

Sangam SKM College - Nadi
Lesson Notes - Week 1
Year 10
English

Strand	Language
Sub strand	Tenses
Content Learning outcome	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand this part of the language. • Identify the different tenses from the notes. • Answer the activity questions.

Tenses are the forms of a verb that shows the time something happened, is happening or going to happen. There are three main tenses and they are:

Present tense- actions done in present.

Past Tense- used to show the duration of the past action.

Future- to show when an action will take place in the future.

THE 12 VERB TENSES (GO)			
Type	Past	Present	Future
Simple	I went . He went .	I go . He goes .	I will go . He will go .
Continuous	I was going . You were going .	I am going . She is going .	I will be going . You will be going .
Perfect	They had gone . She had gone .	They have gone . She has gone .	They will have gone . She will have gone .
Perfect Continuous	They had been going . She had been going .	They have been going . She has been going .	They will have been going . She will have been going .

Questions

1. Read and understand the examples given in the brackets and derive 5 sentences **using present perfect tense**.
2. Correct the errors in these sentences. Use **simple present or past tense** form of the verbs.
 - a. The tourists are arrived at the airport last night.
 - b. My sister is kind but she is talking too much and too often.
 - c. Nowadays, tuition centers are playing an important role in education.
3. Complete the sentences with the verbs given in brackets.
 - a. The teacher _____(talk) to Tomasi when I entered the classroom. (**Past continuous tense**)
 - b. If the weather is fine, we _____(hike) up the hill. (**future tense**)
 - c. We _____ (postpone) the meeting if there is not enough quorum. (**future tense**)
 - d. Sara usually (put) _____ (**simple present**) on black shoes but now she _____(wear) white trainers. (**present continuous**)

KINDNESS HAS ITS OWN REWARD

by Jane O'Neill

As old Matai trudged homeward, weighed under a basket of vegetables and a length of sugarcane, he was brought to a halt by the sight of an elderly woman sitting by the roadside. She looked weary and showed signs of having travelled far. Being a curious man, Matai began to converse with her. He found that she had walked from Ba and was heading for Vatukoula. Now, as night was falling, she was sitting down to rest her weary body. She wore an old tattered dress, and carried a basket. Inside he could see the top of a tin, and he guessed it contained her money. Her face showed the faded beauty of youth and the wrinkles of old age.

The sun went down lower. Matai could not imagine himself sleeping in his snug *bure* while the old lady was out in the cold, perhaps even in the rain, so he invited her to his house.

The village people viewed the pair with curiosity, for Matai hardly ever had visitors. His wife, Mereani, graciously received the old lady. She prepared their dinner, while their guest had a wash and put on the change of clothes that Mereani gave her. After the meal, they enjoyed a *talanoa* session around a *yaqona* bowl.

The old lady accepted their hospitality gratefully. She did not reveal much about herself but, within a short time, she knew all there was to know about her host and hostess. Poor but happy, they lived on their own except for an occasional visit from one of their five married children.

They retired quite early for they were tired from the day's activities. The hosts saw to it that their guest was as comfortable as possible. As they were not wealthy, this meant going without their own warm blankets.

Mereani rose early the next morning to prepare breakfast. She looked at the corner where their guest had slept, only to find a bed which did not seem to have been slept in. The only trace of the mysterious visitor was her old basket.

Mereani woke up Matai. They searched their compound and asked their neighbours, but no one had seen her leave. While Matai continued searching outside, Mereani went back into the house. Seeing the basket, she picked it up, wondering whether she should open it or not. Her curiosity finally won, and she unclasped the basket. She uttered an exclamation and called Matai. She was both excited and frightened, but Matai reassured her.

In the basket lay a *tabua* of the finest quality. It had silver trimmings. There was also a *waseisei*. This necklace of polished whale teeth was intricately made and the dark colour of the *magimagi* used was an indication of its age. Matai, an honourable man, decided that he would return these priceless items to the old lady. Meanwhile, he would guard them with his life.

The village chief heard of the old lady's visit and about what she had forgotten, or what they thought she had forgotten. He asked Matai to let him see the basket and its contents. To his amazement, he recognised the items.

He explained that the lady was the wife of the great chief Taraniqio, one of his own ancestors. She had been the kindest lady that had ever lived and she had appeared to many a person, to test their kindness and generosity. She left presents to good people.

Matai and Mereani treasured the old lady's presents from that day on. They vowed that they would never close their door to anyone, and to live up to the honour bestowed on them by their visitor.

