English Grade 5

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Introduction

In grade 5 the students have 5 periods of English a week. The syllabus contains 12 units and each unit is divided into 13 periods. There should also be two revision units (each of seven periods each), one at the end of each semester. The aim of the revision units is twofold. The teacher has the opportunity to recycle language and assess students against the competencies.

Whilst the first cycle of primary focused on the skills of speaking and listening, the second cycle focuses on all the skills equally. More time is therefore spent on reading and writing and the skills and sub skills (such as spelling, prediction and vocabulary networks) students need to develop all four skills. In grade 5 students are reading 2-3 paragraphs and writing whole paragraphs.

In Grade 5 the range of topics is similar to what was covered in grades 1-4 but students' progression in terms of language competency (both vocabulary and structure) now means they can communicate at a much greater level within each topic. For example in grade 5 students are introduced to the past tense which greatly extends their communicative range. All activities are now longer and there is more of a focus on pair and group work. The main goal is to extend the range of language available to the students and practise the development of all four skills so they can begin to communicate on more topics and at a level appropriate to their age and grade.

Teachers are strongly advised to the look at the Grade 5 Minimum Learning Competencies for all of the four skills which also act as objectives.

Unit 1: What do you do in your free time? (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to describe what they do in their free time.

Vocabulary: Sports and free time activities and related places.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking	
• use social expressions (greetings and introductions)	Social expressions This is How do you do? Good morning/afternoon/night Goodbye/see you later	 Students introduce each other to the teacher Students repeat social expressions after the teacher, match to time of day Students practise using expressions at the beginning and end of class Students match pictures of sports and free time activities to words/label pictures Teacher distinguishes between play + noun e.g. play football, cards and go + gerund e.g. go running, go swimming and do+ noun e.g. do athletics
• listen to and answer questions on passages relating to places, times and dates (using on, in, at)		• Students listen to people talking about their free time activities and match with pictures and/or write the activities on the appropriate days of a diary
• ask for and give personal details about how they spend their time	How often? Present simple/adverbs of frequency/prepositions of time (on, at, in) E.g. On Mondays I play football. - compound sentences E.g. I like swimming and I often go running.	 Students in pairs ask and answer questions about sports and free time (what/do; where/do; how often/do) In groups one student mimes an activity/sport and other students guess what it is Students conduct a class survey to find out the most popular free time activity and give oral report to the class (using adverbs of frequency)
• use social expressions (clarification and repetition) and take part in simple dialogues	Sorry, I don't understand Can you repeat that? What does that mean?	 Teacher recycles these phrases from grade 4 and students make up simple dialogues to perform in front of the class. Students write the expressions into speech bubbles and display them in the class.
• read 2-3 short paragraphs to find particular	<i>B. Reading</i>A letter from a friend who has moved to a new	 Students complete one week of a diary with activities mentioned in the passage Teacher demonstrates how to guess the meaning of words using other information in the

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Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
 information infer the meaning of new words from the context 	town about what he/she does everyday	letter. Students guess the meaning (from a list) of 5 underlined words.
 spell 10 words correctly write containing from 	<i>C. Writing</i>WordsGap-fill sentences	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students use a substitution table to complete sentences
• write sentences from controlled and guided activities such as gap- filling	Questions for class	 Students write down the questions for the survey and the answers. Students write up the results of the class survey
• write questions for information gathering and note down the answers in writing	survey	Students write illustrated Morning poems to be used for classroom display In the morning I see
• write simple sentences in a paragraph about their friends and how they spend their time	• Poem	I hear I taste I smell I feel
• write vocabulary network for free time activities	• Vocabulary network for free time activities	 Students make vocabulary networks with free time activities vocabulary: sports (verbs with play/go/do) indoor games (verbs with play)

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Speaking and listening Students use the substitution table (from writing activity) to ask and answer questions about people's free time activities e.g. what does Hamid do in his free time? He goes running etc.

Writing

Students write about what they do in their free time.

Unit 2: What are you doing now? (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to talk about what people are doing now and what people usually do.

