Indefinite pronouns.

everybody /everyone somebody /someone

anybody/anyone, nobody /no one.

B. Complete the following dialogue using appropriate indefinite pronouns .page (36).

Beletu :-Mamo! Wake up! I think _____ is in the kitchen .

Mamo:- What ? I checked every place ,but _____ is in the kitchen .Let's sleep.

Beletu:- Oh, I heard _____is moving around .Can't you hear?

Mamo:-No, I don't hear _____.

1. somebody 2.nobody 3.somebody 4.anybody .

Week 19 Day 4

Reading fluency

Writing

Vocabulary

Objectives of the day's lesson

After this class, students will be able to:-

- read the given paragraph
- write the possessive form of indefinite pronouns .

Reading fluency

Read with accuracy and speed the second paragraph of the reading passage :"personal hygiene " page 31.

There are many aspects of personal **hygiene** .These include washing the body ,hands, face, feet and hair, brushing teeth and **clipping** nails. Washing clothes and food utensils and taking care of drinking water are also means of keeping personal hygiene .

Vocabulary.

Match the items under column A with the appropriate body parts given under column B (page 38). Item means a distinct physical object .

A	B
1.tooth brush	A.hair
2.nail clipper	B.body
3.lotion.	C.teeth
4.mouth wash	D.nail
5.cotton swab	E.ear
6.shampoo	F.mouth

week 19 Day 5.(page 38)

Writing(Possessive form).

We use different forms to show possession .

The word has or have is used to show possession .

Example .

I have a red pen.

She has a ball.

The other is possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns are also used to indicate possession .

Example :This is my pen or this pen is mine.

The other one is apostrophe s or 's.

we use an 's to form the possessive form of a noun.

Example .

Ahmed 's pen or this is someone's exercise book in our class.

The other use of 's is in short forms ,when there is a missing letter.

Example . We 're (we are) ,He's = he has.

Writing

Use the possessive form of indefinite pronouns to answer the following questions where necessary .(page 38)

Example Whose hat is that ?

That must be somebody's hat.

anyone everybody someone

anybody somebody

1.Whose dictionary is that?

It must be _____ dictionary .

2.Who is responsible for keeping the classroom tidy.

_____is responsible .

3.Where are they staying ?

In_____ house .

4.I've found a pen .Does it belong to_____.

Writing

Answers .

1. someone's /anyone's .
2. Everybody /anybody .
3. someone's /anyone's
4. someone/anyone/somebody .

Thank you very much .

Preventing disease page (40)

Week 20 Day 1.

Word study

Reading comprehension

Vocabulary

Listening.

Objectives of the day's lesson.

After this class ,you will be able to

- identify and blend word segments .
- read and understand the given passage .
- wok out the meaning of new words in context and apply them to different contexts .
- listen and understand the listening text..

Preventing disease page (40)

1.Word study .

Blend the following segmented words and read them aloud

Segmented	Blended
1. phar_ma_cy	pharmacy
2. shiv_er_ing	shivering
3. ap_pe_tite	appetite
4. am_bu_lance	ambulance
5. tu_ber_cu_lo_sis	tuberculosis .

2.Reading Comprehension Pre-reading Activity

In a group discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever suffered from any disease? Describe how you felt.
2. What must be done to cure disease?
3. What does the picture describe?



While reading Activity

Answer the following questions based on information from the reading passage. (page41)

1. What is the relationship between the sick boy and the woman?
2. What did she convince the boy to do?
3. Why did the boy's cough persist?
4. How did the woman and the boy travel to the hospital?
5. What should we do when we become sick?

A Boy Falls Sick

A woman lived in a village, where there was neither clinic nor pharmacy.

The woman had only one son. One day, her son became sick and could not go to school. He had a high fever.

She went to a little shop to buy some tablets for her son. But, the boy did not want to take the tablets because the tablets were not prescribed by a doctor.

However, the boy's mother convinced him to take the tablets. After taking the tablets, the boy got some relief and he slept soundly. As he was preparing to go to school the next morning, he started shivering and coughing. He went back to bed and covered himself with a blanket. This time, he really needed medical care, but his mother did not make the right decision. After a few days, he got weaker and started losing weight. When he lost his appetite completely, his mother became concerned and worried.

The following day, the boy's mother travelled to a clinic near her village. The nurse advised her to take her son to the hospital immediately. An ambulance came and took the boy to a hospital.

Tears ran down from her eyes as her son became weaker and weaker. She feared that he would die. The doctor had the boy's sputum tested. The test results showed that the boy was suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor assured the mother that her son would get well after the right treatment. The boy had to stay in the hospital for more than three weeks.

Preventing disease page (41)

1.The sick boy was the woman's son.

2.She convinced the boy to take the tablets .

3.The boy's cough persisted because he didn't get proper medical care.

4.The woman and the boy travelled to hospital by ambulance .

5.We should get medical treatment when we fall sick.

Week 20 Day 2

3. Vocabulary

Match the words from the reading passage under Column A with their definition under Column B. (Page 42)

A	B
1. sick	A. removal of something painful
2. fever	B. trembling/shaking of the body
3. relief	C. a desire for food
4. shivering	D. afraid and worried
5. appetite	E. persuaded
6. feared	F. pain caused by illness
7. assured	G. ill
8. suffering	H. a rise in body temperature

4. Listening

Pre-listening Activity

In pairs discuss the following questions.

1.How can you protect yourself from diseases?

2. Have you ever visited a clinic or hospital? Why?

While listening Activity Answer the following questions

Answer the following questions while you are listening to your teacher reading the poem.

1.How is health referred to in the poem? Why?

2.What are the major enemies of life?

3.What are good health habits stated in the poem?

Life

There’s nothing as good as life,
There’s nothing as dear as life,
Your health is your wealth, indeed,
So, protect your wealth,
By practising good health habits.
There’s nothing as pleasant as life
There is no other thing more precious.

Cont…

Protect the environment.

Protect yourself.

From the danger of germs and sickness.

There’s so much you can do daily:

Soap and water are good for your health.

Make it a habit to boil drinking water,

Take a broom and sweep your room,

A mosquito net can save your life

Preventing disease page (43).
While listening activity .

1.Health is wealth ,dear, good ,precious ,

Pleasant .

2.The major enemies of life are germs and sickness.

3.We should use soap to wash our bodies , clothes, and home utensils .Keep our surroundings clean. Boil drinking water and sleep under a mosquito net.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

PLEASE WASH YOUR HANDS FREQUENTLY .