ZABIKHA ISLAMIC NURSERY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

ENGLISH TEACHING NOTES

CLASS: STANDARD FIVE

COMPETENCE FOR STANDARD V

At the end of standard v the pupil an

1. Understand information communicated by others in their immediate environment presented in simple language in all four language skills.

2. Communicate accurately and appropriately with other people in her/his immediate environment using simple expressions in all the four language skills.

Objectives of the course in standard v

At the end of standard v the pupils should be able to

1. Ask for the give reasons.
2. Express possession.
3. Express comparison.
4. Express past continuous action.
5. Use contracted or short forms.
6. Express likelihood.
7. Express certainty.
8. Express ability.
9. Express quality.
10. Express sequence.
11. Express recently completed actions.
12. Tell the time.
13. Express past concurrent events.
14. Make and respond to invitations.
15. Give and ask for advice.
16. Read for comprehension.
17. Read extensively.
18. Write in a guided way.

1. ASKING FOR THE GIVING REASONS
Using why and because.

Reason

Refers to a cause, explanation, or justification for an action or event.

Examples

1. Why is a cat chasing the poor mouse?
✓ A cat chases a mouse because it is hungry or angry.

2. Why did Hadija and Saada want to stay at home?
✓ Because they wanted to play.

3. Why is the dog wagging its tail?
✓ It is wagging its tail because it is happy.

4. Why haven't you been coming to school?
✓ I have not been coming to school because we were in holiday.

5. Why is Mariam putting on rubber shoes today?
✓ Mariam is putting on rubber shoes today because the black shoes are dirty.

6. Why is our school dirty?
✓ Our school is dirty because we don`t clean the ground.

7. Why didn't it rain last year?
✓ It didn't rain last year because we cut trees.

NB. "Because" can be used in the middle or at the beginning.

EXERCISE: 1

Answer the following questions using because.

1. Why do you like oranges?
2. Why do you go to school?
3. Why did you come late?
4. Why are you happy?
5. Why are you making noise?
6. Why did the girl cry?
7. Why is the girl laughing?

Study the table below and make question and answers.

Why	Are Is were	They You He She It Amina Juma	Crying? Happy? Late? Barking? Eating
Because	They You He She It Amina Juma	Are Is Were Was Has Have	Hungry Busy Angry Been punished Passed exams.

Example

1. Why is he crying?
   Because she has been punished

2. Why is he late?
   Because he was busy.

3. Why are they happy?
   Because they have passed exam

EXERCISE: 2

Fill in the blanks space using the words in the brackets given

Example
Why did the cat run away from the mouse?
Because it …….. (afraid).
Because it was afraid

(a) Why did the boy run to school?
    Because he was …….. (late)

(b) Why did the girl eat all the apples?
    Because she …….. (hungry)

(c) Why did the girl cry?
    Because she …….. (sad)
(d) Why did the chair break?
    Because it…….. (old)

EXERCISE: 3

Use the table below to do the following exercise; Use why in asking for the reason and because in giving the answer

Why is she/her……..?

	A	B
1.	Crying?	(a) He wants to buy a soap.
2.	Sweating a lot?	(b) She got good marks in the exams.
3.	Dirty and untidy?	(c) It has been playing in the ground.
4.	Happy?	(d) She hurts her toe
5.	Going to the shop?	(e) He has been running all day.

Example

Why is she crying?

- ✓ She is crying because she hurts her toe.

1. ……
2. ……..
3. ……
4. ……

EXERCISE: 4

Write questions and answer by using "why"…….? And "Because"…….

Example

*Lions roar / are angry

*Why do Lion roar? Because they are angry.

(a) Kitten play / are happy.
(b) People were glasses/cannot see clearly
(c) People sometimes were hats/the sun is hot.
(d) Children like ice – cream/sweet and cold.
(e) Children go to school/want to learn.

EXERCISE: 5

Write the following sentences by using the word "because"

1. Juma is crying ……(sick)
2. Amina did not go to school …… at was raining)
3. They are happy …….. their mum bought soda for them)
4. I did not eat …….. (I was not hungry)
5. Aisha has not written …… (has no pen)

EXERCISE: 6

In pairs use "why" to write ten good questions and "because" to construct ten good answers to year questions.

(i) Orally.
(ii) Then write the question and answer in your exercise books.

EXERCISE: 7

Use this table below to construct ten questions and their answer individually.

Why	Is was	It She he	Read that book? Wagging its tail? In school today? Annoyed with me? Chasing the cat? Sleeping? Rude and proud? Barking and so loudly? Flying so low?
	Are Were	We You They	

EXERCISE: 8

Read the conversation below and answer the question that follows.

Mtagwa: Winnie, do you want to play football?
Winnie: No, I don't
Mtagwa: Why not?
Winnie: Because I`m reading.
Mtagwa: Hadija do you want to play football?
Hadija: No, I don't
Mtagwa: Why not?
Hadija: Because I`m cleaning my bicycle.
Mtagwa: Saada, do you want to play football?
Saada: No, I don't
Mtagwa: Why not?
Saada: Because I`m doing my homework.
Mtagwa: Oh! Nobody want to play football with me
Mr. Majuto: Come on! I`ll play football with you. its Saturday. I am not going to the office.

Question

Construct your own conversation

EXERCISE: 9

Make ten (10) sentences from the table

It She He	Is was	Reading that book Wagging its tail In school to day		
We you they	are Were	Annoyed with me Chasing the eat Sleep Rude and proud Barking so loudly Flying so low	because	

EXERCISE: 10

1. Read the story of the forgetful driver.

   The driver was late, and he was in a hurry. He wanted to get to Moshi quichly. He jumped in his car. He drove quickly along the road. A few miles later, his car suddenly stopped. There was no petrol in the car. “Oh, no!” he said. “I forgot to put petrol in the car!” He took a petrol can from the car. He started to walk back to the town. After a few minutes, he saw a bus. The man waved his hand and the bus stopped. He climbed in and the bus drove off. After a few minutes, the bus stopped again. The man got out. He had no money. The bus left him standing in the road. “Oh dear! I left my money in my car!” he said.

2. Answer the questions.
   (a) Why was the driver in a hurry? He was in a hurry because…… .
   (b) Why did the car stopped? The car stopped because ……
   (c) Why did he take out the petrol can? He took out the can because……
   (d) Why did the bus stop? It stopped because …….
   (e) Why did he get off the bus? He got off the bus because…….

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2: EXPRESSING POSSESSION

Express possession using possessive pronouns

Possession

Is the state of having, owing or controlling something.

Possessive pronouns: These are pronouns which show or indicate an ownership.

These include

- Mine
- Yours
- His
- Hers
- Ours
- Theirs

Notes: 1

When expressing possession we use an apostrophe (‘) for the singular nouns. It is put before (‘s) and for plural nouns ending with (s’) put the apostrophe after (s)

Examples.

1. This is Ali’s book.
2. That is mother’s bag.
3. This is James’ ball.
4. Those are charless’ shoes.
5. These are the teachers’ books.
6. Whose bags are these?
   These are the boys’ bags.
7. It was a girls’ school which was destroyed

Plural nouns.

i) Add apostrophe after (s’)

Examples.

These are boys’ shoes.

Those are girls’ trousers.

ii) For irregular plural nouns apostrophe is put before (`s)

Examples.

Men`s shirts.

Women`s bags.

Children`s toys

iii) For regular nouns ending with (s) we put the apostrophe after s’

Examples.

Babies’ milk.

Ladies’ hand bags.

Note:2

Some time possession is shown by the use of ‘s or with only an apostrophe (‘)

This is called Genitive.
Examples

(i) Rashid`s shoes.
(ii) Rehema`s book.
(iii) Apiyo`s car.

In the above sentences the apostrophe and "s" has been placed in front of the nouns to show the shoes belong to Rashid the book belongs to Rehema and the car belongs to Apiyo.

Rules.

The following are simple rules no how to show possession with the use of genitives.

1. Add `s to singular nouns and names not ending with 's'

Example

(i) Boy`s watch.
(ii) Jene`s pen.
(iii) Dog`s tail

2. Add only `to singular nouns which end with 's'

   Example

   (i) Charle`s bag.
   (ii) Waitress' shoes
   (iii) Actress' dress

3. Add `s to irregular plural nouns.

   Example

   (i) Men`s room
   (ii) Women`s saloon.
   (iii) Children`s clothes.

4. Add an apostrophe (') after the 's' regular plural nouns.

   Example

   (i) Boys' room.
   (ii) Girls' room.
   (iii) Pupils' class.

5. Add (') to names ending with 's'

   Example

   (i) James' ball.
   (ii) Charles' watch
   (iii) Chess' shirt.

Practice this conversation with your friend.

Juma: Luka, there are two balls in that bush, a small one and a big one.
Luka: Yes, it`s mine.
Juma: What about the big ball?
Luka: No. it isn't mine. Ask Tatu and her friend. They are looking for something.
Juma: Tatu, there is a big ball in the bush. Is it yours?
Tatu: No, that one isn't ours. Ours is red.
Juma: Whose ball is it, then?
Tatu: That ball belongs to Ali.
Juma: Luka, look! The girls have found their red ball.

Question.

Answer the following question.

1. Whose ball is small?

   _____

2. Whose ball is big?

   _____

3. The big ball belongs to_____
4. The small ball belongs to_____

EXERCISE: 1

Re-write correctly.

(a) Aminas jacket.
(b) Mariams rabbit.
(c) Those are babies toys.
(d) That is James food.
(e) These are boys shoes
(f) This is a pupils book.

EXERCISE: 2

Select the most correct answer and fill in the blank spaces

1. This bag belongs to me, it is_____ (his, mine, yours)
2. This car belongs to my father, it is _____ (her, yours, his, him)
3. It belongs to her, it is _____ (his, her, hers)
4. The hours belongs to me and my friend, it is _____)his, our, ours)
5. It belongs to him, it is_____ (him, his, hers)
6. The dress belongs to my mother, it is_____ (his, her, hers, herself)
7. The cat belongs to you, it is _____ (his, your, yours)
8. It belongs to them, it is_____ (them, there, theirs, they are)
9. It belongs to the dog, it is _____ (his, its, hers, it is)
10. It belongs to my friends, it is _____ (them, theirs, they are)

EXERCISE: 3

Choose the correct answer

(1) Joyce left_____ notebook on the bus
   (a) Her (b) yours (c) his

(2) She is not his friend she is_____
   (a) My (b) mine (c) may

(3) Robert didn't his own tea. He drank_____
   (a) Her (b) his (c) hers

(4) I don't know_____ very well.
   (a) Their (b) his (c) them

(5) Did _____ mother call?

(a) You (b) your (c) yours

(6) I don't know _____ daughter very well.
(a) Them (b) they are (c) theirs.

EXERCISE: 4

Re-write the sentences below using an apostrophe to express possession or to show whom something belongs.

Example

This car belongs to Maria

This is Maria`s car.

(1) This grass belongs to the cows.
_____

(2) The girl own these skirts.
_____

3. This meat belongs to the men.
_____

4. The first aid kit belongs to the nurse
_____

5. These children belong to Mr and Mrs Mushi.
_____

EXERCISE: 5

Use "her", "its", "our", "my", "his" or "yours" to complete the sentences.

1. This is _____ book. I bought it from the book shop.
2. That is Jane`s dress. It is _____
3. That man cooks for us. He is _____ cook
4. This is John`s shirt. It is_____ shirt.
5. That is our dog`s house. It is_____ house.
6. This car belongs to my father. It is _____ car.
7. This is your pen. This pen is _____.

EXERCISE:6

Use the names given in the brakets at the end of each sentences and then answer the following question.

