



Primary 7 English Revision exercise 15:

Read the poems below carefully and then answer the questions that follow in full sentences

Poem 1

Examination, a friend
But a terrible animal as well
Sleepless nights I spend
As I try to prepare for you.

Before I meet you,
I'm briefed like a bride and a bridegroom
So as not to fear you
But to defeat you and get a good grade.

On your special day that I face you,
I'm surrounded by strange men and women
They call them invigilators

Giving out and collecting papers, their duty.
When your results are out
And success is on my side
I rejoice
Forgotten are the sleepless nights.

(a) What is the poem about?

.....

(b) Why does the speaker spend sleepless night?

.....

.....
(c) What happens before the speaker meets the examination?

.....
.....

(d) Why should the speaker defeat the examination?

.....
.....

(e) Why does the speaker refer to invigilators as strange men and women?

.....
.....

(f) What is the duty of the strange men and women?

.....
.....

(g) When does the speaker rejoice?

.....

(h) What does the speaker forget?

.....

(i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem.

(i) terrible

.....

(ii) duty

.....

Poem 2

A wonderful place
My school is,
Surrounded by a beautiful hedge,
And with classrooms
Spacious enough and kept neat.

A wonderful place
My school is,
With knowledgeable and friendly teachers
Teaching us in two languages,
Our local language and English

A wonderful place
My school is,
How comfortable we feel
When our teachers make learning
Really enjoyable for us all.

Fellow children,
Come to our school
And have fun
As you study different subjects,
Come and have the best education
Akullu Jessica

(a) What is the poem about?

.....
.....

(b) Who is speaking in the poem?

.....
.....

(c) How many stanzas does the poem have?

.....
.....
(d) What is surrounding the school?

.....
.....
(e) How many languages are used for teaching in that school?

.....
.....
(f) How do the school children feel when their teachers make learning enjoyable for them?

.....
.....
(g) Why is the speaker inviting fellow children to the school?

.....
.....
(h) Why do you think pupils in this school would perform well in their examinations?

.....
.....
(i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem

(i) neat

(ii) study

Poem 3

Why misbehave my brother, sister?
Why fight in class, outside, along the way home?
Why abuse your friends, teachers?
Why damage, steal property?
Why skip classes, lessons?

Any kind of misbehavior
Leads you nowhere.
Nobody will make friends with a thief,
No one will become a friend of a liar or a bully
No will anyone happy with a failure.

Behave well brother, sister
And you will receive blessings
From parents, neighbours, friends, teachers
Blessings from the creator.

Brother, sister,
Those you share a class with,
Are they good or bad?
Are they guiding or misleading you?
If bad and misleading, stay away from them.

Mary Pa Lubanga

(a) Who is the speaker addressing in the poem?

.....
.....

(b) Write any one form of misbehavior, according to the poem.

.....
.....

(c) Mention one person who shouldn't be your friend.

.....
.....

(d) What will a well-behaved child receive from the creator?

.....
.....

(e) Who should you keep away from in order to be a good child?

.....
.....

(f) Which stanza talks about dangers of misbehavior?

.....
.....

(g) Who wrote the poem?

.....
.....

(h) Give a word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem.

(i) damage

(ii) happy

(i) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

.....
.....

Poem 4

Yes, the day has come!
To celebrate and rejoice together!
Grandma, eighty years old!
Everybody gathered to congratulate her
Oh! We thank God

Sons, daughters, grandchildren of grandma,
From far and near,
Relatives, in-laws, neighbours,
Have come along with gifts of all kinds
Oh! We glorify God.

Plenty of food to eat,
Plenty of drinks to all,
Lots of taking and laughing,
Lots of singing and dancing, everybody happy.
Oh! We praise God.

What a great day it is
What a wonderful day it is
Grandma's heart at peace,
United with all her dear relatives
Oh! We love God.

Peninah Birungi

(a) What is the poem about?

.....

(b) Where have the sons and the daughter come from?

.....

(c) Why do you think people come with gifts of all kinds?

.....

(d) What has pleased the grandma's heart?

.....
(e) How many stanzas are in this poem?

.....
(f) What was in plenty according to the poem?

.....
(g) Who wrote the poem?

.....
(h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the passage.

(i) Congratulate

(ii) United

(i) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

.....

Poem 5

I love our village.
A village full of forgiveness;
We all live in peace;
The peace we protect and enjoy.

I like our village.
A village full of love for one another;
We protect our animals, gardens and homes;
Education, good health are ours.

I like our village.
A village of wise people;
Elders give words of wisdom to the young;
We, their dearest children, listen in humility.

Oh! Peaceful Malala Village!
Let other villages admire and learn from us;
To love our motherland, Uganda
We are one people, together we stand strong.
Nyayuk pa Achien

(a) Why does the writer love his village?

.....
.....

(b) What do the people of this village protect in stanza one?

.....
.....

(c) Why do you think that the writer says education is theirs?

.....
.....

(d) What happens when elders to young people?

.....
.....

