the non- verbal aspects of the performance. 	1. How can one improve the presentation of a song to make it interesting?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and imagination is enhanced as the learner writes songs on scientific innovations. • Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner uses digital devices to record and watch performances then discuss non-verbal aspects of performances. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Citizenship is fostered as the learner watches Drama and Music Festival performances from different communities fostering social cohesion and patriotism.				
Values: Patriotism is fostered as the learner appreciates their culture while singing the different uniting songs.				
Link to other subjects:				



The learner is able to apply the skills acquired in drama performance techniques to Creative Arts.

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Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.2 Reading	2.2.1 Intensive Reading: Simple poems (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the persona in a given poem b) identify instances of repetition in a given poem c) explain what the poem is about d) appreciate the role of poems in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a given <i>poem</i> for enjoyment, • recite/rap and dramatise the given poem, • discuss the voice that speaks in the poem (<i>the persona</i>), • explain the words, phrases and sentences that help them to decipher the surface and deeper meaning of a poem, • relate the message in the poem with real life experiences, • work with peers to compose, type and share poems related to scientific innovations, • display their poems on a chart, a poster in class or on the school notice board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is a poem different from a passage? 2. How can you say what is in the poem in your own words?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking and problem-solving is enhanced as the learner relates the message in the poem to real life and explores different ways of dealing with the issues mentioned. • Self-efficacy is developed as the learner pays attention to detail while composing a poem related to scientific innovations. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Social cohesion is developed as the learner works together with peers to compose poems on scientific innovations.

Values:

Responsibility is enhanced as the learner engages in writing poems on scientific innovations in groups.

Link to other subjects:

The learner is able to relate to concepts learnt in poetry to their learning in Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.3 Grammar in Use	2.3.1 Word classes: Collective Nouns. (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify collective nouns from a text b) use singular and plural forms of collective nouns correctly in sentences c) appreciate the importance of collective nouns in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list the <i>collective nouns</i> as they listen to an audio text, identify collective nouns in a print text, classify collective nouns according to people, animals or things, discuss the plural forms of these nouns, write correct sentences using collective nouns from substitution tables, fill in blank spaces using the correct collective nouns, fill in crossword puzzles using collective nouns, search for more examples of collective nouns from print or non-print text, collaborate to construct sentences using the collective nouns they have identified, 	1. How do collective nouns form their plurals?



Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner shares what they have learnt while discussing plural forms of collective nouns. Communication and collaboration is developed as the learner contributes to group decision making while constructing sentences with peers. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Life Skills Education is enhanced through effective communication as the learner uses collective nouns correctly.				
Values: Unity is developed as the learner collaborates with peers to construct sentences using the collective nouns they have identified. Respect is developed as the learner appreciates the capabilities of others as they work in groups.				
Link to other subjects: The learner relates the learning of compound nouns to learning similar concepts in Kiswahili.				
Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.4 Reading	2.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the setting - <i>time and place</i> of a short story b) highlight the episodes in the short story chronologically c) appreciate the differences in culture	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> watch different places and times of the day and night from a digital device or written text, read a <i>short story</i> and retell what they have read, tease out the geographical setting, the historical period and the culture from which the story is based by looking at the words and elements used in the story, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which places would you like to visit? Which time in history would you desire to live?



		and setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with peers to compare the setting and places in the short story to their own real life setting, use their surroundings to describe the setting and place, draw or take pictures of different settings at different times. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner manipulates digital devices while looking at different places at different times. Imagination and creativity are brought out as the learner undertakes tasks that encourage artistic expression while drawing or taking pictures of different settings. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace education is enhanced as the learner appreciates the fact that different people live in different places. 				
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unity is fostered as the learner displays team spirit while working with peers to compare the setting in the short story with that of their environment. 				
Link to other subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learner is able to relate the content of short stories to similar content in other subjects such as Religious Studies. 				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.5 Writing	2.5.1 Mechanics of Writing: Punctuation	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to:	The learner is guided to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search online and offline on uses of the <i>comma</i>, <i>apostrophe</i> and <i>capital letter</i>, 	1. Why should a text be well



	(2 lessons)	<p>a) punctuate a given text using commas, apostrophes, and capital letters correctly</p> <p>b) use the apostrophe, comma and capital letters appropriately in composition writing</p> <p>c) advocate the use of correct punctuation in writing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a given text and take note of the commas, apostrophes and capital letters used, • explain how the commas and the apostrophes are used in the text, • discuss the role of capital letters as used in various words or sentences in the passage, • punctuate a passage correctly using commas, apostrophes, or capital letters where necessary, • write a short composition on scientific innovations using capital letters, commas and apostrophes correctly, • assess each other's composition and discuss how the punctuation marks and capital letters have been used, • search for more uses of the apostrophe and brackets from books or the internet. 	<p>punctuated?</p> <p>2. How does wrong punctuation affect writing?</p>
<p>Core competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy is developed as the learner gains confidence to use punctuation marks correctly in speech and in writing. • Critical thinking and problem solving is enhanced as the learner figures out when to use the comma, appostrophe and capital letter. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)</p> <p>Decision making is achieved as the learner decides on what and where to punctuate correctly in writing.</p>				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Respect is inculcated as the learner assesses peers' work while tolerating any errors of punctuation.</p>				



Link to other subjects:

The learner relates correct use of commas, apostrophes and capital letters in written work in Agriculture and Nutrition.

THEME 3: POLLUTION

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.1 Listening and Speaking	3.1.1 Listening Comprehension (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the main idea from a cause and effect text b) pinpoint specific information from a cause and effect text c) infer the meanings of unfamiliar words using context clues d) acknowledge the importance of listening for detail.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• listen to a <i>cause and effect</i> text on pollution being read by the teacher or from a digital device,• pick out the <i>main idea</i> from that cause and effect text,• respond to oral questions based on the text correctly,• identify and write down the ideas presented in the text,• orally answer questions based on the text,• make a list of unfamiliar words and practise pronouncing them,• give the meaning of specific	1. What should one look for when listening to a text?



			words using context clues, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look up the meanings of unfamiliar words from an online or offline dictionary, • use given words to construct sentences. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Literacy is enhanced as learner listens to texts and searches for meanings of words using digital devices. • Self- efficacy is enhanced as the learner practices pronouncing words and uses them correctly in sentences. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Education is developed as the learner listens to a text on pollution. 				
Values: Responsibility is cultivated as the learner acquires knowledge about how to take care of the environment from the cause and effect text on pollution.				
Link to other subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The learner relates good listening skills to the learning of listening in Kiswahili. 				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.2 Reading	3.2.1 Intensive Reading (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) answer questions based on a given text correctly b) infer meanings of words in a given text correctly c) acknowledge the importance of good reading skills reading in life.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> predict events by focusing on the title and illustrations in a text, individually, silently read a passage on pollution so as to internalize the information, read the passage aloud in turns as they answer the oral questions that are asked, infer the <i>meaning</i> of given words using synonyms, contexts among others, work with peers to recapture events in the text as they role play, write answers to the questions given after the passage correctly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can one improve the way they read? Which skills should one use in order to read effectively?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking is cultivated as the learner infers meanings of words used in the passage. Communication and collaboration is promoted as the learner works with peers to infer meanings of given words. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental Education is enhanced as the learner reads a passage on pollution.				
Values:				



- Patriotism is fostered as the learner acquires knowledge on pollution and how to improve the environment by reading varied texts.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates intensive reading to other learning areas where intensive reading is a critical skill such as in Social Studies and Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.3 Grammar in Use	3.3.1 Word Classes: Primary Auxiliaries (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify primary auxiliary verbs in a text b) use primary auxiliary verbs in sentences correctly c) appreciate the importance of primary auxiliary verbs in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify <i>primary auxiliary verbs</i> from a text, • search for the functions of primary auxiliary verbs from the internet or text books, • individually write down sentences using each of the primary auxiliary verbs identified, • collaborate to write a short paragraph on environmental conservation using primary auxiliary verbs, • read out the paragraphs to the rest of the class, • fill in blank spaces in sentences given using the correct form of the primary auxiliary verbs, • engage in a question and answer session using primary auxiliary verbs. 	What are the functions of verbs in sentences?



Core competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy is promoted as the learner uses digital devices to search for information from the internet.
- Self-efficacy is affirmed as the learner confidence is boosted by using correct tenses in speech.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Environmental awareness is enhanced as the learner writes a paragraph on environmental conservation.

Values:

Respect is enhanced as the learner helps peers in constructing sentences correctly.

Links to other subjects:

The learner relates the concept of verbs to the learning verbs in Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.4 Reading	3.4.1 Intensive reading: poetry (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the aspects of structure in a given poem b) recognize the main ideas in a given poem c) recognize the role of poems in communicating values.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search online and offline for the components of the structure of a poem; poet, number of stanzas, number of lines in a stanza, read a given poem identify the structure, recite and dramatize the given poem, explain the words, phrases and sentences in a poem that help them to decipher the surface and deeper meaning, relate the message of the poem to real life, identify topics of poems such as pollution, list the topics down and display them in charts, compose, type and share a poem related to pollution, with peers, display their poems in a portfolio/chart/class noticeboard. 	1. What messages do poems convey?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem solving is enhanced as the learner attempts to solve simple problems while discussing the messages in a poem and relating them to real life. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental conservation is developed as the learner composes poems on pollution.				
Values: Respect is enhanced as the learner respects diverse opinions while engaging in discussions and writing of poems on pollution.				
Link to other subjects: The learner relates the study of poems to poetry in other languages such as Kiswahili, French and German.				
Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.5 Writing	3.5.1 Paragraphing: Sequencing of Ideas (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify conjunctions used in a well formed paragraph b) use conjunctions to sequence and connect ideas correctly in a paragraph c) appreciate the role of conjunctions in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look for <i>conjunctions</i> and their functions in their immediate context from print and non-print text, • read paragraphs that use conjunctions to sequence ideas from a book or online source, • combine sentences to form paragraphs using appropriate conjunctions, • rearrange jumbled sentences to form a cohesive paragraph using conjunctions, • use different conjunctions in a composition to show sequence of ideas. 	1. Why is it important to use conjunctions in writing?
Core competencies to be developed:				



- Creativity and imagination is developed as the learner connects ideas creatively and sequentially in composition writing.
- Problem solving is achieved as the learner attempts to solve problems while forming paragraphs using conjunctions.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Critical and creative thinking are advanced as the learner practises connecting ideas logically in writing.

Values:

Unity is enriched as the learners works patiently with peers to identify conjunctions in paragraphs.

Links to other subjects:

The learner relates the learning of conjunctions to their learning in Kiswahili.



THEME 4: CONSUMER ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.1 Listening and Speaking	4.1.1 Listening Comprehension: Selective Listening (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) distinguish between specific and general information from a listening text b) select specific information from a text, c) listen and respond to texts appropriately d) emphasise the value of listening skills in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen to an audio text on consumer roles and responsibilities and decide whether the information presented is specific or general, search online for audio recordings and attentively listen for specific information, role play a scene on roles and responsibilities of consumers to emphasise listening skills during communication, listen to a passage on consumer roles and responsibilities and answer questions posed by the speaker. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it important to get the main points from an oral text? How can you ensure you capture the relevant information from a speaker?
Core competencies to be developed: Critical Thinking is enhanced as the learner critically listens to oral texts and selects information.				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

- Consumer literacy skills are enhanced as the learner listens to texts on consumer roles and responsibilities.
- Effective communication is enhanced as the learner listens to and responds to audio texts.

