



KENYA INSTITUTE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
A Skilled and Ethical Society

JUNIOR SCHOOL CURRICULUM DESIGN

ENGLISH

GRADE 9

First published in 2024

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transcribed, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN: 978-9914-43-443-9

Published and printed by Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development

FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya is committed to ensuring that policy objectives for Education, Training, and Research meet the aspirations of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, the National Curriculum Policy 2019, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the regional and global conventions to which Kenya is a signatory. Towards achieving the mission of basic education, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has successfully and progressively rolled out the implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) at Pre-Primary, Primary and Junior School levels.

The implementation of Competency Based Curriculum involves monitoring and evaluation to determine its success. After the five-year implementation cycle, a summative evaluation of the primary education cycle was undertaken to establish the achievement of learning outcomes as envisaged in the Basic Education Curriculum Framework. The Government of Kenya constituted a Presidential Working Party on Education Reforms (PWPER) in 2022 to address salient issues affecting the education sector. PWPER made far-reaching recommendations for basic education that necessitated curriculum review. The recommendations of the PWPER, monitoring reports, summative evaluation of the primary education cycle, and feedback from curriculum implementers and other stakeholders led to rationalisation and review of the basic education curriculum.

The reviewed Grade 9 curriculum designs build on competencies attained by learners at the end of Grade 8. Further, they provide opportunities for learners to continue exploring and nurturing their potentials as they prepare to transit to Senior School.

The curriculum designs present National Goals of Education, essence statements, general and specific expected learning outcomes for the subjects as well as strands and sub-strands. The designs also outline suggested learning experiences, Key Inquiry Questions, core competencies, Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs), values, and assessment rubric. It is my hope that all Government agencies and other stakeholders in Education will use the designs to plan for effective and efficient implementation of the CBC.



HON. EZEKIEL Ombaki MACHOGU, CBS
CABINET SECRETARY,
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

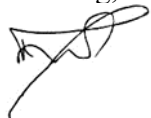
PREFACE

The Ministry of Education (MoE) nationally implemented Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) in 2019. Grade 9 is the final grade in Junior School in the reformed education structure.

The reviewed Grade 9 curriculum furthers implementation of the CBC from Grade 8 in Junior School. The main feature of this level is a broad curriculum for the learner to explore talents, interests and abilities before selection of pathways and tracks at the Senior Secondary education level. This is very critical in the realisation of the Vision and Mission of the on-going curriculum reforms as enshrined in the Sessional Paper No. I of 2019 whose title is: *Towards Realizing Quality, Relevant and Inclusive Education and Training for Sustainable Development* in Kenya. The Sessional Paper explains the shift from a Content-focused Curriculum to a focus on **Nurturing every Learner's potential**.

Therefore, the Grade 9 curriculum designs are intended to enhance the learners' development in the CBC core competencies, namely: Communication and Collaboration, Critical Thinking and Problem-solving, Creativity and Imagination, Citizenship, Digital Literacy, Learning to Learn, and Self-efficacy.

The curriculum designs provide suggestions for interactive and differentiated learning experiences linked to the various sub-strands and the other aspects of the CBC. They also offer several suggested learning resources and a variety of assessment techniques. It is expected that the designs will guide teachers to effectively facilitate learners to attain the expected learning outcomes for Grade 9 and prepare them for a smooth transition to Senior School. Furthermore, it is my hope that teachers will use the designs to make learning interesting, exciting, and enjoyable.



DR. BELIO KIPSANG', CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR BASIC EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) Act Number 4 of 2013 (Revised 2019) mandates the Institute to develop and review curricula and curriculum support materials for basic and tertiary education and training. The curriculum development process for any level of education involves thorough research, international benchmarking and robust stakeholder engagement. Through a systematic and consultative process, the KICD conceptualised the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) as captured in the Basic Education Curriculum Framework (BECF) 2017, which responds to the demands of the 21st Century and the aspirations captured in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Kenya Vision 2030, East African Community Protocol, International Bureau of Education Guidelines and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

KICD receives its funding from the Government of Kenya to facilitate the successful achievement of the stipulated mandate and implementation of the Government and Sector (Ministry of Education (MoE) plans. The Institute also receives support from development partners targeting specific programmes. The revised Grade 9 curriculum designs were developed with the support of the World Bank through the Kenya Primary Education Equity in Learning Programme (KPEELP); a project coordinated by MoE. Therefore, the Institute is very grateful for the support of the Government of Kenya, through the MoE and the development partners for policy, resource and logistical support. Specifically, special thanks to the Cabinet Secretary-MoE and the Principal Secretary-State Department of Basic Education.

We also wish to acknowledge the KICD curriculum developers and other staff, all teachers, educators who took part as panelists; the Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs), and representatives of various stakeholders for their roles in the development of the Grade 9 curriculum designs. In relation to this, we acknowledge the support of the Chief Executive Officers of the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) for their support in the process of developing these designs. Finally, we are very grateful to the KICD Council Chairperson and other members of the Council for very consistent guidance in the process.

We assure all teachers, parents and other stakeholders that this curriculum design will effectively guide the implementation of the CBC in Grade 9 and the preparation of learners for transition to Senior School.



PROF. CHARLES O. ONG'ONDO, PhD, MBS
DIRECTOR/CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
KENYA INSTITUTE OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENT	vi
NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION	viii
LESSON ALLOCATION AT JUNIOR SCHOOL	x
LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR JUNIOR SCHOOL	xi
ESSENCE STATEMENT	xi
GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ENGLISH.....	xii
GUIDELINES ON THE STUDY OF CLASS READERS IN JUNIOR SCHOOL	xiii
THEME 1.0: CITIZENSHIP	1
THEME 2.0: SCIENCE: FICTION	11
THEME 3.0: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	19
THEME 4.0: CONSUMER PROTECTION: CONSUMER LAWS AND POLICIES	28
THEME 5.0 RELATIONSHIPS: COMMUNITY	38
THEME 6.0: LEISURE TIME	48
THEME 7.0: NATURAL RESOURCES: MARINE LIFE	58

THEME 8.0: TOURISM: INTERNATIONAL	68
THEME 9.0: HEROES AND HEROINES: WORLD	77
THEME 10.0: SOCIAL AND MASS MEDIA.....	87
THEME 11.0: INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES	97
THEME 12.0: PERSONAL GROOMING	107
THEME 13.0: SEA TRAVEL	117
THEME 14.0: SPORTS – WORLD CUP (FOOTBALL)	127
THEME 15.0: TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES- WORLD.....	136
SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT RUBRIC	143
APPENDIX I: GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING COMMUNITY SERVICE-LEARNING (CSL) PROJECT.....	153
APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT METHODS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES	155

NATIONAL GOALS OF EDUCATION

Education in Kenya should:

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. 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.

5. Promote social equity 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 Per Week (40 Minutes Per Lesson)
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 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 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. English as a subject at the Junior 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 School, learners will be expected to gain proficiency in the English language for further learning and training, and their day-to-day interactions. They will be provided with varied and appropriate 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 materials both in and outside the classroom.

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

GENERAL LEARNING OUTCOMES FOR ENGLISH

By the end of Junior 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 for lifelong learning.
8. apply digital literacy skills to enhance proficiency in English.
9. appreciate the role of English as a medium for creativity and talent development.

GUIDELINES ON THE STUDY OF CLASS READERS IN JUNIOR SCHOOL

Rationale for Class Readers in Junior School

The genre selected for study as a class reader for Grade 9 is the play. The intended outcomes are to:

- i) enhance a reading culture among learners which is extremely valuable in lifelong learning;
- ii) prepare learners for the study of Literature in English in the Social Sciences pathway at Senior School;
- iii) expose learners to simple literary aspects useful in their day-to-day interactions taking cognizance of the fact that some will not pursue Literature in English at Senior School.

Teaching of Class Readers at Junior School

The learner at Junior School level:

- i) will be guided to read a variety of class readers to expose them to the diverse concepts and skills in the design. This will form a backdrop on which aspects such as Speaking, Listening, Reading, Writing and Grammar in Use are brought to the fore;
- ii) is expected to adequately interact with varied readers for familiarisation with basic aspects of literary appreciation and enjoyment as well as enhance a reading culture;
- iii) should not be exposed to in-depth literary analysis.

It is important to note that only books approved by KICD and recommended for the level should be used as class readers.

Assessment of Class Readers

As envisaged in the design, formative and summative assessment of readers should not be pegged to specific class readers. This is because, readers are **NOT** set texts or set books as they are commonly referred to. Assessment tasks should be general in nature, targeting concepts and skills spelt out in the curriculum design. Additionally, assessment should be prepared and conducted in such a manner that it will accord all learners a level playing field irrespective of the class reader they have studied.

SUMMARY OF STRANDS AND SUBSTRANDS

STRAND	SUB STRAND	Suggested Number of Lessons
Listening and Speaking	1.1.1 Polite Language -Euphemism 2.1.1 Oral Literature-Short forms 3.1.1 Listening comprehension –Grade appropriate texts (main idea and specific details) 4.1.1 Selective listening 5.1.1 Pronunciation 6.1.1 Conversational skills -Negotiation skills 7.1.1 Listening for details 8.1.1 Oral Poetry 9.1.1 Diphthongs and sentence stress 10.1.1 Impromptu Speeches 11.1.1 Conversation skills- Job Interviews 12.1.1 Listening to respond-Expressing feelings 13.1.1 Extensive listening- Speeches 14.1.1 Intonation in sentences-question tags 15.1.1 Oral reports- News (role play)	30 Lessons

<p>Reading 1 and 2</p>	<p>Reading 1</p> <p>1.2.1 Independent reading-Grade appropriate texts</p> <p>2.2.1 Intensive reading-Simple poems</p> <p>3.2.1 Reading for information and meaning</p> <p>4.2.1 Intensive reading-Key events</p> <p>5.2.1 Reference materials</p> <p>6.2.1 Reading fluency</p> <p>7.2.1 Intensive reading-Interpretation and evaluation</p> <p>8.2.1 Reading for interpretation</p> <p>9.2.1 Extensive reading- Grade appropriate fiction</p> <p>10.2.1 Study skills –Note making</p> <p>11.2.1 Extensive Reading -Fiction</p> <p>12.2.1 Intensive Reading-Comprehension Strategies</p> <p>13.2.1 Intensive Reading –Visualising and Summarising</p> <p>14.2.1 Summarising-argumentative texts</p> <p>15.2.1 Reading Fluency</p> <p>Reading 2</p> <p>1.4.1 Class reader – Structure and setting</p> <p>2.4.1 Class reader- Plot</p> <p>3.4.1 Poems -Structure</p> <p>4.4.1 Class reader -characters</p> <p>5.4.1 Class reader –Style</p> <p>6.4.1 Class reader- Themes</p> <p>7.4.1 Class Reader- (Intensive reading) characters</p> <p>8.4.1 Poetry-Characters</p>	<p>60 Lessons</p>
----------------------------	---	-------------------

	<p>9.4.1 Class reader -Style 10.4.1 Class reader- Play (project) 11.4.1 Class reader- Lessons learnt 12.4.1 Class reader-Characterisation 13.4.1 Class reader –Style 14.4.1 Class reader- Relating characters and themes to real life 15.4.1 Intensive reading-Poems</p>	
Grammar	<p>1.3.1 Gender neutral language 2.3.1 Nouns and quantifiers 3.3.1 Modal auxiliaries 4.3.1 Present and Past Perfect Aspect 5.3.1 Order of Adjectives 6.3.1 Comparison of Adverbs 7.3.1 Relative Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns 8.3.1 Complex Prepositions 9.3.1 Conjunctions-Correlative conjunctions 10.3.1 Determiners –Numerals and Ordinals 11.3.1 Nouns 12.3.1 Phrasal verbs 13.3.1 Complex Sentences 14.3.1 Direct and Indirect Speech 15.3.1 Imperatives (Commands, requests) and exclamatory sentences</p>	30 Lessons

Writing	1.5.1 Legibility and neatness 2.5.1 Punctuation marks 3.5.1 Structure of a paragraph 4.5.1 Descriptive Paragraph Narrative and Descriptive Paragraphs 5.5.1 Letter of application 6.5.1 Spelling 7.5.1 The writing process -Steps 8.5.1 Assessing writing 9.5.1 Narrative Composition 10.5.1 Filling forms-Application forms 11.5.1 Mechanics of writing-Abbreviations and Acronyms 12.5.1 The Writing process 13.5.1 Creative writing: Idioms 14.5.1 Descriptive writing 15.5.1 Emails	30 Lessons
Total Number of Lessons		150 Lessons

Note: The suggested number of lessons per sub strand may be less or more depending on the context

THEME 1.0: CITIZENSHIP

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.1 Listening and Speaking	1.1.1 Polite Language (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline words and phrases used to express euphemism, b) use euphemism to show politeness in communication, c) conduct a debate while adhering to conventions of polite language, d) acknowledge the importance of politeness in communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define the term euphemism, • identify examples of polite words and expressions used in a poem or story, • listen to an audio interview and identify euphemism, • simulate an interview from a text and identify euphemism, • use euphemism in a conversation, • make rules for a debating session in groups, • conduct a debate in small groups on titles such as ‘passengers can avert road crashes’, • watch or listen to a recorded clip of a debating session in parliament, • create posters with euphemistic words and phrases, • share the posters through social media or the school notice board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should we use polite language? 2. Why is it embarrassing to say some words in public? 3. How can we show good citizenship with regards to road safety?

Core Competencies to be developed :

- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner speaks engagingly and listens critically to compare perspectives when participating in debates.
- Citizenship: It is nurtured as the learner engages in constructive dialogue when practising the use of polite language.