Example

(a) Whose book is this (Musa)
It is Musa`s book

1) Whose ball is that? (Salim)

2) Whose ear is this? (baby)
3) Whose house is this (my father)
4) Whose boxes are those? (shopkeeper)
5) Whose chairs are those? (people)
6) Whose blanket is this? (Junior)
7) Whose school are those? (government)

EXERCISE: 7

Use the words given in the box to complete the following sentences.

Missing, skirt, motorcycle, sons, children, daughter, cartoon, ball, car, children

1. Helen and Belinda are Mr and Mrs Mtelemwa`s_____
2. They left their friend`s_____ in the field.
3. Tom and Jerry is our children`s favourite _____
4. Musa, Halima and Asha are Mrs Mushi`s _____
5. Our head master`s _____ was stolen last night.
6. My uncle`s wife is the _____ minister
7. Kenneth, Samson and John are Mr Makaluka`s _____
8. Her husband`s chair was _____
9. Jerry`s _____ is new.
10. Halima`s _____ is red.

EXERCISE: 8

Copy out the following sentences and put an apostrophe in the right place.
All nouns are in plural.

1. Do not take the childrens handkerchief
2. Those are the sweaters sleeves.
3. He has sent for the boys ball.
4. These are our fathers car.
5. His trousers pockerts are torn.
6. His tress branches have fallen down
7. This is the pupils class.
8. It is the oxens cage.
9. The doctors rooms are closed.
10. The womens meeting was closed.

Reading practice

Read the story. Answer these three questions.

1. Who wants to climb Kilimanjaro?
2. What is the top of Kilimanjaro?
3. Who lost a shoe?

Salim and Maria are neighbors. They walk to school together every day. They always talk as the walk to school. On Friday, they talk about ambitions.
"I have an ambition. I want to climb Mount Kilimanjaro when I`m older," said Maria.
"It`s really high," said Salim. "It`s higher than Mount Meru."

“I know,” said Maria. “It`s higher than Mount Kenya too.”
“I think Mount Kilimanjaro is the higher mountain in Africa,” said salim.
“I`d love to walk on the snow at the top,” Maria said.
“Do you think people can see the whole of Tanzania from the top?” asked Salim.
“I don’t know. I don’t think so,” Maria replied.
“My ambition is to go to Paris. It`s a beautiful city,” said Salim.
“You could climb the Eiffel Tower!”
“Yes! That would be lovely!”
Suddenly Salim stopped. “Look, their`s a school bag,” he said.
He picked it up and they looked at the brown bag carefully.
“It looks like Regina`s school bag,” said Maria. “Let`s take it with us.”
They walked on.
“Look, there`s a shoe!” cried Maria.
“A girl`s shoe,” said Salim. “We`ll take it with us too.”
Suddenly they heard someone crying.
“Look! There`s Regina!” shouted Maria. “What`s the matter?”
“A big dog followed me. I was afraid. I think it wanted to bite me!”
“What did you do?” asked Salim.
Regina said, “I was afraid so I threw my bag at the dog. Then I threw one of my shoes. Then it left me alone and went away. But now I have no bag and no shoe.
How can I go to school?”
“Don’t worry” said Maria.
“We`ve found your bag!
We`ve found your shoe!”
“Thank you! Now I can go to school. Let`s walk together. Then the dog can`t come back to bite me.”

Comprehension questions

1. What do Salima and Maria do every day?
2. Has Maria got an ambition? What is it?
3. Which is highest mountain in Africa?
4. Whose shoe did they find?
5. Did the dog bite Regina?

Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the brackets.

1. These shoes belong to me. They are _____ . (mine/my)
2. This dress belong to Linda. It is _____ . (her/hers)
3. This bus belongs to Tarimo and Mavungi. It is _____ . (theirs/their)
4. These boxes belongs to us. They are _____ . (our/ours)
5. These umbrellas belongs to us. They are _____. (our/ours)
6. This is Kazimto`s hoe. It is _____. (him/his)
7. I have a big bag. _____ is smaller than mine. (yours/your)
8. Your new dress is red. _____ is green. (my/mine)
9. Jane has a bicycle. _____ is new. (hers/her)
10. Mr and Mrs Sangoyi don’t have a new car. _____ is old and grey. (their/theirs)

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3 EXPRESSING COMPARISON

Comparison

The act of comparing two items or more objects with the views of discovering the resemblances or differences.

A. Expressing comparison using as - - - - - - -as

The structure as - - - - as is used to compare things which are similar.

Examples in positive sentences.

1. Musa is tall. Rashid is tall.
   Musa is as tall as Rashid.
   - This means these two boys are equal in height or their height is the same.

2. Dar- es- salaam is as hot as Tanga.
   - This means both Dar-es-salaam and Tanga are hot.

3. Amina is as happy as Rahma.
   - This means both of them are happy.

4. A tiger is as dangerous as a Lion.
   - This means both animals are dangerous.

5. Antarctica is as cold as ice land.
   - This means both of them are cold.

6. My shirt is as clean as yours.
   - This means both shirt are clean.

EXERCISE

Fill in the blank space with as - - - - - - - as.

1. Hassan is _____ tall _____ Halima.
2. An Elephant is_____ strong_____ rhino.
3. A cat is_____ quick_____ cheetah.
4. A lion is as dangerous _____ leopard.
5. A train is _____ heavy _____ lorry.

Examples in negative sentences.

1. This bottle is not as big as that one.
2. Mount Meru is not as high as Mount Kilimanjaro.
3. A bicycle is not as expensive as a car.
4. Juma is not as intelligent as Ally.
5. Thailand is not as cold as Nor way.

EXERCISE.

Join the following sentences in the same way negatively.

1. Amina is fat. Grace is thin.
   _____
2. Mandela road is wide. Uhuru road is narrow.
   _____
3. Shitindi is short. Furaha is tall.
   _____
4. Rehema is a big. Faidha is small.
   _____

N.B

In similarities we use as - - - - - - as to compare same of the common similarities

Example

As cold as ice.
As easy as ABC
As brave as a lion
As white as snow
As green as vegetation/grass.
As sweet as honey.

EXERCISE: 1

Complete the following similarities

1. As hot as _____
2. As kind as _____
3. As calm as _____
4. As black as _____
5. As cool as _____

B: Expressing comparison using - - - - - - - - -- same as

This structure is used on things which are a like in same way or another.

Examples

1) Juma`s shirt is the same as mine.
2) A goat is the same as a cow.
   Because they give us meat.
3) Our house is the same as theirs.
4) These books are the same as mine.
5) Your answer is the same as hers.

EXERCISE:2

Complete the following statements

1) A mango is a same as an apple.
   Because they are both_____

2) A mosque is the same as a church
   Because they are both_____

3) A car is the same as a bus.
   Because they are both_____

4) A hen is the same as a bird.
   Because they are both_____

5) A man is the same as a woman.
   Because they are both_____

C: Expressing comparison using different from.

The expression different from is used when talking about different things

Examples

1) A lion is different from an Elephant.
2) This house is different from ours.
3) Is this house different from yours?
   Yes this house is different from ours.
   No this house is not different from ours.
4) My baby brother`s hair is different from mine.
5) I am different from you.
6) These desks are different from grade six`s desks.
7) Your shoes are different from

EXECISE: 3

Change the following positive sentences into negative.

1. Juma is as tall as Halima.
2. An elephant is as strong as a rhino.
3. A cat is as quick as a cheetah.
4. Felix is as clever as Mussa.
5. Apiyo is as tall as Joseph.
6. A lion is as dangerous as a leopard.
7. A train is as heavy as a lorry.
8. Mangoes are as sweet as oranges.
9. Mr Chakula is as fat as a hippo.
10. Our teacher is as good as yours.

EXERCISE: 4

Join the following sentences using "as- - - as"

1. Ally is clever. David is clever too.
2. Our class is clean. Your class is clean too.
3. My car is fast. Your car is fast.
4. The hippo is big. The rhino is big.
5. Felista is lazy. Monyo is lazy too.

EXERCISE: 5

Write sentences using the same as.

1. Sally and Kate are both 22 years old
   _____
2. You and I both have dark brown hair.
   Your hair _____
3. I arrived at 10.25 and so did you
   I _____
4. My birthday is 5 April. Tom`s birthday is 5 April too. My _____

EXERCISE: 6

Re-write these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. Jack is younger than he looks.
   Jack is n`t _____
2. I didn't as much money as you.
   You _____
3. The station was nearer than I thought.
   The station was n`t_____
4. The meal didn't cost as much as I expected.
   The meal_____
5. I go out less than I used to.
   I don't _____
6. Her hair isn't as long as it used to be.
   I don't _____
7. I know them better than you do.
   You don't _____
8. There were fewer people at this meeting than at the last one
   There weren't _____

EXERCISE: 7

Use the box below to construct six (6) sentences from it.

That car is This box is This pen is This house is	The same as	That box This car That pen That one.

EXERCISE: 8

Complete the table

Tall	Taller	_____
_____	_____	The oldest
Slow	_____	_____
Clever	_____	_____
Short	_____	_____
Big	_____	_____
_____	Happier	_____

EXERCISE: 9

Complete the question and answers

Example

(a) Aero plane_____ fire engine (fast)

- Is an aero plane faster than a fire engine?
- Yes, an aero plane is faster than a fire engine.

1. Aero plane_____ train (fast)
   Is an aeroplane _____than a train?
   Yes, an aeroplane is _____

2. Lorry _____ car (big)
   Is a lorry_____ than a car?
   Yes, a lorry is _____

3. Flower _____ leaf (beautifully)
   Is a flower _____?
   Yes, a flower is _____

4. Television set _____ radio (expensive)
   Is a television set _____ .
   Yes, _____.

5. Mount Kilimanjaro_____ Mount Kenya (high)
   Is Mount Kilimanjaro_____?

EXERCISE: 10

Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list. Use than where necessary.

Big	crowded	easily	high	important	interested	peaceful	serious
	simple	thin					

1. Unfortunately her illness was _____ we thought at first.
2. You look_____ have you last weight?
3. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
4. He does`t study very hard. Her`s _____ in having a good time.
5. Health and happiness are_____ money
6. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been_____.
7. I like living in the country side. It`s _____ living in a town.
8. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____usual.
9. You`ll find your way around the town_____ if you have a good map.
10. In some parts of the country, prices are_____ in others.

EXERCISE: 11

Practice this conversation.

Lucy: Is your book interesting?
Sophie: Yes, it`s very interesting.
Lucy: Yes, mine is very interesting too.
Sophie: Mine is more interesting than yours
Lucy: how do you know?
Sophie: I read your book last week.
Stella: I think my book is the most interesting. I`ve read all the others.

Composition

Complete the sentences using words from the box

Lucy, Sophie and Stella are all reading books
They all like the _____ they are reading.
Lucy thinks that her book is very _____.
Sophie thinks that her book is _____ interesting.
Stella says that her book is the _____ _____.
She has read both of the others so perhaps she knows!

Books,	read,	interesting,	them,	more,	desk,	most interesting

Comprehension

Read the story then answer the question that follows.

Musa says: Neema is **younger than I** am. Baraka is **younger than** Neema. I am **older than** Baraka. I am a small boy. But Baraka is **smaller than** I am.

Our father is Mr. Daudi. Our mother is Mrs. Daudi. She is **shorter than** our father. Our father is **taller than** our mother.

We have two cats, a black cat and a white cat. The white cat is **thinner than** the black cat. The black cat is **fatter than** the white cat. Baraka likes the thin cat. He doesn't like the fat cat.