Values:

Responsibility is enhanced as the learner listens to texts on consumer roles and responsibilities.

Links to other subjects:

The learner is able to practice selective listening as a lifelong skill and also relate it to the learning of listening skills in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.2. Reading	4.2.1 Intensive Reading (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify reading strategies for use on given texts, b) select main ideas and details from written texts, c) acknowledge reading for main ideas and details as a comprehension skill.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• search online and watch appropriate video clips on the selected reading strategies: <i>reading for main ideas and reading for details</i>,• read and underline the main ideas and details in texts on consumer roles and responsibilities and review each other's work,• work with peers share ideas on how one can practically use the selected reading strategies,• fill in substitution tables with specific details from texts,	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why should one read for main ideas?2. How can you improve your reading?



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> complete a mind map with focus on the main idea and details. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner shares what they have learnt while completing the mind map. Digital literacy is achieved as the learner manipulates digital devices when searching online and watching appropriate video clips on the selected reading strategies. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Consumer literacy is enhanced as the learner reads and underlines the main ideas and details in texts on consumer roles and responsibilities.				
Values: Unity is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers to complete the mind map.				
Links to other subjects: The learner is able to relate intensive reading skills to reading in other languages such as Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.3 Grammar In Use	4.3.1 Verbs and Tense (2 lessons)	<p>By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify verbs in the simple present and simple past tense in a text write sentences using the simple present tense write sentences using the simple past tense advocate appropriate use of tense in communication. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> underline verbs in <i>simple present</i> and <i>simple past tense</i> in a text on consumer rights and responsibilities, reflect on the formation of <i>simple present</i> and <i>simple past tense</i> form of verbs, construct and share sentences on a variety of issues including consumer rights and responsibilities, type the constructed sentences using a digital device or write them down in their exercise books, search online or offline for verbs used in simple present and simple past tense from texts on consumer rights and responsibilities, complete sentences using the correct tense of the given verbs, create and display charts showing words in their simple present and past tense forms, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is correct use of tense important?



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play language games using verbs in the present and past tense. 	
Core competencies to be developed: Self-efficacy is achieved as the learner builds on their learning experiences when constructing grammatically correct sentences.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective Communication is achieved as the learner uses appropriate tense in constructing sentences on consumer roles and responsibilities. Consumer literacy is enhanced as the learner constructs sentences on consumer rights and responsibilities. 				
Values: Integrity is achieved as the learner constructs sentences on consumer rights and responsibilities.				
Links to other subjects: The learner relates the skills acquired when learning about tenses to learning other languages such as Kiswahili.				
Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)



4.4 Reading	4.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in a short story b) use contextual clues to infer character traits of the characters in a short story c) acknowledge the role of characters in a short story.	The learner is guided to: • with peers, read the <i>short story</i> and retell what they have read, • describe the traits of the characters in the short story using different adjectives, • compare and contrast the traits of the characters that appear in the short story, • role play the different characters and discuss their importance in the short story, • make connections between their own lives and those of characters in the text.	1. What should one look for when reading a story? 2. What qualities do you admire in people?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is developed as the learner discusses the character traits in the short story, thereby practising the skills of effective speaking. • Collaboration is enhanced as the learner works patiently with peers to role play different characters and discuss their importance. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peace education is promoted as the learner appreciates the different traits people possess.				
Values: Responsibility is fostered as the learner helps peers and appreciates their diversity during the group discussion.				



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Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.5 Writing	4.5.1 Paragraphing: connectors of sequence (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify connectors of sequence from a given text b) Sequence ideas in a given paragraph c) appreciate the use of idea connectors for clarity in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a given text on consumer rights and responsibilities and identify the <i>connectors of sequence</i> used, • search online and offline and list other connectors of sequence, • with peers, construct sentences using the listed connectors of sequence, • write paragraphs on consumer rights and responsibilities using connectors of sequence, • read the paragraphs to their peers and discuss the use of the connectors, • collaborate to edit the paragraphs and peer review each other's work. 	1. How can a good paragraph be developed?
Core Competencies: Creativity and Imagination is enhanced as the learner undertakes tasks that encourage artistic expression while writing paragraphs using connectors of sequence.				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is enhanced as the learner constructs sentences and write paragraphs using connectors of sequence.
Values: Patriotism is made aware of responsibilities in the society as they develop paragraphs on consumer rights and good consumer practices.
Links to other Subjects: The learner relates the skill of paragraphing to the writing of essays in Religious Education.



THEME 5: RELATIONSHIPS: PEERS

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Questions(s)
5.1 Listening and Speaking	5.1.1 Pronunciation (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify words with sounds / p /, / ɔ: /, / θ / and / ð / in a given text b) pronounce words that have target sounds correctly c) apply emphatic stress correctly in varied contexts d) acknowledge the role of correct pronunciation in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interact with an audio or video recording featuring vowel sounds/p/ /ɔ:/ and consonant sounds/θ/ /ð/ from a digital device, • list words that contain the mentioned sounds from print or digital texts, • pronounce the identified words correctly, with peers, • play word games involving the target sounds, • with peers, search online and offline for the meaning of <i>emphatic stress</i>, • listen to a series of sentences and identify the stressed words, • collaborate to recite a poem and emphasise given words to bring out various meanings, • read sentences and stress given words appropriately. 	1. How can one improve their pronunciation ?



Core competencies to be developed:

- Communication is enhanced as the learner listens keenly and articulates sounds and stressed words.
- Collaboration is promoted as the learner works with peers to practise sounds and stress in sentences.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Effective communication is enhanced as the learner becomes more proficient in pronunciation.

Values:

Responsibility is fostered as the learner demonstrates accountability when participating in group recitation of poems.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates proper pronunciation to the learning of effective communication in Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.2 Reading	5.2.1 Study Skills- Reference materials (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) select relevant reference materials for varied tasks, b) use reference materials to obtain information on varied subjects, c) acknowledge the role of reference materials in lifelong learning.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pick out various words from print and digital texts, check the meanings and spellings of the words in a dictionary, work with peers to look for the synonyms of various words from a thesaurus, construct sentences using the given words, give the antonyms of those words, use an <i>encyclopaedia</i> to search for information on various topics, create crossword puzzles using the antonyms and synonyms learnt and share with peers for review. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the importance of reference materials? How can one use reference materials appropriately?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self- efficacy is enhanced as the learner gathers information from different reference materials. Collaboration is enhanced as the learner recognises the value of others ideas while searching for antonyms and synonyms. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peace and conflict resolution are inculcated as the learner creates and shares with peers their crossword puzzles on antonyms and synonyms learnt, for review.				



Values:

Respect is promoted as the learner appreciates others while reviewing their crossword puzzles on the antonyms and synonyms.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates the concept of effective use of reference materials to library use in Pre-technical Studies.



Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.3 Grammar in Use	5.3.1 Word Classes: adjectives (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify gradable and non-gradable adjectives from a text, b) use gradable and the non-gradable adjectives in sentences, c) value the need for correct use of adjectives in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search for and identify <i>gradable and non-gradable adjectives</i> from digital and print texts, complete sentences on adjectives from a substitution table, recite a poem featuring gradable and non-gradable adjectives, construct sentences using gradable and non-gradable adjectives, with peers, work with peers to fill crossword puzzles featuring gradable and non-gradable adjectives. 	1 When is it necessary to describe a noun?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner uses gradable and non-gradable adjectives correctly. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective communication is developed as the learner makes sentences using gradable and non-gradable adjectives. 				
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect is enhanced as the learner displays humility when working with peers to fill crossword puzzles featuring gradable and non-gradable adjectives. 				



Links to other subjects:

- The learner relates the concept of Gradable and non- gradable adjectives in learning other languages such as Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.4 Reading	5.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify dialogue and repetition in a short story, b) explain the importance of repetition and dialogue in a short story,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• watch plays that have characters talking to one another and <i>repeating</i> certain lines or sentences from a digital device,• read a short story and work with peers to retell what they have read,• search online and offline for the importance of repetition and dialogue in a short story,• discuss the message in the <i>dialogue</i> in a short story,	1. What makes stories interesting to read?



		c) acknowledge the role of dialogue and repetition in fiction writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> role play a dialogue in the short story read, describe how the dialogues bring out the traits of the different speakers, make connections between their own lives and those of the characters in the short story, write a short paragraph on the theme of 'peers' using repetition and dialogue appropriately. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking and problem solving is enhanced as the learner discusses the relationship between characters in a short story and real life. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peace education is developed as the learner appreciates the opinion of their peers as they engage in dialogue.				
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner displays team spirit when role playing a dialogue in the short story read.				
Link to other subjects: The learner relates the concepts learnt in literary works to learning literary works in Kiswahili.				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.5 Writing	5.5.1 Functional Writing:	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search online and offline for parts of 	1. Why do people write letters?



	Apology Letters (2 lessons)	be able to: a) lists the parts of a letter of apology, b) write a letter of apology based on a given context, c) acknowledge the role of letter writing in communication.	<i>a letter of apology,</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to two conversations: one that constitutes an apology and another that doesn't, from a digital device, • discuss what makes the two conversations different, • read through a letter of apology and identify the different parts, • discuss the language and content of a letter of apology, • search for sample letters of apology from the internet, newspapers, magazines or books, • use the elements and layout of a formal letter plan and individually write a letter of apology, • collaborate to assess the correctness of the letters written by each learner. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn is advanced as the learner complete the given task on time when writing letters of apology. • Digital Literacy is developed as the learner interacts with digital devices to search for sample letters of apology from the internet. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peace and conflict resolution is promoted as the learner practises apologising to peers and seniors.				



Values:

Unity is promoted as the learner collaborates in the writing of letters of apology.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates the skill of writing letters of apology to the learning of functional writing in Kiswahili.