Values:

Respect: It is inculcated as the learner displays patience with others when adhering to debating conventions and using polite language.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is enhanced as the learner practises the use of euphemism in various contexts.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The learner is able to relate the concept of polite words and expressions to their learning of living with others in Religious Education.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.2 Reading	1.2.1 Independent Reading - Grade Appropriate Text (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) select reading materials from digital or non-digital sources, b) read grade appropriate materials for lifelong learning, c) create a reading log for monitoring reading activities, d) recommend to peers suitable fiction and non-fiction materials to read.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify reading materials in a variety of subjects, • search for online fiction and non-fiction texts, • skim through a text to obtain the gist (main idea), • scan a text on 'safe road infrastructure' to obtain specific details, • read the text, • maintain a reading log showing their reading activities and thoughts about what they read. The items to include in the log are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the title and author of the text, - the dates you read, - the amount of time you spend reading each day, - the key themes in the text, - the major characters, - the plot development, - the questions you have as you read, • engage in follow up activities such as: 	Why is it important to read different types of materials?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating chain stories, - forming a book club, - keeping vocabulary journals, - preparing a reading log for the titles of the fiction and non-fiction texts. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be Developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn: It takes place as the learner builds on their own learning experience when selecting reading materials. • Critical thinking and problem solving: It is promoted as the learner follows simple instruction to develop a good reading culture. • Self-efficacy: It is nurtured as the learner shows concerted attention when creating a reading log. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility: It is inculcated as the learner engages in assigned roles when searching for reading materials, reads, and keeps a reading log. • Integrity: It is enhanced as the learner displays transparency in using the internet when searching for online fiction and non-fiction texts. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Social cohesion: It is developed as the learner shares reading materials and experiences.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: The learner is able to relate the concept of intensive and extensive reading to their learning of similar concepts in Kiswahili</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.3 Grammar in Use	1.3.1 Gender Neutral Language (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify gender biased words and phrases in oral and written texts, b) use gender neutral words and phrases in sentences, c) acknowledge the importance of gender sensitivity in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to common English songs and pick out gender biased words and phrases, • read sections of a poem or story and pick out words with gender bias, • watch a video and identify gender biased and gender neutral terms used by the speakers, • replace the words with gender bias in the poem or story with gender neutral words and phrases • use the gender neutral words and phrases to make sentences, • rewrite/paraphrase short texts to eliminate gender bias, • collaborate with peers to create posters showing gender neutral words and phrases and share them on the school notice board or through social media, • fill in a crossword puzzle featuring gender neutral words/phrases. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can one avoid gender bias in communication? 2. Which words demonstrate gender sensitivity in communication?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self-efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner shows concerted attention when forming different types of sentences using gender sensitive words.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner analyses concepts by logical reasoning to fill in a crossword puzzle featuring gender neutral words/phrases.

Values:

- Unity: It is enhanced as the learner cooperates with peers when participating in group tasks.
- Respect: It is enhanced as the learner accomodates diverse opinions when reading sections of a poem or story and picks out words with gender bias.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is developed as the learner cooperates with peers to practise the use of gender neutral language.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The learner is able to relate the concept of gender sensitive language to their learning of equality and fairness in Social studies.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.4 Intensive Reading: Play	1.4.1 Play: Structure and Setting (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) describe the structure and setting of a play, b) analyse the acts and scenes of a play for literary appreciation, c) recognise the role of literary appreciation in critical thinking. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outline the order of events in a play, • analyse the acts and scenes in a play, • discuss the action in a play in groups, • describe the time the actions in a play occur, • work jointly with peers to discuss where the events in a play take place, • write a summary of a scene in a play, • collaborate with peers to role play some of the actions and characters in a play, • paraphrase sections of a play. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the features of a play? 2. Why is it necessary to know when and where the action in a play took place?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner shows defining personal skills when talking about the actions in a play.
- Communication and collaboration: It is promoted as learner contributes to group decision making when working in groups.
- Creativity and imagination: It is nurtured as the learner exchanges ideas that inspire creative thinking when role-playing actions and characters in a play.

Values:

- Unity: It is promoted as the learner collaborates with peers to role play some of the actions and characters in a play.
- Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner cooperates with peers when working in groups.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Nationalism: It is promoted as the learner analyses and comes up with a play related to the theme on Citizenship.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The learner is able to relate the concept of playwriting to their learning of drama and performance in Creative Arts and Sports.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
1.5 Writing	1.5.1 Legibility and Neatness (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify sections of a piece of writing that require breaking of words and indentation, b) indent paragraphs when writing a composition, c) create a neat and legible text, d) appreciate the importance of legibility and neatness in written communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish between tidy and untidy pieces of writing, • indent paragraphs appropriately, • find out the advantages of a neat and legible handwriting from the internet or non-digital sources, • break words correctly at the end of a line, • assess their own handwriting, • work jointly to review a text written by a peer on the importance of reporting risky behaviour by road users, • take notes during an oral presentation, • take notes while listening to an audio or watching a video recording, • rewrite portions of a dictated text, • work in partnership with peers to discuss techniques of improving legibility in writing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to write legibly? 2. Why do we indent paragraphs?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with digital content to research on the advantages of a neat and legible handwriting from the internet.
- Learning to learn: It takes place as the learner is motivated to learn continually by taking notes while listening to a text.

Values:

- Responsibility: It is cultivated as the learner exhibits a self-driven attitude when working at improving their handwriting and engaging in self and peer assessment.
- Respect: It is enhanced as the learner ensures positive regard for others when reviewing a text written by a peer.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner acquires techniques of improving their handwriting, indenting paragraphs and note taking.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The learner is able to relate the concept of neat and legible handwriting to their written work and apply it in all other learning areas.

THEME 2.0: SCIENCE FICTION

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.1 Listening and Speaking	2.1.1 Oral Literature: Short Forms (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the characteristics of riddles, tongue twisters and proverbs, b) explain the functions of riddles, tongue twisters and proverbs, c) perform riddles, tongue twisters and proverbs, d) appreciate the importance of short forms in fostering fluency in communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect riddles, proverbs and tongue twisters from books, the internet, and the community, • play riddling games in small groups, • discuss the functions of proverbs, riddles and tongue twisters, • respond to riddles correctly, • fill in crossword puzzles using riddles and proverbs, • suggest alternative responses to given riddles, • create a collection of riddles, proverbs and tongue twisters and display them on charts or the school notice board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why are riddles, proverbs and tongue twisters important? 2. How do we perform riddles, proverbs and tongue twisters?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Communication and collaboration: It is developed as the learner uses riddles, tongue twisters and proverbs.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner connects ideas to solve riddles.

Values:

Unity: It is encouraged as the learner appreciates the effort of peers when participating in riddling games.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Ethnic and racial relationships: It is fostered as the learner familiarises themselves with riddles and proverbs from different communities.
- Effective communication: It is developed as the learner learns to articulate words correctly.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili teaches riddles, proverbs and tongue twisters.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.2 Reading	2.2.1 Intensive Reading: Simple Poems	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify basic aspects of style such as repetition and rhyme in a poem, b) describe the functions of rhyme and repetition in a poem, c) appreciate the role of repetition and rhyme in a poem.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read provided simple poems individually and in groups, • respond to questions based on a poem, • recite simple poems, • identify the parts of a poem in which repetition and rhyme are used, • search the internet or other sources for more examples of poems that use repetition and rhyme, • relate the ideas in a poem to real life, • compose a simple poem with rhyme and repetition and present in groups. 	Why do we repeat some sounds, words and lines in a poem?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self-efficacy: It is nurtured as the learner recites poems.
- Learning to learn: It is encouraged as the learner builds on their own learning when studying on their own.
- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner reads and recites poems.

Values:

- Unity: It is cultivated as the learner collaborates with others to recite poems.
- Respect: It is fostered as the learner displays patience when taking turns to read and respond to different lines in a poem.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner learns to articulate words correctly as they read and recite poems.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports expose learners to poetry.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.3 Grammar in Use	2.3.1 Nouns and Quantifiers (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) use quantifiers in sentence, b) categorise count and non-count nouns in oral and written texts, c) acknowledge the importance of quantifiers in oral and written communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a short passage in which quantifiers are used to describe count and non-count nouns, • listen to a text that uses quantifiers with count and non-count nouns, • identify quantifiers that are used with count, non-count or both categories, • work in small groups to identify count, non-count nouns and quantifiers from a passage, • match count and non-count nouns with the correct quantifiers, • search for more examples of quantifiers from books, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet, • form sentences using different quantifiers with count and non-count nouns and read them aloud in groups. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do count nouns differ from the non-count nouns? 2. Why is it important to express the quantity of something correctly?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner searches for more examples of quantifiers from books, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet.

Values:

- Unity: It is fostered as the learner collaborates with others to identify count and non-count nouns in small groups.
- Responsibility: It is nurtured as the learner offers guidance to others when helping each other in identifying and using quantifiers correctly.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner uses quantifiers correctly in sentences.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili exposes the learner to quantifiers and count and non-count nouns.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.4 Reading	2.4.1 Intensive Reading: Plot (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe the sequence of events in a play, b) relate the events in a play to real life experiences, c) acknowledge the importance of a plot in a literary work.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a play individually and in small groups, • identify the key events in a play, • role-play a section of a play in groups, • analyse the events in a play, • answer questions based on the plot, • create a summary of the key events, • assess the summary in pairs or small groups, • make connections between events in a play and real life. 	How do we know the key events in a play?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner analyses and writes a summary of the events in a play • Communication and collaboration: It is developed as the learner interacts with others in groups 				
<p>Values: Unity: It is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers to complete a task.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Social cohesion: It is enhanced as the learner analyses events in a play and relates the events with real life experiences</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Drama and plays are studied in Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
2.5 Writing	2.5.1 Mechanics of Writing: Punctuation (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the double quotation marks and the bracket in a text, b) use the double quotation marks and the bracket in written texts, c) appreciate the role of the double quotation marks and the bracket in written texts.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the double quotation marks and the bracket in digital texts, newspapers, books or magazines, • make sentences using the double quotation marks and the bracket, • assess the work of peers, • make posters displaying the correct use of the double quotation marks and the bracket. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to use punctuation marks correctly? 2. How do we use the double quotation marks and the bracket in writing?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy: It is enriched as the learner uses punctuation marks correctly in writing. • Creativity and imagination: It is enhanced as the learner constructs sentences. • Learning to learn: It is achieved as the learners assess peers' work. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love: It is promoted as the learner portrays a caring attitude when assessing the work of peers for correctness. • Unity: It is strengthened as the learner shares available resources when working in groups to complete tasks. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication: It is promoted as the learner uses punctuation marks in writing. • Creative thinking: It is enhanced as the learner constructs sentences. 				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili emphasises the need for correct punctuation in writing</p>				

THEME 3.0: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.1 Listening and Speaking	3.1.1 Listening Comprehension (Grade Appropriate Texts) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the main idea and specific details from an argumentative text, b) listen for the main idea and specific information (details) in an argumentative text, c) acknowledge the need for comprehension in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to a passage read out by the teacher based on the theme, • pick out specific details such as time, places, events and people from a listening passage, • identify the main idea from a listening text in small groups, • listen to a news bulletin and pick out the main idea and specific details, • watch a debate or interview and pick out required information, • watch a video of a presentation of a poem, song or story and identify specific details, • infer the meaning of unfamiliar words in groups, • answer questions based on the passage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to listen attentively? 2. How do the specific details in a text enhance comprehension?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Learning to learn: It is stimulated as the learner listens for the main idea and specific details.
- Digital literacy: It is advanced as the learner interacts with audio and video texts.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: It is broadened as the learner identifies the main idea and specific details from a text.

Values:

- Patriotism: It is promoted as the learner exhibits consciousness of their social duties when acquiring knowledge on how to preserve their environment from the thematic texts.
- Responsibility: It is inculcated as the learner acknowledges their roles and responsibilities when being sensitised on ways of conserving the environment.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is enhanced as the learner works with peers.

Links to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili helps learners understand the importance of good listening skills.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.2 Reading	3.2.1 Reading for Information and Meaning (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) infer the meaning of words, phrases and sentences from the context, b) make connections between events in a text and real life situations, c) value the need to comprehend the information in written texts.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a grade appropriate text, • make predictions about a reading text, • infer the meaning of new words, phrases and sentences from the context, • look up the meaning of new words and phrases from the dictionary, • relate the characters, events and places in a text to real life, • answer questions from a text, • make notes as they read a text, • summarise the events in a text, • form sentences using the new words and phrases, • fill in a crossword puzzle in pairs or small groups using the new words. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to find the meaning of new words and phrases? 2. How do we derive information from a given text?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed: Communication: It is enhanced as the learner answers questions from a text.</p>				
<p>Values: Respect: It is developed as the learner understands and appreciates others when working with peers to complete tasks.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Environmental education: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with content on environmental conservation.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili exposes learners to comprehension skills.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.3 Grammar in Use	3.3.1 Modal Auxiliaries (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify modal auxiliaries in a passage, b) use modal auxiliaries in sentences to express different moods, c) value the importance of using modal auxiliaries in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the modal auxiliaries – may, might, will, shall, would, should, can and could – in a print or digital text, • form sentences using the modal auxiliaries • read a dialogue featuring modal auxiliaries in pairs, • create a dialogue featuring modal auxiliaries in pairs, record the dialogue and share it with peers, • listen to a song or read a poem and identify the modal auxiliaries used, • view pictures and diagrams and ask questions using modal auxiliaries, • use modal auxiliaries correctly in sentences to express permission, requests, ability and obligation, • in groups, discuss the functions of modal auxiliaries. 	Which words do we use to express requests, permission, ability and obligation?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Self efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner identifies and uses modal auxiliaries correctly.