Fill in the blanks:

1. Neema is _____ than Musa. (younger. Older)

2. ……..is younger than Neema. (Musa, Baraka)
3. Baraka is …… than Musa. (smaller, bigger)
4. Mr. Daudi is …….. than Mrs. Daudi. (shorter, taller)
5. The black cat. (thinner, fatter)
6. A ruler is ……. Than a pen. (shorter, longer)
7. A tomato is …….. than a football. (bigger, smaller)
8. Mr. Daudi is …….. than Mrs. Daudi. (strong, stronger)
9. A car is …….. than an aeroplane. (faster, slower)

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5: EXPRESSING ABILITY

Ability

Is a power or capacity to do or act physically, mentally, legally, morally, financially e.t.

The uses of auxiliary verb "can is to express ability.

An auxiliary verb is the verb that helps other verbs to make tenses. The auxiliary verb "can" is used to express action, permission, possibilities, e.t.c

Examples:

1. I can ride a horse. (ability)
2. Can you give me my pen? (request)
3. Any child can grow up to be a president. (possibility)
4. She can stay awake up to 10 pm. (permission).

If you say that you can do something. You may have the ability to do it.

Examples of 'wh' questions with can to express ability/skills)

Questions		Answer
1.	What language can you speak?	I can speak English
2.	What sports can you play?	I can play football.
3.	Who can write Japanese?	I can write Japanese.
4.	How fast can you ran?	I can run very fast.

Important notes on the model auxiliary verb "CAN"

1. Can has the same form for all pronouns
   Example.
   I/ you /he/she/it/we/they can run fast.

2. For negative sentences can +not is used.
   Example
   I cannot go to class today.

3. CAN does not take – 'ing'
   Example
   Caning x

4. Can has no – s
   Example
   Cans x

5. It is never used alone.
   Cannot is used when you want to negate or to mean unable to do something.

Example

1. I cannot swim.
2. Musa cannot fly aeroplane.
3. We cannot speak Japanese.
4. She cannot carry the box.

EXARCISE : 1

Use either can or cannot to complete the following sentences.

1. Amani is very tall but he _____ touch the roof.
2. Amani _____ neither play a piano nor a guitar.
3. Asha has lived in France and he _____ speak French.
4. Little babies _____ talk clearly.
5. He _____ either buy a shirt or a pair of shoes.
6. _____ Matata buid a good houise?
7. The rains are over and the farmers _____ now plant their crops.
8. _____ we see when it is very dark.
9. _____ the pupils are both mangoes and oranges.
10. Most people in East Africa _____ speak Kiswahili.
11. You _____ go to school either on foot or by bus.
12. _____ we have both ugali and rice?
13. You _____ use either a plane or a boot to go Zanzibar.
14. We _____ neither watch the movie nor football.
15. _____ we go for swimming both in the morning and the afternoon?

EXERCISE: 2

Answer the following question with Yes, I can or No, I can`t

1. Can you drive a car?
2. Can you run fast?
3. Can you cook ugali?
4. Can you swim?
5. Can you ride a bicycle?
6. Can you play basketball?
7. Can you count money?
8. Can you speak Japanese?

EXERCISE: 3

Join A and B to make correct sentences.

	LIST A	LIST B
1.	Can you pick up that box?	No, it can`t. It goes meow
2.	Can Tom speak Spanish?	Yes, I can. I`m very clever.
3.	Can you see the Island?	Yes, they can. Same are very cold.
4.	Can you touch the ceiling?	Yes, she can. She`s a good driver.
5.	Can you answer question 2?	No, I can`t. It`s too far away.
6.	Can your mother driver a car?	No, I can`t. It`s too high.
7.	Can a cat go woof?	Yes, he can. He lived in Spain.
8.	Can an elephant swim?	No, I can`t. It`s too heavy
9.	Can trees live for 100 years?	Yes it can. It can swim very well.
10	Can children vote?	No, they can`t. They are too young.

EXERCISE : 4

Change the following statements which are in positive form into negative form.

	Positive	**negative**
	e.g Jonathan can swim very well	Jonathan cannot swim very well
1.	Salam can play netball	_____
2.	Joshua can ride two bikes at one	_____
3.	Rashid can teach English	_____
4.	A cheetah can run very fast	_____
5.	Jerome can stay awake all night	_____
6.	My cat not climb steep walls.	_____

EXERCISE: 5

Complete the sentences below using can or can`t with the words in bracket.

1. Abdul smashed his father car because he _____ very well (drive).
2. Where is the teachers pen? She _____ it (find)
3. A tortoise _____ very fast (move)
4. A box is light, I _____ out now (go)
5. The rain has stopped. We _____ out now (go)
6. Most Tanzanians _____ Kiswahili (speak)
7. The river is so full of crocodiles that we _____ to the other side (cross)
8. The cat is very fast. The dog _____ it. (catch)

EXERCISE: 6

Write at least 10 meaning full sentences from the table below.

A bird		Fly
A man		Fly a plane.
An elephant	Can	Run faster than a lion.
A cheetah		Kill by poison
A snake	Can`t	laugh

EXERCISE: 7

Choose the correct answer (can or can`t)

1. I _____ speak English. I picked it up while I was in England.
2. I _____ come to the party. I'm really busy.
3. We _____ hear you. The music is so loud.
4. Where are my keys?
   I _____ find them.
5. I _____ believe it. We won two million.
6. We _____ meet tomorrow if you want.
7. _____ you make a cup of tea, please?
8. He _____ jump. His leg hurts so much.
9. Illiterate people _____ read and write.
10. Fish _____ swim.

Comprehension

Practice this dialogue.

James: Hello, Maria! How are you?
Maria: I`m fine. How are you?
James: I`m too. Maria, can you help me with my homework?
Maria: Yes ok.
James: Can you come to my house?
Maria: No, I can`t. I`m waiting for my mother. Can you come here?
James: Yes, I can.

****

6: EXPRESSING LIKELIHOOD

Likelihood.

Is a probability or chance of something to happen or occur.

Example

1. I don't see him now days maybe he is busy.
2. He is not at school today perhaps he is sick.

A: using perhaps to express likelihood.

Perhaps.

Is a word which is used to say something is possible or may be true but you are not certain/sure.

Example:

1. How old is Zumrath?
   I don't really know, perhaps twenty or twenty two.
2. Will you come to school tomorrow perhaps I will.
3. Perhaps we will finish our work by tomorrow.
4. Where are they from?
   Perhaps he`s from South Africa.
5. She is looking unhappy. Perhaps she`s sick.

B: Using may be expressing likelihood

May be

Is a word which used to say something is possible or may be true but you are not certain/sure

Examples.

1. I don't see her. May be she went to the field.
2. Where are the text books? May be they are in the shelf.
3. May be she will call you in the evening.

EXERCISE: 1

Write sentences using

(a) Perhaps

1. _____.
2. _____
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

(b) May be.

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

EXERCISE: 2

Discuss and practice the sentences below with your partner. Then write six questions and responses using may be and six using perhaps.

Example.

1. Why is Joseph limping? May be he has hurt his leg.
2. Why is Sarah smiling? Perhaps she has done well in her English test.

Why is Sarah smiling a lot? Why is Maria crying? Why is the teacher annoyed? Why is Adam happy? Why is Ally limping? Why is Halima absent today?	 May be Perhaps	- She has received a letter from her mother - Her has been mode the head boy - He has hurt his leg. - She is sick. - He has been teased by the boys. - The pupils are making a lot of noise. - She has done well in her - English test - Today is his birthday - He has fractured his legs

EXERCISE: 3

Write both positive and negative answers to each of the questions below using "maybe"

1. Will the school close tomorrow?
2. Will they see the teacher on Friday?
3. Will Juma be in the team?
4. Will the pupils cut the grass?
5. Will he drive the car safely?
6. Will we visit our teacher next week?
7. Will the bus leave for Kampala next Tuesday?
8. Will the baby cry a lot?
9. Will she gave them their books?
10. Will it bark at the visitors?

EXERCISE: 4

Complete the conversation by filling the missing parts.

Teacher: Suma, you did not come to school from Wednesday to Friday last week. What was the reason?

Suma: _____

Teacher: Where is the Doctor`s report?

Suma: _____

Teacher: Will you bring it tomorrow?

Suma: I am sorry, I won`t be able to bring it tomorrow. My father has it and he has travelled.

Teacher: _____

Suma: Perhaps he will be back after a month.

Teacher: I have his phone number. I will call him and talk to him right now.

Suma: _____

Teacher: If he forgot his phone at home your mother will answer it.

Suma: _____

Teacher: No, I won`t forgive you. You must stop telling lies and missing school without a reason.

EXERCISE:5

Give advice using the words in the brackets and phrases like. Perhaps…….. should or Perhaps should not.

Or maybe……..should……or maybe……..should not

Example

James is worried about exams (revise)

Maybe he should do enough revision Perhaps he should revise thoroughly.

1. Amina will turn fourteen next weekend. (prepare)
2. Ismail come to school with a bandage on his left arm (hurt).
3. I can`t walk very fast (stop)
4. Mariam didn't return my pen (use)
5. The field is full of papers (ask)
6. She always stays alone at school (fight)
7. My friend has lost both parents (ask)
8. He is always punished by his father (steal)
9. They go to bed very late (watch)
10. He doesn't do his home work (give)

EXERCISE: 6

Complete the sentences below using the correct word from the brackets.

Examples

(a) It is a little cloudy today. It will rain. (perhaps/certainly)
-It is a little cloudy today. Perhaps it will rain.

(b) It is very cloudy today. _____ it will rain. (maybe/surely)
-It is very cloudy today. Surely it will rain.

1. It is a little bright today. _____ it will not rain. (perhaps/surely)
2. It is very bright today. _____ it will not rain. (maybe/certainly)
3. The writing on the wall is very small. _____ many people can`t read it. (maybe/surely)
4. The plane left late. _____ it won`t arrive early. (certainly/perhaps)
5. He has been taking drugs for a long time. _____ he is going to be addicted. (maybe/surely)

EXERCISE: 7

Match the problems in list A with the advice in list B.

	LIST A	LIST B
1.	He gets terrible marks in all the subjects	a) May be we should contribute some money to help them.
2.	Jane is usually punished daily.	b) May be you should tell your father to buy it for you.
3.	I have a hearing problem.	c) Perhaps you should apologize to him and take it to a mechanic.
4.	There are plenty of mosquitoes in our house	d) Perhaps he should advised to be polite
5.	Mariam has become very thin.	e) Maybe he should try and go for extra coaching.
6.	The thief stole all their money.	f) Perhaps you should use a hearing aid.
7.	The watchman is a very rude man.	g) Maybe she should be advised well instead of being punished.
8.	I am always lonely during break time.	h) Perhaps you house and remove all the broken tins

9.	I need a story book but I have no money.	i) Perhaps you should try and be friendly.
10.	I have spoil my friends bicycle.	j) maybe she should see a doctor, she could be having a health problem.

COMPREHENSION

Read practice

Winnie: Ohhhh……
Mrs Majuto: Winnie, what`s the matter?
Winnie: I`m very hot. My head hurts.
Mrs Majuto: Oh dear! Yes, you are hot. Do you want a drink?
Winnie: Yes, please.
Mrs Majuto: I`ve got a thermometer. I`ll take your temperature.
Winnie: Ohhh……
Mrs Majuto: Yes, it`s bit high. It`s 38^{o}c.
Winnie: Is that very high?
Mrs Majuto: A little high. If you are well, your temperature is 37^{o}c.
Winnie: Ohhh…….
Mrs Majuto: Maybe it`s malaria.
Winnie: Malaria? Ohhh……
Mrs Majuto: Maybe it`s flu.
Winnie: Flu? Ohhh…….
Mrs Majuto: Come on. We`re going to see a doctor.
Winnie: A doctor? Ohhh……. I`m exhausted! I can`t walk.
Mrs Majuto: Yes, you can. I`ll help you. don`t complain.
Winnie: I can`t walk. I`m ill!
Mr Majuto: I`ll give you some chocolate when you`re better.
Winnie: Chocolate?
Mrs Majuto: Yes, I`ll give you dome chocolate when you`re better.
Winnie: Mmm……. Perhaps I can try to walk to the doctor.
Mrs Majuto: And perhaps you`ll be better tomorrow!.