THEME 6: REHABILITATION

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.1 Listening and Speaking	6.1.1 Conversational Skills: Disagreeing Politely (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) list ways of disagreeing politely, b) use conversational strategies to disagree appropriately, c) apply non-verbal cues to express varied moods and feelings, d) advocate for the need to speak politely during communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch a short video or read an excerpt in which speakers <i>disagree appropriately</i> and identify polite expressions used, • role play the events depicted in the video or excerpt, • practise disagreeing politely while incorporating non-verbal cues, • listen to a dialogue where characters agree or disagree politely, • work with peers to write a short dialogue depicting disagreeing politely and present it to the rest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words or phrases are used to show politeness? 2. How do you use non-verbal cues to express different moods and feelings?



			of the class.	
Core competencies to be developed: Collaboration is enhanced as the contribute to group decision making while role playing events in a video in which speakers disagree politely.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is enhanced as the learner learns to disagree politely during conversations				
Values: Respect is enhanced as the learner learns to disagree politely.				
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to relate politeness to other learning areas such as Mathematics and Integrated Science.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.2 Reading	6.2.1 Reading Fluency: Poem (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify techniques of reading fast b) read a text <i>accurately, with expression and at the right speed</i> c) apply fluency strategies when reading a text, d) appreciate the value of fluency in reading to enhance understanding.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preview a text before reading, • skim a text to obtain the main idea, • Scan a text to obtain specific details, • ignore unknown words when reading a text, • practice reading a text at the <i>right speed</i> while displaying the <i>right feelings</i>, • pronounce the words and sounds <i>accurately</i>, • work with peers to engage in a reader's theatre, • recite the poems aloud in class, • work with peers to download sample texts from the internet and read them. 	1. Why should we display appropriate expressions when reading a text?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration is enhanced as the learner recognises the opinion of others while engaging in a reader's theatre. • Self- efficacy is enhanced as the learner fluently reads given poems. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCI)

Effective communication is enriched as the learner perfects their reading skills.

Values:

Responsibility is enhanced as the learner engages in assigned roles and duties such as downloading sample texts.

Link to other subjects:

The learner relates reading fluency to reading in other languages such as Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.3 Grammar in Use	6.3.1 Word Classes: Adverbs (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify adverbs of frequency and degree correctly from a text, b) use adverbs of frequency and degree correctly in sentences, c) appreciate the importance of using adverbs correctly in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch a short video and pick out the <i>adverbs of frequency and degree</i> used by the speakers, • identify the adverbs of frequency and degree from a text, • construct sentences using adverbs of frequency and degree, • hold conversations using the adverbs of frequency and degree, • fill in crossword puzzles, • search online for more examples of adverbs of frequency and degree. 	1. Why should one use adverbs correctly?
Core competencies to be developed: Imagination and creativity is sharpened as the learners construct correct sentences using adverbs.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is enhanced as the learner uses adverbs of frequency and degree in the spoken and written contexts.				
Values: Respect is enhanced as the learners learn to value human dignity while helping peers to construct sentences correctly.				
Links to other subjects:				



The learner relates the concept of adverbs to the learning of word classes in Kiswahili.

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Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.4 Reading	6.4.1 Intensive Reading: short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the main ideas in the short story, b) summarise the key events in the short story, c) relate the main ideas in the short story to real life situations, d) appreciate the relevance of the short story in addressing real life issues.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a prescribed section of the <i>short story</i>, • discuss the storyline, • present findings in a talking tree, • summarise the main idea in the short story, • act out a section of the short story, with peers. 	1. Why do people read short stories?
Core competencies to be developed: Learning to learn is enriched as the learner shares what they have learnt through a presentation.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Gender roles are underscored as the learner identifies gender roles highlighted in the short story and relates them to real life.				
Values: Unity is strengthened as the learner demonstrates team spirit while engaging in a group discussion on the storyline.				
Links to other subjects: The learner relates the concepts in short stories to reading short stories in Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.5 Writing	6.5.1 Mechanics of Writing (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) spell commonly misspelt words correctly b) use prefixes and suffixes correctly in writing c) write words with silent vowels (-ie and -ei) correctly d) make connections between spelling and meaning in suffixed and prefixed words, e) acknowledge the	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a digital or print passage on drug abuse and pick out the <i>misspelt words</i>, • make a list of words with prefixes and suffixes used in a passage, • write the correct spellings of words with prefixes and suffixes from a dictation, • pick out words with silent vowels from a list, • rewrite correctly a piece of writing in which words with prefixes, suffixes, 	1. Why should words be spelt correctly?



		importance of correct spellings in writing.	or silent letters are misspelt, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construct sentences using words with silent vowels, • work with peers to search for more examples of words with prefixes, suffixes and silent vowels from the internet, newspapers, or magazines, • select the correct form of prefix or suffix for given words from a table, • create and display charts showing different words with prefixes and suffixes, • write short compositions based on the theme using words with prefixes, suffixes, and silent (-ie -ei) vowels, • collaborate to assess each other's writing for correct spelling of prefixed and suffixed words as well as words with silent vowels. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is enriched as the learner writes clearly and spells words correctly for effective communication. • Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner identifies and states what they find difficult to spell and why. 				
Per tinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Health Education is advanced as the learner interacts with print and non-print material on rehabilitation from drug abuse.				
Values:				



Unity is reinforced as the learner assists peers while collaborating to assess each other's writing.

Links to other subjects:

The learner relates correct spelling to the writing of essays in Religious Education and Social Studies.

THEME 7: NATURAL RESOURCES: WILDLIFE

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.1 Listening and Speaking	7.1.1: Listening for Detail (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify main ideas in a listening text, b) respond appropriately to	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• listen to a recorded text on wild life and answer questions from the text, and discuss the main ideas,• listen to a passage read by peers or the teacher and <i>outline the main</i>	1. How should one listen for detail?



		questions based on the listening text, c) acknowledge the importance of listening for details in life.	<i>ideas</i> from the text individually, • discuss with peers answers based on a given text.	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is promoted as the learner listens keenly and actively and responds to questions. • Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner interacts with digital devices when listening to a recorded text. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Wildlife Conservation is enhanced as the learner interacts with information about wildlife.				
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism is promoted as the learner nurtures the love of their country by interacting with texts on Kenya's rich wildlife heritage. • Responsibility is promoted as the learner is sensitised on the importance of wildlife. 				
Link to other subjects: The learner develops listening for detail and is able to relate it to their learning in Kiswahili.				



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Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.2 Reading	7.2.1 Intensive Reading: Visuals (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify different visuals in given contexts correctly, b) make a connection between visuals and the written text, c) interpret visuals correctly for meaning, d) appreciate the role of visuals in simplifying representation.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> study information presented in optical illusions in print/ electronic devices and discuss findings, make inference of implied meaning from <i>the visuals</i>, work with peers to make connections of the visuals such as pictures, graphs, illustrations, charts and videos provided with written texts, write a summary of what has been viewed in the visuals which may depict human-wildlife conflict, present a piece of written information on wildlife in form of a visual and share in class. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What information do we obtain from visuals? How can one interpret a visual correctly?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizenship is fostered as the learner interacts with information from various visual materials on human wildlife conflict. Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner works independently to make visuals in line with the theme of wildlife. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental and social issues are promoted as the learner learns the importance of co-existing with wildlife.				



Values:

Patriotism is promoted as the learner acquires knowledge on his or her environment while reading about the importance of wildlife.

Link to other subjects:

The learner is able to relate visuals as an aspect of learning in all learning areas.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.3 Grammar in Use	7.3.1 Word Classes: Pronouns (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify indefinite and reflexive pronouns correctly, b) use indefinite and reflexive pronouns in sentences correctly, c) appreciate the role of indefinite and reflexive pronouns in	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• study a chart displaying the <i>indefinite and reflexive pronouns</i> to distinguish between them,• listen to an audio on wildlife from a digital device and write down the indefinite and reflexive pronouns from the audio text,• collaborate to construct sentences using indefinite and reflexive pronouns,• choose an appropriate indefinite and	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What are indefinite and reflexive pronouns?2. Why do we use indefinite pronouns?



		communication.	reflexive pronoun to fill in gaps in given sentences, • construct correct sentences using reflexive and indefinite pronouns from a substitution table.	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship is promoted as the learner listens to a text on wildlife resources hence caring for others and the environment. • Critical thinking and problem solving is enhanced as the learner constructs sentences using indefinite and reflexive pronouns. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental and social issues on animal welfare are promoted as the learner listens to videos on wildlife.				
Values: Respect is promoted as learners work in groups and respect each other's opinions while constructing sentences using indefinite and reflexive pronouns.				
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to relate the use of pronouns to other languages such as Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.4 Reading	7.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in a given short story b) explain the relationship between the characters in the short story c) appreciate the role of the characters in the short story in depicting real-life experiences.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read the <i>short story</i> and pick out the <i>characters</i>, • discuss the things done by the characters in the short story, • dramatise different characters in a short story in order to bring out their traits, • distinguish between the main characters and the minor characters, • work with peers to use relationship trees diagrams, character map or any other diagrammatic tool to show how the characters relate to each other, • display the tree diagram via power point or manila paper in class. 	1. How does one identify qualities of characters in a short story?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking is enhanced as the learner uses logical reasoning while discussing the actions of the characters. • Creativity and imagination is enhanced as the learner shows the relationships between characters in the story. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)				



Social cohesion is promoted as learners observe the rules of engagement while dramatising different characters in a short story.
Values: Responsibility is promoted as the learner engages and helps peers as they work in groups.
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to relate the concept of characterisation to character analysis in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.5 Writing	7.5.1 Composition Writing (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the steps in the writing process b) write a dialogue on a given topic c) appreciate the importance of the writing process in enhancing clear communication.	The learner is guided to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss the steps in <i>the writing process</i>, • use a digital device to search for information and ideas on the topic- wildlife, from the internet, • brainstorm with peers and outline the ideas to include in a dialogue, • write a rough draft of the dialogue on a topic based on the theme- wildlife, • revise the dialogue by adding, rearranging, removing and replacing ideas, words, phrases and sentences, • edit the dialogue to check for repetition, clarity, grammar, spelling and punctuation, 	1. How would you ensure that you make your composition clear and interesting?



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate each other's dialogue, • share the final dialogues with others by posting them on the talking walls. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital literacy is developed as the learner searches for information from the internet. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication is achieved as the learner connects ideas logically in writing. • Critical thinking is enhanced as the learner evaluates his or her own and others' compositions. 				
Values: Unity is enhanced as the learner brainstorms about ideas for writing compositions with peers.				
Link to other subjects: The learner is able to relate composition writing to essay writing in Kiswahili.				

THEME 8: TOURISM: DOMESTIC

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.1 Listening and Speaking	8.1.1 Listening and Responding: Oral Narratives - Myths (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify the characters in a given myth narrate the key events in a given myth explain the moral lesson in a set myth, relate the characters in a 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • predict events in a <i>myth</i> from the title or pictures in the story, • listen to a narration of a myth from your community then retell the myth to their peers, • watch a video recording of a myth, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you tell what is going to happen in a story? How are the characters or events in the story related to



		e) myth to real life, acknowledge the role/importance of oral literature in lifelong learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the characters in the myth, collaborate answer questions from the story, discuss the lessons learnt from a myth, discuss the relevance of the story to real life. 	the people or happenings around us?
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Core competencies to be developed:

- Digital Literacy is enhanced as the learner interacts with technology through video recording of a myth.
- Collaboration is enhanced as the learner respects the rules of engagement when discussing the moral lesson of a story with peers.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Cohesion is enhanced as the learner interacts with stories from various communities.

Values:

Respect is developed as the learner listens to and appreciates myths from different communities.