Values:

Respect: It is inculcated as the learner appreciates diverse opinions when participating in group activities to complete tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is developed as the learner reads a dialogue featuring modal auxiliaries.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili emphasises modal auxiliaries.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.4 Reading	3.4.1 Poems: Structure (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) describe the structure of a poem, b) analyse the use of personification in a poem, c) create a poem based on a topic of interest, d) appreciate the reading of poetry for enjoyment.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recite a poem, • identify the number of lines in a poem, • pick out the short and long lines in a poem, • in small groups, discuss how personification has been used in the poem, • infer the meaning of new words from the context of a poem, • come up with a class project in which they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identify a topic of interest, ○ carry out research about the topic, ○ compose a poem based on the selected topic, ○ ask a peer to review the poem, ○ make corrections on the poem, ○ share the poem on the school, noticeboard or through social media. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we read or recite poems? 2. Why are non-living things or animals made to behave like human beings in poems or stories?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Communication and collaboration: It is promoted as the learner reviews their peers' poems.

Values:

Respect: It is developed as the learner embraces open-mindedness when working in groups to accomplish tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced through recitation of poems and composition of new ones.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports use poems to teach communication skills.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
3.5 Writing	3.5.1 Structure of a paragraph (2 Lessons)	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline the four characteristics of a well formed paragraph, b) create a paragraph that is well developed, coherent and unified, c) acknowledge the need for concise paragraphs in written communication. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read excerpts from newspaper articles, magazines, textbooks or online articles, • identify the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ topic sentence, ○ supporting sentences, ○ clincher sentence. • discuss the steps for paragraph writing, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step 1 – write an outline of the paragraph that includes the topic and supporting information. ○ Step 2 - write the topic sentence. ○ Step 3 - write a supporting sentence for each point. Use facts or examples to support your points. ○ Step 4 - write a concluding sentence to sum up. ○ Step 5 - write the final paragraph. • write a paragraph on a topic of interest that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ coherent, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to organise ideas in your paragraphs coherently? 2. How can you ensure that your paragraphs are well formed?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ unified, ○ contains well-developed thoughts. ● assess the paragraphs in groups. 	
Core Competencies to be developed:				
Digital literacy: It is advanced as the learner reads excerpts from digital sources.				
Values:				
Unity: It is enhanced as the learner appreciates the efforts of others when assessing their peers' work.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):				
Effective communication: It is developed as the learner writes well-formed paragraphs.				
Link to other Learning Areas:				
The importance of well formed paragraphs is learnt in Kiswahili.				

THEME 4.0: CONSUMER PROTECTION: CONSUMER LAWS AND POLICIES

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.1 Listening and Speaking	4.1.1 Selective Listening (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) select required information from a listening text, b) make judgement on the message in the listening text, c) advocate the need for selective listening in various contexts.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to a news bulletin and select the required information while disregarding irrelevant details, • answer specific questions on dates, time and facts based on the news bulletin, • list the order of events mentioned in the bulletin, • discuss in groups how to become a better listener, • give an opinion on what they like or do not like about the text, • watch a video of a presentation and pick out required information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should we listen attentively? 2. How can we ensure we pick out relevant details from a text?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Critical thinking and problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner selectively picks out relevant information while leaving out irrelevant details.

Values:

Social justice: It is promoted as the learner accords equal opportunities for peers to contribute when discussing in groups how to become a better listener.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is enhanced through group tasks.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili exposes learners to selective listening skills.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested 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) predict events in a reading text, b) outline the key events in a text, c) answer direct and inferential questions for comprehension, d) infer the meaning of new words and phrases using contextual clues, e) relate the characters, events and places in the text to real life, f) appreciate the importance of intensive reading in lifelong learning.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make predictions about the outcome of the story from the title and illustrations, • deduce the meaning of words using contextual clues, • make connections between events in the story and real life, • answer direct and inferential questions from a comprehension passage on consumer laws and policies, • make notes from a passage on consumer laws and policies, • write a summary using the notes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are characters and events in a text related to real life? 2. Why is note taking an important reading skill?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Critical thinking and problem solving: It is fostered as the learner makes inferences and summarises information from the text.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers to work in groups to complete tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Social cohesion: It is enhanced as the learner participates in group activities.
- Consumer protection: It is addressed as the learner makes notes from a passage on consumer laws and policies.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Comprehension strategies such as drawing conclusions and making inferences are learnt in Kiswahili.
- Integrated Science and Agriculture expose learners to experiments which require the skill on drawing conclusions.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.3 Grammar in Use	4.3.1 Present and Past Perfect Aspect (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) distinguish the present and past perfect aspect in sentences, b) use present and past perfect aspect in sentences, c) appreciate the importance of using tense in sentences.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise present and past perfect aspects, • engage in a sentence completion guessing game to practise present and past perfect aspect, • compare present and past perfect aspect forms in sentences, • use has/have + -ed participle form of the verb to form the present perfect aspect, • use had + past participle form of the verb to form the past perfect aspect, • construct sentences on a variety of issues such as consumer laws and policies using the present and past perfect aspect, • pick out sentences in present and past perfect aspect from newspaper articles, magazines and books, • search for examples of sentences in the present and past perfect forms from the internet. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we show that an action is complete? 2. Why should we use tense correctly in sentences?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Self-efficacy: It is achieved as the learner uses present and past perfect aspects in

~~sentences.~~

Social justice: It is fostered as the learner appreciates the need for fairness to consumers when forming sentences related to the theme of consumer protection.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Consumer protection: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with content related to consumer laws and policies.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Pre-Technical Studies tackles issues on consumer protection.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.4 Intensive Reading	4.4.1 Play: Identification of Characters (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify the characters in a play, b) use appropriate adjectives to describe the characters, c) describe the actions of the characters using appropriate adverbs, d) value the need to describe people and situations appropriately. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list the characters and their roles in a play, • assume (hot seat) the personality of a certain character and say why ‘they say and do certain things’, • role play various characters, • participate in a reader’s theatre as they read sections of a play, • use appropriate adjectives to describe the characters, with illustrations, • describe the actions of the characters using various adverbs, • relate the characters in a play to people in real life, • discuss the behaviour of the characters in small groups, • write an essay on their favourite characters. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can one tell the qualities of a character in a play? 2. How does describing actions of characters aid our understanding of a play?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Critical thinking: It is achieved as the learner identifies the characters and their traits.
- Problem solving: It is fostered as the learner brainstorms on the characters' behaviour.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner strives to achieve a common goal by engaging others in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skills: They are developed as the learner role-plays or assumes the role of certain characters in a hot seating activity.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Characterisation is a concept learnt in Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
4.5 Writing	4.5.1 Narrative and Descriptive Paragraphs (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) highlight the qualities of a well formed paragraph, b) write narrative and descriptive paragraphs, c) use the first person and second person in narrative and descriptive paragraphs, d) value the need for well formed paragraphs in written communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • distinguish between narrative and descriptive paragraphs, • search for examples of narrative and descriptive paragraphs from the internet or print sources, • discuss the qualities of a well formed paragraph in groups, • outline the characteristics of a narrative paragraph, • discuss the features of a descriptive paragraph in groups, • create a descriptive paragraph that appeals to the sense of sight, smell, hearing, taste and touch, • create a narrative paragraph, • recognise the first and second person in various paragraphs, • review a paragraph written by peers, • make corrections to the paragraph as per comments given by peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can we make a narrative composition interesting? 2. How can we ensure unity in a paragraph?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Creative thinking and problem solving: It is developed as the learner reviews a paragraph written by peers.

Values:

Unity and responsibility: These are developed as the learner respects other's opinions when discussing the qualities of a well formed paragraph in groups.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Consumer protection: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with materials related to the theme.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The importance of well formed paragraphs is emphasised in Kiswahili.

THEME 5.0 RELATIONSHIPS: COMMUNITY

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) pronounce the semi vowels /j/ /w/ and the diphthongs /aɪ/ and /eɪ/ words with clarity, b) apply stress on content and function words appropriately for speech clarity, c) appreciate the importance of correct pronunciation in communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the semi-vowels /j/ and /w/ as in the words you, yes; woo and way, • pick out the diphthongs /aɪ/ as in buy ; and /eɪ/ as in pain from an audio or oral text, • listen to a passage or sentences from an audio-recording or from the teacher, • write down and read out words with the specified semi-vowels /j/ and /w/ (as in you, yes; woo, way), • pronounce words with the diphthongs /aɪ/ and /eɪ/ (as in buy, file; pain, gate) accurately, • practise correct pronunciation of the learnt words in pairs, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should we pronounce sounds accurately? 2. How can the same word express different meanings?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • find out and listen to the correct pronunciation of sounds from the internet, • stress content words, • stress function words when necessary, • bring out varied meanings of words through stress. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner listens to a passage or sentences from an audio-recording. • Communication and collaboration: It is developed as the learner practises correct pronunciation in groups. • Learning to learn: It is developed as the learner listens to the correct pronunciation of sounds from the internet on their own. 				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Unity: It is promoted as the learner collaborates with others to work in pairs to practise correct pronunciation.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <p>Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner improves their articulation of sounds and words.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies and Religious Education address topics on community relationships. • All languages teach correct pronunciation. 				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.2 Reading	5.2.1 Reference Materials: Dictionary, Thesaurus, Encyclopaedia (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline various types of reference materials and their uses, b) use the dictionary, thesaurus and subject specific encyclopaedia to check the meaning and usage of words, c) conduct research on a topic of interest using the dictionary, thesaurus and encyclopaedia, d) acknowledge the value of reference materials in research. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search the internet for more information about the dictionary, thesaurus, encyclopaedia and the purpose for each, • compare a print and digital dictionary, thesaurus or encyclopaedia, • read a passage from a textbook, newspaper, or magazine, • identify unfamiliar words in the passage, • look up the meaning of the words in a dictionary, • look up the synonyms of various words using a thesaurus, • make sentences using the synonyms of given words, • utilise the dictionary, thesaurus and the encyclopaedia for reference purposes, • spell words correctly, • classify words into various classes, 	Why do we use reference materials?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct research on contemporary issues from a subject specific encyclopaedia. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner searches for information using the digital dictionary, thesaurus or encyclopaedia. • Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner uses the dictionary, thesaurus and encyclopaedia for research. 				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Integrity: It is inculcated as the learner applies laid down procedures when conducting research on various topics using the dictionary, thesaurus and subject specific encyclopaedia.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication: It is developed as the learner pronounces and spells words correctly with the help of reference material. • Critical thinking skills: It are improved as the learner makes own sentences using newly acquired words. 				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language such as Kiswahili teaches use of reference materials. • Subject specific encyclopaedias are used in all learning areas. 				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.3 Grammar in Use	5.3.1 Order of Adjectives (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify various types of adjectives in texts, b) use the correct order of adjectives in oral and written texts, c) appreciate the role of order of adjectives in communication for clarity.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify opinion, size, shape, age, colour, origin, material, purpose adjectives in texts, • search for examples of various types of adjectives from the internet, • use mind maps to generate different adjectives, • form sentences using adjectives of opinion, size, shape, age, colour, origin, material and purpose, • listen to an audio text or watch a video and pick out different adjectives, • construct sentences orally in pairs from posters, pictures and other visuals, • work in small groups to fill in crossword puzzles featuring different types of adjectives, • participate in a chain story telling game where they describe a character or place using adjectives. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can we use words to create vivid pictures of a person or place? 2. Why is it important to order adjectives correctly?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Learning to learn: It is promoted as the learner interacts with the order of different types of adjectives in various texts.
- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner searches for examples of various adjectives from the internet.

Values:

Unity and responsibility: These are enhanced as the learner advocates for fairness when participating in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is developed as the learner practises how to order adjectives correctly in own sentences.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Adjectives are learnt in the language learning areas such as Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.4 Reading	5.4.1 Play: Style (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the features of style used in a play with examples, b) relate the stylistic features to the message in a play, c) value the role of varied styles in reinforcing the message in a play.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the oral literature features (narration, riddles, songs, proverbs, local words and tongue twisters) used in a play, • pick out the similes and metaphors used in a play, • read about the meaning of the features of style used in a play from digital and non- digital resources, • read excerpts of a play and pick out the stylistic features used, • participate in a readers’ theatre as they read sections of a play, • relate the features of style to the message in a play, • role-play the actions of the characters in a play, • use a hot seating game to bring to life aspects of a play, • write a summary of the features of style used in a play. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes a play interesting to read? 2. How do stylistic features enhance the message in a play?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Critical thinking and problem solving: It is fostered as the learner relates the aspects of style to the message in a play.