EXERCISE: 8

Comprehension questions.

1. Are these sentences true or false?
   (a) Winnie is feeling hot.
   (b) Winnie asks for a drink.
   (c) Winnie`s temperature is very high.
   (d) At first Winnie doesn't want to go see a doctor.
   (e) Winnie wants some chocolate.

2. Answer the following questions
   (a) Why Winnie unhappy?
   (b) What does Winnie want to drink?
   (c) What does Mrs Majuto want to measure?
   (d) What will she use?
   (e) Will Winnie walk to doctor`s clinic?

3. Use the words in the box to complete the passage.

Temperature	chocolate	malaria	hot	exhausted	flu

Winnie was very _____. Her mother used her hand to check her _____. She said that perhaps she had _____ or _____. She wanted to take Winnie to the doctor. Winnie said that she could not walk because she was _____. Her mother promised to give her some _____. When Winnie heard the word chocolate, she agreed to go to the clinic.

****

7: EXPRESSING CERTAINTY

Certainty

Refers to a thing that is certain.

NB: certain is a thing that you can rely on to happen or to be true.

Expressing certainty is expressing something that we know very well and we have no double above.

Words used when expressing certainty.

- Of course
- Certainly
- Surely.

A: Expressing certainty using of course.

Of course is used for saying "yes" very definitely in answering a question.

Examples:

1. Do know what I mean? Of course.
2. Will you be taking him to school on the bicycle? Of course.
3. Will you come next week? Of course.
4. Will she buy me a new dress? Of course
5. Are sure today is Monday? Of course it is. Of course today in Monday.

Use the table below to construct eight correct sentences.

She Has he Ali	Ever been Abroad?	Certainly Surely Of course	Not. I have no relative to visit out there. Their brother lives in America. Yes. They always go for holidays abroad. Not. He cannot afford.
You Have They			Yes. The father has a lot of money. Yes. They took their mother to India for treatment last month.

Example:

1. Has she ever been abroad? Surely yes.
   Her father has a lot of money.

2. Have you ever been abroad? Of course not
   I have no relative to visit out there.

3. Have they ever been abroad?
   Yes they always go to holidays abroad.

EXERCISE: 1

Compose any four sentences from the table above.

B: Expressing certainty using surely and certainly

Surely and certainly

Are the words that used to replay or to emphasize something and show that there is no double about it.

Examples:

1. Will you come to my birthday party?
   Surely I will.
   Certainly I will

2. Can I come to your home?
   Surely not
   Certainly not

3. Can we know where she lives?
   Surely you can/surely you cannot.
   Certainly you can/certainly you cannot.

EXERCISE: 2

Fill in the blanks in the following conversations using the correct words from the box below.

Certainly not, surely, of course, thank you, certainly, thanks.

Example:

(a) Would you like to come to my birthday party?
Of course! Thank you.

1. Would you like to join me for a movie?
   Yes _____
2. Would you like to come for a swim?
   _____
3. Would you like to have a banana?
   _____
4. Would you like to try my new a bicycle?
   _____
5. Would you like to come and play with my dog?
   _____
6. Are you sure today is Tuesday?
   _____
7. Would you like to meet our President?
   _____
8. Are you sure you are going for holiday?
   _____

COMPOSITION.

EXERCISE: 3

Complete the paragraph by filling the gaps with the correct words from the box

Spent a night or two	Kisahazi was planning
To catch a thief	lorry driver
Drive him around	watch him driving
Of course	admired his uncle driving a lorry
Only seven years	following all the steps.

Kishazi had an uncle who was a _____. This uncle often _____ at their home in Makambako. Makambako is located where the road to Mbeya joins the road to Songea.

Kishazi was _____ old but he always _____. His uncle used to _____ for a short time before parking the lorry for the night. He did this to make him happy. He knew how much Kishazi liked to _____. However, his uncle did not know what _____. He was secretly _____ of driving and stopping the lorry. One night, his uncle and parents heard the lorry being started. They quickly ran out _____. Whom did they find? _____ it was Kishazi. They were shocked.

EXERCISE: 4

Use the guide in brackets to answer each of the questions below using "of course" or "perhaps" Give long answers.

1. Will the school open next week? (sure)
2. Will they come to school on Friday (sure)
3. Will we watch the match? (Not sure)
4. Will the girls water the garden? (sure)
5. Will her cook ugali for us? (Not sure)
6. Will she climb the mountain? (Not sure)
7. Will the chicken lay eggs? (sure)
8. Will the baby like the food? (Not sure)
9. Will she take her blue dress? (sure)
10. Will it bite the thief? (sure)

EXERCISE: 5

Ask as many questions as possible using the table below. Give answers to each question using "certainly" or "surely"

	She	Help the sick?
	He	Eat her banana?
	You	Take the money?
Will	I	Sell the food?
can	We	Love the dog
	They	Make them angry?
	it	Talk quietly?
		Give presents?

EXERCISE: 6

Ask as many questions as possible using the table below. Give the answer for each question using "of course"

	She	Pass examinations?
	He	Take the medicine?
	You	Feed the chicken?
	I	Eat the mangoes?
Will	We	Fill the buckets?
	They	Sell the books?
	It	Water the garden?
		Transfer their children from bad school?
		Read the newspaper?

EXERCISE: 7

Complete the sentences below using the correct word from the brackets.

Examples:

1. It is a little cloudy today. _____ it will rain. (perhaps/certainly)
   It is little cloudy today. Perhaps it will rain.

2. It is very cloudy. _____ it will rain. (maybe/surely)
   It is very cloudy today. Surely it will rain.

QUESTIONS:

1. It is little bright today. _____ it will not rain (perhaps/surely)
2. It is very bright today. _____ it will not rain
3. The dog has stolen a piece meat from the kitchen. _____ it will eat meat. (certainly/perhaps)
4. It has been raining very heavily for days. _____ the valleys are going to flood (maybe/certainly)
5. The writing on the wall is very small. _____ many people can`t read it (maybe/surely)
6. We missed the morning bus and have to wait for the afternoon bus. _____ we will arrive late. (certainly/perhaps)
7. He has been taking drugs for a long time. _____ he is going to be addicted (maybe/surely)
8. The plane left late. _____ it won`t arrive early. (certainly/ perhaps)

EXERCISE: 8

Give answers to these questions using af course.

1. Do you think will be promoted to grade six next year?
   _____
2. Will you visit Saudi Arabia in life?
   _____
3. Musa are you a girl?
   _____
4. Ismail do you have breast for feeding a baby?
   _____
5. I think you are planning to be a thief in your feature?
   _____

EXERCISE: 9

Answer using surely or certainly for acceptance and surely not or certainly not for natural.

1. You are bad pupils, aren’t you?
   _____
2. Do you all love going out to play?
   _____
3. Do like being punished?
   _____
4. Does your English teacher speak French?
   _____
5. Do you all working hard aren’t you?
   _____

EXERCISE: 10

COMPREHENSION

A dangerous Ride

Siha lived in a village near Dar-es-salaam city. Although there was a primary school near in a home, he did not go there. His father did not like the school. He disliked it because not a single class even pupil from that school had even been selected to join secondary school. Therefore, he decided to transfer his child to a school in town when he reached class five.

However, Siha`s mother was not very happy with the decision she knew her son would face a big problem with transport. Most students in the city often got to school late and returned home very late. “How can Siha study and pass in such a situation?” she wondered.

When she asked her husband about this he said she should not worry. He was going to buy a bicycle. “Will you be taking him to school on the bicycle?” she asked. “Of course I will,” he answered.

For the first few months, Siha`s father took him to school on the bicycle without a problem. Every day, he reached school on time and went back home early. One day during the third month, his father fell sick and there was no one to take him to school on the bicycle. Therefore, he had to take a city bus.

On the first day, he woke up very early and went to the village bus stop. He stayed there until 9`oclock without getting a bus. Each bus that came allowed only two pupils to get in and they were not allowed to sit down. The reason was that student` fare was only fifty shillings while adults paid three hundred shillings or more per trip.

On Siha`s first on travelling by bus, he got to school at around ten thirty. He was so late that the teacher on duty punished him. After school, the transport problem was worse for Siha. There were so many adults struggling to get into the buses. Even when a few students were allowed into one, Siha could not get in. he did not have the courage to push his way inside. There were so many of them and everyone wanted to get in first. He reached home at about eight twenty.

After week of the same problem, Siha decided to learn how to ride a bicycle during the weekend. He did not tell his mother what he had planned. He wanted to start riding the bicycle to school as soon as he could balance it on the road.

Siha fulfilled his aim after two weekends but he still kept it a secret. He planned to tell his mother when he was good at riding the bicycle. All that time, his father was still in hospital so he decided to ride the bicycle to school. When he got on the road to the city, cars hooted at him all the way.

To begin with, he was riding on the wrong side of the road. Secondly, he was riding fast while he was not stable. He was also crossing traffic lights when the red light was on. This was very dangerous because many cars almost knocked him down.

When Siha reached school his shirt was very wet from sweat. He was also trembling a lot because he was so scared. In the evening he asked a friend to take him. He secretly took the bicycle inside then begged his mother to transfer him back to the village school.

QUESTIONS

Comprehension

A: Answer the following questions in your exercise books.

1. Why did Sih`s father dislike the primary school near their home?
2. When did he transfer Siha to a school in the city?
3. Siha's mother was not happy with his transfer because she knew he would have which problem?
4. How did his father solve the problem?
5. Why did Siha`s father stop taking him to school?
6. When did his father stop taking him to school?

B: Answer the following questions orally.

1. What happened to Siha when his father stopped taking him to school?
2. What was the main reason for Siha and all other pupils' transport problems?
3. How did Siha try to solve his problem?
4. What happened to Siha when he rode the bicycle to school for the first time?
5. What were the main reasons for Siha`s problem on his first ride to school?
6. "Students should pay the same fare as adult passengers." Agree or disagree with reasons.

****

8: MAKING SHORT FORM ANSWERS

Short form

Is a word with the same meaning as another formed by removing one or more letters of the longer words.

A: Giving short form answers

Example

1. Can you lift this box?
   Yes, I can
   No, I cannot

2. Did she read a story?
   Yes, she did
   No, she did not

3. Have they gone to the market?
   Yes, they have
   No, they have not.

4. Are you busy?
   Yes, I am
   No, I am not.

5. Will you sleep there?
   Yes, I shall.
   No, I shall not.

B: Using contracted forms

Examples

1. Can you lift up this box?
   No, I can`t

2. Can you play football?
   No I can`t

3. Will he sleep?
   No we won`t

4. Do they like cold water?
   No, they don`t

Examples of short form.

Cannot – can`t
Shall not – shan`t
Will not – won`t
Does not – doesn't
Do not – don't
Did not – didn't
Should not – shouldn't
Could not – couldn't
Would not – wouldn't

Are not – aren't
Is not – isn't
Have not – haven't
Has not – hasn't
Had not – hadn't
Were not – weren't
Was not – wasn't
I am – I'm
He will – he'll
She will – she'll
They will – they' ll
They have – they've
They would/had – they'd
It is – it's
It will – it'll
You will – you'll
You have – you've
I have – I've
I will – I'll

Others
Here is – here's
Who will – who'll
What is – what's
How is – how's
That is – that's

EXERCISE: 1
Complete the short answers with the correct form. The first one has been done for you.
Example.
Are you from Kenya
Yes, I am/No, I'm not

1. Are Salim and Juma your friends?
   _____
2. Has your sister got a car?
   _____
3. Do you speak English?
   _____
4. Can you play football?
   _____
5. Did she travel by bus?
   _____
6. Did you talk to him?
   _____
7. Have you been waiting for long?
   _____
8. Will she send us a mail?
   _____
9. Had they moved around the house?
   _____

EXERCISE: 2

Write the underlined words in short form in the following sentences.