Vocabulary: Activity/daily routine verbs.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking	
• say what people are doing from pictures	• Present continuous E.g. What is the man doing? He's brushing his teeth He's not watching TV	 Students look at pictures/photos and talk about what people are doing Students talk about what people in the class are doing In pairs, students complete an information gap activity: two pictures with slight differences ("spot the difference") e.g. In Picture A, a man is watching TV but in Picture B he isn't watching TV. He is reading a book. Student mimes an action and students guess what he/she is doing Students play "What am I doing?" One student gives information such as "I am in the kitchen", "I am hungry", "I have carrots and tomatoes". The other students have to guess what he/she is doing (e.g. cooking)
• listen to and answer questions on passages (dialogues) related to places		• Students listen to 4 dialogues and guess where the dialogue is taking place and what the people are doing (e.g. swimming, shopping, etc.)
• say what people regularly do	 Present simple contrasted with continuous E.g. Every day he wears a jacket and tie. Today he's wearing shorts and a T-shirt 	• Students look at pictures of what people do every day (Monday-Friday; present simple) and contrast them with pictures of what people are doing now (over the weekend or on holiday)
 use social expressions (basic telephoning skills) and take part in simple dialogues take short dictations 	Telephone language Hello, is that Simret? Can I speak to Simret? It's Ramzi Hold on Good bye	• Teacher dictates a telephone conversation Students check their work and practise the dialogues back to back (as if on the telephone)
 read passages and complete sentences with 	<i>B. Reading</i> A holiday postcard in which a person describes where	• Students read the postcard and fill in the gaps from a possible word list

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
missing wordsread simple stories illustrated by pictures	they are and what they are doingA story about animals	Students read the story and put the pictures in order
 spell 10 words correctly take a short dictation write sentences from controlled and guided activities 	 <i>C. Writing</i> Words Dictation of sentences from a postcard Sentences 	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students take down dictation. They check it in pairs. Students write sentences about what they are doing now and what people in pictures are doing. Students imagine they are visiting a new area. They write a postcard to a friend describing what they are doing in this new place. They use reading passage as model.
 write simple sentences in a paragraph about how they are spending their time write vocabulary network for daily activities 	 Short paragraph Vocabulary network for daily activities 	 Students make a vocabulary network for daily activities: bedroom (bed, wardrobe etc.) bathroom (toilet, bath etc.) kitchen (cooker, table etc.) living room (chair, table etc.) outside the house (garden, gate etc.)

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Speaking and listening Students talk about what people are doing in pictures.

Reading

Students read a story about animals and answer 5 true/false questions.

Unit 3: May I help you? (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to hold a conversation in a shop and use expressions of quantity.

Vocabulary: Names of shops, items to buy from shops especially food, containers/counters (e.g. box, packet, sack, kilo of), to buy, to sell etc.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
 Students will be able to: listen to information and tick/number items 	 A. Listening and Speaking Present simple Want/need, please I'd like how much/manydo you want? how much is the/ a kilo of? it's/that's 5 bir much/many/a lot of counters (e.gbox,) plurals 	 Students listen to a dialogue and tick pictures of items mentioned in the conversation. Students listen to the conversation for a second time and match the containers/counters mentioned to the items already ticked in the pictures. To recycle food vocabulary in small groups students form oral chain sentences (e.g. I want an orange, I want an orange and a banana, I want an orange, a banana and aetc) Students look at a map with the names of shops. They listen to a person talking about what he/she needs to buy and number the shops on the map in the correct order (e.g. First I need some bread – students number "bakery"=1)
 distinguish between countable and uncountable nouns listen to a dialogue and answer questions take part in guided oral activities 	• recycle numbers 1-1000 Countable/uncountable nouns	 Students play bingo/counting games Students divide nouns into countable /uncountable. Teacher identifies a noun and students decide whether it is countable [C]/uncountable [U] (if appropriate, students hold up a card with C or U written on it) Students listen to a conversation between a customer and a shopkeeper and answer questions. Students practise and act out the listening/ gap-fill dialogue conversation (see Writing section) Students make up and act out a role-play between shopkeeper and customer Students are divided in groups of 8. Half the group play the role of different shopkeepers e.g. baker, fruit seller, coffee seller etc. The other 4 students make lists and go shopping.
• use social expressions (politeness/thanks) and take part in simple dialogues	Please, thanks, you're welcome, etc. Can I have a pen, please? May I have a kilo of tomatoes, please?	 In pairs students ask each other for things and use "can/may I…?": E.g. A: Can I have a pen, please? B: Yes, here you are. A Thanks B: You're welcome