Values:

Unity: It is promoted as the learner collaborates with peers when participating in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Peace education: It is enhanced as the learner takes part in collaborative group tasks such as the readers' theatre, role plays and hot seating.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Stylistic features are studied in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
5.5 Writing	5.5.1 Letter of Application (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the components of a letter of application, b) write a letter of application for placement at Senior School using all the components, c) advocate the need to adhere to the format of formal letter writing.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the components of a letter of application from a sample letter, • work in groups to brainstorm on the purpose of writing a letter of application, • look for more samples of letters of application from books, magazines, newspapers and the internet, • outline a letter of application using correct format, • write a letter of application for placement at Senior School using the taught components, • exchange the letter with other learners for peer assessment, • edit the letters of application in small groups for correctness, • revise the letter and input corrections suggested by peers, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we write letters of application? 2. How can one ensure a letter of application meets the expected standards?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share the letters of application on the class noticeboard, school noticeboard or online. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner participates in collaborative letter writing tasks. • Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner searches for samples of letters of application from the Internet. • Creativity and imagination: It is nurtured as the learner composes a letter of application for placement at Senior School which boosts their level of innovativeness. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity: It is promoted as the learner embraces other’s contributions when exchanging the letter of application for peer assessment. • Responsibility: It is fostered as the learner takes up tasks and duties when participating in collaborative letter writing and editing. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Creative thinking skill: It is developed as the learner participates in group tasks.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Letter writing is learnt in learning areas such as Kiswahili.</p>				

THEME 6.0: LEISURE TIME

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.1 Listening and Speaking	6.1.1. Conversational skills: Negotiation skills (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify words and phrases used during negotiations, b) use verbal and non-verbal cues during negotiations, c) acknowledge the importance of negotiation skills in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch a video clip in which people are engaged in a <i>negotiation</i>, • listen to a conversation related to the theme, • pick out words and phrases that facilitate a negotiation, • work jointly and search for more examples of words and phrases used during negotiations, • use verbal and non-verbal cues in conversations, • simulate a negotiation scene, • engage in a hot seat negotiation for the freedom of a prisoner or a favour, • perform a conversational poem in which people are negotiating or bargaining for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words or expressions would one use when negotiating? 2. How can one enhance their negotiation skills?

			money, dowry, price of land or with a PSV driver to stop driving carelessly.	
Core Competencies to be developed:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving: It is developed as the learner negotiates or requests for a favour during a hot seating activity. • Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner discusses the use of verbal and non-verbal cues in conversations. 				
Values:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner diligently uses language appropriately to hold negotiations. • Unity: It is developed as the learner appreciates diverse opinions when working with peers to hold mock negotiations. 				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):				
Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner is equipped with negotiation skills.				
Link to other Learning Areas:				
Negotiation skills are also learnt in Social studies and Kiswahili.				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.2 Reading	6.2.1 Reading Fluency (2 Lessons)	By the end of Sub Strand the learner should be able to: a) outline ways of enhancing fluency in reading, b) read a text at the right speed, accurately and with expression for effective communication, c) acknowledge the role of reading fluently in extensive reading.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preview a text, • ignore unknown words, • scan through a text to find a word, a pair of words or a phrase in pairs or groups, • skim through articles or chapters in a book, • read portions of a narrative in turns, • engage in a timed, repeated reading of a portion of a text on safe passenger practices, • pronounce sounds and words accurately, • read with expression, • find a text, set a reading rate goal, for example, one hundred words per minute, time themselves and read and reread the text until they attain the desired number of words per minute, • read a portion of a text in groups and correct each other, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is reading a text fluently important? 2. How can one read a text fluently?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • perform a conversational poem in a reader’s theatre, • read a text within a specified time, • read out texts from flash cards. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner accurately reads a text at the right speed and with expression. • Learning to learn: It is achieved as the learner learns how to read fluently. 				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Love: It is instilled as the learner nurtures peer’s confidence when taking part in group tasks like timing each other’s reading.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <p>Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner effectively communicates ideas by fluently reading texts.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas:</p> <p>Kiswahili emphasises the acquisition of effective reading skills.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.3 Grammar in Use	6.3.1 Comparison of Adverbs (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the degrees of comparison in adverbs, b) use positive, comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs in sentences, c) appreciate the importance of the correct usage of adverbs.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the positive, comparative and superlative degrees of adverbs, • practise using different degrees of adverbs in sentences, • listen to an audio clip or read a passage featuring the <i>comparison of adverbs</i>, • discuss the rules for comparison of adverbs, • in small groups, correct mistakes in sentences that have comparison of adverbs, • use substitution tables to categorise adverbs jointly, • use various degrees of adverbs during a role play, • use adverbs of various degrees in a dialogue, record a video or audio clip and share it through the internet. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we compare things? 2. Which words are used to make comparison?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner listens to an audio clip on the comparison of adverbs.
- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner participates in a dialogue featuring degrees of adverbs.

Values:

Integrity: It is inculcated as the learner commits to using their leisure time to read a passage on comparison of adverbs.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Creative thinking skill: It is enhanced as the learner appropriately identifies which degrees of adverbs to use.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Comparison of adverbs is a concept learnt in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.4 Reading	6.4.1 Intensive Reading: Play (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand the learner should be able to: a) identify the themes in a play or a section of a play, b) analyse the themes in a play, c) relate the themes in a play to real life, d) appreciate the role of literary appreciation in the development of critical thinking skills.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read excerpts of a play, • outline and illustrate the themes in a play, • in groups discuss the themes in a play, • engage in a hot seating activity featuring some of the themes, • relate the themes to real life experiences, • role play some of the scenes in a play, • perform a readers' theatre in small groups involving sections of a play, • record video clips as they dramatise, sections of a play, share the video clips through the internet. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are some of the issues authors write about? 2. How are literary texts different from factual ones?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Creativity and imagination: It is enhanced as the learner participates in hot seats and relates themes to real life experiences.
- Digital literacy: It is developed as the learner makes video recordings and shares them on the internet.

Values:

Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner offers guidance to others when discussing with peers the best suited illustrations for different themes.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is developed as learners respond to questions during a hot seating session.

Links to other Learning Areas:

The concept of themes in plays is studied in Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
6.5 Writing	6.5.1 Mechanics of Writing: Spelling (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) recognise homonyms, homophones, double consonants and double vowels in written texts, b) spell commonly misspelt words for writing fluency, c) value the importance of correct spelling in written communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify words with double consonants and those with double vowels, • search for the commonly misspelt words such as homonyms and homophones from the internet or print sources, • practise spelling homonyms and homophones in pairs or small groups, • listen to a dictation of words with double consonants and those with double vowels and write them, • engage in spelling games such as spelling bee, scramble, crosswords and word search, • use the target words in sentences of their own, • fill in crossword puzzles and other word games and share them through the internet, magazines or the school noticeboard. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why are some words are commonly misspelt? 2. Why is it important to spell words correctly?

Core Competencies to be developed

- Self-efficacy: It is developed as the learner appropriately uses the target words in sentences of their own.
- Digital literacy: It is boosted as the learner interacts with technology creating crossword puzzles and other word games and sharing them through social media.
- Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner searches for the commonly misspelt words from the internet thus acquiring information on their own.

Values:

Peace: It is promoted as the learner displays tolerance when taking part in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is developed as the learner practises spelling words correctly.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Correct spelling is emphasised in subjects such as Integrated Science and Kiswahili.

THEME 7.0: NATURAL RESOURCES: MARINE LIFE

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>7.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>7.1.1 Listening Comprehension: Listening for Detail</p> <p>(2 Lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <p>a) select the main idea from a listening passage,</p> <p>b) respond to questions based on the listening passage,</p> <p>c) acknowledge the importance of attentive listening.</p>	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pick out details from a listening text, • rewrite the passage in their own words, • work in pairs to discuss any new information that they have learnt from the passage, • answer questions based on the passage • use a digital device to search for more information, • watch a video and pick out specific details in groups, • recall specific details from a listening passage. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should we distinguish between relevant and irrelevant information during a presentation? 2. Why is it important to listen keenly?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner uses a digital device to search for more information on marine life.
- Learning to learn: It is fostered as the learner practises picking out details from a listening text.

Values:

Responsibility: It is nurtured as the learner exhibits self drive when interacting with texts on how to take care of natural resources.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs)

- Environmental conservation awareness: It is enhanced as the learner listens to passages based on the theme.
- Critical thinking skill: It is developed as the learner rewrites or paraphrases the listening passage.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Social Studies covers aspects of natural resources.
- Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports teach good listening and speaking skills.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.2 Reading	7.2.1 Intensive Reading: Interpretation and Evaluation (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) distinguish between reading for interpretation and reading for evaluation of information, b) interpret a reading text for lifelong learning, c) summarise information in a reading text, d) appreciate the role of correct interpretation and evaluation of a text in learning. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch video clips on a text and interpret the text, • outline the key issues discussed in the video clip, • summarise the content of the video, • study and identify visuals from texts related to the theme, • brainstorm, in groups differences between reading for interpretation and evaluation, • read a short text related to the theme and interpret it in pairs, • paraphrase portions of the text, • read and summarise digital texts related to the theme, • make detailed notes of digital and print texts they have read. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should you give the correct interpretation of a text? 2. How can you interpret a text correctly?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Digital literacy: It is advanced as the learner reads and summarises digital texts related to the theme.

Values:

Respect: It is fostered as the learner is open-minded when forming own judgments on texts read.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner makes notes of digital and print texts they have read.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The languages, Mathematics and Integrated Science all emphasise the need for good skills in interpretation and evaluation.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.3 Grammar in Use	7.3.1 Relative Pronouns: Interrogative Pronouns	By the end of the Sub Strand the learner should be able to: a) recognise relative and interrogative pronouns in a text, b) use relative and interrogative pronouns in sentences, c) acknowledge the value of relative and interrogative pronouns in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify relative and interrogative pronouns from a passage, • differentiate between relative and interrogative pronouns, • construct sentences using interrogative and relative pronouns, • work in small groups and use relative and interrogative pronouns, record the activity on video and share the video with others, • role play a dialogue featuring interrogative and relative pronouns, • use relative and interrogative 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do you obtain information from people? 2. Which words do you use to ask questions and to join simple sentences?

			<p>pronouns as they participate in a hot seating activity on the conservation of marine life/natural resources,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create a crossword puzzle featuring relative and interrogative pronouns, • use interrogative pronouns to ask questions based on visuals. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication: It is enhanced as the learner engages in an activity out of class in small groups where they use relative and interrogative pronouns. • Collaboration: It is reinforced as the learner looks for examples of interrogative and relative pronouns from the Internet in pairs. • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner searches for examples of interrogative and relative pronouns from the Internet and interacts with technology. 				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Social Justice: It is promoted as the learner constructs and reads sentences related the preservation and conservation of marine life.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical and creative thinking skills: They are developed as the learner works with peers to distinguish between interrogative and relative pronouns. • Animal welfare issues are promoted as the learner participates in activities of the wildlife and the environmental clubs in school. 				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas:</p> <p>Subjects such as Kiswahili expose the learner to grammar concepts related to interrogative and relative pronouns.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.4 Reading	7.4.1 Intensive Reading: Play (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in a play for deeper understanding, b) analyse the characters in a play and their relationship, c) value the role of literary appreciation in developing critical thinking.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch muted video clips based on a play and discuss what they think the characters are saying to each other, • read excerpts of a play, • answer questions based on a play, • identify the conflicts between characters in a play, • relate the characters in a play to real life, • role play the characters in a play, • simulate the action in sections of the play, • dramatise sections of a play, • make video recordings of the role play and share them with peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should we establish the relationship between the characters in a play? 2. How does understanding the relationship between characters help our understanding of the play?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Creativity and imagination: It is sharpened as the learners dramatise sections of a play.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner collaborates with others in groups to create and share videos.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Creative thinking skill: It is developed as the learner participates in role play.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Creative Arts and Sports as well as Kiswahili also develop critical thinking in learners through exposure to characterisation.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
7.5 Writing	7.5.1 The Writing Process (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) outline the stages of the writing process, b) create a composition, story or poem following the steps of the writing process, c) advocate the need for creativity in life.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jointly, outline the steps of the writing process, • brainstorm on different topics such as natural resources-marine life, for writing a factual composition, • select one topic, in each group, and write a factual composition by following the writing process, • share factual composition pieces among the groups for peer assessment and correction. 	How does the writing process help us improve the quality of our writing?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration: It is fostered as the learner works jointly to accomplish tasks. • Critical thinking and problem solving: It is fostered as the learner shares factual composition pieces among groups. 				

Values:

Respect: It is fostered as the learner appreciates varied opinions as they brainstorm on topics related to natural resources and develop factual compositions on the same.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Decision making skill: It is developed as the learner negotiates all the steps of the writing process.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- The writing process is a concept learnt in Kiswahili.
- The scripting of plays, songs and poems which require the writing process skills is taught in Creative Arts and Sports.

THEME 8.0: TOURISM: INTERNATIONAL

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.1 Listening and Speaking	8.1.1 Oral Poetry (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) interpret oral poems on varied issues, b) perform an oral poem using performance techniques, c) acknowledge the role of oral poetry in the preservation of our cultural heritage.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen and respond to audio recordings of oral poetry, • listen and respond to an oral poem recited by the teacher, • retell a poem using own words, • infer the meaning of words and phrases in a given oral poem, • listen to different renditions of the same oral poem, • use appropriate performance techniques to perform oral poems, • relate the ideas in an oral poem to real life, • recite oral poems in groups, • participate in a readers' theatre, • compose oral poems jointly and share with the class. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should you interpret an oral poem correctly? 2. How can you make the performance of an oral poem interesting?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Critical thinking: It is enhanced as the learner relates the ideas in an oral poem to real life.

Values:

Patriotism: It is instilled as the learner develops awareness of own cultures when interacting with poems that raise awareness on tourism in the country.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is fostered as the learner performs and composes oral poems in groups.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Oral poetry is learnt in Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.2 Reading	8.2.1 Reading for Interpretation (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the point of view in a poem, b) analyse the point of view in a poem, c) acknowledge the importance of the point of view in the understanding of a poem.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a given poem and identify the point of view, • search for poems with different points of view from the internet and non-digital sources, • listen to poems read by the teacher, • relate the subjects of different poems to real life, • compose a short poem individually, • discuss the various points of view in the poems in small groups. 	Why is it important to understand the point of view in a poem?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed: Critical thinking: It is nurtured as the learner interprets poems.</p>				
<p>Values: Love: It is inculcated as the learner patiently listens to each other as they read poems.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner works together in groups to interpret poems.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Reading for interpretation and evaluation is a concept learnt in Creative Arts and Sports and Kiswahili.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.3 Grammar in Use	8.3.1 Complex Prepositions (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognise complex prepositions in texts, b) use complex prepositions in sentences, c) appreciate the role of prepositions in oral and written communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a passage from a book, magazine or newspaper article in which complex prepositions are used, • identify complex prepositions from the passage, • listen to a text read by the teacher and note the complex prepositions used, • jointly, read and underline complex prepositions used in various texts, • form sentences using complex prepositions, • collaboratively, correct mistakes in sentences formed by peers, • search for more examples of complex prepositions from the internet and other sources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words let you know where someone is going? 2. How do you describe where something is located?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Communication: It is enhanced as the learner uses complex prepositions correctly.
- Digital literacy. It is promoted as the learner searches for examples of complex prepositions from the Internet.