Examples

He said, "I will not come to school"

He said, "I'll not come to school.

He said, I won't come to school.

1. My mother and father are not at home.
2. I have finished doing my home work, said Betty.
3. Most people do not like cold water
4. He cannot walk because he is very tired.
5. The English teacher is not around.
6. He has not scored a goal since January.
7. I have not been around since Sunday.
8. We will not eat any sweets.

EXERCISE: 3

Make as many sentences as possible using the table below.

A	B	C	D
You	Has not	Go/gone	To Arusha
They	Will not	Lick/licked	The honey
He	Have not	Was/washed	The better
She	Did not	Hide/hidden	The roof
It	Do not	Watch/watched	The nation park
We	Can not	Mend/mended	The football match
	Have not	Visit/visited	The dishes.

EXERCISE: 4

Re-write the sentences using the long forms.

1. They don't eat pizza.
   They do not eat pizza.
2. We don't do to bed early.
   _____
3. It doesn't make sense
   _____
4. She doesn't love him.
   _____
5. I don't work here.
   _____
6. I'm on holiday.
   _____
7. She isn't at home
   _____
8. Hey're not my frienfs
   _____
9. They've a nice car.
   _____
10. I haven't got time.
    _____

EXERCISE: 5

Change the following sentences in to their negative form.

1. My father makes breakfast.
   My father doesn't make breakfast.

2. They are eleven
   _____
3. She writes a letter.
   _____
4. I speak Italian.
   _____
5. Danny phones his father bon Sundays.
   _____
6. They went to school yesterday.
   _____

EXERCISE: 6

Re-write the following sentences using the short forms.

1. They didn't mend their roof regularly.
   _____
2. It wasn't long before hare began to feel hungry.
   _____
3. I've tricked so many animals before.
   _____
4. It's so delicious
   _____
5. I'm coming!
   _____
6. She isn't feeling well at all!
   _____
7. Form that day fox doesn't trust hare.
   _____
8. She doesn't sing well.
   _____
9. They are friendly.
   _____

EXERCISE:7

Compose seven (7) sentences using contracted form.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

EXERCISE: 8

A: Make at least nine (9) questions and answer from the tables below.

	I	Gone to work?
	You	Lost the keys?
Have	We	Gone to school?
	They	Read the book?
Haven't	Ally and Amina	Spoken to the teacher?
	He	Eaten?
Has	She	Taken bath?
	It	Lost the money?
Hasn't	Hussein	Played with the ball?
		Gone to sleep?

Examples:

Have you spoken to the teacher?

Hasn't she eaten?

B:

	I	
	You	Have
Yes,	We	
	They	Haven't
	Ally and Amina	
	He	
No,	She	Has
	It	
	Hussein	Hasn't

Examples:

Yes, I have

No, she hasn't

****

9: EXPRESSING QUALITY

Quality:

Is the standard of something as measured against other things of a similar kind

OR

The degree of excellence of something.

A: Using adjectives of appearance:

Adjectives

Are the words that give more information features or qualities of a person or thing. These adjectives are called describing words.

Examples of adjectives.

- Beautiful - ugly
- Dirty - clean
- Fat - long
- Tall - fat
- Handsome - good
- Big - happy
- Pretty - short
- Thin -

Example sentences

1. She is a beautiful girl
2. It is an ugly animal.
3. He is a handsome boy.
4. Madam Lailath is very tall lady.
5. She is a clean girl in the class.

Formation of Adjectives

Many adjectives which are related to the verb or noun, normally have the characteristics of adding an element after the words.

Example: The show was enjoyable.

(i) We enjoyed the party.
(ii) The party was enjoyable.

A word able has been added to the verb 'enjoy' to form an adjective.

Examples of other elements which can be added to form adjectives.

(i) – ly friend – friendly.
(ii) – ful boast – boastful
(iii) – y sand – sandy.

Thus: (i) John is best friend (noun)
He is very friendly (adjective)

(ii) Alex boasts that he can do anything
He is very boastful person

(iii) This food has some sand in it.
It is very sandy.

B: Expressing intellectual quality.

Examples of intellectual quality.

- Clever - lazy
- Intelligent - stubborn
- Stupid - playful
- Dull

Example sentences.

1. They are very intelligent.
2. That is a clever pupil.
3. This is the dull child.
4. They are very stupid pupils.

Functions of adjectives

Normally, adjectives give us more information about a noun.

They can

1. Describe feeling or qualities

   Examples

   (i) He is a lonely man.

   (ii) They are honest people.

2. Tell us about appearance size and measurement.

   Examples:

   (i) Hamis is a very fat man.

   (ii) Madam Asha is very tall.

3. Tell us about intellectual qualities of a person or thing.

   Example:

   (i) Rashid always scores high in English.
   He is intelligent.

   (ii) Choma always fails in exams. He is dull and stupid.

4. Tell us about colour.

   example:

   (i) Paul wore a red shirt.

   (ii) My shoes are black.

5. Tell us about the shape of things.

   Examples:

   (i) A rectangular box.

   (ii) A square envelope.

6. Tell us about age.

   Examples:

   (i) He is a young man.

   (ii) My grandfather is very old.

7. Tell us more about the characteristics of things

   Examples:

   (i) A wooden table.

   (ii) The knife is sharp.

8. Give nationality or origin.
   Examples:
   (i) Pierre is French.
   (ii) This is an American watch.

9. Tell us about test.
   Examples:
   (i) This juice is sweet.
   (ii) This tablet is bitter.

Position of adjectives.

In a sentences, adjectives can be positioned.

1. Before a noun
   Examples:
   (i) A beautiful girl.
   (ii) An ugly dog.
   (iii) A dirty shirt.
   (iv) A slow car.

Beautiful, ugly and dirty are adjectives which have been placed before girl, dog and shirt, which are noun.

2. After the verb BE, BECOME, SEEM, STAY.
   Examples:
   (i) Your ideas are interesting.
   (ii) She suddenly became ill.
   (iii) Books are becoming expensive.
   (iv) She looks happy

Order of Adjectives.

When you use more than one adjective, you have to put them in the right order.
Note that is it not common to use more than three adjectives together, but it is possible and can be grammatically correct.

Example:

(i) I have a small, green, wooden table in my room.

The following table will help you understand the order of adjectives in sentences.

Determiner	Opinion	Size	Colour	Material	Noun
The/an/a/some	New, old	Small	Green	Wooden	Table
Many /much	Beautiful, Ugly	Big	Yellow/red	Plastic	Bag.

Re-write the sentences using adjectives from the box. Do not change the meaning.

1. He always arrives on time.
   He is always _____.
2. That man is a well – known film actor.
   That man is a _____ film actor.
3. I had an amusing experience yesterday.
   I had a _____ experience yesterday.

4. She was using a spoon made of wood.
   She was using a _____ spoon.
5. A very big elephant stood on the rood before them.
   A very elephant stood on the rood before them.
6. That boy is not intelligent.
   That boy is _____
7. This necklace is worth a lot of money.
   This necklace is _____
8. They went to a restaurant which was not far away.
   They went to a _____ restaurant.
9. This is genuine leather.
   This is _____ leather.
10. Little children are often afraid on the desk.
    Little children are often _____ of the dark.

EXERCISE: 1

Pick out all the adjectives in the following sentences. In some sentences there may be more than one adjective.

1. That man over there is very rich.
2. The lady was wearing a blue dress and carrying a heavy basket.
3. She is the best student in her class.
4. We had a very enjoyable time. Everyone was happy.
5. That is the most expensive hotel in Kisumu but the rooms are comfortable and the service is good.
6. He is tall but his brother is short.
7. This is an interesting book.
8. Ugali is the favorite food of many Kenyans.
9. The work is hard but the money is good.
10. There are some tall buildings in Nairobi.

EXERCISE: 2

Look at the words given in the box below. They are all adjectives.

Famous	huge	punctual
Funny	real	wooden
Valuable	stupid	difficult
Elder	frightened	nearby

EXERCISE: 3

Complete the following to make comparisons. Use the –er form on the word in brackets plus any other words you like.

Example

George is (heavy) than ……

Answer – George is heavier than his brother.

QUESTIONS.

1. 100 is (great) than ……..
2. An elephant is (big) than ……
3. Sugar is (sweet) than ……
4. Ali is (wealthy) than……..
5. I think meat is (nice) than…….

6. A kilo of potatoes is (cheap) than…….
7. Wambui is (pretty) than……..
8. Nagisa is a (brave) warrior than…….
9. Mombasa is (hot) than……
10. This cow is (fat) than……..
11. I am (young) than ……..
12. This is question is (easy) than…….
13. It is (cold) at the North Pole than……..
14. Rotich is a (thin) boy than Kiprono……
15. Meat is (dear) than……

EXERCISE: 4

Now fill in the blanks, using the words in the box

Troublesome	strict	greedy	noisy	shy	kind	mean	quiet

1. He tries to eat all of my food. He is very _____
2. She likes to sit and read in her bedroom. She is very _____
3. He is always happy to help other people. He is very _____.
4. She will never lend you any money. She is very _____
5. My father makes me go to bed every evening at 8 p.m. He is very _____
6. He likes to hit the other children. He is very _____
7. He does not want to speak to the headmaster. He is very _____
8. He is always shouting. He is very _____

EXERCISE: 5

Use dirty or not clean in the gaps in these sentences.

1. The lettuce was _____ so I washed it.
2. The apple was _____ very _____ so I washed it.
3. Her clothes were very _____ so we gave them a good wash.
4. His trouser were _____ so we put them in the washing machine.
5. After the long journey his hair was very _____ so he gave it a good wash.
6. Her hair was _____ very _____ so he bought some shampoo and washed it.

EXERCISE: 6

Complete these sentences with the correct word.

1. Everything in her bedroom was on the floor. It was very _____. (tidy/untidy)
2. My sister will give you anything. She is very _____ (generous/ selfish)
3. My brother is very _____. He always gets up very early. (hard working/lazy)
4. She never says hello to people. She`s very _____ (friendly/unfriendly)
5. This is a very _____ village. It`s a good place for a holiday. (quit/noisy)
6. When she gets angry, she doesn't look pretty. She looks _____. (beautiful/ugly)
7. He never says 'please' or 'thank you'. he's a very _____ boy (polite/impolite)
8. L left the cinema early. The film was very _____ (interesting/aninteresting)

EXERCISE: 7

Copy and underline the adjectives in these sentences

1. I saw a lovely bird on that tree yesterday.
2. These are beautiful flowers.
3. You are strong and healthy young boy.
4. Get me some water. I am thirsty.
5. The main gate was closed.

6. The wooden door broke down today in the morning
7. He is a terrible old man.
8. Our class teacher is kind and helpful.
9. Maria is a hard – working girl.
10. Macha said that Belinda is stupid girl.
11. This dress is ugly. I want to buy one with red flowers
12. I need some clean plates in order to serve the food.
13. His plane was a successful one.
14. What is the latest news?
15. He is a tall handsome man.

EXERCISE: 8

Use the most appropriate adjectives to fill in the blanks.

1. The _____ puppy drank a whole bowl of milk.
2. Her kitten has _____ fur all over its body.
3. Jamila has a very _____ handwriting.
4. Our school uniform is _____ and _____ in colour.
5. She has _____ grandparents who take care of her.

EXERCISE: 9

Change the words in the brackets by either adding – ly, -ful, -y to form an adjective. Be careful with the spelling.