(e) Where does the writer come from?

.....
.....
(f) What will happen when other villages admire this village?
.....
.....

(g) Who wrote the poem?
.....
.....

(h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the passage

(i) Protect

(ii) Admire

(i) Suggest a suitable title for poem.
.....

Poem 6

Holidays, sweet holidays!
The time everybody needs,
After hard and serious work,
To rest and feel fresh again.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
That precious time for teachers and pupils
Keep away from books,
And celebrate success.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
Rest time for public and civil servants,
To stay home and relax,
Labour Day, Women's Day, Independence Day.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
For believers to thank and praise God,
For His wisdom, mercy and kindness,
Friday, Saturday and Sundays.

Mungufeni Phoebe

Questions

(a) What is the poem about?

.....
.....

(b) How many stanzas does the poem have?

.....
.....

(c) Why does everybody need a rest?

.....
.....

(d) When do you think teachers and pupils celebrate examination success?

.....
.....

(e) How do the public and civil servants benefit from holidays?

.....
.....

(f) Why are holidays useful to believers?

.....
.....

(g) Mention any day in the poem on which believers praise God.

.....
.....

(h) Give any one example of a holiday for public and civil servants.

.....
.....

(i) Who wrote the poem?

.....
.....

(j) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

.....
.....

Poem 7

Teacher, Oh! My teacher

What should I call you?

I wish to choose a name for you

But I can't get one, Not at all

I hear you command children,
Go to classrooms! Class! Class!
Don't step on grass! No trespassing.
Teacher, are you a policeman?

Class time, you make forget home'
Teaching me skills, skill!
To make my future bright.
Teacher, are you a caretaker?

Break time, you tell me to share, share!
Packed snacks, water, juice, everything.
You sing, please share with friends'
Teacher, are you a parent? You are!

Akunamatata Brenda

(a) What can't the writer get?

.....
.....

(b) Who commands children at school?

.....
.....

(c) Which people should not step on grass?

.....
.....

(d) When does the writer forget home?

.....
.....

(e) Why should the writer think of a teacher being a policeman?

.....
.....

(f) What can make one's future bright?

.....
.....

(g) Mention any two things to share

.....
.....

(h) Who do you think packs the snacks?

.....
.....

(i) How many stanzas are the poem?

.....
.....

(j) Who wrote the poem?

.....
.....

Poem 8

Read the poem below carefully and then answer, in full sentence, the questions that follow.

Football my favorite game

So, loved and watched by many

The young and the old, fat and thin

Oh, you are wonderful!

Football, my lovely game

You give your fans great happiness

They rejoice here and there

When the ball is in the net,

Philip

(a) What does the writer like?

.....

(b) Apart from young people who else loves watching football?

.....

(c) What happens when the ball is in the net?

.....

(d) Who wrote the poem?

.....

(e) Suggest a suitable title for the poem?

.....

Poem 9

We pray for peace
Peace in homes, schools
Peace for the whole world
Without peace there is fear

We are tired of social problem;
Child sacrifices, robberies, killings
We are not animals.
To be slaughtered.

We need protection
From all forms crimes
For, with love and care,
Our community will shine.

We thank the army and the police
For controlling crime in the community
Allowing us to enjoy ourselves.
In the world that God created

Najjemba Ruth

Question

(a) What do we need in home?

.....

(b) What happens without peace?

.....

(c) What are people tired of?

.....

(d) Mention any one bad thing found in stanza two.

.....

(e) Why do we need protection, according to the poem?

.....

(f) When will our community shine?

.....

(g) Who are thanked in the poem?

.....
(h) Where do we enjoy ourselves?
.....

(i) How many stanzas are in the poem?
.....

(j) Who is the writer of the poem?
.....

Poem 10

I connect everybody in the world
Ready to serve if you feed me
Airtime is my favorite meal
Measured according to the user's packet.
From as low as five hundred shillings

I am mobile and easy to carry
In the pocket or hand bag. I am present,
Ready to be used,
To send or receive a message
As the user may choose.

I connect people near and far
To talk and laugh.
For seconds, minutes or hours
But I quickly switch off
When my meal get finished

I can be your bank
As I keep or carry money safety
Without losing even a coin
I deliver it all to receiver.
I pay fees or solve other problems.

(a) What does the writer do in the world?
.....

- (b) What does the writer need in order to work?
.....
- (c) Where can we find the writer?
.....
- (d) Apart from receiving, what else does the writer do to messages?
.....
- (e) How does the writer stop conversation?
.....
- (f) In which way would the writer help a parent, according to stanza four?
.....
- (g) How is the writer similar to a bank?
.....
- (h) Given another word or a group of words with the same meaning
 - (i) Connect.....
 - (ii) favorite.....
- (i) Who is the write of the poem?
.....

Poem 11

Birds are singing in the forest
Waves are moving on River Nile,
And leaves are all shaking.
In the sun.

The clock's hands go on turning
And the school boys and girls go on learning,
But I'm crying, simply crying,
For the lesson to end.