Values:

Responsibility: It is fostered as the learner accomplishes tasks in groups.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enriched as the learner uses complex prepositions correctly in sentences.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Complex prepositions are learnt in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.4 Reading	8.4.1 Poetry: Characters (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the persona and other participants in a poem, b) analyse the character of the speaker (persona) and the other participants in a poem, c) acknowledge the importance of characters in literary appreciation.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a grade appropriate poem, use appropriate adjectives to describe the behaviour of characters in poem, • illustrate character traits in varied poems, • relate actions of the persona to real life, • role play different characters in a poem in small groups, • infer information from the poem, • fill and share in groups a table showing character/character's behaviour/character trait, • create a poem, recite it, make a recording, • upload the recording on social media platforms or share it on the school notice board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we tell the behaviour of the characters in a poem? 2. What are some of the words we use to describe the behaviour of characters?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Creativity and imagination: These are developed as the learner creates, recites, records and uploads a poem on social media platforms.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner works collaboratively to describe character traits.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is enhanced as the learner writes poems and also identifies the character traits of the persona and other participants in a poem.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili teaches use of adjectives to describe characters in literacy texts.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
8.5 Writing	8.5.1 Assessing Writing (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the qualities of a well written composition, b) write a composition related to the theme, c) assess a composition against a predesigned criteria, d) value the need for clarity and cohesion in written communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a passage about the qualities of a good composition, • write down a criterion or checklist for assessing compositions. The criterion should have parameters such as: variety of sentences, relevance and creativity, cohesion, grammar and editorial accuracy, • read samples of well written compositions from the coursebook, • write a composition related to the theme, • assess a peer’s composition and give comments as guided by the checklist, • make corrections to the composition, • display the compositions on the school noticeboard. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the qualities of a good composition? 2. How can one make a composition interesting?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Collaboration: It is strengthened as the learner assesses peers' compositions.
- Critical thinking and problem solving. It is promoted as the learner writes good compositions.

Values:

- Patriotism: It is imparted as the learner interacts with materials on the theme.
- Unity: It is cultivated as the learner works together in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner is equipped with good composition writing skills.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports emphasises the need for good writing skills for effective communication.

THEME 9.0: HEROES AND HEROINES: WORLD

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>9.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>9.1.1 Diphthongs and sentence stress</p> <p>(2 Lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <p>a) identify words with the diphthongs /aʊ/ and /oʊ/ in a text,</p> <p>b) use emphatic stress in words to convey meanings,</p> <p>c) advocate the need for accurate pronunciation in oral communication.</p>	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the diphthongs /aʊ/ as in out, house /oʊ/ as in sure, cure, • read a passage featuring the diphthongs/aʊ/ and /oʊ/, • underline words with the diphthongs from texts, • identify the stressed and unstressed words in a sentence, • apply stress appropriately when reading a poem, • read the same sentence while placing stress on different words, • jointly, read aloud words with the diphthongs /aʊ/ and /oʊ/ from flashcards, • use the dictionary to find more examples of words with the diphthongs, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to pronounce words correctly? 2. How does stress help us to convey different meanings?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recite a poem while distinguishing the stressed and unstressed words, make a recording and upload the video on a social media platforms or share it through the mobile phone. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed: Effective communication: It is developed as the learner acquires proper pronunciation skills.</p>				
<p>Values: Respect and love: These are inculcated during the pronunciation drills as learners give each other constructive feedback</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Nationalism: These are fostered as the learner interacts with materials on the theme.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili emphasises correct pronunciation of words.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.2 Reading	9.2.1 Extensive Reading (Grade Appropriate Fiction) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) select a reading text from a collection of books or the library, b) read a text for information and enjoyment, c) appreciate the role of extensive reading in lifelong learning.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch a video clip on how to select a reading text, • read a passage based on how to select a text, • select a reading text from a collection, • preview a text to determine its suitability, • skim through a text to obtain the gist, • scan through a text to obtain specific information, • read independently and silently, • interpret what they read in their own way, • infer meanings of unfamiliar vocabulary from the context, • look up the meaning of unfamiliar words in the dictionary, • make notes on what has been read, • discuss the topics of the texts with peers, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does reading widely help us learn better? 2. What should one consider when choosing a reading text?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain why they find a particular text interesting, • write a book review of their favourite fictional text. 	
Core Competencies to be developed:				
Learning to learn: It is developed as the learner reads fictional texts of their choice.				
Values:				
Social justice and unity: These are promoted as the learner takes part in group activities.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):				
Social cohesion: It is promoted as the learner interacts with texts about heroes and heroines.				
Link to other Learning Areas:				
Social Studies exposes learners to materials about heroic individuals.				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.3 Grammar In Use	9.3.1 Conjunctions: Correlative Conjunctions (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify correlative conjunctions in texts, b) use correlative conjunctions in sentences, c) appreciate use of correlative conjunctions for effective communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify correlative conjunctions such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - either... or - neither...nor - both ... and - not only... but also • read passages in which correlative conjunctions are used, • jointly, search for sentences with correlative conjunctions from the internet, newspapers, books or magazines, • form sentences using correlative conjunctions, • ask and answer questions using correlative conjunctions, • collaboratively, role play an event and use correlative conjunctions, • match correlative conjunctions in charts, • rewrite sentences using correlative conjunctions. 	How do we join sentences?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self efficacy. It is enhanced as the learner practises using conjunctions through role playing.
- Effective communication. It is fostered as the learner uses conjunctions correctly in oral and written communication.

Values:

Respect: It is inculcated as the learner participates in group tasks.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is promoted as the learner forms sentences using correlative conjunctions.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili emphasises the correct use of conjunctions in sentences.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.4 Reading	9.4.1 Play: Style (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify features of style used in a play, b) relate features of style to the meaning of a play, c) acknowledge the importance of stylistic features in literary appreciation.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read aloud excerpts of a play, • answer questions based on the excerpt, • highlight aspects of style such as flashback, flash-forwards and personification in a play, • discuss the role of memories, dreams and a story within the story as flashback in a play, • analyse the features of style in relation to the meaning of a play, • collaboratively, role play some events in which the flashback, flash forward and personification feature in the play, • dramatise some of the events in a play and make video recordings, • engage in hot seating activities mirroring events and people in the play. 	Why do authors use flashback, flashforward and personification in plays?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner makes video recordings of peers dramatising some of the events in a play.
- Creativity and imagination: It is stimulated as the learner interacts with stylistic features in plays .

Values:

Responsibility and unity: These are fostered as the learner take up assigned tasks when engaging in role play and hot seating activities.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is enhanced as the learner engages in hot seating activities.

Link to other Learning Areas:

The learner is also introduced to style in plays in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
9.5 Writing	9.5.1 Narrative compositions (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the elements of a narrative composition, b) use the elements of a narrative composition in a story, c) appreciate the role of background information in the creation of credible stories.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read samples of narrative compositions from text books, • identify the introduction, body and conclusion of a sample composition, • brainstorm possible topics for narrative compositions, • tell a story from their own experiences, • plan a narrative composition, • write a narrative composition, • edit the composition, • revise the narrative composition, • read one another's composition and obtain feedback from peers, • make corrections to the narrative, • display the compositions in a gallery walk, class noticeboard or through social media. 	How should we organise our compositions?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Creativity and imagination: These are stimulated as the learner writes a narrative composition.

Values:

Love: It is inculcated as the learner shares their compositions and gives each other constructive feedback.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Creative thinking skill: It is developed as the learner plans and writes a narrative composition.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Creative Arts and Sports requires good quality narrative composition skills in order to create compelling scripts.

THEME 10.0: SOCIAL AND MASS MEDIA

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>10.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>10.1.1 Impromptu Speeches</p> <p>(2 Lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline the procedure for preparing for an impromptu speech, b) make an impromptu speech on a selected topic, c) acknowledge the importance of excellent presentation skills in speech delivery. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for the meaning of the term <i>impromptu speech</i> from the dictionary or the internet, • listen to an impromptu speech made by the teacher, • brainstorm on the procedure for preparing for an impromptu speech in small groups, • make an impromptu speech on a topic related to social and mass media, • record the speech, discuss its strengths and weaknesses in a plenary and suggest ways of improvement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In what instances could one be called upon to make a speech without prior notice? 2. What makes an impromptu speech effective?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner makes a recording of the speech.
- Self-efficacy: It is achieved as the learner prepares and delivers impromptu speeches on short notice.
- Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner uses the plenary discussions to sharpen their communication skills.

Values:

Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner makes speeches on an issue like responsible use of social and mass media.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Self-esteem: It is developed as the learner listens to and makes impromptu speeches.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Social Studies addresses proper use of social and mass media.
- Creative Arts and Sports tackles impromptu speech making.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.2 Reading	10.2.1 Note Making (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify main points or ideas in an argumentative passage, b) make notes from an argumentative passage, c) value the importance of note making while reading for pleasure or academic purposes.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • practise, in groups, the <i>note-making</i> procedures such as <i>sq4r</i>, • read argumentative passages based on the theme of social and mass media, • in groups, make notes on different media issues presented in any of the passages, • graphically prepare charts using their notes, • exchange the charts for peer review and correction, • use the notes, in groups, to compose a poem or a song and present it in class. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In what situations could notes be made? 2. Why is it important to make notes?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Learning to learn: It occurs as the learner reads and makes notes on argumentative passages.
- Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner works with peers to make notes and prepare charts.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with materials related to argumentative essays.

Values:

Peace: It is enhanced as the learner engages in harmonious group and class tasks.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili exposes learners to argumentative essays and note-making.

-

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.3 Grammar in Use	10.3.1 Determiners: Numerals and Ordinals (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify numerals and ordinals used as determiners in a text, b) use numerals and ordinals as determiners in sentences, c) appreciate the need for well -formed sentences in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for ordinals such as first, second, third and numerals such as one, two, three from digital or non-digital sources, • recite poems with numerals and ordinals as others listen and pick out the target determiners, • in small groups, read short passages and underline numerals and ordinals used as determiners, • mention objects in the school that could be modified using numerals and ordinals, • construct sentences using numerals and ordinals, • rewrite sentences replacing ordinals and numerals. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are quantities of nouns expressed? 2. Why is it important to quantify nouns?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self-efficacy: It is promoted as the learner correctly uses numerals and ordinals as determiners in communication.
- Communication: It is improved as the learner constructs sentences using numerals and ordinals as determiners with peers.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner works with peers to construct sentences with numerals and ordinals as determiners.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Social cohesion: It is inculcated as the learner works with peers on numerals and ordinals.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Numerals and ordinals are the main components of Mathematics.
- Pre-technical Studies, Integrated Science and Agriculture use numerals and ordinals in different concepts.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.4 Reading	10.4.1 Play: Project (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify simple props and costumes that create mood and atmosphere, b) present dramatised parts of a play to an audience, c) acknowledge the effectiveness of the performance in delivering the play's message.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch video clips on how to dramatise and record a section of a play, • in groups, select simple props and costumes that enhance performance, • write the story charts and scripts to follow in the performance, • rehearse with props and costumes, • dramatised simple scenes for classmates while focusing on voice, gestures and movements, • discuss how to use role play and mime in the performance, • give and receive feedback on the performance, • record the performance on a video or audio device. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does an acted play differ from a written one? 2. What makes a performance successful?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner performs in front of an audience.
- Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner interacts with digital devices to record performances.

Values:

Respect: It is inculcated as the learner collaboratively selects simple props and costumes for the performance.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is advanced as the learner relates their performance to real life situations.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili emphasises the role of drama as a vehicle for promoting language proficiency.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
10.5 Writing	10.5.1 Filling Forms: Application Forms (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) recognise bursary and scholarship application forms from a list of forms, b) fill in bursary and scholarship application forms while adhering to conventions, c) value the importance of giving accurate and sufficient information in forms.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in groups, collect bursary and scholarship application forms from digital and print sources, • note down the common features of each type of the form, • analyse, in groups, the type of data sought by different forms, • fill in different forms that require data on issues such as social and mass media, • share different filled in forms for peer observation and feedback, • discuss as a plenary the importance of providing accurate data in forms, • create a form in small groups. 	Why is it important to fill in all parts of a form?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Self efficacy: It is promoted as the learner fills in forms correctly.
- Learning to learn: It is developed as the learner fills other types of forms.

Values:

Integrity: It is instilled as the learner learns to give correct and accurate information about self in the form filling process.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Financial literacy: It is inculcated as the learner gives amounts, estimates, budgets and justification for bursary and scholarships applied for.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Pre- technical Studies involves formulation and filling of forms for various purposes.

THEME 11.0: INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.1 Listening and Speaking	11.1.1 Conversation Skills: Job Interviews (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline preparations undertaken by an interviewer and interviewee before a job interview, b) ask and answer appropriate questions in mock job interviews, c) recognise excellent interview skills as a positive step towards getting a job. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch an interview on a relevant topic like income generating activities, • brainstorm on the preparations undertaken by an interviewer and interviewee before a job interview, • in groups, search online and offline for possible questions that are commonly asked in a job interview and write them down, • in pairs, role-play asking and answering questions in a mock job interview, and record the session electronically or as a written dialogue, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can you succeed in a job interview? 2. Why is it important to prepare for a job interview?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share the recorded interviews for peer review, • discuss how success in a job interview is a step towards generating income for the individual and the community. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner communicates effectively by asking and answering questions in a mock interview. • Collaboration: It is cultivated as the learner works together to review an interview and role play an interview session. 				
<p>Values: Integrity: It is inculcated as the learner appreciates that getting a job depends on preparedness for an interview, excellent interview skills and providing truthful information.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Financial literacy: It is enhanced as the learner links success in a job interview to income generation.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Pre-Technical Studies addresses issues of job interviews.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.2 Reading	11.2.1 Extensive Reading: Fiction (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) distinguish between fiction and non-fiction reading materials, b) select and read grade appropriate fiction materials, c) keep a portfolio of the subject matter, d) appreciate the importance of reading fiction for exposure.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research on the <i>differences between fiction and non-fiction materials</i> and give examples of each, • read self-selected fiction materials and use a graphic organizer to write short summaries of the subject, • in groups, make a readers' gallery by displaying the material read with a caption indicating its subject matter, • take photos of their display and keep a soft and hard copy of the photo in their portfolio, • write a card with the title and the subject matter of the material read and keep it in their portfolio, • discuss why reading fiction materials is important. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which story books or plays have you read? 2. What makes a book interesting?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Critical thinking and problem solving: It is cultivated as the learner researches from different sources the difference between fiction and non-fiction materials.
- Digital literacy: It is advanced as the learner captures images of the readers' galleries and keep them in their digital portfolio.