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
 read and arrange sentences in a logical order read 2-3 short paragraphs and find the main information 	 <i>B. Reading</i> A dialogue between a shopkeeper and a customer A description of what is sold in a shop 	 Students put the mixed up dialogue in a logical order Students read the passage and circle items that are sold in the shop
• spell 10 words correctly	 <i>C. Writing</i> Words A shopping list Vocabulary networks 	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students match food/drink items to quantity words (e.g. milk – carton/bottle/bag; matches – box) and make a network or map Students write a shopping list (for roleplay) Students write words in appropriate groups (food/drink/containers)
• write sentences from controlled and guided activities such as gap- filling	• Dialogue between customer and shopkeeper	• Students complete a gap fill dialogue between a shopkeeper and customer (incorporating vocabulary for containers, food items, social expressions, how much/many?)

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Assessment

Speaking and listening

Students look at a picture of a market/shop scene and describe what people are buying. The teacher reads out two dialogues

in a shop. Students write down what the customers bought and how much it cost.

Unit 4: Would you like to come to my birthday party? (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to describe their likes and dislikes and give and respond to invitations.

Vocabulary: Seasons and related verbs.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
<i>Students will be able to:</i>listen to a dialogue and match to pictures	 <i>A. Listening and Speaking</i> Present simple E.g. I likehe likes They don't like 	 Students describe what they can see in pictures/photos depicting seasons Students listen to a conversation about likes/dislikes for seasons and tick/cross pictures
• ask and answer questions and describe seasons using comparatives	Do you like? Yes, I do / No, I don't because Comparatives e.g. winter is colder than . • Past simple E.g. In winter I went to Last summer I visited	 Students ask and answer questions about likes for seasons. Students say what they do/did in seasons. Students compare seasons Students do group surveys on favourite seasons and why. Teach students a song or poem about seasons
• use social expressions (inviting and responding to invitations)	 because would like E.g. I'd like to Would you like to? can/can't Let's E.g. I can come to your party. I'm sorry I can't come. 	 Teacher builds up a simple telephone conversation for invitations on the blackboard Students practise the dialogue (back to back as on the telephone) as teacher gradually erases it from the blackboard In pairs students role-play inviting friends to do something on the telephone; they accept/ decline
 read and arrange sentences in a logical order infer the meaning of new words from context 	 <i>B. Reading</i> Sentences for inviting and responding to invitations Paragraphs about seasons in Ethiopia 	 Students match first half of sentences to second half. Students guess the meaning of 6 underlined words and then match them to synonyms Students report the main message from each paragraph
• read 2-3 short paragraphs	<i>C. Writing</i>Words	• Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit

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Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
and report the message		• Students match season words to pictures and verbs and draw appropriate activities for each
• spell 10 words correctly	• An invitation to a friend	season
		• Students put jumbled words in the correct order for an invitation
• write sentences from	• A postcard/a paragraph	• Students write a short message inviting friends to a party.
jumbled words		• Students write a postcard describing the current season and what they do during this time
		in their region.
• write simple sentences in		• Students write up the class survey (e.g. Alemitu likes winter because)
a paragraph		

Speaking and listening

Show a picture of a season – students have to make as many sentences as they can.

Writing

Students write sentences about a season.

Unit 5: People and the past (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to talk about the past using regular verbs.