Links to other Subjects:

The learner relates Myths and other types of narratives to other learning areas such as Religious Education.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.2 Reading	8.2.1 Intensive Reading: Poem	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) select required	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify the characters, themes and aspects of style such as repetition 	1. How can one tell the meaning of unfamiliar words



	(2 lessons)	<p>information from a text</p> <p>b) use nonverbal cues to bring out the message in a poem</p> <p>c) make judgement on the information in a text,</p> <p>d) infer the meaning of unfamiliar words using contextual clues,</p> <p>e) acknowledge the importance comprehension in life.</p>	<p>from a poem,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infer the meaning of words from the context, • use visuals, synonyms, antonyms among others to infer the meaning of words, • rap/recite the poem in turns using relevant non-verbal cues, • answer direct and inferential questions based on the poem, • retell events depicted in the poem in own words, • make evidence supported judgements about the events and the message in a poem, • conduct debates based on the poem elaborating on what you like or do not like about the poem, • use prior experience and previous knowledge when giving an opinion. 	<p>used in a text?</p> <p>2. Why should one support an opinion about a story or person with evidence?</p>
<p>Core competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn is promoted as the learner asks for clarification while inferring meanings of words from contexts. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)</p> <p>Effective communication is enhanced as the learner conducts debates based on a poem during club meetings.</p>				



Values:

Respect is promoted as the learner participates in discussions in pairs or groups and debates issues based on a poem.

Links to other subjects:

The learner links the study of poems to poetry in Kiswahili.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.3 Grammar in Use	8.3.1 Word Classes: Simple prepositions (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify prepositions of position, time and place correctly, b) use prepositions of position, time and place in sentences correctly, c) appreciate the role of prepositions of position, place and time in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the prepositions of position, place and time from print or digital texts, • construct sentences using prepositions of position, place and time and display on charts, • fill in gaps in given sentences using of prepositions of position, time and place, • search for sentences featuring simple prepositions from newspapers, magazines and the internet, • create crossword puzzles using simple prepositions, with peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we show where a person or thing is? 2. How do you show the position of a thing or the time something happens?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn as the learner builds on their knowledge of simple prepositions to express themselves clearly. • Creativity and imagination as the learner explores new ideas while creating a crossword puzzle using simple prepositions. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Citizenship Education- Ethnic relations is enhanced as the learner participates in group activities.				



Values:

Respect is developed as the learner demonstrates patience while creating crossword puzzles using simple prepositions, with peers.

Links to other subjects:

The learning of correct use of prepositions is key when making presentations in learning areas such as Integrated Science.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.4 Reading	8.4.1 Intensive Reading: Poetry (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify inanimate characters in a given poem, b) describe traits of inanimate characters present in a given poem, c) appreciate the role of inanimate characters in	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• find out the meaning of <i>inanimate characters from print and digital texts</i>,• identify inanimate characters in a poem,• discuss the likely inanimate characters in a poem and their traits,• recite a poem related to the theme using appropriate non-verbal cues,• role play an inanimate character in a	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How do you describe the characters in a poem?2. Why are the characters in a poem important?



		poetry.	given poem, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relate inanimate characters with individuals in real life. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking as the learner makes decisions while looking for information about inanimate characters. Creativity and imagination as learner discusses new ways of doing things when role playing inanimate characters. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Health Education (awareness) on HIV and AIDS is created as learner reads a poem on the same				
Values: Respect is promoted through collaborative group tasks				
Links to other subjects: The learner is able to relate the aspects of poetry learnt to their learning in Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.5 Writing	8.5.1 Assessment of writing (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify errors in an essay written by self or peers, b) assess a composition written by self or peers and suggest corrections for errors, c) appreciate the importance feedback to improve a composition.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read sample compositions, • identify the errors in the compositions and list them down, • write a composition related to the theme and peer review to correct errors, • work with peers to create a narrative composition, • exchange the composition with peers for review, • suggest corrections to be made to the composition, • display the edited work on the class notice board, • take part in a gallery walk and view what the others have done. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does a text with errors make you feel? 2. What are some of the common mistakes we make in our writing?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration as the learner contributes to group decision making while working with peers to create a narrative composition. • Learning to Learn as the learner assesses the correctness and suggests corrections to be made to the composition. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peer Education is developed as the learners work together to improve the compositions.
Values: Patriotism is promoted as the learner nurtures the love of their country by interacting with texts on domestic tourism.
Links to other subjects: Self and peer assessment also features in composition writing in Kiswahili.

THEME 9: HEROES AND HEROINES: AFRICA

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Questions(s)
9.1 Listening and Speaking	9.1.1 Pronunciation: 9.1.1.1 Sounds: vowels /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ and consonants /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ 9.1.1.2: Stressed and unstressed words (content and function words) (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify words with vowels /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ and the consonant /tʃ/; /dʒ/ from a sample text, b) pronounce the vowels /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ and the consonants /tʃ/; /dʒ/ correctly, c) apply stress on content words while leaving the	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen to a recording of and identify the sounds /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ /tʃ/ and /dʒ/, practise saying the sounds /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ /tʃ/ and /dʒ/, identify the stressed and unstressed words in a sample text, work with peers to practise saying words with the sounds /ɑ:/ /ɜ:/ /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ and make a 	1. Why are some words said with greater force than others? 2. Why do we pronounce some words differently from others in a sentence?



		function words unstressed, d) acknowledge the importance of emphatic stress in communication.	recording, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to sentences as they are read out, • pick out words that are either stressed and unstressed, • collaborate to recite a poem and identify the stressed words. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy- effective communication is achieved as the learner pronounces words correctly. • Communication and collaboration as the learner works in harmony with others to pronounce words correctly. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Citizenship is promoted as the learners learn sounds so that they can communicate effectively globally.				
Values: Peace is promoted by learner avoiding to hurt peers as they collaborate to recite a poem and identify the stressed words.				
Link to other subjects: Pronunciation and sentence stress is key in the concept of public speaking in Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.2 Reading	9.2.1 Extensive Reading: Grade appropriate fiction Materials - Characters (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in a given fiction text, b) describe the traits of a given character in a fictional text, c) appreciate the role of characters in fiction.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search online and offline for words that can be used to describe <i>character traits</i>, • read a given fiction material on African heroes/heroines and list the characters in the text, • role play the different characters identified, • dramatise the text and video record the performance, • choose a character and discuss what the character does or says, • use flash cards to describe the traits of the given character, • work with peers to relate the characters in the fiction text to real life, • identify the character that they like most and explain why. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes reading enjoyable? 2. How can the characters in a story be described? 3. Which stories are the most enjoyable to read?



Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and imagination is developed and networking is enhanced as the learner role plays different characters. • Digital literacy is developed as learners search online and video record their performances using their digital devices.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues Citizenship Education- Ethnic and racial relations- Reading on African Heroes/ Heroines makes the learner appreciate Africa's ethnic diversity.
Values: Social justice- Reading on African heroes/ heroines makes the learner understand issues that Africa as a continent is exposed to
Link to other subjects: The theme of African heroes/ heroines is handled in Social Studies.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.3 Grammar in use	9.3.1 Word Classes: Conjunctions – <i>because, that, when, if, unless, and since</i> (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the listed conjunctions from a group of words, b) use the listed conjunctions correctly	The learner is guided to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with peers to read a text, • identify conjunctions such <i>as because, that, when, if, unless, and since</i> from the text individually, • fill in blanks in sentences using the listed conjunctions 	1. Why should we join sentences correctly? 2. Why do we use conjunctions? 3. How can one join two or more sentences?



		<p>in sentences,</p> <p>c) appreciate the correct use of conjunctions in communication.</p>	<p>individually,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make sentences using the listed conjunctions, • collaborate to create dialogues using the listed conjunctions, • search online and offline for examples of the listed conjunctions, • create crossword puzzles and code words featuring conjunctions, • create posters on heroes/heroines using sentences with conjunctions and display them on the walls, • search for sentences with conjunctions from the internet, • recite poems featuring conjunctions/ listen to songs and identify the conjunctions used. 	
<p>Core competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and team work is enhanced as the learners recite poems with peers. • Creativity and imagination is developed as learners make connections and create posters on heroes or heroines. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)</p>				



Citizenship – good governance is promoted as some African heroes and heroines stories address issues of governance
Values: Patriotism is promoted as learners create posters of African heroes and heroines and this makes learners proud of their nation
Link to other subjects: The concepts of creating posters is related to the strand of creating in Creative Arts.



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.4 Reading	9.4.1 Intensive Reading: Similes and metaphors (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) list the similes and metaphors in a given short story, b) use similes and metaphors in their own sentences, c) explain the similes and metaphors used in the short story, d) acknowledge the importance of similes and metaphors in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search online and offline for meanings of <i>simile and metaphor</i>, • read a given short story and identify the similes and metaphors present, • discuss the meanings of the similes and metaphors identified, • discuss the relevance of the similes and metaphors in the short story, • list the similes and metaphors they know, • construct sentences using the similes and metaphors in the context of African heroes and heroines. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes short stories interesting? 2. Why should short stories be read? 3. How can one write a short story?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship – National and cultural identity is enhanced as the learner uses metaphors and similes in the context of African heroes: • Collaboration – Team work is enhanced as the learner respects the opinion of others while contributing to group discussions on similes and metaphors. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Citizenship Education-Patriotism – Constructing sentences in the context of African heroes and heroines makes learners identify with Africa.

Values:

Respect – discussion on heroes inculcates respect for the citizens of the different countries.

Link to other subjects:

The concept of metaphors and similes is relevant to the learning of stylistic devices in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.5 Writing	9.5.1 Creative Writing: Narrative Compositions (240-280 words) (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) recall a specific event, emotion or experience that affected them greatly. b) plan a narrative composition using prewriting techniques c) create a narrative composition using revealing details d) acknowledge the value of quality narrative	The learner is guided to: • identify the parts of <i>narrative composition</i> . • Work with peers to narrate events, feelings or experiences that impacted them. • work with peers to plan a narrative composition, • write a narrative composition individually. • collaborate with peers to check each other's work for: ○ Correctness of language ○ Relevance to the topic	1. Why do we enjoy reading stories? 2. How can you make your composition interesting? 3. Which event, excited you or made you sad recently?



		compositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Punctuation ○ Spelling • review their work individually and make corrections where necessary, • publish their work by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing it through email - Sharing it through social media - Pasting the work on posters - Posting the work in class and conducting a gallery walk. 	
Core competencies to be developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and Imagination – making observations enhances the learner’s creativity as they create narrative compositions on a variety of topics. • Digital literacy – interacting with digital technology is enhanced as the learner shares their work via email and on social media. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Social cohesion: Working with peers while conducting the gallery walk makes learners learn to live harmoniously.				
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner cooperates with peers to revise and make their work better.				
Link to other subjects: The concept of narrative composition writing is related to the concept types of writing in both Kiswahili and creative Arts.				