When I am old, not strong.
When I am at school, no longer.
When lesson times and school day are over.
If there is singing in the forest.

If there are waves on the river Nile.
If leaves are all there.
And, then sun is out
I will greet all of them.

(Adapted, A poetry Anthology pg, 20)

(a) Where are the birds?

.....

(b) Give the name of the river mentioned in the poem.

.....

(c) What are the boys and girls doing at school?

.....

(d) Why do you think the leaves are shaking?

.....

(e) What does the writer want to end?

.....

(f) In which class is the writer?

.....

(g) Is the writer a strong child?

.....

(h) Give one word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the passage

(i) Waves.....

(ii) Over.....

(i) What will the writer do when the sun is out?

.....

Poem 12

What a rainy season it was
The season of heavy rains.
That destroyed almost everything.
Without sparing people's lives

What a rainy season it was!
The season of heavy rains.
That hit the ground severely
And hurt people's crops.

What rainy season it was!
The season of heavy rains.
That demolished people's houses.
As well as livestock, tree other property.

What a rainy season it was!
The season of heavy rains.
That caused floods and landslides.
Which left us homeless.

Natale Geraldine

(a) Which season is talked about in the poem?

.....

(b) What didn't the heavy rains spare?

.....

(c) How did the heavy rains hit the ground?

.....
.....

(d) What did the heavy rains do to people's crops?

.....

(e) What happened to the livestock and trees?

.....
(f) Apart from floods, what did the heavy rains cause?

.....
(g) How was the writer of the poem affected by the heavy rains?

.....
(h) Who is the write of the poem?

.....
(i) Give one word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the poem.

(i) Demolished.....

(ii) Homeless

Poem 13

Teacher says your name is Malaria
That your parent is an insect
That insect with many legs
Which sucks hungrily people's blood
Where it puts you to live.

Last week doctors saw you in my blood
You parent had injected you into it
You lived in my blood for days.
But doctor found you there hiding
Giving me headache and fever.

A whole week no school for me
Couldn't drink or eat anything
You couldn't let me play games
And couldn't revise my books for examination
Coming just a week after.

Doctor saw you many in my blood
He wrote something for nurse
Nurse read it and prepared a syringe
I lay on the table head down
And closed my red eyes and waited

Question

(a) Who is malaria parent?

.....

(b) Where does malaria live?

.....

(c) What does the parent of malaria feed on?

.....

(d) Mention one of the things the writer failed to do to get ready for examination.

.....

(e) What did the doctor do to the nurse?

.....

(f) Where did the writer lie?

.....

(g) Why did the writer close his eyes?

.....

(h) Give one word or a group of words with the same meaning as the following underlined words in the poem

(i) Revise

.....

(ii) Give a suitable title for this poem.

.....

(j) Give a suitable title for the poem

.....

Poem 14

Defilement! Defilement!

What a social evil!

In towns, villages, schools, homes,

Everywhere defilement!

Young girls and boys are victims,

The merciless people!

The sugar daddies and mummies

Trick young girls and boys

Using money and other gifts,

To meet their selfish desires.

Everyday innocent girls and boys,

Are infected with HIV/AIDS!

Some drop out of school,

While other die,

Due to defilement.

This is my advice

Young girls and boys say no to money and gifts

The police, help to arrest,

And prosecute the men and women

Who commit such crimes.

- (a) What does the writer call a social evil?
.....
- (b) Mention one place where defilement is carried out according to the poem.
.....
- (c) Which people carry out defilement in our communities?
.....
- (d) How do defilers trick young girls and boys?
.....
- (e) What advice is the writer giving to young girls and boys?
.....
- (f) Mention one problem girls and boys get when defiled.
.....
- (g) What should the police do to people who carry out defilement?
.....
- (h) For each of the following underlined words in the poem, give another word or group of words with the same meaning:

- (i) Evil:
- (ii) Merciless:
- (j) Give a suitable title to this poem?

.....

Poem 15

I've been buried,
Several times,
My stem is cut,
Into small pieces.
And buried into shallow graves,

Two feet apart.
My body pans are placed.
To cover a length and a width of a field,
In a week's time, I rise from the dead.
With my delicate leaves bending for the wind to pass.

My stem growing straight into space,
My feet swell where I was buried,
Good news to them, the farmers,
As they dig out my feet,
Peel, cut and boil them.

With delicious sauce,
My feet are eaten,
With fried feet the young chat-as they eat,
Chips, chips, chips,
Delicious cassava chips!

- (a) How many rimes is the crop buried?

.....

.....

(b) How long does the crop take to produce the leaves?

.....
.....
.....

(c) What happens to the crop before it is planted?

.....
.....
.....

(d) Who plants the crop?

.....

Which part of the crop is referred to as 'feet'?

.....

(e) What happens when the feet swell?

.....

(f) Which crop is being talked about in the poem?

.....

(g) (h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following words used in the poem.

Shallow

Delicious

(h) Suggest a suitable title to this poem

.....
.....