1. Rashid is a _____ person (boast)
2. You have to add a _____ of sugar (spoon)
3. This food is very _____ (salt)
4. Today is a very _____ day (cloud)
5. She is a _____ person (help)
6. John is a very _____ person. (friend)

EXERCISE: 10

Make ten sentences from this table.

1.	Jane was sad		Someone stole her money`
2.	I was very proud		I saw my dad on TV.
3.	He felt frightened	When	I bought my mother a dress
4.	He felt jealous		She heard that her aunt has passed
5.	Tina was angry		away
6.	Jack felt embarrassed		Someone shouted loudly.

EXERCISE: 11

Match the adjectives in List A with suitable noun in List B

LIST A		LIST B
2.	Helpful	a) Chair
3.	Comfortable	b) Morning
4.	Enjoyable	c) Person
5.	Cloudy	d) Party
6.	Famous	e) Actor
7.	Careless	f) Mistake
	Domestic	g) Animal.

COMPREHENSION

Read and answer the questions

Mr and Mrs Sangoyi have a small a shamba. They grow banana and maize in their shamba. They go to the shamba every Monday and Saturday. They take their baby, Subira, with them to the shamba. Subira plays with her tors as her parents work on the shamba.

Last Saturday Mr and Mrs Sangoyi went to shamba. Mr Sangoyi forgot his panga at home. Mrs Sangoyi would not let him use hers. “Go back home and bring your panga,” she told him.

Mr Sangoyi was very angry. He took Subira and went back home. Mrs Sangoyi did not see him take the baby. When she turned to look for the baby, the was not there. She became very worried. She looked for her everywhere but she could not find her. She went home very sad. She did not know what to tell Mr Sangoyi. When she got home, she found the baby playing happily with her father. Mrs Sangayi was very happy.

Answer the questions.

1. What do Mr and Mrs Sangoyi grow on the shamba?
2. What is the name of their baby?
3. Why did Mr Sangoyi go back home?
4. Why was Mrs Sangoyi sad?
5. Where was the baby?

****

10: SEQUENCING IDEAS

Sequencing ideas

Refers to the arrangement of events, actions, numbers, or things in chronological order. Simply means putting or showing how a particular events occurs or takes place.

The words used while sequencing ideas include.

- First/firstly.
- Second/secondly.
- Next.
- Then.
- Lastly.
- Finally.
- After.

Examples:

1. What do you do first when you wake up?
   First, I brush my teeth

2. What do you second?
   Then I put on my school uniform.

3. What do you do after breakfast?
   I go to school.

Example of sequencing ideas

1. How to prepare a chicken for cooking.
   First, boil enough water.
   Second, prepare a sharp knife.
   Third, slaughter the chicken.
   Fourth, put the dead chicken in a basin.
   Fifth, pour the hot water over in to make the feathers come off easily.
   Then, pluck all the feathers off the chicken.
   After that, cut its stomach open and remove the insides.
   Lastly, cut the whole chicken into pieces and clean them with water.

2. How to make tea.
   First, I fill a kettle with water.
   After, I plug it in and then I wait for it to boil.
   Next, I put two tea bags in to my tea pot, then I put two spoon fills of sugar into the tea.
   When the water has boiled I pour the water in to my tea pot. I want for one minute.
   Finally, I pour out a nice cup of hot tea.

EXERCISE: 1

Express in writing how you prepare yourself before you go to school use the examples given above.

CONVERSATION

Naima: Look Maria! My mother has bought a new CD player.
Maria: Oh, that`s good. When did she buy it?
Naima: yesterday.
Maria: How does it work?
Naima: First, I press the 'Eject' button.
Maria: Which one?
Naima: This button.
Maria: Oh, yes!
Naima: Second, I put my CD inside.
Maria: Oh, yes! I see.
Naima: Then I press the 'Play' button.
Maria: But there is no music!
Naima: Finally, I turn up the volume. There you are …. Lovely music!
Maria: Yes, it`s very nice!
Naima: If it`s too loud, I turn the volume down.

EXERCISE: 2

1. Complete the sentences, using the words in the box.

Put	turndown	press	turn up.

Let me show you. first of all I _____ 'Eject'. Then I _____ the CD inside. Then I _____ 'play'. If it is not loud, I _____ the volume. If it is too loud. I _____ the volume.

EXERCISE: 3

What do you do every day? (write one paragraph to explain what you do every Monday. Use the words firstly, secondly, then, lastly, and finally to arrange the events in your story).

EXERCISE: 4

Arrange the following sentences in a good order so that they bring a meaningful story, by giving them letter A, B, C, D and E in questions 36 – 40.

1. It took our head boy some hours to reach the place. (_____)
2. On that day, in the morning, we didn't afford to repair out lorry. (_____)
3. However that was not an easy task because the nearest bus stop was five kilometers away (_____)
4. Lastly he came back with a beautiful vehicle and our journey continued. (_____)
5. Our head boy was told by our teacher to communicate with the neigh boring bus stand an alternative.

EXERCISE: 5

Re- arrange the following sentences in good order by giving them letters A-E.

1. To make an electric circuit this is what you can do. (_____)
2. Place the end of the piece of wire on the positive end of the dry cell. (_____)
3. Take a dry cell and two pieces of copper wire (_____)
4. Next place one end of the second piece of wire on the negative end of the dry cell. (_____)
5. After that connect the piece of wire from the wire from the positive end to the bottom of the bulb. (_____)

EXERCISE: 6

Write how your father prepares for work

Read and dramatize the conversation below.

Neema: what a bright day it is. I can jump, I can skip and dance the whole day!

Rajab: What do you mean? Don't you have some work to do on a Saturday?

Neema: No! I don't. we have many house helps and they do what I want them to do. What do you do yourself?

Rajab: First, we do not have even a single house help. Secondly, I have a time table for the day and then lastly, I would like to advise you to be active and responsible. Whether you have house helps or not, be helpful and make yourself useful in your in order to be responsible person in the future.

Neema: What do you do on Saturday Mr responsible?

Rajab: I am serious. I wake up at 7:00 a.m. First I take a shower and prepare myself before I join my family for breakfast. From 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., I help my mother with the house chores. First, I help her clear and clean the table. Second I sweep the house and arrange everything in order. After that, I go to chicken house and collect the eggs. Then I put clean water and chicken feed for them.

Neema: You are just but a small boy. When do you get to play?

Rajab: I am in standard Five. Look at me! I am a big boy. From 10:00 first, I start with the English exercise, then Mathematics followed by Kiswahili. Lastly I concentrate on the other subjects.

Neem: the only thing I do, in my homework. What time do you get to play?

Rajab: I go out to play with my friends from 11:35 a.m. to 12:55 p.m. I then take my lunch at 1:00 p.m. I help my mother then t rush to my grandparent house.

Neema: You clean dishes! That`s strange, do boys do such things?

Rajab: Who said boys cannot clean dishes? I am learning how to cook and bake, too. I run errands for my grandparents and later I sit down to a hot glass of milk, sweet potatoes and granny`s stories. I bid my grandparents farewell and run home. I normally get home at 5:00 p.m. I play with my younger sister for about an hour and a half. I then help my father to get the goats and cows into their sheds for the night. My sister and I sit and cows into programmer on the television. We layter take our supper at 8:30 p.m. We chat with our parents after supper for about forty five minutes. Lastly we go to bed at around 9:30 p.m., after brushing our teeth and cleaning up. That is my Saturday, Neema.

Neema: What a hectic day! Can we play now?

Rajab: No, thank you I would like to , but I am on my way to my grandparents: I will see you later. Goodbye.

Neema: goodbye, Rajab. Pass my regards to your grandparents.

Group work

Make Rajabu`s Saturday timetable or his Saturday`s Diary.

****

11: EXPRESSING RECENTLY COMPLETED ACTIONS

Present perfect tense:

The present perfect tense is formed with a present tense to form of "to have" plus the past participle of the verb (which can be either regular or irregular in form). This tense indicates either that an action was completed (finished or perfected) at some point in the past or that the action extends to the present.

Examples:

1. I have walked two miles already (but I`m still walking)
2. I have run the Boston Marathon (but that was some time ago)
3. The critics have praised the film saving private Ryan since it come out (and they continue to do so)

NB

In this tense "have and has" are used before the verb and the verb changes to past participle.

For singular pronouns we use :has"

She
He } has
It

For plural pronouns we use "have"

We
I
You } have.
They

Look at the diagram below.

I You We They Zulfa and Zalfa	Have	Past participle verb.
He She It Fatma	Has	

Examples.

1. We have already eaten the food.
2. She has drunk all the milk.
3. Grade five pupils have just gone out
4. They have seen an elephant.
5. He has done his home work.
6. What have we eaten today?
   We have eaten the oranges.
7. What has Salma done?
   She has washed her clothes.

Regular verbs in present perfect

Present verbs	perfect verbs
Wash	washed
Cook	cooked
Play	played
Jump	jumped
Climb	climbed
Pray	prayed
Pass	passed
Kick	kicked
Laugh	laughed
Pull	pulled
Reach	reached
Finish	finished
Correct	corrected
Rub	rubbed
Hope	hopped
Dry	dried
Cry	cried
Beg	begged
Stop	stopped
Walk	walked
Clean	cleaned
Talk	talked.

Irregular verbs in present perfect tense.

Present verbs	perfect/past participle verbs
Eat	eaten
Go	gone
Beat	beaten
Begin	begun
Bend	bent
Bite	bit
Blow	blown
Break	broken
Bring	brought
Build	built
Burn	burnt
Buy	bought
Choose	chosen
Come	came
Cut	cut
Deal	deal
Die	die
Dig	dug
Draw	drown
Drink	drunk
Drive	driven
Fall	fallen
Feel	felt

Fight	fought
Find	found
Fly	flown
Forbid	forbidden
Fight	found
Get	got
Give	given
Grown	grown
Hang	hung
Hear	heard
Hide	hidden
Hit	hit
Hold	held
Hurt	hurt
Keep	kept
Know	known
Lay	laid
Leave	left
Lend	lent
Lose	lost
Make	made
Mean	meant
Meet	met
Overcome	overcome
Pay	paid
Rode	ridden
Shoot	shot
Sit	sat
Smell	smelt
Stoal	stolen
Swear	swon
Swell	swollen
Swim	swum
Take	taken
Tear	torm
Tell	told
Throw	thrown
Wake	woken
Wear	wore
Write	write/written
Win	won

EXERCISE: 1

Use the word in bracket to fill in correct using the present perfect tense

1. Aisha has _____ to town (go)
2. Musa and Ali have _____ the snake (hit)
3. The dog has _____ in dirty water (swim)
4. My sister has _____ very well (sing)
5. Our house have _____ fire (catch)
6. The teacher has _____ the stupid boys (forgive)
7. Leila has _____ the whistle (blow)

8. My grandparents have _____ beans (sow)
9. Grade five pupils have _____ their exams with flying colour (pass)
10. The head teacher has _____ us from escaping the test. (forbid)
11. Mariam has _____ a lot of food. (cook)
12. The farmer has _____ down the tree. (cut)
13. The sum has _____ (shine)
14. Dad Kareen has _____ in the bucket (spit)

EXERCISE: 2

Write has or have in the blanks.

1. She _____ a pencil.
2. He _____ an orange.
3. I _____ a ruler
4. You _____ sharpener.
5. Moses _____ an eraser.
6. We _____ books.
7. They _____ balls.
8. That cut _____ a long tail.
9. Lions _____ big heads.
10. Jacob _____ an apple.
11. Saleh and Tom _____ nice black shoes.

EXERCISE: 3

He		A toy
She	Has	Books
It		A long tail
I		Many umbrellas
We		An apple
You	Have	A nice dress
They		Red bicycle
		Two balls
		Black shoes
		Five hundred shilings

EXERCISE: 4

Correct these wrong sentences.