Values:

Respect: It is upheld as the learner recognises the value of each other's contribution in building the readers' gallery.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Critical thinking skill: It is nurtured as the learner distinguishes between fiction and non-fiction materials and generates points to convince others to read the materials they themselves have read.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Kiswahili emphasises the importance of a reading culture and discipline is required in reading fiction materials in other languages.
- Creative Arts and Sports is promoted as learners read plays that could also be performed live on stage.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.3 Grammar in Use	11.3.1 Word Classes: Nouns (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify nouns formed from verbs and other nouns from a text, b) use nouns formed from verbs and other nouns in sentences, c) acknowledge the necessity of forming words from other word classes in the process of communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a print or non-print text and underline nouns formed from verbs and other nouns, • separate the root word from the suffixes, for example, employment – employ and ment, • search online or offline and compile a list of suffixes for forming nouns from verbs and other nouns, • play a language game involving one learner showing a flash card with a verb and the other forming a noun from it and vice versa, • in groups, use the suffixes to form nouns from verbs and other nouns and present them in print or digital tables, • construct sentences about income generating activities using nouns formed from verbs and from other nouns, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words can be formed from others? 2. What changes when a word is formed from another?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> explain why the knowledge of changing other words into nouns is helpful in communication. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning to learn: It is stimulated as the learner conducts an online and offline search and compiles a list of suffixes for forming nouns from verbs and other nouns. Collaboration: It is fostered as the learner contributes meaningfully in group activities on word formation and sentence construction. 				
<p>Values:</p> <p>Love: It is cultivated as the learner corrects each other's words or sentences as they work in pairs and groups.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <p>Financial education: It is addressed as the learner uses nouns formed to create sentences that exhibit Financial education.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas:</p> <p>Kiswahili also teaches noun derivations.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.4 Reading	11.4.1 Grade - appropriate Play: Lessons learnt (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify and illustrate the lessons learnt from a play, b) relate the lessons learnt to real life experiences, c) perceive plays as sources of life lessons and entertainment.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search from online and offline sources for information on how to derive lessons from words and actions of characters, • read different excerpts of a play, • discuss lessons learnt and provide illustrations for each lesson identified, • analyse the lessons elicited by peers and relate them to real life experiences, • use graphic organisers to summarise lessons learnt and present them in charts displayed on the wall for peer review, • discuss the sections of a play that entertain and bring out lessons. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What lessons can one learn from a play? 2. Which issues are addressed in a play?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Critical thinking: It is stimulated as the learner reads different excerpts of a play and elicits lessons learnt.
- Collaboration: It is fostered as the learner analyses the lessons elicited by pairs and relates them to real life experiences.

Values:

Responsibility: It is inculcated as each learner looks for lessons from a play.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Critical thinking skill: It is nurtured as the learner analyses lessons identified in pairs and compiles them.
- Social cohesion: It is enhanced as the learner relates lessons learnt from experiences in the society.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Kiswahili explores various issues in the play as a genre.
- Religious Education addresses application of lessons from texts.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
11.5 Writing	11.5.1 Mechanics of Writing: Abbreviations and Acronyms (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) spell words for effective communication, b) write common abbreviations and acronyms in full, c) appreciate the importance of abbreviations and acronyms in writing. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch demonstration clips and note the rules of abbreviation and acronyms especially for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - titles, for example, Mrs Juma - time references, for example, 7 a.m. - organisations, technical words and company names, for example, IEBC, ICU, KBC, • distinguish between abbreviations and acronyms, • discuss the rules of abbreviation and acronyms and present them in charts in groups, • copy the lists of abbreviations from electronic or print sources respectively jointly, 	Which words do we normally abbreviate?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write a paragraph on how to make savings from income generating activities containing words to be abbreviated, • assess the correctness of the paragraph in groups. 		
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning to learn: It is fostered as the learner writes abbreviations and acronyms correctly. • Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with peers to undertake different activities in groups. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity: It is enhanced as the learner collaborates with peers to present rules on abbreviation and acronyms. • Responsibility: It is nurtured as the learner writes passages on how to make savings from income generating activities. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Financial literacy: It is enhanced as the learner writes paragraphs on savings.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: In Kiswahili, abbreviations and acronyms also form a key point of learning.</p>				

THEME 12.0: PERSONAL GROOMING

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>12.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>12.1.1 Listening to Respond: Expressing Feelings</p> <p>(2 Lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <p>a) identify words and expressions used to describe their feelings towards a poem,</p> <p>b) express their feelings towards the subject matter of a poem,</p> <p>c) value the importance of poem recitation for effective communication.</p>	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search digital and print sources for words and expressions used to describe feelings towards a poem, • recite and record a poem emphasising words and expressions that reveal their feelings towards the poem, • watch a live or recorded poem on personal grooming and, in small groups, describe their feelings towards the subject matter of the poem, • in groups, recite selected poems and present their varied feelings towards each poem’s subject matter in detail, • discuss, in plenary, the importance of reciting poems with feeling. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can one express their feelings towards a poem? 2. Why is it important to recite poems with feeling?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Learning to learn: It occurs as the learner uses different words and expressions learnt to describe own feelings.
- Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner uses technology to search for information and record recitations.

Values:

Unity: It is developed as the learner recites and records poems emphasising words and expressions that reveal their feelings towards the poem.

Responsibility: It is developed as the learner recites the poems assigned and expresses their feelings towards them.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Personal hygiene awareness: It is advanced as the learner watches or listens to recitations of poems on personal grooming.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Listening to respond is addressed as a skill in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested 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 clues in the passage from which conclusions can be drawn, b) infer information and meaning of words and expressions from a passage, c) summarise ideas in a passage, d) apply the skills of making inferences and drawing conclusions in independent reading.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for and read print and non-print passages on varied subjects like personal grooming, • underline words, phrases or sentences that can serve as clues for making inferences or drawing conclusions as they read, • in groups, use the clues to make inferences for information or meaning of vocabulary, • read a passage on good grooming and summarise the ideas in the passage, • present their summaries on charts and post them on the classroom noticeboard, • participate in a gallery walk and review peers' summaries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to summarise information from a text? 2. How can one draw conclusions from a text?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Critical thinking: It is enhanced as the learner draws conclusions, makes inferences and writes a summary.
- Learning to learn: It happens as the learners take part in the gallery walk and review each other's work.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner works in groups to summarise, display and review each other's work.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Health Education: It is addressed as the learner summarises passages on personal grooming.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Comprehension strategies are learnt in Kiswahili.
- Integrated Science and Agriculture handle experiments which require the skills of drawing conclusions.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested 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 formed from break, hang, run and turn in texts, b) use the given phrasal verbs in sentences of their own, c) value the importance of using phrasal verbs in spoken and written communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search from digital and print sources for phrasal verbs formed from break, hang, run and turn and compile them in a word list, • in small groups, search for the meaning of the phrasal verbs identified from print or non-print dictionaries, • form phrasal verbs from the given verbs and use them to fill in tables and broken passages, • using phrasal verbs, construct sentences based on personal grooming and health education and display the sentences in charts, • post the charts in class and take a gallery walk assessing and reviewing the sentences, • suggest examples of writing and speaking situations in which the given phrasal verbs could be used, • sing songs with phrasal verbs on health education. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are phrasal verbs different from other verbs? 2. Why is it important to learn meanings of phrasal verbs?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Self-efficacy: It is developed as the learner gains competence in using phrasal verbs.

Values:

Respect: It is emphasised as the learner conducts a gallery walk assessing and correcting peers' sentences.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is promoted as the learner constructs sentences on health matters using phrasal verbs.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Phrasal verbs are also taught in Kiswahili.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.4. Reading	12.4.1 Play: Characterisation (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) outline the clues for identifying traits of different characters in a play, b) use the clues to describe the characters in a play, c) appreciate the role of characterisation in determining virtues and vices in the society. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search from digital and print sources for clues in a play that one can use to identify a character trait, for example; what the character does or says; or what is said about a character, • brainstorm on the words and phrases used to describe characters and make a phrase book, • in groups, watch video clips or read sections of a play and identify the clues used to describe the traits of a character, • in groups, use the clues to assign character traits and display them in a gallery in form of character maps, webbing tools or clusters for peer review, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words or expressions can you use to describe one's character? 2. Why is characterisation important?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play characterisation games that help to summarise traits of all characters, • dramatise a section of a play to highlight traits of some characters, • role play different characters in hot seating. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed: Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner manipulates digital tools while watching videos on the sections of a play.</p>				
<p>Values: Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner does their part in role playing the characters in a play.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical thinking skill: It is advanced as the learner uses clues to assign traits to different characters. • Problem solving skill: It is developed as the learners helps make improvements as they review peers’ descriptions of characters. 				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili and Creative Arts and Sports feature dramatisation.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
12.5 Writing	12.5.1 The Writing Process: Dialog (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) outline the different stages of the writing process, b) apply the writing process in creating a dialogue on a relevant theme, c) emphasise the importance of each of the stages in the writing process in crafting flawless dialogues.	Learner should be guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read on the following steps of the writing process: pre-writing, drafting, editing, revising and publishing, • in groups, discuss the different tasks involved in each stage of the writing process, • brainstorm on different topics related to personal grooming, • individually, select one topic and write a dialogue adhering to the writing process, • share the dialogues, assess and correct each other's work, • in pairs, dramatise selected dialogues as the others watch and record or note the strengths and weaknesses, • suggest ways of improving dialogues written by peers. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why should you plan your writing? 2. Why is it important to learn dialogue writing?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner identifies and corrects weaknesses in their peers' dialogues.

Values:

Respect: It is addressed as the learner brainstorms on topics related to the theme develop dialogues on the same.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Health education awareness: It is enhanced as the learner generates topics on personal grooming for dialogue writing.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Kiswahili also emphasises the writing process.
- The writing process is also addressed in Creative Arts and Sports during the scripting of plays, poems and songs.

THEME 13.0: SEA TRAVEL

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>13.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>13.1.1 Extensive Listening: Speeches (2 Lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <p>a) identify the issue addressed by the different speeches listened to,</p> <p>b) take notes on the points made by the different speakers on the issue,</p> <p>c) acknowledge the importance of getting information from varied sources.</p>	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search online and offline for varied speeches on an issue of interest and listen to them for enjoyment and general information, • listen to selected speeches on a specific issue such as sea travel played out or read out and <i>identify the issue</i> addressed by the different speeches, • in plenary, share the common theme identified to gain consensus, • listen to the speeches again and, in pairs, <i>take notes</i> on the points from each of the speeches, • collaboratively, compare the notes taken by different pairs and compile the recurrent points, • use the points noted from the speeches to write and make a speech on the same theme, 	<p>How can you ensure that you remember what you hear from a speech?</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • record and share their speeches on the class vlog or other social media, • discuss the benefits of listening to different speeches on the same subject. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship: It is promoted as the learner listens to and makes a speech on sea travel. • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner searches for speeches online. 				
<p>Values: Respect: It is inculcated as the learner respectfully assesses each other's points as they compile them.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Citizenship education awareness: It is fostered as the learner listens to and makes notes on speeches on sea travel.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Listening to different speeches enhances mastery of Kiswahili.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.2 Reading	13.2.1 Intensive Reading: Visualising and Summarising (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) identify mental images created from a read passage, b) summarise what a passage is about, c) appreciate the role of visualising and summarising in enhancing understanding of a text. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search from print and electronic sources and list down the sensory words and expressions used to create mental images in a text, • read a passage on an interesting issue like sea travel and, jointly, pick out the sensory words or expressions and the mental images they create in a reader, • in groups, fill in templates requiring key ideas from the text or parts of the text and display the templates on the wall, • read a text on current issues such as responsible sea travel and identify the main ideas in a paragraph or a passage, • summarise the ideas in own words in charts and share for peer review, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which words or expressions appeal to the five senses? 2. Why is it important to make a relevant summary of a text?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brainstorm on how visualising and summarising aid in comprehension of a passage. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed: Self-efficacy: It is achieved as the learner writes summaries of passages related to sea travel.</p>				
<p>Values: Responsibility: It is fostered as the learner reads passages on responsible sea travel.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Critical thinking skill: It is stimulated as the learner evaluates the importance of visualising in enhancing comprehension of a passage.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Creative Arts and Sports also emphasises visualising as a strategy that enables the learner to generate pictorials from a text.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.3 Grammar in Use	13.3.1 Sentences: Complex Sentences (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify subordinating conjunctions in sentences, b) construct complex sentences using subordinating conjunctions learnt, c) correct disjointed sentences using the rule of subordinating conjunctions.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pick out subordinating conjunctions from a passage, • in groups, use the subordinating conjunctions to make sentences and display them on a chart, • in pairs, underline and label main and subordinate clauses in the sentences on the chart, • join pairs of sentences using subordinating conjunctions presented in completion and substitution tables, • practise punctuating complex sentences on current issues such as global sea travel, • review each other's sentences by changing them into well-formed complex sentences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of conjunctions in sentences? 2. How can one differentiate between a simple and a complex sentence?

Core Competencies to be developed:

Collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner works in groups to make sentences using subordinating conjunctions then display them on a chart.