Vocabulary: Verbs to talk about biographical details.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
 Students will be able to: take a dictation listen to and answer questions on passages relating to places, times and dates talk about past activities using the past simple 	A. Listening and Speaking Recycle numbers 1-1000 Teach numbers 1000-3000 Year dates Recycling ordinal numbers – 1 st , 2 nd etc Was/were Ago, before, after Tense: regular past simple – lived, worked Prepositions: on, in, at	 Teach numbers 1000-3000 including how to pronounce years Teacher practises numbers through number dictation. Students give each other number dictations in pairs. Teacher dictates sentences with numbers in them e.g. I was born in 1986/ I have 5 children/ this book has 100 pages. Students write down the numbers a) Teacher puts a list of important historical events on the board, and on the other side, a list of years. The students should try to match the event and the date drawing lines between the two. b) Ordering by date – oldest first. The students arrange a list of birth years of historical figures in date order c) Quick quiz – 'It is now the year 2000. Two years ago, what was the year? etc. Teacher reads passage based on the life of Abebe Bikila. Students in groups of 3 have a question sheet based on the passage. After the first reading they should try to fill in as many answers as they can as a group – they have 5 minutes for this Teacher reads the passage for the second time – students have 5 minutes to complete more questions. Teacher gives final reading – by this time students should know which information to listen out for to complete their sheets.
	Past simple He lived, worked etc. Frequency words: sometimes, often, never, everyday Past simple question form Where did he live? Where did he work?	 Students identify the main verbs from the passage. Teacher highlights different pronunciation of 'ed'. Students describe Abebe Bikila's life using these verbs. Students use substitution table to talk about the past lives of other people. Students ask and answer questions using the past simple based on Abebe Bikila and the substitution table.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
• read short passage about what people did in the recent past	 B. Reading Two autobiographical accounts one based in the country, and one in the town – could be based on lives of two children - morning routines, school, home life etc. 	 Teacher asks students to read the passages and then discuss a) Differences between the rural and urban accounts a) Differences between their own experiences and those described in the texts b) Students compile their ideas and create a poster in their groups with information and drawings depicting the rural and urban accounts – 'He lived in' 'She loved' He/she cleaned'
 write short sentences using the past simple write a short paragraph about how they spend their time 	<i>C. Writing</i>Sentences	 Students write sentences in the past simple about Abebe Bikila Students write an account based on their daily lives using the two reading texts as guides

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Assessment

Speaking and listening

Students are given prompts e.g. die 1999, work Addis 1995 and they have to ask and answer 'wh' and yes/no questions in the past. E.g. When did he die? Did he work in Addis in 1995?

Reading and writing

Students have 2-3 short paragraphs about peoples' lives and 5 questions about dates e.g. When did X die? They have to scan the paragraphs, find the information and write the answer.

Unit 6: The Jungle (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to talk about the past using regular and irregular verbs. **Vocabulary:** Irregular verbs e.g. eat, drink, go.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
Students will be able to:	A. Speaking and Listening	
listen to information and match to pictures	Past simple – regular and irregular verbs Run, see, go, wake up, buy, sing, eat, get up, drink, meet etc.	 Students match 15 verbs to irregular past tense Teacher reads out the first five sentences and students match to pictures Yesterday in the jungle: One monkey sang Two elephants ate Three lions saw
		Four gazelles went Five snakes woke up Six Seven Eight Nine Ten and one giraffe died!
• take part in guided oral activity		 Teacher asks the students to make up the endings to the sentences (the more absurd the better!) and to think of five more animals and actions to complete up to ten. Students in small groups present their work to the class.
• talk about activities using the past simple	Did he eat some grass? No he didn't/ yes he did What did he eat? Etc.	• In pairs students choose one animal and describe his day in the jungle. In different pairs they ask and answer 'wh' and 'yes/no' questions about the animals' days
 read and arrange sentences in a logical order read 2-3 short paragraphs to find particular information 	 <i>B. Reading</i> Jumbled sentences from a letter from an English tourist describing their visit to an Ethiopian National Park. Do's and Don't's for 	 Students put the sentences in the correct order using the clues such as 'when we arrived', 'the next morning' etc. Students read the passage and answer true/false questions

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
	national park	
 complete sentences using appropriate words write simple sentences in a paragraph about how 	<i>C. Writing</i>SentencesPostcard writing	 Students fill in the gaps in sentences with the correct verb (from a list) in the past tense Students imagine they are a visitor to Ethiopia from England. They should write a postcard home, describing what they did and saw.
 write sentences from controlled and guided activities 	• Safety guide (e.g. road safety/science lab/swimming pool)	• Based on the 'dos and don'ts' model from the reading, students make safety guide in pairs using illustrations and signs to help understanding.

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Assessment

Speaking and listening Students ask and answer questions about what they did yesterday.

Writing

Students write a short paragraph about what they did yesterday.

Unit 7: Let's make our school beautiful (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to describe the physical surroundings of their school and make recommendations for improvement.