Poem 16

Newspapers! Newspapers!
What a great source of
Information and daily update!
Of things happening around the world.
They contain various articles;
On education, government, sports and so on.
For the young and the old to enjoy.

New Vision, Daily Monitor or the Red Pepper,
All compete to give information,
Be it right or wrong.
Vendors travel long distances from the source.
Looking for customers to buy them;
Indeed they end up successful.

Wait a minute!
Aren't those the only sources of information to us?
No! Not quite!
Computers, radio, television!
Give more information to the public.
Thanks to all these sources,
How ignorant we would be without them!

(a) Which people enjoy reading newspapers?

.....
.....

(b) Why is it important to read newspapers?

.....
.....

(c) According to the poem, why are newspapers produced daily?

.....
.....

(d) What do the newspaper articles talk about?

.....
.....

(e) Why do you think, various newspapers compete to give information?

.....
.....

(f) How many newspapers are mentioned in the poem?

.....
.....

(g) Why do vendors travel long distances?

.....
.....

(h) Mention one other source of information apart from newspapers,

.....
.....

(h) What would happen if there were no sources of information?

.....
.....

(i) Give a suitable title for this poem.

.....
.....

Suggested answers

Rules

- The title is written in capital letter or in small letter but each word should start with capital letter.
- Wrong spellings and punctuations make the sentence wrong.

Poem 1

Examination, a friend
But a terrible animal as well
Sleepless nights I spend
As I try to prepare for you.

Before I meet you,
I'm briefed like a bride and a bridegroom
So as not to fear you
But to defeat you and get a good grade.

On your special day that I face you,
I'm surrounded by strange men and women
They call them invigilators

Giving out and collecting papers, their duty.
When your results are out
And success is on my side
I rejoice
Forgotten are the sleepless nights.

(a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about examination.

(b) Why does the speaker spend sleepless night?

The speaker spend sleepless nights preparing for examination.

(c) What happens before the speaker meets the examination?

The speaker is briefed not to fear the examination.

(d) Why should the speaker defeat the examination?

The speaker should defeat the examination to get good grade and be proud.

(e) Why does the speaker refer to invigilators as strange men and women?

The speaker refer to invigilators as strange men and women because are unfamiliar.

(f) What is the duty of the strange men and women?

The invigilators give out and collect papers.

(g) When does the speaker rejoice?

The speaker rejoice when he passes the examination.

(h) What does the speaker forget?

The speaker forgets the sleepless nights.

(i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem.

(iii) terrible: **awful/frightening/dreadful/fearful/horrible**

(iv) duty: **obligation/responsibility/work**

Poem 2

A wonderful place

My school is,

Surrounded by a beautiful hedge,

And with classrooms

Spacious enough and kept neat.

A wonderful place

My school is,

With knowledgeable and friendly teachers

Teaching us in two languages,

Our local language and English

A wonderful place

My school is,

How comfortable we feel

When our teachers make learnigg

Really enjoyable for us all.

Fellow children,
Come to our school
And have fun
As you study different subjects,
Come and have the best education
Akullu Jessica

- (a) What is the poem about?
The poem is about a pupil's school.
- (b) Who is speaking in the poem?
A pupil is speaking in the poem.
- (c) How many stanzas does the poem have?
The poem has four stanzas.
- (d) What is surrounding the school?
The school is surrounded by a beautiful hedge.
- (e) How many languages are used for teaching in that school?
The school teach using two languages.
- (f) How do the school children feel when their teachers make learning enjoyable for them?
The school children feel comfortable.
- (g) Why is the speaker inviting fellow children to the school?
The speaker invites fellow children to the school to have fun as they study different subjects.
- (h) Why do you think pupils in this school would perform well in their examinations?
This school perform well because the pupils enjoy studying.
- (i) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem
- (i) neat: ordered/organized/tidy
- (ii) study: learning/revision/reading/education

Poem 3

Why misbehave my brother, sister?
Why fight in class, outside, along the way home?
Why abuse your friends, teachers?
Why damage, steal property?
Why skip classes, lessons?

Any kind of misbehavior

Leads you nowhere.

Nobody will make friends with a thief,

No one will become a friend of a liar or a bully

No will anyone happy with a failure.

Behave well brother, sister

And you will receive blessings

From parents, neighbours, friends, teachers

Blessings from the creator.

Brother, sister,

Those you share a class with,

Are they good or bad?

Are they guiding or misleading you?

If bad and misleading, stay away from them.

Mary Pa Lubanga

(a) Who is the speaker addressing in the poem?

The speaker is addressing **brothers and sisters (pupils/children)**

(b) Write any one form of misbehavior, according to the poem.

One form of misbehavior mentioned in the poem is **fighting**.

One form of misbehavior mentioned in the poem is **abusing friends and/or teachers**

One form of misbehavior mentioned in the poem is **damaging school property**.

One form of misbehavior mentioned in the poem is **skipping classes and/or lessons**.

(c) Mention one person who shouldn't be your friend.