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the the learner makes and labels sentences in groups.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner improves on sentence construction skills.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Kiswahili also exposes learners to complex sentences.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.4 Reading	13.4.1 Grade-appropriate Play: Style (Class Reader) (2 Lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the styles of humour and monologue in a play, b) dramatise instances of humour and monologue in a play, c) acknowledge the role of humour and monologue in enriching a literary work.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • search for examples of humour and monologue from print and non print sources and read them aloud or re-enact them in pairs, • in groups, <i>identify and illustrate humour and monologue</i> in the grade-appropriate play and display them in a graphic organiser, • watch or read episodes of the grade-appropriate play containing humour and monologue, • dramatise the episodes in groups and record themselves, • use humour and monologue in created contexts, • discuss how humour and monologue make a play interesting and pass its message effectively. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of humour in a play? 2. Which programmes on radio or television do you find amusing?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner uses digital tools to record dramatised sections of the text.
- Creativity and imagination: It is enhanced as the learner identifies and illustrates instances of monologue and humour.

Values:

Love: It is fostered as the learner works with others as they dramatise examples of humour and monologue found from print and non-print sources.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner discusses how monologue and humour help in delivering messages.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Creative Arts and Sports also emphasises humour and monologue which are common stylistic techniques in drama.
- Literary texts in Kiswahili use humor and monologue.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
13.5 Writing	13.5.1 Creative Writing: Idioms (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain the meaning of given idioms in different contexts, b) use a variety of idioms in writing narrative compositions, c) encourage peers to use idioms appropriately in speech and writing.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use the print and digital dictionaries to find the meaning of the following <i>idioms</i> and present them in a graphic organizer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>peace of mind</i> - <i>bury the hatchet</i> - <i>sit on the fence</i> - <i>with open arms</i> - <i>burning bridges</i> - <i>follow in someone's footsteps,</i> - <i>monkey business</i> - <i>adding insult to injury</i> • in groups, fill sentence gaps with the most appropriate idioms, • play language games where one shows an idiom on a flash card and the other makes a sentence with it, • read short narrative essays on sea travel containing most of the given idioms, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are idioms? 2. Which idioms are you familiar with?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write a narrative composition using the given idioms, • in groups, scan through compositions of each member and create a checklist of idioms used while tallying them to find out the most popular, • discuss the importance of using idioms in written and spoken language. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imagination: It is enhanced as the learner writes a narrative composition using the given idioms. • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner uses digital tools to check meanings of idioms from digital dictionaries. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect: It is cultivated as the learner sensitively scans each other’s compositions for idioms. • Responsibility: It is inculcated as the learner undertakes tasks assigned on searching for idioms and presenting them in sentences. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Creative thinking skill: It is cultivated as the learner creates narratives and uses idioms in them.</p>				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili is rich in idiomatic expressions.</p>				

THEME 14.0: SPORTS – WORLD CUP (FOOTBALL)

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>14.1 Listening and Speaking</p>	<p>14.1.1 Intonation in sentences: Question tags (2 lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) write the correct form of question tags in sentences, b) apply question tags appropriately in communication, c) compose sentences using question tags correctly, d) appreciate the importance of question tags and correct intonation in communication. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen to a recording or watch a video on the world cup in which the speakers use question tags and correct sentence intonation, • in pairs, practise reading out sentences with question tags using the correct intonation, • match affirmative and negative sentences to question tags provided in a list, • complete fill-in exercises with the correct question tags, • work in small groups to compose and write down sentences that end in question tags, • write the sentences generated on large papers and post them on the class notice board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can we improve our speaking skills? 2. Why do we use question tags in speech?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner uses digital devices to listen to a recording or watch a video on the World Cup on question tags and intonations.
- Self-efficacy: It is promoted as the learner gains confidence to use question tags correctly in speech practice.
- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner works in pairs to compose and write down sentences that end in question tags

Values:

Unity: It is enhanced as the learner works with others to compose sentences in small groups.

Peace: It is promoted as the learner learns about the place of sports in promoting peace in the world.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner improves their knowledge of the correct use of question tags.
- Creative thinking: It is promoted as the learner composes sentences and question tags.
- Safety and security: It is promoted as the learner interacts with materials on safety and security in sporting activities.

Link to other Learning Areas:

- Kiswahili emphasises on good sentence intonation.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.2 Reading	14.2.1 Summarising: Argumentative texts (Grade appropriate text) (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) pick out the main points discussed in a text, b) organise an outline of points into a coherent whole, c) summarise a text correctly in their own words, d) realise the importance of good summary writing skills.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read argumentative texts based on the world cup from a book or using a digital device, • select the main idea , • outline the supporting points from the text, • write an initial summary of this information, • revise the written text for clarity, • jointly, search the internet for more examples of reading passages and practice summarising them, • search for facts, dates, and important personalities related to football-World Cup and share the information on the school notice board. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do we write summaries? 2. Why should we learn good summary writing skills?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner uses digital devices to search for reading material online.
- Communication and collaboration: It is promoted as the learner improves their writing skills by writing summaries.
- Critical thinking and problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner interacts with material for good summary writing skills

Values:

- Unity: It is promoted as the learner works together to compose sentences.
- Peace: It is enhanced as the learner gets to learn about the ability of sports to promote peace in the world.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Creative thinking skill: It is enhanced as the learner summarises texts.
- Safety and security: It is promoted as the learner interacts with material on safety and security in sporting activities.

Links to other Learning Areas:

All subjects require good summary writing skills.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.3 Grammar in use	14.3.1 Sentences: Direct and Indirect Speech (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) differentiate between direct and indirect speech, b) convert direct speech into indirect speech, c) use the correct punctuation marks in direct speech, d) apply direct and indirect speech correctly in communication.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read provided sentences or paragraphs to learn how direct and indirect speech appear in writing, • convert sentences written in direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa, • insert the correct punctuation marks in sentences to mark direct speech, • work in pairs to rewrite reported questions, • work in pairs to compose sentences in direct and indirect speech, 	How do we report what others have said?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner works with others to complete exercises. • Self-efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner gains confidence to write direct and indirect speech correctly in communication. 				
<p>Values: Responsibility: It is promoted as the learners work in pairs to compose sentences in direct and indirect speech.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Problem solving skill: It is enhanced as learners work together to convert sentences from direct to indirect speech and vice versa.</p>				
<p>Links to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili helps the learner to know the use of correct punctuation to mark direct or indirect speech.</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.4 Reading	14.4.1 Intensive Reading: Play-Relating to real life (Class Reader) (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the characters in a play, b) discuss the various themes in a play, c) relate the characters and themes to real life, d) participate in a stage performance of a play, e) appreciate the beauty of performance of a literary text.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read a prescribed play, • identify the characters in a play in pairs, • share out the roles of the various characters in a play, • discuss the themes that are evident in the play, • watch short videos of plays to learn how actors present themselves on stage, • memorise the words of the assigned characters, • work in groups to rehearse the words and actions of the characters, • discuss the appropriate costume for each character, • use a digital device to search the internet for information on the qualities of a good actor, • perform a play for the school audience, • use a digital device to record the performance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes plays interesting? 2. Why is it important for an actor to pronounce words correctly and speak audibly in a performance?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as the learner works with others to rehearse and stage a play.
- Self-efficacy: It is enhanced as the learner gains confidence to perform in a play.
- Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner seeks knowledge on the qualities of a good performer.

Values:

- Unity: It is promoted as the learner works with others to stage a play.
- Responsibility: It is promoted as the learner ensures that they rehearse adequately for their roles in a play.

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

- Effective communication: It is enhanced as the learner pronounces words correctly for communication

Links to other Learning Areas:

Creative Arts and Sports teaches the qualities of a good performance.

Strand	Sub-Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
14.5 Writing	14.5.1 Descriptive writing (280 – 320 words) (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) use the correct writing process to write a composition, b) spell words correctly in composition writing, c) apply the five senses in writing descriptive compositions, d) display creativity and imagination in composition writing, e) recognise the importance of creativity in writing.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write sentences that describe things in the classroom using the five senses, • write a composition on a topic related to the World Cup, • in small groups, engage in relay writing and share the final product with the rest of the class, • read a short excerpt of writing on the World Cup from a selected writer or a writer they admire and try to write a composition, in their own words, but using the style or words learnt from the writer, • look at a set of pictures or items on the World Cup provided by the teacher and write a descriptive composition based on these items, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes a story creative? 2. Which words do we use to describe our different senses?

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rewrite a famous story in their own words, • in pairs, write short paragraphs describing an item and have the other person guess what the item is, • share the best creative compositions on the school notice board or the school website. 	
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creativity and imagination: It is enhanced as the learner writes creative compositions. • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner shares their compositions on the school website. • Communication and collaboration: It is achieved as the learner engages in relay writing. 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unity: It is promoted as the learner works with others to write group compositions. • Responsibility: It is enhanced as the learner ensures that their part in the relay composition is well written. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Creative thinking skill: It is promoted as the learner composes descriptive compositions.</p>				
<p>Links to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili emphasises good composition writing skills.</p>				

THEME 15.0: TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES: WORLD

Strand	SubStrand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
<p>15.1 Listening and speaking</p>	<p>15.1.1 Oral Reports: News (role play) (2 lessons)</p>	<p>By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) read a short report within a specified number of minutes, b) analyse a recorded grade appropriate oral news report, c) apply the features of oral presentations for effective communication, d) appreciate the importance of fluency in news report. 	<p>The learner is guided to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch a recorded grade appropriate news report on tourist attraction sites in the world, • brainstorm in groups on importance of body language in reading an oral report, • dramatize reading news reports on world tourist attraction sites, • practise timed reading in pairs and small groups, • in pairs or small groups, prepare and present (role play) short news reports on tourist attraction sites in the world, • listen and critique others as they orally present reports. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is your favourite news presenter and why? 2. What is an oral report? 3. When are you required to present an oral report?

Core Competencies to be developed:

- Digital literacy: It is enhanced as they watch and listen to audio visual recordings of news oral reports.
- Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as they work in pairs and groups.

Values:

- Respect: It is enhanced as the learner listens and critiques others as they orally present reports.
- Love: It is promoted as the learner listens and records others' speeches

Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):

Effective communication: It is promoted as the learner orally presents news reports.

Links to other Learning Areas:

Creative Arts and Sports and Kiswahili also require oral presentation of reports.

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) preview a text while ignoring unknown words, b) make predictions about the characters, events and the message in a given text, c) skim a text to get the gist, d) scan a text to obtain specific information, e) advocate the role of reading fluency in communication. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • watch videos of a text being read, • read the title, blurb of a text jointly, • read the first line of a paragraph or chapter to establish the subject, • look for specific details from a text such as title, a word, a phrase in pairs, • practise ignoring unknown words while reading, • practise timed reading in groups with fluency, • read a text on tourist attraction sites in the world at the right speed, • pronounce words and sounds accurately, • display the right emotions and feelings when reading a text, • record a text such as a poem, a story or newspaper article and save the recording in a digital device. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can you tell if a text is appropriate for reading? 2. Why should one read a text fluently?

Core competencies to be developed:

Communication and collaboration: It is fostered as the learner develops reading fluency.

Values:

Responsibility: It is nurtured as the learner makes a recording of text being read in pairs or groups.

Pertinent and contemporary issues (PCIs):

- Effective communication: It is promoted as the learner develops reading fluency.
- Citizenship: It is enhanced as the learner reads texts on various tourist attraction sites around the world.

Link to other Learning Areas:

Social Studies and Kiswahili encourage reading fluency.

Strand	SubStrand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.3 Grammar in use	15.3.1 Sentences- 15.3.1.1 Imperative – commands, requests 15.3.1.2 Exclamatory (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify instances where the two types of sentences are used correctly in printed handouts or online texts, punctuate given texts by use of the appropriate punctuation marks, appreciate the use of exclamatory and imperative sentences in spoken language. 	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> orally list the kinds of rules that they would want implemented in their school, identify and label sentence types in a given text, construct imperative sentences as they respond to teacher’s questions, in pairs, construct exclamatory sentences based on one of the characters in a text . 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> When do you use an exclamatory or an imperative sentence in school? How do you decide whether to use an exclamation mark or a period at the end of a sentence?
Core Competencies to be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital literacy: It is promoted as the learner identifies target sentences from recorded texts. Learning to learn: It is enhanced as the learner appreciates the comparison captured in different texts. 				
Values: Social justice: It is enhanced as the learner compares societal issues through discussing rules in school.				
Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner works in pairs/groups to construct exclamatory sentences.				
Links to other Learning Areas: Kiswahili also requires the use of variety of sentence types in communication.				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcomes	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.4 Reading	15.4.1 Intensive reading: Poems (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) explain why it is important to relate ideas learnt in poems to real life, b) relate ideas in poems on tourist attraction sites to real life, c) acknowledge the need to relate ideas in poems to real life.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read given grade appropriate poems about tourist attraction sites (world) for enjoyment, • discuss the meaning of the poems in groups, • pick out the key ideas in the poems, • in groups, relate the ideas in the poem with real life experiences, • discuss the importance of relating ideas in poems to real life experiences. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is it important to relate ideas read in works of art to real life? 2. What is the role of poems in the society?
<p>Core competencies to be developed: Critical thinking and problem solving: It is enhanced as the learner reads poems and relates the ideas in the poem to real life.</p>				
<p>Values: Patriotism: It is enhanced as the learner read poems on tourist attraction sites.</p>				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication: It is developed as the learner discusses the meaning of the selected poems in groups. • Environmental conservation awareness: It is enhanced as learners read given grade appropriate materials on tourist attraction sites (world). 				
<p>Link to other Learning Areas: Poetry is a genre in Creative Arts and Sports</p>				

Strand	Sub Strand	Specific Learning Outcome	Suggested Learning Experiences	Suggested Key Inquiry Question(s)
15.5 Writing	15.5.1 Emails (2 lessons)	By the end of the Sub Strand, the learner should be able to: a) identify the key elements of an email, b) apply the elements in writing an email, c) appreciate the importance of writing emails.	The learner is guided to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write an email to any government road agency requesting for improvement of a road network leading to a tourist attraction site near their school, • in pairs, exchange emails written to their friends, • identify the parts of an email in their peer's work by underlining the elements, • learners to rework their emails to include any elements that were missing, • display some of the emails on the talking walls. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do we write emails? 2. What is the difference between emails and letters?
<p>Core Competencies to be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and collaboration: It is enhanced as they share and critique each other's emails. • Digital literacy: It is enhanced as the learner exchanges emails with their friends 				
<p>Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love: It is enhanced as the learner reads and critiques others' reports. • Unity: It is enhanced as the learner works in pairs to accomplish tasks. 				
<p>Pertinent and Contemporary Issues (PCIs): Safety and security: It is promoted as the learner uses the internet responsibly when composing and sharing emails.</p>				
<p>Links to other Learning Areas: The learner is able to relate the concept of E-mails to contexts of learning experiences in other subjects like Pre- technical Studies.</p>				

SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT RUBRIC

Strand: Listening and Speaking					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Conversational skills	Ability to use polite language during conversations and use verbal and non-verbal cues during negotiations.	The learner always uses polite language during conversations and easily uses verbal and non- verbal cues during negotiations.	The learner always uses polite language during conversations uses verbal and non-verbal cues during negotiations.	The learner uses polite language during most conversations and uses verbal and non- verbal cues during negotiations.	The learner uses polite language during some conversations and rarely uses verbal and non- verbal cues during negotiations.
Presentation skills	Ability to listen to oral poetry and use oral performance techniques appropriately.	The learner listens to oral poetry and uses varied oral performance techniques appropriately.	The learner listens to oral poetry and uses most oral narrative performance techniques appropriately.	The learner listens to oral poetry and uses some oral narrative performance techniques appropriately.	The learner listens to oral poetry but uses few oral narrative performance techniques appropriately.
	Ability to deliver speeches, oral reports and express appropriate feelings towards subject matter of poems.	The learner fluently delivers speeches, oral reports and effortlessly expresses appropriate feelings towards subject matter of poems .	The learner fluently delivers speeches, oral reports and expresses appropriate feelings towards subject matter of poems.	The learner delivers speeches, oral reports and with some inconsistencies expresses appropriate	The learner delivers speeches, oral reports with many inconsistencies and rarely expresses

Strand: Listening and Speaking					
	Level	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
	Indicator				
				feelings towards subject matter of poems.	appropriate feelings towards subject matter of poems.
Listening for information	Ability to listen for main idea, general idea, specific details and information from texts and take notes.	The learner listens for main idea, general idea, specific details and information from texts and take notes with ease and precision.	The learner listens for main idea, general idea, specific details and information from texts and take notes with ease.	The learner listens for main idea, general idea, specific details and information from texts and take notes with some inconsistencies.	The learner listens for main idea, general idea, specific details and information from texts and take notes with many inconsistencies.
Pronunciation skills	Ability to articulate given sounds, and apply stress and intonation appropriately in given texts.	The learner articulates all the target consonant and vowel sounds correctly and applies stress and intonation with ease.	The learner articulates most the target consonant and vowel sounds correctly and uses stress and intonation.	The learner articulates some of the target consonant and vowel sounds correctly and applies stress and intonation in some contexts.	The learner articulates a few of the target consonant and vowel sounds correctly and finds it difficult to apply stress and intonation.

Strand: Reading					
	Level	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Reading for information and comprehension	Indicator	The learner effortlessly distinguishes between reading for meaning, information and infers meanings of all the words and phrases and use contextual clues with ease.	The learner distinguishes between reading for meaning, information and infers meanings of all words and phrases and uses most contextual clues.	The learner partially distinguishes between reading for meaning, information and infer meanings of some words and phrases and uses some contextual clues.	The learner rarely distinguishes between reading for meaning, information and infer meanings of few words and phrases and struggles to use some contextual clues.
	Ability to read a text, interpret it, make notes and summarise information.	The learner reads and correctly interprets a text, makes notes with precision and summarises information with ease.	The learner reads and correctly interprets a text, makes notes and summarises information with ease.	The learner reads and struggles to interpret a text, makes some notes and summarises information with help.	The learner reads and is unable to interpret a text, barely makes notes and does not summarise information even with help.

Strand: Reading					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
	Ability to make connection between texts and real life, summarise events and answer direct and inferential questions from poems.	The learner effortlessly makes all connections between texts and real life and provides examples, summarises events and answers all direct and inferential questions from poems.	The learner makes most connections between texts and real life, summarises events and answers all direct and inferential questions from poems.	The learner makes some connections between texts and real life, summarises events and answers some direct and inferential questions from poems.	The learner makes few connections between texts and real life, struggles to summarise events and answers few direct and inferential questions from poems.
	Ability to create mental images from texts.	The learner creates a variety of mental images from texts with ease.	The learner creates mental images from texts with ease.	The learner creates mental images from texts.	The learner creates mental images from texts.
Oral literature	Ability to identify features of short forms of oral literature, explain their functions and perform them appropriately.	The learner identifies all features of short forms of oral literature, concisely explains their functions and creatively performs them with ease.	The learner identifies all features of short forms of oral literature, explains their functions and performs them with ease.	The learner identifies most features of short forms of oral literature, explains some their functions and performs them with some difficulty.	The learner identifies some features of short forms of oral literature, explains some their functions and performs them with a lot of difficulties.

Strand: Reading					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Poetry	Ability to analyse the structure, characters, subject matter, describe the persona and write poems.	The learner effortlessly analyses the structure, characters, subject matter, describes the persona with ease and writes poems with correct structure and language.	The learner analyses the structure, characters, subject matter, describes the persona with ease and writes poems with correct structure and language.	The learner analyses the structure, characters, subject matter, describes the persona with some difficulties and writes poems with correct structure but misses out on the language.	The learner analyses the structure, characters, subject matter, describes the persona with a lot of difficulty and barely writes poems with correct structure and language.
Class reader	Ability to read a play, analyse, characters and their traits, explain the setting, sequence of events, discuss subject matter and style.	The learner aptly reads the play, analyses all the characters and their traits with ease, explains the setting, sequence of events with ease and exhaustively discusses subject matter and style.	The learner reads the play, analyses all the characters and their traits, explains the setting, sequence of events and discusses subject matter and style.	The learner reads the play, analyses some characters and their traits, explains the setting, sequence of events with difficulty and struggles to discuss subject matter and style.	The learner barely reads, the play, analyses few characters and their traits, has difficulty explaining the setting, sequence of events and discussing subject matter and style.

Strand: Reading					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
	Ability to identify simple props and costumes that create the mood and present a dramatized part of a play to the audience.	The learner easily identifies simple props and costumes that create mood, and creatively presents a dramatized part of a play to the audience.	The learner identifies simple props and costumes that create mood, and presents a dramatized part of a play to the audience.	The learner identifies simple props and costumes with assistance, and attempts to dramatize part of a play to the audience but with some difficulty.	The learner is unable to identify simple props and costumes and has difficulty dramatizing part of the play to the audience.
Extensive reading	Ability to identify and read fictional and non-fictional texts for independent reading and information.	The learner excellently identifies and reads a variety of non-fictional texts independent reading and records experiences from the reading sessions for tracking progress.	The learner identifies and reads a variety of fictional and non-fictional texts for independent reading and information.	The learner identifies some texts for independent reading with assistance.	The learner makes an attempt to identify some texts for independent reading even with assistance.
	Ability to keep a portfolio of the fiction materials they have read.	The learner keeps a detailed portfolio of a variety of texts.	The learner keeps a portfolio of a variety of texts.	The learner keeps a simple portfolio of a few texts.	The learner keeps a scanty portfolio of one text.

Strand: Reading					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
	Ability to identify main points, make notes and writes a summary.	The learner accurately identifies all the main points, makes notes and writes a summary with ease.	The learner identifies all the main points, makes notes and writes a summary.	The learner identifies some main points, makes notes and writes a summary in exhaustively.	The learner identifies few main points, make shoddy notes and write a sketchy summary.
	Ability to skim, scan and apply fluency strategies while reading.	The learner aptly and easily skims and scans a text and applies all fluency strategies while reading.	The learner applies skimming and scanning with ease and applies all fluency strategies while reading.	The learner applies skimming and scanning with some struggles and some fluency strategies while reading.	The learner struggles to skim and scan and applies few fluency strategies while reading.

Strand: Grammar in Use					
	Ability to use different parts of speech in sentences.	The learner uses all the different parts of speech accurately and in a variety of sentences.	The learner uses all the different parts of speech and in sentences.	The learner uses most parts of speech and in sentences.	The learner uses few parts of speech and in sentences.
	Ability to construct different types of sentences.	The learner creatively constructs all the different types of sentences with ease.	The learner creatively all the constructs different types of sentences.	The learner constructs most of the different types of sentences.	The learner constructs some types of sentences with assistance.
	Ability to use gender neutral language, correct order of adjectives, numerals and ordinals in sentences.	The learner always uses gender neutral language, correct order of adjectives, numerals and ordinals with ease in sentences.	The learner always uses gender neutral language, correct order of adjectives, numerals and ordinals in sentences.	The learner most of the times uses gender neutral language, correct order of adjectives, numerals and ordinals in sentences.	The learner rarely uses gender neutral language, correct order of adjectives, numerals and ordinals in sentences.

Strand: Writing					
	Level Indicator	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
Paragraph a writing	Ability to write a well-developed paragraph.	The learner writes a well- developed Paragraph effortlessly and consistently.	The learner writes a well- developed Paragraph consistently.	The learner writes a paragraph but leaves out some details.	The learner writes a paragraph but it lacks most details.
Functional writing	Ability to write different documents using correct format.	The learner writes different documents using correct format with ease and uses correct tone and vocabulary.	The learner writes different documents using correct format with ease.	The learner writes some documents using correct format but struggles with tone and vocabulary.	The learner barely writes any documents using correct format, and vocabulary.
Creative writing	Ability to a write composition using correct punctuation, handwriting and specified idioms.	The learner writes a composition in neat and legible handwriting, correctly spells words, punctuates it and creatively uses specified idioms with ease.	The learner writes a composition in neat and legible handwriting, correctly spells words, punctuates it and creatively uses specified idioms.	The learner writes a composition in neat and legible handwriting, has some spelling errors, struggles to punctuate it, and uses some specified idioms.	The learner writes a composition illegible handwriting, has little command of punctuation is unable to use specified idioms.

Strand: Writing					
	Level	Exceeding Expectations	Meeting Expectations	Approaching Expectations	Below Expectations
	Indicator				
	Ability to apply the writing process in writing and assess a composition using predestined criteria.	The learner aptly and meticulously applies the writing process and accurately assesses a composition using predestined criteria.	The learner applies the writing process and accurately assesses a composition using predestined criteria.	The learner applies the writing process with assistance and struggles to assess a composition but leaves out some aspects of the predestined criteria.	The learner barely applies the writing process and assesses a composition leaving out many aspects of the predestined criteria.

APPENDIX I: GUIDELINES FOR INTEGRATING COMMUNITY SERVICE-LEARNING (CSL) PROJECT

Introduction

In Grade 9, 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 will participate. 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 project. 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 a **variety of** integrated CSL group projects in teams of following a 6-step milestone approach as follows:

Milestone	Description
Milestone 1	<p>Problem Identification</p> <p>Learners study their community to understand the challenges faced and their effects on community members.</p> <p>Some of the challenges in the community can be:</p> <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	Showcasing /Exhibition and Report Writing Exhibitions involve showcasing learners' project items to the community and reflecting on the feedback Learners write a report detailing their project activities and learnings from feedback.
Milestone 6	Reflection Learners review all project work to learn from the challenges faced. 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.

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

Assessment of COMMUNITY SERVICE-LEARNING integrated Project

Assessment for the integrated CSL group projects 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 group projects. They will focus on 3 components namely: skills from various learning areas applied in carrying out the projects, core competencies developed and values nurtured.

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF SUGGESTED ASSESSMENT METHODS, LEARNING RESOURCES AND NON-FORMAL ACTIVITIES

Strand	Suggested Assessment Methods	Suggested Learning Resources	Suggested Non-Formal Activities
<p>LISTENING AND SPEAKING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral reading or dictation recitations • Role play • Debates • Oral interviews • Dialogues • Oral discussions • Oral presentations • Public speaking • Peer assessment • Self-assessment and standardized listening assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dictionaries • Manilla papers • Models • Pictures and photographs • Diorama • Flash cards • Charts and realia <i>(Digital sources)</i> • Games • Songs • Digital story books • Pictures and photographs • Electronic and digital devices • Flash cards • Charts • Video clips • Audio-visual resources • Other web resources 	<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.

<p>READING</p>	<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 • Self-assessment and standardized reading assessments • Keeping a record of books read 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dictionaries • Manilla papers • Word trees • Posters • Models • Storybooks • Poetry books • Pictures and photographs • Newspapers • Magazines • Junior Encyclopaedia • Journals • Course books • Diorama • Flash cards • Charts and realia <i>(Digital sources)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital storybooks • Journals • Electronic and digital devices • Electronic or online dictionaries • Flashcards • Charts • Other web resources 	<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.
-----------------------	--	---	--

WRITING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learner journals • Peer assessment • Self-assessment • Portfolio • Dictation • Standardized writing assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manilla papers • Word trees • Posters • Course books • Flash cards • Word wheels • Word puzzles • Code words • Charts and realia (<i>Digital sources</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital course books • Journals • Electronic and digital devices • Electronic or online dictionaries • Flashcards • Other web resources 	<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
GRAMMAR IN USE	<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"> • Dictionaries • Workbooks • Word trees • Models • Pictures and photographs • Junior Encyclopaedia • Course books • Diorama • Flash cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • competitions on different topics • Hot seating sessions to enhance their language competence • Language symposiums to sharpen their language capacity • Word based sports or games

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitution tables • Word games • Puzzles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word wheels • Word puzzles • Code words • Charts and realia <p><i>(Digital sources)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital course books • Pictures and photographs • Electronic and digital devices • Electronic or online dictionaries • Flashcards • Charts • Video clips • Audio-visual resources • Other web resources 	<p>for example crossword puzzles or scrabble</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shadowing language users • Language drills • Announcement posters and advertising of school activities as a practice.
--	--	--	--