Vocabulary: School buildings, adjectives (recycle old, new, dirty, clean) modern, etc.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources				
<i>Students will be able to:</i>listen to information and mark a map	A. Listening and Speaking	• Students listen to a description of a school and label the buildings on a map				
 take part in guided oral activities 	 Present simple "What's your school like?" This is my classroom My school has(number)buildings In this room/building, we There is/are How manyare there? Is there a? yes/no What do you do in this room? We study 	 Students draw a picture of their school campus and describe it Students walk around the school and name the buildings and describe the activities that take place there Role-play: students act as guides/visitor to their school. The guides describe the school and the visitors ask questions. 				
 listen and write notes on what people are going to do and why listen and respond to 'wh' questions 	 going to (future plans) We're going to paint the buildings We're not going to drop rubbish What are you going to do this afternoon/at the weekend? etc. 	 Students listen to a dialogue between the head teacher and a member of the school board. The head is describing how he/she is going to improve the school e.g. we're going to paint the classroom block <i>because</i> it's dirty; we are going to buy more books for the library <i>because</i> etc. Students tick off what he/she is going to do on a list. After listening students make sentences about what the head is going to do. Students ask and answer questions about their future plans. Students discuss what they are going to do when they are older (using picture prompts). E.g. I'm going to be a pilot, I'm going to build a house etc. 				
 use social expressions for making suggestions take part in guided oral activities 	Why don't you You should Let's	 Students use language to give ideas orally to director/teacher for improving their school in the future. E.g. Why don't you paint the classroom In groups students plan how they would change the school. They report back to the class with their plans (We're going to) 				

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources
 read and arrange sentences 	 <i>B. Reading</i> List of activities in sentences Sentences with 'going to' 	 Students read a list of activities and put them in correct column (good for school/bad for school) e.g. write on walls (bad) keep classrooms clean (good) Students match the beginning and end of sentences E.g. The walls are dirty/ so we are going to clean them
 read 2-3 short paragraphs to find the facts infer the meaning of new words from context 	• Short report on plans for the school by head	 Students read the report and identify the differences in plans between the report and the conversation the head had with the board (see speaking and listening). Students guess the meaning of 6 words from context. They match them to a definition.
 write sentences from guided activities spell check their writing write simple sentences in a paragraph write suggestions/plans using words, pictures and symbols write vocabulary network for school 	 <i>C. Writing</i> Page of someone's diary showing plans for the week Descriptive paragraph Suggestions/plans Vocabulary network for school 	 Students use the information in the diary to write sentences using 'going to' In pairs students spell check their sentences Students write a paragraph describing their school Students take ideas from reading text and make a poster (drawings and phrases) expressing their ideas for beautifying their school e.g. We're going to plant new trees, we're going to burn the rubbish Students write vocabulary network for school buildings (e.g. classroom) activities (e.g. study) people (e.g. teacher) adjectives (e.g. difficult)

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Assessment

Speaking and listening

Students describe their plans for the weekend.

Writing

Students write their plans for the weekend E.g. I'm going to go to the market.

Unit 8: Have a cup of tea! (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to listen to and describe a simple process. **Vocabulary:** Process verbs e.g. cut, pour, stir, press, push, put, (may depend what process is chosen), sequencing words.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources				
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking					
• listen and respond to instructions and explanations	 Imperatives Present simple You cut/pour/stir/press/push etc 	 One student gives instructions, another student physically responds to instructions Teacher reads a description of a process; students listen and put pictures of process in correct order 				
• give instructions within a given situation	 basic sequencing words: first, next, then, after Students describe to each other how to make a ty operate a simple machine (use pictures as prompts) 					
 read a passage and arrange the pictures read passage and complete sentences with missing words infer meaning of words from context 	<i>B. Reading</i>Instructions for a recipe	 Students read a recipe and put pictures of process in correct order Students read the passage complete gap-fill sentences with correct verbs/nouns and sequencing words. Students guess the meaning of 6 words from context. They match them to a definition. 				
 spell 10 words correctly write instructions using words 	 <i>C. Writing</i> Words Instructions on how to make/do something A recipe/step-by-step guide 	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students look at pictures, put them in correct order of process and write a sentence for each picture e.g. First you; next you; finally you Students write an illustrated leaflet/step-by-step guide showing foreigners how to make Ethiopian tea (comic strip with captions and short phrases /instructions) 				

Speaking Students use the pictures from the writing activity and describe the process orally.