A person who shouldn't be your friend is **a thief (also a liar or bully)**.

(d) What will a well-behaved child receive from the creator?

A well-behaved child will receive **blessings from the creator**.

(e) Who should you keep away from in order to be a good child?

You should keep away from **bad and misleading classmates** in order to be a good child.

(f) Which stanza talks about dangers of misbehavior?

The stanza that talks about the dangers of misbehavior is the **second stanza** ("Any kind of misbehavior / Leads you nowhere...").

(g) Who wrote the poem?

The poem was written by **Mary Pa Lubanga**

(h) Give a word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the poem.

(i) damage → **destroy / spoil / harm**

(ii) happy → **joyful / glad / pleased**

(i) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

“The Importance of Good Behavior” or “Behave Well, Brother, Sister.”

Poem 4

Yes, the day has come!

To celebrate and rejoice together!

Grandma, eighty years old!

Everybody gathered to congratulate her

Oh! We thank God

Sons, daughters, grandchildren of grandma,

From far and near,

Relatives, in-laws, neighbours,

Have come along with gifts of all kinds

Oh! We glorify God.

Plenty of food to eat,

Plenty of drinks to all,

Lots of taking and laughing,

Lots of singing and dancing, everybody happy.

Oh! We praise God.

What a great day it is

What a wonderful day it is

Grandma's heart at peace,

United with all her dear relatives

Oh! We love God.

Peninah Birungi

(a) What is the poem about?

The poem is about celebrating grandma's 80th birthday.

(b) Where have the sons and the daughter come from?

The sons and daughters have come from far and near.

(c) Why do you think people come with gifts of all kinds?

People come with gifts of all kinds to show love and appreciation for grandma.

(d) What has pleased the grandma's heart?

Grandma's heart has been pleased by being united with all her dear relatives.

(e) How many stanzas are in this poem?

The poem has four stanzas.

(f) What was in plenty according to the poem?

According to the poem, there was plenty of food and drinks.

(g) Who wrote the poem?

The poem was written by Peninah Birungi.

(h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the passage.

(iii) Congratulate → **praise / commend / applaud**

(iv) united → **joined / together / connected**

(i) Suggest a suitable title for the poem.

Suitable title for the poem could be: **"Grandma's 80th Birthday Celebration"** or **"We Thank God for Grandma."**

Poem 5

I love our village.

A village full of forgiveness;

We all live in peace;

The peace we protect and enjoy.

I like our village.

A village full of love for one another;

We protect our animals, gardens and homes;

Education, good health are ours.

I like our village.

A village of wise people;

Elders give words of wisdom to the young;

We, their dearest children, listen in humility.

Oh! Peaceful Malala Village!

Let other villages admire and learn from us;

To love our motherland, Uganda

We are one people, together we stand strong.

Nyayuk pa Achien

(a) Why does the writer love his village?

The writer loves his village because it is full of forgiveness, peace, love, and wisdom.

(b) What do the people of this village protect in stanza one?

In stanza one, the people of the village protect peace.

(c) Why do you think that the writer says education is theirs?

The writer says education is theirs because the people in the village value learning and have access to it.

(d) What happens when elders talk to young people?

When elders speak to young people, they give them words of wisdom, and the children listen in humility.

(e) Where does the writer come from?

The writer comes from Malala Village.

(f) What will happen when other villages admire this village?

When other villages admire this village, they will learn from it how to love their motherland and stand together as one people.

(g) Who wrote the poem?

The poem was written by Nyayuk pa Achien.

(h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as each of the underlined words in the passage

(i) Protect → **guard / defend / keep safe**

(ii) Admire → **respect / appreciate / look up to**

(i) Suggest a suitable title for poem.

A suitable title for the poem could be: **Our Village/Peaceful Malala Village** or **Beautiful Village**.

Poem 6

Holidays, sweet holidays!
The time everybody needs,
After hard and serious work,
To rest and feel fresh again.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
That precious time for teachers and pupils
Keep away from books,
And celebrate success.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
Rest time for public and civil servants,
To stay home and relax,
Labour Day, Women's Day, Independence Day.

Holidays, sweet holidays!
For believers to thank and praise God,
For His wisdom, mercy and kindness,
Friday, Saturday and Sundays.

Mungufeni Phoebe

Questions

- (a) What is the poem about?
The poem is about holidays and how different people benefit from them.
- (b) How many stanzas does the poem have?
The poem has four stanzas.
- (c) Why does everybody need a rest?
Everybody needs a rest to feel fresh again after hard and serious work.
- (d) When do you think teachers and pupils celebrate examination success?
Teachers and pupils celebrate examination success at the end of the term or year.
- (e) How do the public and civil servants benefit from holidays?

Public and civil servants benefit from holidays by staying home and relaxing.

(f) Why are holidays useful to believers?

Holidays are useful to believers because they give them time to thank and praise God for His wisdom, mercy, and kindness.

(g) Mention any day in the poem on which believers praise God.

One day in the poem on which believers praise God is Sunday (or Friday or Saturday).