THEME 10: ART

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.1 Listening and Speaking	10.1.1 Oral Presentations (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the items in the format of a speech, b) present a written speech using effective speaking skills, c) prepare a short speech on a given topic, d) acknowledge the importance of good speaking skills for effective communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search online and offline for the format of a <i>speech</i>, listen to or watch a recorded speech from a digital device, identify the introduction, body and conclusion of the speech they have listened to or watched, work with peers write down points on how they can appreciate their heritage through art, collaborate to prepare a speech using the points generated above and present it in class, present the speech to the whole class as other learners provide feedback on the non-verbal cues used, identify the speaking strategies that made each speech interesting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you make a speech presentation interesting? What are some of the techniques for introducing or concluding a speech?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and Collaboration is inculcated as the learners work in groups to discuss the format of a speech. 				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn is developed as learners organise their own learning and acquire speech presentation skills.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Social cohesion is improved as the learner are presenting a speech on art thus making learners appreciate their heritage
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respect is enhanced as the learner listens to peers' speeches and respect each other's opinions. Unity is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers while engaging in conversations.
Link to other subjects: Public speaking is a concept relevant in performance of various genres in Creative Arts.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.2 Reading	10.2.1 Study Skills: Note Making (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify key points in a text, b) make notes from a written text, c) appreciate the importance of note making in learning.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> work with peers to search online and offline on how to <i>make notes</i>, read a given text on art and identify the key points, identify verbal sign posts and share with peers, make notes on the margin and peer review, paraphrase the writer's words, create own abbreviations and display 	1. How do we determine what to include in our notes during note making? 2. What is the importance of note making?



			on a chart, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jot down any ideas that a writer repeats, • discuss some of the words that are used to introduce key points in a piece of writing, • rewrite or re-read their notes and reorganize into categories. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner interacts with technology as they use electronic devices to get information. • Communication and collaboration is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers to discuss words used in writing. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Mentorship is promoted as reading a text on Art helps learners identify some careers related to art.				
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect is promoted as the learner demonstrates patience while working with peers to search online and offline on how to make notes. 				
Link to other subjects: Note making skills are invaluable in all subjects as it is part of the array of study skills necessary across the board				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.3 Grammar in Use	10.3.1 Word Classes: Determiners and Quantifiers (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify demonstratives and quantifiers in a given text, b) use demonstratives in sentences for clarity of communication, c) appreciate the importance of demonstratives and quantifiers communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify <i>quantifiers</i> (few and many) and <i>demonstratives</i> (this, these and that and those), point out various items that are at different distances, determine the correct demonstratives to use in different circumstances, generate the plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns, with peers, demonstrate practically the differences in meaning in quantifiers such as <i>little</i> and <i>a little amount of water</i>, generate sentences using various demonstratives and quantifiers, construct sentences using demonstrative and quantifiers from a substitution table. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why do we use demonstratives and quantifiers? When do we use demonstratives and quantifiers?
Core competencies to be developed:				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and collaboration is promoted as the learner work in a team to generate the plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns, with peers. Self-efficacy through effective communication is developed as the learner practices the correct use of demonstratives and quantifiers.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical thinking is enhanced as the learner uses logical thinking selects the correct demonstratives and quantifiers to use in different contexts.
Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Love is exhibited through care and compassion as the learner works with peers to generate the plural forms of the demonstrative pronouns, with peers.
Link to other subjects: Determiners and quantifiers are concepts that are related to learning of word classes in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.4 Reading	10.4.1 Intensive Reading: Short story	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) highlight the main events in the story,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read a given short story, discuss with peers the main events, use a graphic organizer to 	1. How do events flow logically in a story? 2. Why is the



	(2 lessons)	b) relate the events in the short story to real life, c) identify the setting in the short story, d) appreciate the importance of literature in life.	highlight the events in the story, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> research the meaning of setting from online and offline sources and make notes, discuss the setting of the short story they have read, work with peers to discuss how the events in the short story relate to real life. 	setting of a story important to the reader?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and collaboration as the learner discusses with peers the main events and how they relate to real life. Creativity and imagination is enhanced as the learner uses a graphic organizer to highlight the events in the story. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Creative thinking is developed as the learner relates events in the short story to real life.				
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner displays team spirit while working with peers to discuss how the events in the short story relate to real life.				
Link to other subjects: Reading and analysis of short stories is related to the learning of other forms of literature in Kiswahili.				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry
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		Outcomes		Question(s)
10.5 Writing	10.5.1 Functional Writing: Thank you notes and Congratulatory notes (2 lessons)	<p>By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recognise the key elements and layout of a thank you note and a congratulatory note, use the correct format to write a thank you note, write a congratulatory note correctly, critique thank you notes and congratulatory notes for correctness and relevance. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> list some of the occasions when we write a <i>thank you note</i> and a <i>congratulatory note</i>, write a thank you note and a congratulatory note in pairs, search for samples of a thank you note and a congratulatory note from the internet, newspapers, magazines and textbooks and read through them in pairs, download a thank you note and a congratulatory note from the internet and read through them in pairs, identify the key aspects (components) of a thank you note and a congratulatory note, collaborate to write a a thank you note and a congratulatory note individually, paste the completed work on the wall, conduct a gallery walk and give feedback for each other's work, share the a thank you note and a congratulatory note online, through 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How are strong emotions expressed in writing? Why should one write how they feel about something?



			email, or posters.	
Core competencies to be developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Efficacy is developed as the learner successfully creates congratulatory and thank you notes individually or in small groups • Learning to Learn is enhanced as learners take charge of their own learning and search for sample congratulatory and thank you notes from newspapers, magazines and textbooks and read through them in pairs. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Skills Education - effective communication is developed as the learner creates congratulatory notes and thank you notes and look for artistic ways to make them presentable. • Financial literacy is inculcated as learners share ideas on how art can be a source of income. 				
Values: Love is fostered as the learner as the learner shows a caring attitude while collaborating with peers to create congratulatory and thank you notes.				
Link to other subjects: Congratulatory notes and thank you notes are forms of functional writing which is also an aspect learnt Kiswahili				



THEME 11: CHOOSING A CAREER

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.1 Listening and Speaking	11.1.1 Conversational Skills: interviews (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify polite words and expressions in a radio or television interview, b) use polite words and expressions when conducting an interview, c) appreciate the role of interviews in presenting reality.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen to a recorded or a role played interview and identify polite expressions used. For example, “<i>I am sorry but...</i>”; “<i>your point is valid, but...</i>”, watch a video in which the speakers are engaged in a <i>radio or television interview</i>, make a list of the verbal and non-verbal cues used by the speakers to express politeness, in pairs, conduct an interview on choosing a career using polite expressions, search online and offline for typical questions and answers in a radio or television interview, conduct a hot seating episode that relates to experiences people go through in their various careers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why is it important to use polite language during an interview? How do we show respect for others people’s opinion?



<p>Core competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration is promoted as the learner observes the rules of engagement while playing different roles as interviewee or interviewer. • Digital literacy is enhanced as the learner uses both the radio and television as sources of information.
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)</p> <p>Effective communication is achieved as the learner acquires skills for expressing opinions.</p>
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect is developed as the learner disagrees politely while conducting the interview. • Unity is promoted as the learner endeavours to achieve a common goal while organising and engaging in interviews with peers.
<p>Link to other subjects:</p> <p>Use of polite language is relevant to the concept of harmonious living in Religious Education and Social Studies.</p>

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.2 Reading	11.2.1 Extensive Reading: Non-fiction (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify print and non-print non-fiction materials that are interesting to read, b) read a range of non-fiction materials for 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skim through print and electronic reading materials on careers, • discuss the general ideas with peers, • scan print and electronic reading materials and identify key words and phrases, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the importance of reading widely? 2. What do you consider when selecting a



		general information, c) appreciate the importance of reading for information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use a dictionary to look up the meaning of vocabulary acquired during independent reading, • read various texts on careers and note the key points, • share with peers what he or she has read about. 	reading text?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner selects reading materials to enhance their ability to make decisions. • Learning to learn is achieved as the learner manages time while silently and reading varied materials. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Life Skills Education is promoted as the learner applies decision making skills while choosing materials to read extensively.				
Values: Responsibility is promoted as the learner engages in the selection of reading material.				
Link to other subjects: The skill of extensive reading is relevant in all subjects including Integrated Science and Pre-Technical Studies.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.3 Grammar in Use	11.3.1 Word Classes: Adverbs (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify adverbs formed from adjectives in sentences or a group of words, b) form adverbs from adjectives, c) use adverbs formed from adjectives in sentences, d) appreciate the value of adverbs in communication.	The learner is guided to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • select <i>adverbs formed from adjectives</i> from a print and non-print text, • read a text on careers and identify the adverbs use, • construct sentences on different careers using adverbs formed from adjectives, • select the correct forms of adverbs from a substitution table, • search the internet, newspapers or magazine for examples of adverbs formed from adjectives, with peers, • fill in blanks using adverbs formed from adjectives, • compile a list of instructions using adverbs formed from adjectives, • make a list of adverbs formed from adjectives and display them on charts and posters, • compose short poems using adverbs formed from adjectives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we form words from other words? 2. What are the functions of adverbs
Core competencies to be developed:				



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner shows concerted attention to detail when forming adverbs from adjectives . • Critical thinking is developed as the learner cultivates the skills of reasoning when using adverbs in sentences.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Decision making is achieved as the learner makes decisions on adverbs to use in speech and writing.
Values: Responsibility is promoted as the learner demonstrates accountability when selecting adverbs from digital devices.
Link to other subjects: Word formation is relevant in voacbualry buiding skills in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.4 Reading	11.4.1 Intensive Reading: Lessons Learnt (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the lessons learnt in a short story, b) relate the lessons learnt in the short story to real life, c) appreciate the role of stories in addressing societal issues.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen or watch a story and identify moral lessons that are brought out from a digital device, • read the short story retell what they have read, • discuss the lessons learnt by looking at the actions and the words used in the story, with peers • discuss how different characters bring out the lessons, • role play the episodes that carry the main lessons in the short story, • make connections between 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What issues in the society are addressed by stories? 2. How can one derive lessons from a short story?



			<p>situations in their own lives and the episodes in the text,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the lessons learnt to write a composition and share it with peers. 	
<p>Core competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and imagination is developed as the learner relates lessons from the short stories to their own lives. • Collaboration is promoted as the learner participates in role plays to enhance their team work skills. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)</p> <p>Patriotism and good governance is promoted as the learner endeavours to make better their world using the lessons learnt.</p>				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Unity is achieved as the learner displays team spirit when working with peers to unpack lessons in the short stories.</p>				
<p>Link to other subjects:</p> <p>The concept of making connections between situations in their own lives and the episodes in the text is relevant in performance of texts in Creative Arts.</p>				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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11.5 Writing	11.5.1 Mechanics of Writing: Prefixes and Suffixes (2 lessons)	<p>By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify words with prefixes and suffixes from a text, use prefixes and suffixes correctly in sentences, acknowledge the influence of prefixes and suffixes on meaning and formation of words. 	<p>The learner is guided to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read a text on careers which features words with prefixes and suffixes from print and non-print sources, write down words with suffixes and prefixes from the text, formulate a table separating words with similar prefixes, roots and suffixes, with peers, infer the meaning of a word from prefixes, break down words into prefixes and suffixes, listen to a dictated list of words with prefixes and suffixes and write them down, formulate sentences using words with prefixes and suffixes, fill in blanks in a writing with the correct form of words with prefixes and suffixes, search for more examples of words with prefixes and suffixes from books, newspapers, internet among others, with peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you tell the meaning of a word using a prefix? Which words with suffixes and prefixes are confusing?
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Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration is enhanced as the learner generates lists of words with prefixes and suffixes in groups or pairs. • Creativity and imagination is enhanced as the learner performs different tasks on prefixes and suffixes.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Creative thinking is developed as the learner formulates sentences using different forms of words.
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner searches for more examples of words using prefixes and suffixes in groups.
Link to other subjects: Word formation is related to learning of vocabulary in Kiswahili.