Reading

Students read a text about a recipe and answer 5 multiple choice questions.

Unit 9: Watch out! (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to describe some common dangers and how to avoid them.

Vocabulary: Words connected with danger and safety.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources				
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking					
 give instructions within a given situation take part in guided oral activities in pairs 	 Present simple Imperatives (positive and negative) Can/can't Must / mustn't Do, do not/don't 	 Students look at some common symbols and orally (or in writing) say/write what they mean. E.g. * = danger * = don't smoke Students look at traffic signs and say/write what they mean In pairs student make up new symbols – they show them to other pairs who have to guess what they mean Teacher teaches numbers (thousand/million) including how to pronounce numbers Teacher practises numbers through number dictation. Students give each other number dictations in pairs. Teacher dictates sentences with numbers in them. Students write down the numbers 				
• use numbers to express thousands/millions	Numbers • thousands • millions E.g. 6,000 / 3,000,000					
• listen to stories and answer questions	Past simple	• Students listen to a story about when a person/animal was in danger and answer questions				
• use social expressions for making requests and take part in simple dialogues	Can/could/would you please? Recycle terms of politeness	 Students match pictures to speech bubbles for making requests In pairs students create simple dialogues using requests and act them out in front of the class 				
 read labels/instructions to find particular information read 2-3 short paragraphs to find particular information 	 <i>B. Reading</i> Labels/packaging with instructions/information Rules/safety notice 	 Students read instructions on labels/packaging and answer questions e.g. medicine bottle labels: "take 3 times a day at mealtimes" Students read a notice describing rules/safety procedures and complete a chart (saying what you must/mustn't do). 				

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Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources		
• spell 10 words correctly	<i>C. Writing</i>Words	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Teacher dictates some classroom rules 		
• take a short dictation	• A list of classroom rules	 Students create a poster for the classroom illustrating/explaining classroom rules Students draw up a list of traffic rules (e.g. don't play in the street) with pictures for 		
• write instructions using words, pictures and symbols	• A poster	younger students		

Speaking or writing

Students make up rules for looking after cattle, planting, hospitals, shops, libraries etc.

Unit 10: Who's your nephew? (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to give information about their family and make comparisons between people.

Vocabulary: Family words (extended), adjectives, young, old, handsome, beautiful etc.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources	
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking		
 listen to short text giving information and answer questions ask for and give personal details 	 have/has/had possessive 's and s' e.g. my sister's baby 	 Students listen to the teacher describe his/her family and answer questions Students ask and answer questions about their family tree, using possessive 's e.g. Who is your mother's niece? Who is your father's brother? He is Mekdes' brother. My grandparents' children are 	
• distinguish between 's and s'		• Students do gap-fill sentences distinguishing between's and s'.	
• describe people using comparatives and superlatives	 "What's your brother like?" comparatives/superlatives E.g. younger/older; shorter/taller; fatter/thinner; more handsome/more beautiful; the oldest/youngest; the tallest/shortest; more children 	 Students practise comparative and superlatives using a substitution table Students draw members of their family and talk about them using comparatives a superlatives e.g. my brother Sisay is the oldest. My mother is taller than her sister groups students find the shortest, tallest, youngest, oldest etc. amongst them. My sister not as tall as my brother Students play 'find someone who' e.g. they have to find someone who has 3 brothers, w doesn't have an uncle, etc. 	
	Different from		
• use social expressions for certainty/uncertainty	It might be It may be It could be	 Teacher draws a picture on the board and covers some of it students have to guess what it is. Students do the same in pairs. The teacher describes something, students have to guess what it is 	
 read 2-3 short paragraphs and report the message infer the meaning of unfamiliar words from 	 <i>B. Reading</i> A descriptive passage of a family 	 Students look at a family tree and read the passage about one family member. From the information they identify the family member. Students guess the meaning of 10 words in the passage. They find synonyms for these words from a list of 15. 	