(h) Give any one example of a holiday for public and civil servants.

An example of a holiday for public and civil servants mentioned in the poem is Labour Day (or women's Day or Independence Day).

(i) Who wrote the poem?

The poem was written by Mungufeni Phoebe.

(j) Suggest a suitable title for the poem

A suitable title for the poem could be: **"The Importance of Holidays"** or **"Holidays, Sweet Holidays."**

Poem 7

Teacher, Oh! My teacher
What should I call you?
I wish to choose a name for you
But I can't get one, Not at all

I hear you command children,
Go to classrooms! Class! Class!
Don't step on grass! No trespassing.
Teacher, are you a policeman?

Class time, you make forget home'
Teaching me skills, skill!
To make my future bright.
Teacher, are you a caretaker?

Break time, you tell me to share, share!
Packed snacks, water, juice, everything.
You sing, please share with friends'
Teacher, are you a parent? You are!

Akunamatata Brenda

(a) What can't the writer get?

The writer can't get the name of the teacher.

(b) Who commands children at school?

The teacher commands children.

(c) Which people should not step on grass?

The children should not step on grass.

(d) When does the writer forget home?

The writer forgets home when the teacher teaches her skills to make her future bright.

(e) Why should the writer think of a teacher being a policeman?

The teacher is thought a policeman because he commands to get to class and not to step on grass.

(f) What can make one's future bright?

The skills taught by the teacher make one's future bright.

(g) Mention any two things to share

Two things to share are packed snacks and water.

Two things to share are packed snacks and juice.

Two things to share are water and juice.

Or

Two things to share are juice and everything

(h) Who do you think packs the snacks?

Snacks can be cookies, chocolate, crisps, popcorn, fruit and/or, nuts

(i) How many stanzas are the poem?

The poem has four stanzas (paragraphs)

(j) Who wrote the poem?

Akunamatata Brenda wrote the poem.

The poem was written by Akunamatata Brenda

Poem 8

Football my favorite game

So, loved and watched by many

The young and the old, fat and thin

Oh, you are wonderful!

Football, my lovely game

You give your fans great happiness

They rejoice here and there

When the ball is in the net,

Philip

a) What does the writer like?

The writer likes football

b) Apart from young people who else loves watching football?

The old, fat and thin watch football.

c) What happens when the ball is in the net?

The fans get great happiness and rejoice when the ball is in the net.

d) Who wrote the poem?

Philip wrote the poem

The poem was written by Philip.

e) Suggest a suitable title for the poem?

Football, Football my favorite game, football my lovely game

Poem 9

We pray for peace
Peace in homes, schools
Peace for the whole world
Without peace there is fear

We are tired of social problem;
Child sacrifices, robberies, killings
We are not animals.
To be slaughtered.

We need protection
From all forms crimes
For, with love and care,
Our community will shine.

We thank the army and the police
For controlling crime in the community
Allowing us to enjoy ourselves.
In the world that God created

Najjemba Ruth

Questions

(a) What do we need in home?

We need peace in home

(b) What happens without peace?

There is fear without peace.

Without peace there is fear.

When there is no peace, there is fear.

Without peace people develops fear

(c) What are people tired of?

People are tire of social problems

People are tired of social problems like child sacrifices/robberies/killings.

Social problems are what people are tired of!

(a) Mention any one bad thing found in stanza two.

The bad thing in stanza two is child sacrifices/child sacrifice/killings/robberies.

(b) Why do we need protection, according to the poem?

We protection in order to live peacefully according to the poem.

We need protection in order to allow us enjoy ourselves according to the poem.

According to the poem, we need protection to be free from crimes in our community.

(c) When will our community shine?

Our community will shine when there is love and care

Our community will shine when we are protected from crime

Our community will shine when the police and army control crime

Our community will shine when there no social problem.

(d) Who are thanked in the poem?

The army and police are thanked in the poem.

(e) Where do we enjoy ourselves?

We enjoy ourselves in the world that God created.

We enjoy ourselves in the perfect/peaceful/comfortable/stable/ideal world.

(f) How many stanzas are in the poem?

There are four stanzas in the poem

Four stanzas are in the poem

(g) Who is the writer of the poem?

Najemba Ruth is the writer of the poem

Poem 10

I connect everybody in the world
Ready to serve if you feed me
Airtime is my favorite meal
Measured according to the user's packet.
From as low as five hundred shillings

I am mobile and easy to carry
In the pocket or hand bag. I am present,
Ready to be used,
To send or receive a message
As the user may choose.

I connect people near and far
To talk and laugh.
For seconds, minutes or hours
But I quickly switch off
When my meal get finished

I can be your bank
As I keep or carry money safety
Without losing even a coin
I deliver it all to receiver.
I pay fees or solve other problems.

(a) What does the writer do in the world?

The writer connects everybody in the world

(b) What does the writer need in order to work?

The writer needs airtime in order to work

(c) Where can we find the writer?

We can find the writer in the pocket or hand bag.