Waseisei



Sangam SKM College - Nadi
Lesson Notes - Week 3
Year 10
English

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub strand	Literature- Short Story
Content Learning outcome	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read and understand the story in sequence.• Know the setting and the summary.• Answer the activity questions based on the short story.

Kindness Has Its Own Reward: By Jane O’Neil

Setting

The story is set in Fiji in the Western side of Viti Levu. It is a traditional Fijian village between Ba and Vatukoula. The second part of the story takes place inside Matai and Mereani’s house. Matai and Mereani are simple I-taukei villagers, living a simple village life. Villagers are known for being very hospitable and welcoming. Also, they are people who easily accept when paranormal events take place, as it is part of their traditional way of life.

Plot/ Summary

- Old Matai is coming back from his plantation when he sees an old lady sitting by the roadside. He finds out through their conversation that the lady is heading for Vatukoula.
- Matai takes her to his home where his wife Mereani awaits him. Mereani prepares dinner for the old lady. Being tired from the day’s work, the three of them went to sleep.
- The next morning, they realised that the old lady has gone but has left her basket behind, which she opens and she finds a *tabua* with silver trimmings and a *waseisei*.
- Old Matai decides to return the priceless item to the old lady but is informed by their chief that the lady is not an ordinary person. The lady is the wife of the chief, “Taraniqio”, one of his own ancestors. She has rewarded Matai and Mereani for their kindness, with which they fed and housed her.

Lessons /Themes

1. Kindness – Matai and his wife invited the old lady to spend the night at their house.
2. Good people are rewarded – The old lady gives a reward to the couple for letting her rest at their house instead of sleeping by the road, providing her with food and clothes, etc.
3. Be helpful/ loving – Matai’s family helped the old lady.

Questions

1. What does Matai and Mereani’s character portray in the story?
2. Explain a lesson that you have learnt from the story.
3. What is the method of narration used in the story?
4. State whether you liked or disliked the ending of the story and give a reason for your answer.
5. Comment on a style used by the author and give an example.

Sangam SKM College - Nadi
Lesson Notes - Week 2
Year 10
English

Strand	Reading and viewing
Sub strand	Comprehension
Content Learning outcome	Students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read and understand the passage.• Identify the jot down the main points from the given passage.• Answer the activity questions.

Comprehension: Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

THE LIFE OF POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas was probably born in 1595. Her name was Matoaka, but she was often called by her nickname, Pocahontas. This nickname meant “playful one”. Her people lived in the area where the English established Jamestown, the first permanent settlement in the United States. One of the leaders of the English settlers was Captain John Smith. One day while travelling outside of the settlement, Captain John Smith was captured and taken to Chief Powhatan. Chief Powhatan wanted to kill him, but young Pocahontas rushed over to him and asked her father not to do so. It is possible that her action saved Captain Smith. After that, Pocahontas visited Jamestown often. She became good friends with Captain Smith. When Pocahontas was about fourteen, Captain Smith was injured and returned to England. For about three years, no one saw Pocahontas in Jamestown. During that time, fighting between the settlers and the Indians started. In 1613, the Indians captured several settlers and supplies, and the settlers captured Pocahontas. The settlers told Pocahontas’ father, Chief Powhatan, that they would not let her go until he returned the English prisoners and supplies. Chief Powhatan did not return all the supplies, so negotiations stopped and the English prisoners and supplies. Chief Powhatan did not return all the supplies, so negotiations stopped and the English did not let Pocahontas go. After that Pocahontas lived comfortably with the settlers, and eventually she and the English settler John Rolfe fell in love. They were married in 1614 and had a son, Thomas. In 1616, John Rolfe, Pocahontas, and their young son went to London with a group of settlers. The purpose of their trip was more money for the settlements. Pocahontas was welcomed as a princess because she was the daughter of an Indian chief. In London, she saw her old friend, John Smith, again. On the trip back to Virginia in 1617, Pocahontas became very sick. She died on the ship. She was twenty-two years old. Pocahontas will always be associated with the first permanent settlement in the United States.

Adopted from: ps://www.smithsonianmag.com

1. What was Pocahontas given name?
A. Matelita B. Amanda C. Matoaka D. Roshni
2. How old was Pocahontas when she got married?
A. 12 B. 24 C. 19 D. 30
3. Pocahontas was a daughter of a
A. Indian chief B. Doctor C. wealthy businessman D. Beggar
4. How many children did Pocahontas have?
A. 8 B.5 C. 14 D. 1
5. The passage is to
A. remind us to be good to other people. B. help us understand each other’s culture

C. be prepared and know how to react to a situation . D. give an account of Pocahontas life.