1. Musa have a cup
2. Rehema have a pencil
3. They has cars
4. You has an apple
5. It have a long tail

EXERCISE: 5

Read the following conversation in pairs then answer the questions.

A lion and leopard have met near the gate to Mikumi National Park.

Lion: Hello, Leopard. How are you doing?

Leopard: Hello, Lion. I am not fine. I have walked from one end of this park to the other with no lick. What about you?

Lion: I have been on the move too, Leopard. I have just killed a big gazelle.

Leopard: Where is it? I am very hungry and soon I`ll be too weak to hunt.
Lion: I am sorry my friend. I have taken it to my den. Don't forget I have three cubs and my lioness to feed.
Leopard: What has happened to lioness? She is the one who normally hunts.
Lion: She has broken her leg. She cannot hunt for now.
Leopard: Have you ever eaten crocodile meat?
Lion: I have never, but I have eaten a hippopotamus it`s meat is tender and soft.
Leopard: Have you ever eaten a human being?
Lion: No, I have never eaten man. Human beings are never in the park and when they come they are always in their moving machines.

Ask and answer in short form.

Has Leopard been Lucy? No, he hasn't
Has Lion been lucky? Yes, he has.
Has Leopard killed a gazelle?
Has Lion fed his family?
Has Lioness hurt her stomach?
Has Lion ever eaten a crocodile?
Has Lion ever eaten a hippopotamus?
Has Lion ever eaten a human being?
Has Lion ever seen a vehicle?
Has Leopard ever talked to lion?

EXERCISE: 6

Look at the tables below and write at least nine questions and answers.

Have Haven't	I You We They Ben and Lucy	Gone to work? Last the keys? Gone to school? Read the book? Spoken to the teacher?
Has Hasn't	He She It Hussein	Eaten? Taken a bath? Lost the money? Played with the ball? Go to sleep?

EXERCISE: 7

Fill in the blank spaces with the words below, using have/haven't and has/hasn't appropriately to complete the sentences.

Further	flown	laid	bitten	broken	swum	cost	paid	drunk
won	stolen	slept	written	lost	shot	seen	driver	

EXAMPLE:

Who has _____ my milk? Juma _____ _____ your milk,
Who has drunk my milk? Juma has drunk your milk?

1. Who _____ _____ the glasses? Siriwa and Chanyi _____ _____ the glasses.
2. I am very tired. I _____ _____ across the wide river.
3. This school bag is very expensive. It _____ _____ Tsh. 150, 000.
4. Who _____ _____ that letter? My friends _____ _____ this letter.
5. I am very happy, our school team _____ _____ the young Tanzanians Trophy.

6. What has happened to Maria? She _____ been _____ by a snake.
7. Who _____ _____ the bird that was on that branch? It _____ _____ away.
8. _____ you heard a gun _____? No, I _____.

EXERCISE: 8

Use the correct form in the brackets

1. Each of the men (has, have) hoe.
2. One of his daughter (is, are) married.
3. Neither of them (was, were) present.
4. (is, are) either of sister coming?
5. Each of the participants (know, knows) the rule of the game.
6. Not one of the sisters (has, have) a mat.
7. Each of us (was, were) searched.
8. Every child (have, has) searched.
9. Anybody (are, is) offered an opportunity to complete.
10. None of students (were, was) a secret ambition.

EXERCISE: 9

Use either “has” “have” “has been” or “have been” to complete the following sentences.

1. I _____ shown Anita the book.
2. Peter _____ drawn a beautiful picture.
3. They _____ done all the work.
4. It _____ raining since last week.
5. The roof _____ leaking since the rains started
6. The children _____ drank all the milk.
7. The wind _____ blown of the roof.
8. Amina and Prisca _____ chosen to wear blue clothes
9. She _____ singing nice songs since yesterday.

EXERCISE: 10

Use the words in the box to fill in the gape

Eaten	drunk	given	broken	climbed	read

1. What has the lion done?
   It has _____ a gazelle.

2. What the baby done?
   He has _____ his milk.

3. What have Ali and Aisha done?
   They have _____ Alis book.

4. What has Khadija done?
   She has _____ her limb.

5. What have the boys done?
   They have _____ the tree.

6. What has the cow done?
   It has birth to a calf.

EXERCISE: 11

Write five sentences using the present perfect tense.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

****

12: TIME TELLING

Time:

Refers to what is measured in minutes, hours, or days. In order to know how to read and tell time, you need to know that there are sixty (60) minutes in an hour. There are also sixty (60) second in a minute and also twenty four (24) hours make a day.

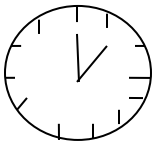
Examples

1. 6: 00 – Six o`clock
   3:30 – Half past three or three thirty.
   11:45 – Quarter two twelve or fifteen minutes to twelve/eleven forty five.

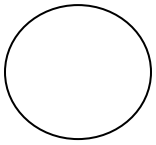
A: Using half past, quarter past/to

When telling time, we often use "past" meaning the minutes that have gone after the hour and "to" meaning minutes left to the hour.
Time is also given or written in either figures or words, as follows

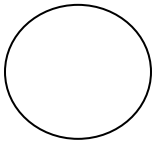
(i) O`clock

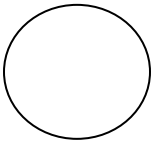


1: 00
One o`clock



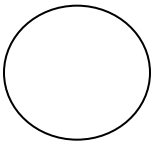
2:00
Two o`clock

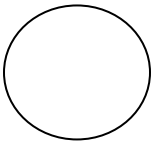


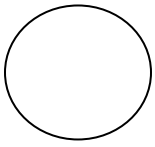


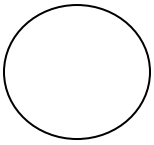
3:00

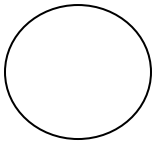
Three o`clock

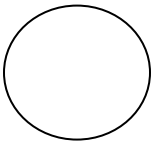


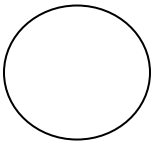


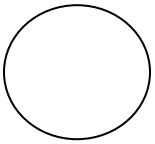










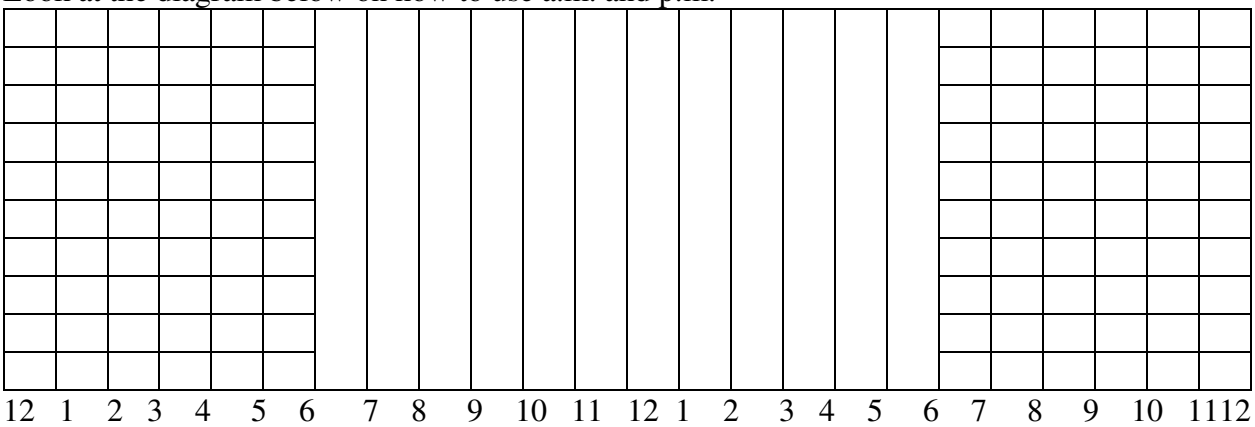


B: Using am and pm

We use a.m in describing morning hours, just after midnight to noon (midday). While p.m is used in describing the afternoon hours (just after midday) to midnight.

N.B
a.m. means ant – meridian.
p.m. means prime - meridian

Look at the diagram below on how to use a.m. and p.m.



Examples
Sentences using a.m. (morning session)

1. I go to school at 7:00 am
2. Lesson begin at 8:00am
3. We get on first break at 10:20 am
4. We go back to classes at 10:40 am
5. We arrived at Moshi at 7:30 am

Sentences using pm (afternoon session.

1. We get are second break at 12:25 pm
2. We pray at 1:00pm
3. We have lunch at 1:30 pm
4. We go back to classes at 2:10 pm
5. We end lesson at 2:50 pm
6. We go back home at 3:00 pm
7. I go home at 4 pm
8. What time is it now?
   It is 1 pm

****

13: EXPRESSING PAST CONCURRENT EVENTS

A: Using when

When is normally used to express two or more events which were in progress at the same time in the past.

Examples

1. I was eating when the phone rang.
2. Jamal was riding a bicycle when we saw a lion.
3. What were you doing when the teacher entered the class?
   We were reading the books when the teacher entered the class.
4. When Baraka came to see them Ali was milking the cows.

B: Using while.

While is also used to express two or more events which were in progress at the same time in the past.

Examples

1. I was reading while she was cooking.
2. I was walking while she was jogging.
3. What were you doing while Asha was coming to school?
   In order understand the use of these two words while and when it is important to study the past continuous tense.

Past continuous tense.

Past continuous tense is also known as the past progressive tense. It has the following structure.
(was/were +verb-ing form)
(was + reading)
(were + reading)

Uses of past continuous tense

Past continuous tense

1. There was an interruption while performing the action.

Example
I was eating dinner when the phone rang.
Eating – is the action which was being performing.
The phone rang – is the action that interrupted. Here two actions happened at the same time.

2. Speaking of specific time in the past
   Example.
   We were studying English at 10:00 pm.
   The action happened at a specific time 10:00 pm.

3. Two actions were in progress at the same time in the past.
   Examples
   While I was reading, my mother was cooking.

4. Inquires (asking) for something politely.
   Example
   I was wondering if I could use your bicycle.

N.B
We use when with past continuous tense + simple past.
Whereby we use while with only past continuous.

Examples:

1. I was writing a letter when my father came
2. They were drinking coke while they were playing.

EXERCISE: 1
Study the following table and make 10 sentences

I	Were	Drinking coke	While they were playing
You		Sleeping	When the bell rang
They		Eating	When she arrived
We	Was	Studying	While they were eating.

EXERCISE: 2
Use the word in the brackets to complete the sentences below.
Example
The Lion _____ (ate/ was eating) an antelope, when the hunter _____ (fired/ was firing) the gun.
The Lion was eating an antelope when the hunter fired the gun.

1. Sumari _____ (slept/was sleeping) when his mother _____ (came, I was coming) in.
2. Kaputo _____ (was fishing/fished) when we _____ (see/saw) him.
3. He _____ (swept/was sweeping) the compound when the rain _____ (came/was coming)
4. The thief _____ (was looking/looked) in the cupboard when I _____ (opened/was opening) the door.
5. When the bell _____ (rang/was ringing) I _____ (dreamt/was dreaming)
6. When we _____ (crossed/were crossing) the border it _____ (rained/was raining)
7. Amina _____ (was reading/read) when the lights _____ (went/was going) off.

EXERCISE: 3
Later their friends came to visit them. What do you think Ali and Amina were doing when their friends called?
Write ten correct sentences about Ali and Amina from the table below.