(d) Apart from receiving, what else does the writer do to messages?

Apart from receiving messages, the writer also sends messages/them.

(e) How does the writer stop conversation?

The writer stops the conversation the conversation by switching

(f) In which way would the writer help a parent, according to stanza four?

The writer helps a parent to pay fees.

(g) How is the writer similar to a bank?

The writer is similar to the bank by keeping money/carrying money/paying fees

(h) Given another word or a group of words with the same meaning

(i) Connect: **link/bring together/join/unite.**

(ii) Favorite: **chosen/dearest/best/preferred**

(i) Who is the write of the poem?

The writer of the poem is a mobile phone/cellular phone/cello phone

Poem 11

Birds are singing in the forest

Waves are moving on River Nile,

And leaves are all shaking.

In the sun.

The clock's hands go on turning

And the school boys and girls of p7 go on learning,

But I' m crying, simply crying,

For the lesson to end.

When I am old, not strong.

When I am at school, no longer.

When lesson times and school day are over.

If there is singing in the forest.

If there are waves on the river Nile.

If leaves are all there.

And, then sun is out

I will greet all of them.

(Adapted, A poetry Anthology pg. 20)

(a) Where are the birds?

The birds are in the forest Give the name of the river mentioned in the poem.

- (b) What are the boys and girls doing at school?
The boys and girls are at school learning /attending lessons/studying.
- (c) Why do you think the leaves are shaking?
The leaves are shaking because they are blown by wind
The leaves are shaking because there is wind
- (d) What does the writer want to end?
The writer wants lesson times to the end /end the lesson
The writer wants the school days to end
The writer wants to end lesson times
The writer wants studying/schooling to end
- (e) In which class is the writer?
The writer is in primary seven
- (f) Is the writer a strong child?
Yes, the writer is a strong child/Yes, he/she is.
- (g) Give one word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the passage
- (i) Waves: **vibrations/tremors**
- (ii) Over: **done/finished/completed/ended/terminated**
- (h) What will the writer do when the sun is out?
The writer will greet all of them

Poem 12

What a rainy season it was

The season of heavy rains.

That destroyed almost everything.

Without sparing people's lives

What a rainy season it was!

The season of heavy rains.

That hit the ground severely

And hurt people's crops.

What rainy season it was!

The season of heavy rains.

That demolished people's houses.

As well as livestock, tree other property.

What a rainy season it was!

The season of heavy rains.

That caused floods and landslides.

Which left us homeless.

Natale Geraldine

(a) Which season is talked about in the poem?

A rainy season is talked about in the poem.

(b) What didn't the heavy rains spare?

The heavy rain didn't spare people's lives.

(c) How did the heavy rains hit the ground?

Heavy rain hit the ground severely/terribly /badly/harshly/dangerously

(d) What did the heavy rains do to people's crops?

Heavy rain hurt/damaged/destroyed people's crops

(e) What happened to the livestock and trees?

The livestock and trees were destroyed/demolished/damaged

(f) Apart from floods, what did the heavy rains cause?

Apart from floods, the heavy rains caused landslides/caused death/destroyed houses/destroyed crops. (any of them)

(g) How was the writer of the poem affected by the heavy rains?

The writer was left homeless

The writer of the poem was left without a home

(h) Who is the write of the poem?

Natale Geraldine wrote the poem

(i) Give one word or group of words with the same meaning as the underlined words in the poem.

(i) Demolished: **damaged/destroyed/shattered/ruined**

(ii) Homeless: **without a home/without homes/with no home/with no shelter**

Poem 13

Teacher says your name is Malaria
That your parent is an insect
That insect with many legs
Which sucks hungrily people's blood
Where it puts you to live.

Last week doctors saw you in my blood
You parent had injected you into it
You lived in my blood for days.
But doctor found you there hiding
Giving me headache and fever.

A whole week no school for me
Couldn't drink or eat anything
You couldn't let me play games
And couldn't revise my books for examination
Coming just a week after.

Doctor saw you many in my blood
He wrote something for nurse
Nurse read it and prepared a syringe
I lay on the table head down
And closed my red eyes and waited

Questions

- (a) Who is malaria parent?
Malaria's parent is an insect.
- (b) Where does malaria live?
Malaria lives in people's blood.
- (c) What does the parent of malaria feed on?
The parents of Malaria feed on people's blood.
- (d) Mention one of the things the writer failed to do to get ready for examination.
The writer failed to revise/read his books.
- (e) What did the doctor do to the nurse?

The Doctor wrote something for the nurse/Prescribed the treatment for the nurse.

(f) Where did the writer lie?

The write lay on a table.

(g) Why did the writer close his eyes?

The writer closed his eyes for fear of injection.

(h) Give one word or a group of words with the same meaning as the following underlined words in the poem

(i) Revise: **study/review/reread**

(ii) Prepared: **organized/readied/arranged**

(i) Give a suitable title for the poem

MALARIA/YOUR NAME IS MALARIA/TEACHER SAY YOUR NAME IS MALARIA

Poem 14

Defilement! Defilement!