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources			
the contextread simple story	• Story about a family	• Students read a story about a family and put the pictures in order			
 spell 10 words correctly write sentences from jumbled words 	 <i>C. Writing</i> Words Sentences with jumbled words 	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students put the words in order to make sentences. E.g. Tolosa Abaynesh to is married = Tolosa is married to Abaynesh Students complete an extended family tree for themselves 			
• write sentences	• Extended family tree	• Students compare pictures of people (stick people) orally and then in writing using comparatives and superlatives			
• write simple sentences in a paragraph	 Sentences about people Sentences about family members in the form of a simple informal letter 	• Students write a paragraph describing their family. The teacher takes in the paragraphs and redistributes them to the students. One by one a student reads out his/her new paragraphs and the other students have to guess whose family it is.			
• write vocabulary network for people	• Vocabulary network for people	 Make a vocabulary network for people male/female E.g. uncle/aunt brother/sister adjective opposites E.g. young/old tall/short 			

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Assessment

Speaking Students describe their extended families using their family trees.

Writing

Students fill in adjectives in sentences for comparatives and superlatives about people based on picture.

Unit 11: Let's keep healthy (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to describe some diseases (including HIV and AIDS), their effects and ways to stop them spreading.

Vocabulary: Diseases (e.g. Malaria), related vocabulary (cause and effect e.g. mosquito, bite), prevention (medicine, pills etc), adjectives for how you feel: tired, weak, sick, etc., parts of the body e.g. skin, blood.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources				
Students will be able to:	A. Listening and Speaking					
• listen to short texts giving information and answer questions	 Present simple Compound sentences Going to (for future intention) Anybody/somebody/ever ybody Should/shouldn't Must/mustn't 	 Students listen to the teacher talk about malaria and complete a chart: symptoms of malaria ways of getting malaria ways to prevent getting malaria 				
• take part in guided oral activities	Revision of numbers 1- 10,000,000	 Students discuss in groups what malaria is, how it occurs and how they can stop it spreading In pairs students list what you should and shouldn't do to prevent malaria 				
• talk about past activities using the past simple	Past simple	Students describe when they were ill and what they did				
 listen and respond to a variety of instructions and explanations 	Imperatives	 Teacher tells students what they should do to stay healthy. Students mime the actions. Students do the same in pairs. Teacher builds a dialogue between a doctor and a patient. Students practise the dialogue and make up their own based on the model Teach students songs/poems/chants/slogans about diseases Students act out stories highlighting the dangers of malaria and how it can be prevented 				
• use social expressions for giving advice and making suggestions	Should, ought to Revision of expressions for suggestions	 Students practise giving advice/making suggestions for health/medical scenarios E.g. S1: I have a cold. S2: You should stay in bed. 				
 read and arrange sentences in a logical order read 2-3 short paragraphs 	 <i>B. Reading</i> A short passage about a girl who looks after her sick mother/father A simplified passage 	 Students read sentences and put them in order for the girl's daily activities Students read the passage and identify what certain numbers refer to Students read the passage again and complete a simple chart (name of disease; transmitte medical symptoms; prevention/treatment) 				

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources			
to find particular	about HIV/AIDS in				
information	Ethiopia– facts, figures,				
	how it is acquired, how to prevent etc.				
	to prevent etc.				
	C. Writing				
• spell 10 words correctly	• Words	 Students practise spelling 10 words from the unit Students label pictures with key words (e.g. mosquito, blood). 			
		 Students faber pictures with key words (e.g. mosquito, blood). Students fill in gaps with anybody /somebody/everybody and nobody based on simple 			
• complete sentences using appropriate words	 Sentences with missing words 	information from the reading passage.			
 write instructions using words, pictures or 	• A health poster	• Students create an illustrated leaflet or poster highlighting the main points (pictur phrases, slogans) about malaria or HIV/AIDS			
symbols		• Students make a vocabulary network for health e.g.			
		• illness/disease (e.g. Malaria)			
• write vocabulary network	• Vocabulary network for	• treatment (e.g. pills)			
for health	health	• people (e.g. doctor, patient, nurse)			
		• adjectives (e.g. sick, ill, well, healthy)			

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Speaking and listening/writing

Students say/write 5 true or false facts about Malaria/HIV & AIDS. They read them out and other students say if they are true or false.

Unit 12: Animal story (13 periods)

Unit Outcomes: Students will be able to listen to and tell stories about animals.

Vocabulary: Animals (extended) and related vocabulary.

Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources		
 Students will be able to: listen to a story and put pictures in order 	 A. Listening and Speaking past simple (narrative) irregular verbs (recycle and new ones) 	 Teacher reads out the infinitive of an irregular verb and students give the past tense. Teacher introduces new irregular verbs. Students listen to a story about animals and put pictures in the correct order Student retell story 		
• tell stories using the past simple		 Student reten story Students look at other pictures and tell a story Students retell in English traditional Ethiopian stories about animals Students act out the stories (drama) with a narrator/different narrators [students first write a short script/dialogue with animals talking etc.] 		
• describe animals using comparatives and superlatives	 comparatives /superlatives (regular/irregular) E.g. faster/slower; taller/shorter; more dangerous; the fastest/heaviest; compound sentences E.g. The elephant went to the river and the crocodile seized its nose. 	 Students look at pictures of animals and facts about animals and compare and contrast them (orally and in writing). Students choose an animal. The teacher tells students (pretending to be their chosen animal) to line up in order of speed, weight, most dangerous etc. 		
• use social expressions	Recycle all social expressions from grade 5	 Students match speech bubbles with social expressions to pictures or questions (using social expressions) to answers. Groups of students get 3 social expressions each and have to make up dialogues. They perform these to the class 		
• read 2-3 paragraphs to find particular facts	<i>B. Reading</i>Paragraph on animal facts	• Students read the passage and do a quiz about animal facts choosing the correct answer (multiple choice)		
• predict the theme of a passage by doing pre-	Animal stories	E.g. Which animal is the fastest? A. cheetah B. lion C. ostrichStudents read the titles of stories, predict the events of the story and finally match with		

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Competency	Content/Language item	Learning activities and Resources					
reading activitiesread 2-3 short paragraphs and report the message		 written paragraphs. Students read different Ethiopian animal stories [or Aesop's fables/ "How the elephant got its trunk (by Rudyard Kipling)"] and report the main message (and tell the stories) to their friends 					
• spell 10 words correctly	<i>C. Writing</i>Words for animals	Students practise spelling 10 words from the unitStudents label pictures of animals					
• write short sentences using the past simple	• A story / narrative (beginning and end)	• Students read the beginning and the end of a story. In pairs they discuss what happened in the middle and write short sentences using irregular verbs. Students read out their middle parts to the class.					

Speaking and writing Students tell stories from pictures and write them.

Reading

Students read a text about animals and answer 5 true/false and 5 multiple choice questions.

Grade 5 Vocabulary

Adjectives			Food	Diseases	Animals	Games and free time
absent	kind	interesting	butter	malaria	bee	activities
busy	loud	helpful	porridge	sick	eagle	athletics
correct	lucky	weak	rice	headache	elephant	football field
crowded	nice	handsome	sandwich	cold	frog	running pitch
dangerous	pleased	useful	sweets	bite	gazelle	swimming sports club
dark	present	tired	water melon	medicine	insect	table tennis
dead	pretty	exciting		pill	lion	volleyball
ready	friendly	thick	Family		monkey	
far	safe	fast	cousin	Jobs	mosquito	Containers/Quantity words
soft	fresh		nephew	clerk	snake	bag sack kilo box
			niece	fireman	tortoise	tin carton bottle
				shopkeeper		
Verbs			Seasons	Clothes	Other words	Everyday objects
add	pay	lock	spring	blouse	stairs rubbish	calendar string
bite	push	kill	summer	boots	steps bin	cooker pills
borrow	post	put	winter	glasses	best danger	cushion pan
burn	practise	push	autumn	necklace	better safety	dictionary tray
call	prefer	keep		ring	danger rule	drawer shelf
collect	protect	press	Parts of the body	scarf	street	furniture sofa
cut	put out	invite	tongue		traffic	medicine
cover	reply	stir	thumb		fire	whistle
end	return	hurt	skin	Places	anybody	teaspoon whip
greet	shake	pour	blood	swimming pool	somebody	photograph
fill	spend	hurry		supermarket	everybody	
happen	thank	try	Time words	market	than	School buildings
hide	plant	build	date	restaurant	never	classroom
buy	sell	throw	quarter	school	suddenly	gym
drop	watch	swim	all day	mountains	on fire	library
cook	read	wear	late		often	cafeteria
be born	live	die	later		of course	
pour	stir	press			nearly	shops
						bakery grocer's butcher's