THEME 12: MODERN FASHION

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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12.1 Listening and Speaking	12.1.1 Listening to Respond: Attitude (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain the message in a given song, b) use appropriate words and expressions to express their attitude towards a given song, c) appreciate how choice of words affects the reader.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listen to different songs from a digital device or non-electronic sources and describe the messages in them, collaborate with peers to perform the songs and bring out relevant emotions, discuss issues highlighted in the songs with those of their peers, use words and expressions to describe their feelings about various issues in the songs including modern fashion. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What messages are found in songs? What makes one like or dislike a song?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner gains confidence by engaging in fruitful discussions. Digital literacy is developed as the learner interacts with digital devices while listening to songs. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective Communication is boosted as the learner expresses his or her opinion on songs.				
Values: Respect is promoted as the learner endeavours to accommodate the opinions of their peers as they perform songs.				
Link to other subjects: Life skills and Performance Arts require learners to express their opinions on different issues.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.2 Reading	12.2.1 Intensive Reading: Comprehension Strategies (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify mental images in a text correctly, b) use contextual clues to infer information and meanings of words correctly in a text, c) acknowledge the role of comprehension in effective communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read the passage on modern fashion and underline sentences that create mental images, • read the passage on modern fashion in turns as they answer direct and inferential questions, • work with peers to infer the meaning of words and expressions using contextual clues, • present mental pictures from the text on charts and display them. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you remember most after reading a text? 2. How do we get information from a text?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking as the learner identifies mental images and infers meanings of words. • Collaboration as the learner contributes to group decision making while working with peers to infer the meaning of words and expressions using contextual clues. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Personal hygiene as the learner reads passages on fashion.				
Values: Responsibility as the learner accomplishes assigned tasks while presenting mental pictures from the text on charts and displaying them.				



Link to other subjects:

The information acquired through reading texts on modern fashion is relevant in Social Studies.

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Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.3 Grammar in Use	12.3.1 Phrasal Verbs (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify phrasal verbs correctly in a text, b) use the phrasal verbs correctly in sentences, c) acknowledge the role of phrasal verbs in making conversations interesting.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a text and isolate the phrasal verbs formed from <i>make, pass</i> and <i>look</i>, • search the internet for more examples of the given phrasal verbs and list them on different flash cards, • work with peers to construct sentences on modern fashion using the given phrasal verbs, • use print and digital dictionaries of phrasal verbs to check the meaning of the given phrasal verbs, with peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are phrasal verbs formed? 2. How can one tell the meaning of a phrasal verb?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication is enhanced as the learner learns to speak clearly and effectively through correct use of phrasal verbs. • Digital literacy is developed as the learner checks the meanings of phrasal verbs from digital dictionaries. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Cultural awareness is promoted as the learner constructs sentences on modern fashion.				
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner makes contributions in group activities.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.4 Reading	12.4.1: Short Story: Characters (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in the short story, b) write a paragraph on the characters in the short story, c) appreciate the role of characters in stories.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a story in print or non-print form, • identify the characters in the story they have read, • categorize the characters as good or bad based on their actions and words, with peers, • read a short story and discuss the actions and words of the characters in the story, • write paragraphs describing <i>the traits of the characters</i> in the short story using different words and expressions, • work with peers to compare and contrast the traits of the characters in the short story, • describe how some characters in the short story are similar to the people they know, • role play the different characters in the short story bringing out their traits, • make connections between their own lives and those of characters in the text. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What qualities do you admire in people? 2. How can character traits be described?



Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking is developed as the learner analyses characters in the short story. • Problem solving is developed as the learner relates characters in the story to those in real life.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Peace education is promoted as the learner appreciates the fact that different people have different traits.
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner displays team spirit while role playing the different characters in the short story.
Link to other subjects: Characterisation is a relevant concept in learning of literary skills in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.5 Writing	12.5.1 The writing process (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain the process of writing a dialogue, b) write a dialogue on a given topic correctly, c) acknowledge the importance of the writing process.	The learner is guided to : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with peers to search online and offline for the stages of <i>the writing process</i> (i.e. pre-writing, drafting, editing, revising, publishing) and present them on a manila paper, • work in pairs to brainstorm on possible topics for a dialogue writing on modern fashion, • undertake the stages of the writing process in creating a dialogue, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can a good dialogue be written? 2. Why should one write a dialogue?



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> display the dialogues for peer review and revision, edit the dialogues to make corrections for clarity, grammar, spelling and punctuation in pairs, work with the teacher to evaluate the individual dialogues. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration and collaboration is enhanced as the learner works in a team to brainstorm aspects of modern fashion. Critical thinking is developed as the learner solve simple problems when creating a dialogue on modern fashion. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is developed as the learner expresses themselves through well written dialogues				
Values: Unity is promoted as the learner generates topics for dialogues in their groups.				
Link to other subjects: Dialogue writing is rerelevant to the skills of scripting in Creative Arts.				

THEME 13: CONSUMER PROTECTION

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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13.1 Listening and Speaking	13.1.1 Extensive Listening: Poems (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify messages in poems, b) perform poems using appropriate techniques, c) acknowledge the role of poems in society.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch recordings or performances of poems on the need for consumer protection and patriotism for enjoyment, • with peers, discuss the different <i>messages</i> in the poems, • discuss in groups the performance techniques that make the presentations appealing, • identify poems on the need for consumer protection and <i>perform</i> them while recording themselves, in groups, • discuss, in pairs, what stands out in each group presentation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can you improve the presentation of a poem? 2. What messages are conveyed in poem?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration is enhanced as the learner respects the opinion of others while discussing the different <i>messages</i> in the poems. • Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner discusses what stands out in each group presentation thus enhancing performance. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Consumer literacy skills are enhanced as the learner interacts with poems on the need for consumer protection.				
Values: Patriotism is fostered as the learner interacts with poems on consumer protection,				
Links to other subjects: Reading poems on consumer protection and patriotism is related to concepts on business which are handled in Pre-Technical Studies.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.2 Reading	13.2.1 Intensive Reading: Comprehension strategies (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the key points in a passage, b) create mental images of the characters, places and events in the text, c) summarise the key points in the text, d) appreciate the role of reading in lifelong learning.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a text on the need for consumer protection and <i>identify the key points</i>, • in pairs, underline sentences that help <i>create mental images (visualising)</i> about the characters, places and events, • role play events and characters in the passage in groups, • answer questions based on the read text, • fill out the summary maps/charts with the key ideas on characters, problems or solutions, • write a paragraph that <i>summarises</i> the key points in the story in own words, • use information from the maps to write out correct sentences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do you identify the key points while reading a text? 2. Which words can bring out the five senses in a text?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking is enhanced as the learner visualizes events, characters and places in a text thereby engaging the learner's thoughts. • Problem solving is enhanced as the learner cultivates the skill of reasoning while summarising the information from texts. 				



Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Consumer protection is promoted as the learner reads passages on the need for consumer protection.

Values:

Love is fostered as the learner shows care for others while role-playing events and characters in the passage.

Links to other subjects:

Business Studies addresses consumer literacy skills.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.3 Grammar in Use	13.3.1 Word Classes: Compound Sentences (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify compound sentences from texts, b) construct compound sentences using different coordinating conjunctions,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• read a text on the need for consumer protection and identify the <i>compound sentences</i>,• search online and offline for coordinating conjunctions to be used in constructing compound sentences, for example, <i>but</i>, <i>or</i>, and, <i>so</i>,	1. Why do we join sentences? 2. How do we join sentences?



		c) appreciate the usage of compound sentences in communication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construct compound sentences on a variety of issues including consumer protection using different conjunctions, join different independent clauses using a drag and drop application or a completion table, in groups, display their sentences in class for peer review. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication is enhanced as the learner communicates ideas clearly when using compound sentences. Digital literacy is fostered as the learner manipulates the drag and drop application. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer protection is enhanced as the learner reads texts and constructs sentences on the theme. Effective Communication is exhibited as the learner uses compound sentence to combine ideas. 				
Values: Social justice is fostered as the learner provides support to peers through peer review.				
Links to other subjects: The concept of constructing compound sentences is related to what learners learn in Kiswahili.				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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13.4. Reading	13.4.1 Short Story: Style (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify personification and flashback in a short story, b) read and dramatise selected parts of a short story featuring personification and flashback, c) appreciate the creative use of language in short stories.	The learner is guided to: • read in turns the selected short story, • in pairs, narrate the sequence of events in the selected short story, • identify personification and flashback in the selected short story, • dramatise in groups the selected parts of the story containing personification and flashback, • make short notes on personification and flashback with examples from the short story.	1. How does a writer make a story interesting? 2. Which qualities of a person can animals be given?
Core competencies to be developed: Learning to learn is enhanced as the learner works collaboratively to dramatise selected parts of the story.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Decision Making is enhanced as the learner identifies instances of personification and flashback.				
Values: Responsibility is promoted as the learner takes up tasks assigned to them as they dramatise the story.				
Links to other subjects: Stylistic devices such as personification and flashback are relevant in the creation scripts in Creative Arts.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.5 Writing	13.5.1 Creative Narrative Composition: Idioms (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain the meaning of the specified idioms in context, b) compose a narrative composition using the specified idioms, c) appreciate the value of idioms in spoken and written communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> in pairs, search online and offline for the meaning of the following idioms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>have the guts</i> <i>burn the midnight oil</i> <i>apple of one's eye</i> <i>come in handy</i> <i>time is ripe</i> <i>hit the nail on the head</i> <i>cry over spilt milk</i> engage in a language game <i>such as use of task cards</i>, on sentence construction featuring the given idioms such, write a narrative composition using the specified idioms, share the compositions in groups for peer review. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What makes a story outstanding? How can we improve our writing skills?



Core competencies to be developed

- Collaboration is enhanced as the learner reflects on progress made as they share their compositions.
- Digital Literacy is achieved as learner interacts with technology when confirming online the meaning of the specified idioms.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Effective Communication is achieved as the learner expresses their ideas creatively in narrative composition.

Values:

Respect is fostered as the learner listens to peers' opinions and views about their compositions.

Links to other Subjects:

The learner is able to apply the skills of narrative composition writing to their learning of creative writing in Kiswahili.