What a social evil!

In towns, villages, schools, homes,

Everywhere defilement!

Young girls and boys are victims,

The merciless people!

The sugar daddies and mummies

Trick young girls and boys

Using money and other gifts,

To meet their selfish desires.

Everyday innocent girls and boys,

Are infected with HIV/AIDS!

Some drop out of school,

While other die,

Due to defilement.

This is my advice

Young girls and boys say no to money and gifts

The police, help to arrest,

And prosecute the men and women

Who commit such crimes.

(k) What does the writer call a social evil?

The writer calls defilement a social evil.

(l) Mention one place where defilement is carried out according to the poem.

Defilement is carried out in towns.

Defilement is carried out in villages.

Defilement is carried out in schools.

Defilement is carried out in homes.

(m) Which people carry out defilement in our communities?

People that carry out defilement are merciless people, sugar daddies and sugar mummies.

(n) How do defilers trick young girls and boys?

Defiler trick young boys and girls with money and other gifts.

- (o) What advice is the writer giving to young girls and boys?
The writer advised young girls and boys to say no to money and gifts.
- (p) Mention one problem girls and boys get when defiled.
Defiled boys and girls may be infected by HIV.
Defiled boys and girls may drop out of schools.
Defiled boys and girls may die.
- (q) What should the police do to people who carry out defilement?
The police should arrest and prosecute defilers.
- (r) For each of the following underlined words in the poem, give another word or group of words with the same meaning:
 (s) Evil: **Sin/Vice/Crime/offence/immorality/bad**
 (ii) Merciless: **bad-hearted/ Stony-hearted/ruthless/heartless/brutal/pitiless/remorseless.**
- (t) Give a suitable title to this poem?
DEFILEMENT/SAY NOT TO MONEY AND GIFTS/THE MERCILESS PEOPLE/ THE SOCIAL EVIL/STOP DIFILEMENT.

NB: The title can be written in small letters but each word begins with a capital letter, e.g. The Merciless People.

Poem 15

I've been buried,
 Several times,
 My stem is cut,
 Into small pieces.
 And buried into shallow graves,

Two feet apart.
 My body pans are placed.
 To cover a length and a width of a field,
 In a week's time, I rise from the dead.
 With my delicate leaves bending for the wind to pass.

My stem growing straight into space,
 My feet swell where I was buried,
 Good news to them, the farmers,
 As they dig out my feet,
 Peel, cut and boil them.

With delicious sauce,
My feet are eaten,
With fried feet the young chat-as they eat,
Chips, chips, chips,
Delicious cassava chips!

- (a) How many times is the crop buried?
The crop has been buried several times.
- (b) How long does the crop take to produce the leaves?
The crop takes a week to produce the leaves.
- (c) What happens to the crop before it is planted?
The stem of the crop is cut into small pieces before it is planted.
- (d) Who plants the crop?
The farmers plant the crop
- (e) Which part of the crop is referred to as 'feet'?
Root tubers are referred to as the feet.
- (f) What happens when the feet swell?
When the feet swell, they are dug out, peeled, cut and boiled.
- (g) Which crop is being talked about in the poem?
Cassava is being talked about in the poem.
- (h) Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as the following words used in the poem.
- (i) Shallow : **Not deep**
- (ii) Delicious: **tasty/good taste**
- (i) Suggest a suitable title to this poem
Delicious Cassava/Cassava Chips/Shallow graves

Passage 16

Newspapers! Newspapers!
What a great source of
Information and daily update!
Of things happening around the world.
They contain various articles;
On education, government, sports and so on.
For the young and the old to enjoy.

New Vision, Daily Monitor or the Red Pepper,
All compete to give information,
Be it right or wrong.
Vendors travel long distances from the source.
Looking for customers to buy them;
Indeed they end up successful.

Wait a minute!
Aren't those the only sources of information to us?
No! Not quite!
Computers, radio, television!
Give more information to the public.
Thanks to all these sources,
How ignorant we would be without them!

- (a) Which people enjoy reading newspapers?
The young and the old enjoy reading new papers.
- (b) Why is it important to read newspapers?
It is important to read newspapers to get information and daily updates about things happening around the world.
- (c) According to the poem, why are newspapers produced daily?
They are produced daily to update people about various information happening daily.
- (d) What do the newspaper articles talk about?
The newspapers articles talk about education, government, sport and so on.
- (e) Why do you think, various newspapers compete to give information?
Various newspaper compete to give information so that they can earn money.
- (f) How many newspapers are mentioned in the poem?
Three newspapers are mentioned in the poem.
- (g) Why do vendors travel long distances?
Vendors travel long distances so as to look for customers.
- (h) Mention one other source of information apart from newspapers.
Other sources of information include: computers, radios and Televisions.
- (i) What would happen if there were no sources of information?

- Without sources of information we would be ignorant.**
- (j) Give a suitable title for this poem.
Sources of Information

Thank You

Dr. Bbosa Science