THEME 14: SPORTS: OLYMPICS

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.1 Listening and Speaking	14.1.1 Pronunciation and Intonation (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify silent consonant letters in words, b) pronounce words with silent consonant letters in sentences, c) use the correct intonation in declarative and exclamatory sentences, d) acknowledge the importance of correct pronunciation and intonation in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> search online and offline for words with the following silent consonant letters /r//h//k//g//p//t/and /b/ and practise the pronunciation of the given words, listen from the online dictionaries and tutorials for the correct articulation of the specified sounds, listen to the teacher or a recording of some sentences on sports and indicate whether a falling or rising intonation has been used, use correct intonation when reading <i>declarative and exclamatory</i> sentences, practise reading words with silent letters in pairs and give feedback, underline silent letters in words. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why should we use the right intonation when speaking? What are some of the words with silent letters?



Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-efficacy is fostered as the learners identify what they find difficult as they endeavour to use correct intonation when reading declarative and exclamatory sentences, and addressing the issue. Digital literacy is enhanced as the learners interact with recording of words on digital devices.
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Effective communication is enriched as learners learn the correct pronunciation.
Values: Social justice is promoted as learner practises reading words with silent letters in pairs and giving constructive feedback
Links to other subjects: The learner is able to relate correct pronunciation of words and intonation in sentences.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.2 Reading	14.2.1 Study Skills (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the main ideas in a descriptive text, b) make notes from a descriptive text, c) summarise a descriptive text in a paragraph of stated number of words,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discuss steps to follow when making notes and writing summaries, search for and read samples of well written summaries and notes, share ideas on qualities of well written notes and summaries, read a descriptive text on safety in sports 	1. Why is it important to summarise information? 2. How can key points be identified in a text?



		d) acknowledge the role of note making and summarise texts.	and identify the key points, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in pairs, make notes from a descriptive text, • in groups, combine the points into a coherent paragraph using connectors to make a summary in a specified number of words, • display the paragraphs in class for peer review. 	
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Core competencies to be developed:

- Learning to learn is achieved as the learner engages in self-driven tasks by displaying their paragraphs for peer review.
- Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner identifies what they find confusing while making notes and writing summaries.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

Safety is promoted as the learner reads a text on safety in sports and identifies key points.

Values:

Unity is fostered as learners collaborate with peers to identify main ideas brought out in texts.

Links to other subjects:

Note making and summary writing skills are important in all subjects such as Religious Education and Integrated Science.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
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14.3 Grammar in Use	14.3.1 Sentences: Active and Passive Voice (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify sentences in the active and passive voice b) transform sentences from active to passive voice and vice versa c) construct sentences in the active and passive voice d) appreciate the use of active and passive voice in effective communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read print or non-print texts on the Olympics and underline active and passive sentences • change simple sentences from active to passive voice and vice versa • work with peers to create sentences in active and passive voice and display them in a gallery for peer review • search online and offline for more active and passive sentences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should one use a variety of sentences? 2. How can one tell the doer and the receiver of an action in a sentence?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and Collaboration is boosted as the learner works with peers to create sentences thereby improving their ability to express themselves in a variety of situations. • Self-efficacy is enhanced as learners gain confidence by using passive and active voice in communication. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career opportunities in sports is explored as learners read texts on the Olympics and underline active and passive sentences. 				
Values: Respect is fostered as learners give their opinions during peer review of sentences.				
Links to other subjects: The concept of active and passive voice is related to learning of sentence construction in Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.4 Reading	14.4.1 Extensive reading: Short story (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the ideas in the short story, b) relate the ideas from the short story to real life experiences, c) appreciate the value of short stories in reflecting social issues.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a short story and identify the ideas it conveys, • discuss the events and characters in a short story and the issues the writer brings out through them, • work with peers to make connections between the ideas in the short story and their own experiences and those of the people they know, • dramatise and record sections of the short story that reflect real life experiences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where does a writer get what to write about? 2. How are stories related to what happens in real life?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving is inculcated as the learners make connections between the short stories and their own experiences. • Communication and collaboration is achieved as the learner works in pairs or groups to undertake different tasks. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Social cohesion is promoted as learners relate the text to real life experiences and make informed decisions in their lives.				



Values:

Social justice is enhanced as all learners with varied abilities dramatise and record sections of the short story that reflect real life experiences.

Links to other subjects:

The examination of the short story as a genre is related to analysis of texts in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.5 Writing	14.5.1 Creative Writing: Descriptive Writing (2 Lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) Identify words and expressions for describing people, places and events, b) Write a descriptive composition on people, places and events, c) Value the place of description in written and spoken communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• search online and offline for words and expressions that can be used to appeal to the five senses (of touch, smell, sight, taste and hearing) and classify them in a table,• in pairs, read a passage on various issues in Olympics such as avoiding and responding to sporting accidents and underline descriptive words and sentences,• watch a video or a visual on one of the sports their country participates in at the Olympics and draft a descriptive	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Which words or expressions do we use to describe things, events or people?2. How can description make our writing better?



			<p>paragraph from it,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a descriptive composition based on one of the sports featured in the Olympics, • share the compositions in class for feedback from peers, revise and publish their writing through different means such as posters, school website or class blogs. 	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and Imagination is sharpened as the learners craft descriptive essays in composition writing. • Communication and Collaboration is enhanced as learners assist each other to correct and revise their compositions. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Safety and security is enhanced as learners read passages on Olympics to acquire knowledge on how to avoid or respond to sporting accidents.				
Values: Patriotism is enhanced as learners read texts about their country's participation in various sports in the Olympics.				
Links to other subjects: Writing of descriptive essays is relevant in the writing of factual essays in Social Studies.				



THEME 15: TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES: AFRICA

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.1 Listening and Speaking	15.1.1 Oral Reports: Events (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) recount events that take place outside the classroom, b) present a report on occurrences taking place out of the classroom using verbal and non-verbal cues, c) acknowledge the role of oral reports in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> scan through pictures taken in a tourist attraction site and discuss the activities involved, in pairs, search online or offline for oral reports and note the steps taken during the presentations, in groups, review an out of class activity and order the sequence of events of the activity, rehearse an oral report paying attention to verbal and non-verbal cues, present oral reports on the activities as they took place using verbal and non-verbal cues, provide feedback on reports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you make your presentation convincing? Why do we give oral reports?



			presented by peers and suggest improvements.	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and imagination is enhanced as the learner reviews and orders activities taking place outside the classroom. • Digital literacy enhanced is achieved as the learner interacts with technology while generating ideas from pictures and oral presentations online. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Environmental Education is promoted as learners scan through pictures taken in a tourist attraction site.				
Values: Patriotism is fostered the learner is exposed to activities involved in a tourist attraction site.				
Links to other subjects: The skills acquired through making of oral reports are relevant in the learning of subjects such as Religious Education which require learners to give reports.				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.2 Reading	15.2.1 Reading Fluency (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) Outline reading fluency aspects and strategies observed while reading aloud,	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brainstorm on the reading fluency aspects such as accuracy, speed and reading with expression, and display them in a chart, • work with peers to find online or offline sample stories and choral verses on different subjects such as tourist attraction in Africa 	1. What emotions or feelings can we display when reading a text? 2. Why should we read a text at the



		b) Read texts accurately, with expressions and at the right speed, c) Apply fluency strategies when reading a text, d) Appreciate the significance of poems in communication.	and read them read aloud in turns, • practice the following fluency strategies as they read: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preview a text before reading - skim a text to obtain the main idea - scan a text to obtain specific details - ignore unknown words when reading a text • engage in a reader's theatre in small groups, • recite the choral poem in small groups.	right speed?
Core competencies to be developed: Citizenship is fostered as learners explore texts on tourist attraction in Africa and this in turn enhances their global awareness.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCI) Effective Communication is sharpened as learners perfect their reading skills.				
Values: Peace is promoted the learner avoids hurting others as they collaborate to recite the choral verses.				
Links to other subjects: The concept of reading fluency is applicable in their learning of reading in Kiswahili.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.3 Grammar in Use	15.3.1 Types of Sentences: Interrogative sentences (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) Identify interrogative sentences and question tags from a text, b) Use interrogative sentences and question tags in varied contexts, c) Appreciate the role of correctly framed questions in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a text online or offline on varied topics including tourist attraction sites in Africa • identify interrogative sentences such as WH- questions, Yes/ No questions and alternative questions • identify question tags from a given text and practise asking and answering them • form interrogatives and tag questions and display them on a graphic organiser, with peers, • use interrogatives in a role play relevant to the theme of tourism in Africa • read a dialogue featuring interrogatives and tag questions, with peers, • search the internet for more examples of question tags and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we ask questions? 2. How do we answer questions?



			interrogatives.	
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and collaboration is developed as the learner accomplishes different tasks while dramatising and recording sections of the short story that reflect real life experiences. Self- efficacy is sharpened as the learner documents successes achieved while constructing different types of interrogatives. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Problem Solving is promoted as learners ask and answer questions on tourism in Africa.				
Values: Respect is emphasised as learners appreciate others while engaging in a dialogue featuring interrogative sentences and question tags.				
Link to other subjects: Social Studies, Religious Education and Mathematics involve asking and answering questions.				

Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.4 Reading	15.4.1 Poems (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the ideas in the Poems, b) derive the lessons learnt in the poem, c) recognise the role of	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recite and dramatize the given poems for enjoyment in groups, outline the subject matter and share with peers, identify the messages conveyed in the poems and make notes, highlight lessons learnt from the poems 	1. Which lessons have you learnt from poems before? 2. How can you say what is in the poem in your own



		poems in addressing societal issues.	and discuss the lessons brought out through the relationship between characters in the poem, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> present them in posters to be displayed in the notice boards for peer review. 	words?
Core competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Problem solving is enhanced as learners get ideas from poems on how to solve problems of self and others. Self-efficacy is enhanced as the learner focuses on achieving set tasks while reciting and dramatising poems. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) Social cohesion is nurtured as learners appreciate the role of their peers as they recite and dramatise the poems.				
Values: Respect is enriched as the learners provide feedback on lessons identified by peers with dignity.				
Links to other subjects: The skills acquired by learners as they dramatise poems and other genres are related to performance techniques in Creative Arts.				



Strand	Sub strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.5 Writing	15.5.1 Functional Writing: Personal Journals (2 lessons)	By the end of the sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) Outline the components of a personal journal, b) Create a personal journal on varied experiences, c) Evaluate a journal for correctness and relevance.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain the purpose of keeping a diary or journal, view sample journals and identify the components, in groups, brainstorm and choose ideas to write about using prompts like: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> what was your experience during the visit to the national park? bring to school a physical journal or sign-up for an online journal or improvise one and make entries, reflect on an experience, and record thoughts and feelings about it and enter them in the journal, re-read the entries and add additional thoughts, publish the journals they have created through posters and social media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why do we write journals? What would you like to remember about an experience?
Core competencies to be developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self Efficacy is promoted as the learner engaging in self-driven tasks as they practise writing journals. Communication and Collaboration is enhanced as the learner make suggestions on improvements to be made while 				



brainstorming on journal entries in groups.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

- Creative Thinking is enhanced as learners generate experiences to record in the journals
- Citizenship Education is brought out as learners talk about a visit to a national park

Values:

Love is inculcated as learners jointly review journals written by peers with compassion.

Links to other Subjects:

Journaling is a skill that relates to formative assessment in all subjects including Agriculture and Nutrition.

Assessment Rubric

Level Indicator	Exceeds Expectations	Meets Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Ability to outline the components of a journal	With precision outlines the components of a journal	Outlines the components of a journal	Outlines some of the components of a journal	Outlines some of the components of a journal only with peer assistance
Ability to create a personal journal on varied experiences	Imaginatively creates a personal journal on a wide range of experiences	Creates a personal journal on varied experiences	Creates a personal journal on limited experiences	Creates a personal journal on some experiences with assistance



GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING CSL AT JUNIOR SCHOOL

Guidelines for Grade 8 Community Service-Learning Project

STRAND 2.0 COMMUNITY SERVICE LEARNING PROJECT

Introduction

In Grade 8, learners will undertake an integrated Community Service Learning (CSL) project of choice from a single or combined subject. The CSL project will enable the learner to apply knowledge and skills from other subjects to address a problem in the community. The implementation of the integrated CSL project will take a Whole School Approach, where all members of the school community including teachers, school administration, parents/guardians/ local community and support staff. It will be a collaborative effort where the teacher of Social Studies coordinates and works with other subject teachers to design and implement the integrated CSL projects. The teachers will select a theme drawn from different Learning Areas and the broader categories of Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs) for the CSL project. It should also provide an opportunity for development of core competencies and nurturing of values. Learners will undertake **one common** integrated class CSL project following a 6-step milestone approach as follows:



Milestone	Description
Milestone 1	Problem Identification Learners study their community to understand the challenges faced and their effects on community members. Some of the challenges in the community can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental degradation • Lifestyle diseases, Communicable and non-communicable diseases • Poverty • Violence and conflicts in the community • Food security issues
Milestone 2	Designing a solution Learners create an intervention to address the challenge identified.
Milestone 3	Planning for the Project Learners share roles, create a list of activities to be undertaken, mobilise resources needed to create their intervention and set timelines for execution
Milestone 4	Implementation The learners execute the project and keep evidence of work done.



Milestone 5	<p>Showcasing /Exhibition and Report Writing</p> <p>Exhibitions involve showcasing learners’ project items to the community and reflecting on the feedback</p> <p>Learners write a report detailing their project activities and learnings from feedback</p>
Milestone 6	<p>Reflection</p> <p>Learners review all project work to learn from the challenges faced.</p> <p>They link project work with academic concepts, noting how the concepts enabled them to do their project as well as how the project helped to deepen learning of the academic concepts.</p>

NOTE: The milestones will be staggered across the 3 terms of the academic calendar.

Assessment of CSL integrated Project

Assessment for the integrated CSL project will be conducted formatively. The assessment will consider both the process and end product. This entails assessing each of the milestone stages of the integrated CSL class project. It will focus on 3 components namely: skills from various learning areas applied in carrying out the project, core competencies developed and values nurtured.



Suggested Assessment Rubric

Strand	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectation
Listening and Speaking	Ability to perform and write songs using relevant features of performance	Performs and writes songs using relevant features from different cultural and historical contexts	Performs and writes songs using relevant features	Performs and writes songs using relevant features which are only known to them	Performs and writes songs which are only known to them and only uses selected features which they know.
	Ability to distinguish between specific and general information from written texts	Distinguishes between general and specific information from a wide array of written texts	Distinguishes specific and general information from written texts	Distinguishes between general and specific information from written texts that they are familiar with	Distinguishes only specific information from texts they are familiar with, with help
	Ability to articulate vowel and consonant sounds and use stress correctly	Articulates vowel and consonant sounds and uses stress with native language proficiency	Articulates vowel and consonant sounds and uses stress correctly	Articulates vowel sounds correctly but experiences challenges with consonant sounds and correct use of stress	Articulates vowel sounds that are closely related to their first language but experiences problems with consonant sounds and falters on correct



					use of stress
	Ability to express politeness in speech	Expresses politeness in speech in varied contexts	Expresses politeness in speech	Expresses politeness in speech only when reminded	Expresses politeness in speech when reminded and with difficulty
	Ability to identify features of myths	Identifies features of myths from a variety of sources	Identifies features of myths	Identifies features of myths which they have listened to many times	Identifies features of myths which they have listened to many times after several reminders
	Ability to infer meanings of words and phrases	Infers meanings of words and phrases from universal texts from different geographical and historical contexts	Infers meanings of words and phrases from texts	Infers meanings of words and phrases from texts with the assistance of teachers and peers	Infers meanings of words and phrases from texts inaccurately even with the aid of peers and teachers
	Ability to make oral reports	Makes oral reports and presentations to varied audiences	Makes oral reports and presentations	Makes oral presentations and reports only when asked to with lapses	Makes oral presentations and reports with lapses even with assistance
Reading	Ability to read a range of texts	Reads a range of texts covering a variety of thematic areas	Reads a range of texts	Reads only texts that they have previously read	Reads only a single text when reminded
	Ability to respond to	Responds to direct	Responds to direct	Responds to direct	Responds to direct



	direct and inferential questions	and inferential questions from texts that cut across cultures	and inferential questions	and inferential questions with minimal inaccuracies	and inferential questions with many inaccuracies
	Ability to analyse genres of literature (poem, short stories and grade appropriate fiction)	Analyses poems, short stories and grade appropriate fiction with detail and organisation	Analyses poems, short stories and grade appropriate	Analyses poems and short stories that they have previously read	Analyses only short stories that they have read about with prompts
	Ability to relate visuals to writing	Relates visuals to writings from different sources and of varied complexity	Relates visuals to writings	Relates visuals to only writing that are constantly taught to them	Relates visuals to writing they are familiar with and with prompting
Grammar	Ability to identify and use different types of words (compound nouns, collective nouns, phrasal verbs, auxiliary verbs) correctly	Identifies and uses different types of words classes (compound nouns, collective nouns, phrasal verbs and auxiliary verbs) in different contexts correctly	Identifies and uses different types of words classes (compound nouns, collective nouns, phrasal verbs and auxiliary verbs) correctly	Identifies compound nouns and collective verbs, Phrasal verbs and auxiliary verbs which are only known to them but cannot use them correctly	Identifies word classes (compound nouns, collective nouns, phrasal verbs and auxiliary verbs) with the help of peers but makes errors
	Ability to distinguish and use word classes	Distinguishes and uses word classes	Distinguishes and uses word classes	Distinguishes and uses word classes	Distinguishes and uses word classes



	(adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, determiners) correctly	(Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and determiners) from varied advanced sources correctly	(Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and determinants correctly	(Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and determiners) that they have previously been taught	(Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions and determiners) which they are familiar with many mistakes even with prompts
	Ability to write different types of sentences correctly	Writes different types of sentences on advanced varied topics	Writes different types of sentences correctly	Writes similar types of sentences but makes errors	Writes only one type of sentence with errors
	Ability to use different types of verbs and tenses correctly	Uses different types of verbs and tenses in different contexts of writing correctly	Uses different types of verbs and tenses correctly	Uses only verbs and tenses previously learnt	Uses common verbs and tenses with the help of peers but makes mistakes
Writing	Ability to write legibly and neatly	Writes neatly and legibly using varied styles	Writes neatly and legibly	Writes neatly only after many attempts	Writes neatly only after several attempts with errors
	Ability to use punctuation marks, capital and small letters appropriately	Uses punctuation marks, capital and small letters in a variety of contexts	Uses Punctuation marks, capital and small letters	Uses only some punctuation marks and mixes capital and small letters	Uses only same punctuation marks and mixes small and capital letters even with the assistance of peers
	Ability to spell commonly misspelt	Spells commonly misspelt words from	Spells commonly misspelt words	Spells only selected commonly misspelt	Hardly spells commonly misspelt



	words. correctly	different contexts correctly	correctly	words correctly	words correctly
	Ability to write different types of paragraphs	Writes different types of paragraphs using varied complex styles correctly	Writes different types of paragraphs correctly	Writes only the same type of paragraphs correctly	Writes only the same paragraph repeatedly.
	Ability to write different types of writing (narrative, descriptive, thank you and congratulatory notes)	Writes narratives, descriptive composition, thank you and congratulatory messages on different subjects in varied styles. Correctly	Writes narratives, descriptive composition, congratulatory and thank you notes correctly	Writes narratives, descriptive compositions, thank you and congratulatory notes with help from peers	Writes narratives, descriptive compositions, thank you and congratulatory notes with help from peers and teachers
	Ability to assess compositions	Assesses compositions using many assessment techniques	Assesses compositions	Assesses compositions with the help of peers	Assesses only compositions that have been assessed but makes errors



APPENDIX: SUGGESTED METHODS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES

SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT METHODS			
Listening and Speaking	Reading	Grammar in Use	Writing Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral reading or dictation recitations • Role play • Debates • Oral interviews • Dialogues • Oral discussions • Oral presentations • Public speaking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading aloud • Dictation • Oral interviews • Question and answer • Learner summaries of what they read • Learner journals • Learner portfolios • Peer assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple choice tasks • Discrimination • Gap-filling • Short-answer • Dialogue-complétion, information gap • Role Play • Simulation • Matching tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learner journals • Peer assessment • Self-assessment • Portfolio • Dictation • Standardized writing assessment



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer assessment • Self-assessment and standardized listening assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessment and standardized reading assessments • Keeping a record of books read 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitution tables • Word games • Puzzles 	
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SUGGESTED LEARNING RESOURCES	
Non-digital	Digital



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dictionaries • Posters • Models • Workbooks • Manilla papers • Word trees • Storybooks • Poetry books • Pictures and photographs • Newspapers • Magazines • Junior Encyclopaedia • Journals • Course books • Diorama • Flash cards • Word wheels • Word puzzles • Code words • Charts and realia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital course books • Games • Songs • Digital story books • Pictures and photographs • Journals • Electronic and digital devices • Electronic or online dictionaries • Flash cards • Charts • Video clips • Audio-visual resources • Other web resources
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SUGGESTED NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES

Listening and Speaking	Reading	Grammar in Use	Writing Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in poetry recitations during music and drama festivals • Interclass or club debating contests • Improve vocabulary, speech and values through Christian union, Catholic Action, Muslim, Hindu associations • Come up with speeches and deliver them during prize giving days, school assembly, extravaganzas among others, to enhance fluency. • Participate in music festivals to hone communication and listening skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading news during assemblies and other school functions • Virtual tours using Google maps and establishing the direction of various locations using Google maps • Collecting different forms of oral literature from their community for a school magazine • Showcasing short plays, conversational poems or choral verses within or out of school • Participating in Journalism Club Activities to improve reading. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essay writing competitions on different topics • Hot seating sessions to enhance their language competence • Language symposiums to sharpen their language capacity • Word based sports or games for example crossword puzzles or scrabble • Shadowing language users • Language drills • Announcement posters and advertising of school activities as a practice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essay writing competitions • Writing clubs, journalism clubs, and compiling articles for the school magazine to nurture writing talent • Interclass or school Spelling contests • Letter writing drills • Mentorship in writing • Report writing based on activities such as school sports and games