When	Abdul and Lucy Baraka Anna and John Maria Neema Yusuf and Sarah	Came to see them,	Ali Amina	Was doing the washing Was feeding the chicken. Was sweeping the house. Was sweeping the compound. Was milking the cow. Was reading a story book. Was reading a news paper. Was cleaning the chicken house. Was cleaning the table. Was cleaning the utensils Was doing maths homework. Was knitting.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

EXERCISE: 4

Look at the two pairs of sentences below.

1. The music was playing. Amina was dancing.
   These two things were happening at the same time.
   Therefore, we say: While the music was playing, Amina was dancing.

2. It was raining. The lights went off.
   These two things were happening at the same.
   Therefore we say: Whle it was raining, the lights went off.

Re-write the following sentences as shown above

1. Anna was cooking. Sara was washing.
2. We were at the party. The tief broke into the house.
3. Omar was laughing. Peter was crying.
4. The teacher was reading. The pupils were writing.
5. I was playing football. He was playing tennis.
6. They were playing. Other were playing.
7. Jane was doing her homework. Her father was reading a newspaper.
8. Juma was in the bedroom. His sister wat watching television.

EXERCISE: 5

Fill in the blanks given in each question. With the correct verb in past continuous tense. Remember to use the correct auxiliary verb too.

1. Mary _____ (wait) for me when I arrived.
2. The telephone _____ (ring) when _____ (watch) television.
3. Judith _____ (write) when a pen ran out of ink.
4. Ally _____ (eat) while July _____ (cook)
5. They _____ (talk) about her when she walked into the room.

Choose the correct answer

6. Mary _____ when we arrived.
   (a) Are crying (b) cry (c) was crying (d) were crying.

7. The children _____ when the ball rang.
   (a) Play (b) are playing (c) were playing (d) was playing.

COMPREHENSION

Trouble at Home

Amina`s mother is called Mrs. Chambiri. She usually goes to the market every Saturday to buy some things for the home. She leaves her children at home when she goes to the market. While she is away, the children help by doing some of the housework.

One day, Mrs. Chambiri said to the children, "This Saturday, I will be going to the market to buy some things." Then she added, "While I am away, you will have to cook and clean the house."

When Saturday came, she left very early in the morning for the market. She did not want to miss some of the things she needed to buy. When she reached the market, there were so many people buying and selling things. It was not easy to move from one stall to another.

It took a long time but she managed to buy all the things she wanted. She bought some bananas, tomatoes, onions and spices. She also bought some salt and sugar.

While she was walking home, she met an old friend of hers on the road. They sat down in the shade by the roadside and talking about old times. It was a pleasant moment for the two women and they kept on laughing. At the end of it, they exchange phone numbers. When they were saying goodbye to each other, Mrs. Chambiri realized it was already past midday. Both of them hurried home.

When Mrs. Chambiri reached home, she found her son and daughter in the kitchen cooking. While Amina was cooking the sauce, Iddi was cooking the rice. She was very pleased with her children. "You are growing up to be good people," she said.

When time for lunch came, the food was served and the whole family sat at the table to eat. Mrs. Chambiri was the first to put the food in her mouth. As soon as it touched her tongue she made a stranger face. "What is this?" she asked.

The children tasted the food and then remained quiet, staring at each other. The food had sugar in it, instead of salt! No one could tell what had happened.

"You are very careless. You deserve to be punished," their mother said with an angry face. The children were very sorry. They asked their mother and father for forgiveness. However, it was later discovered that the container for salt actually had sugar in it.

"It was my own mistake, children, I am sorry," Mrs. Chambiri said to her children. Amina and Iddi were very happy to have an understanding.

Comprehension

A: Answer the following questions in your exercise books.

1. Where does Amina`s mother go every Saturday?
2. While she is away, the children _____.
3. Why did Mrs. Chambiri go to the market early in the morning?
4. When she went to the market there were
   (a) Many people (b) no things to buy (c) few people
5. Whom did she meet while going home?
6. What did the two women exchange at the end?

B: Answer the following questions orally.

1. Where did Mrs. Chambiri find the two children?
2. What was wrong with the sauce?
3. What did they find out about the containers?
4. Was Mrs. Chambiri fair when she said the children deserved punishment? Give reasons for your answer.

****

14: INVITING AND RESPONDING INVITATIONS

Invitation

Refers to a spoken or written request to somebody to do something or to go somewhere. The expressions used to invite, accept and refuse invitations. We normally invite people to participate in different activities with us. We may invite people to our graduation ceremonies, birthday parties or even for lunch, dinner and wedding parties. In inviting people, different expressions are used.

A: Accepting invitations

Examples

(i) Invitation: Would you like to come to my birthday party?
Acceptance: Yes, I would love to.

(ii) Invitation: Would you like to come with us?
Acceptance: Yes, thank you. Oh, that sounds lovely. Thanks or I would love to, thanks.

(iii) Hello Ally: Would you like to have a glass of juice?
Yes, I would like.

(iv) Hello Mariam. Would you like to a company me at the airport?
Yes, I would love to.

Examples of invitations cards.

Invitations cards

These are cards given to someone invite them to something.

Cards

This is the thick stiff paper designed with a piece of information.

These are the examples of invitation cards

- Wedding invitations.
- Birthday invitations.
- Graduation invitations.
- Meeting invitations.
- Prayer (Dua) invitations.

Meeting invitation

Mwangaza Town Hall,
P.O.BOX 129,
Mwangaza,
15/November 2008.

Mwangaza Residents
Mwangaza Town,

Dear Residents.

I brother Shabib Kichwa , being your mayor have the pleaser to invite you all to a meeting at the town hall, The meeting will take place on 20th November 2008 at exactly 3:30 p.m. The agenda for the meeting is to discuss the bad condition of our beloved town.

Come you will accept my humble request

Your faithfully.
S. Kichwa.
Shabib Kichwa (mayor)

B: Refusing invitations

It is importance to be polite when you refuse an invitation. We normally give reasons why we can`t do something and either apologize, or use words like, actually or really.

Examples.

(i) Invitation: Would you like to visit us on Monday?
Refusal: I would love to but I am really busy.

(ii) Invitation: Would you like have to have lunch with us?
Refusal: I would like to but I`m meeting my friend.

NOTE:

When we invite or offer someone something, We usually use the following polite expression.

(i) Would you like ……..
(ii) Can I give you ……
(iii) Do you want ……..
(iv) How about …….
(v) Have another …….

Examples of giving, accepting and refusing invitation.

1. How about going with me to watch football match today?
   Yes, I would.
   No, thank you.

2. Mariam can you come home tonioght?
   No, thank you.

3. Musa I would like you to attend my birthday party on Sunday?
   I`m really sorry, I`m very busy this week.

4. Would you like to go with me to the cinema?
   Yes, I would like.
   No, thanks.

<u>Example of giving a note (invitation) to your friend inviting her for dinner</u>

Dear Amina
Musa and I are going to the cinema tonight and have dinner together.
Would you like to come with us?
Zulpha

Reply
I would love it. I will come to your house at 6: 00 p.m.
Amina.

Graduation Ceremony





The family of Mr. and Mrs. Tumbo have the pleasure
to invite Mr/Mrs/Ms/Dr/Prof/shk _____
to the graduation of their beloved daughter
Aisha Tumbo which will be held at 18/09/2018 from 8:00 pm.
At the University of Dar-es-salaam hall
Fulfillment of this ceremony goes with your presents.
Pspv
0688-200 400

Dua ceremony
Bismillah Rahman Rahim
The family of Mr/Mrs/ Ally have the
Pleasure to invite you. Mr/Miss/Mrs
_____
To the dua`s ceremony which
will be held at their residence
in Tabata on 3/7/2016, 7:00 pm.
Thank you.

WEDDING INVITATION

The family of Mr&Mrs Mushi and Mr.& Mr. Omu
Of Kibasho – Umbwe have the pleasure
To invite Mr/Mrs/Ms/Dr/Prof/Rev/Miss/Skh.
To celebrate the wedding of our children
_____ and _____
At Kibasho – Umbwe Mosque at 3:00 pm.
On Saturday 13/09/08 and thereafter to a
Reception at
Kibosho social Hall form 7:00 pm.

BIRTHDAY INVITATION CARD

From: Bushiri Ally
To: Rahma Mustafa
Time: 4:00 pm. To 8. Pm.
Venue: Kisutu, Band Street House
Massage: There will be a lot of food and soft drinks your present will be important. Do confirm please

Bushiri Ally

EXERCISE: 1

Match the words in column A with their meaning in column B.

A	B
Word	Meaning
Reception	A large number of people gathered together in one place.
Invitation card	A man who does business.
Master of ceremony	A bunch of flowers
Bride	A woman on her wedding day.
Groom	To make something look beautiful.
Guest	A woman who serves in a restaurant or a bar.
Bouquet	A man on his wedding day.
Decorate	A man who serves in either a restaurant or a bar.
Waiter	A social occasion to celebrate something.
Waitress	To go somewhere at a high speed.
Rush	To request somebody in a friendly way to go somewhere or to do something.
Businessman	A person invited to go and visit someone.
Crowd	A person who is in charge of social occasion like a part.
Invite	A card that invites you to go somewhere for a party

EXERCISE: 2

Write an invitation letter to a pen friend. Fill in the gaps.

Write an address here

Write a date here

Write greeting here

Thank you for your last _____. It was good to hear all your _____.
I have a _____ to ask you. Would you like to _____ us at Easter? I have talked to _____.
They would like to _____ you

Can you come on April 12th ? can you stay for 12 _____.? You can come here by _____ or by _____. I think a _____ is best. The trains and buses leave early in the _____. They are not very _____.

I hope you can come. Please let me know. Best _____

Write a first name here.

EXERCISE: 3

Use the words in the box to answer the following questions.

Wedding	couple	bride
Serve	bouquet of flowers	bridegroom
Waiter	wedding reception	waiter
Master of ceremony	decorated	waitress

i. Number (1) is the _____ she is holding a _____.
ii. Number (2) is the _____.
iii. It is the _____ day of number _____ and _____. They are now a _____.
iv. Number (3) is a _____. And number (4) is a _____. Their job is to _____ people with drinks and food.
v. Number (5) is the _____
vi. The hall is _____ with flowers and balloons.
vii. The picture is of a _____.

EXERCISE: 4

Make the invitations from the table below.

Would you	Like	A cup of tea?
Can I		A piece of cake?
I would	Get you	To go to the cinema?
		To invite you to my birthday party.

EXERCISE: 5

	A	B
1.	Would you like a cup of coffee?	a) No, thanks, it is very hot for that.
2.	Would you like to visit for me?	b) Sorry, I`m not free maybe next time.
3.	Could I use your pen?	c) Sorry, I`m using it.
4.	Would you like to visit us on Sunday	d) Yes, please.
5.	Would you attend my party?	e) Yes, please, I would like to.
		f) No, I am in hurry
		g) I would love to, but I`m really busy.
		h) I really appreciate the invitation, but I can`t make it.

EXERCISE: 6

Now reply to the letter. Say that you can come.

Write an address here
Write a date here

Write a greeting here.
Thank you _____. I would like to _____. I have _____. _____
I think I will come by _____. I have _____ timetables. The first leaves at _____ a.m. it will take about _____ to get to _____ if I catch on early _____. I will leave here on _____. If I stay for _____ days, I will come back on the _____. The first _____ leaves _____ in the morning and takes _____. My parents will meet me at the _____ station
I am looking forward to seeing you.
Best _____
Write a first name here

EXERCISE: 7

Now replay to the letter but say that you can`t come

Write and address here
Write a date here

Write a greeting here
Thank you for your _____. I would _____ to come to _____. But unfortunately, I can`t come in _____. I can`t come because _____ I can come in _____. Is that ok? I have talked to my _____ and they have _____. I can come by _____. The first _____ leaves at _____ a.m. and it takes _____ 10 hours. Please _____ and tell me if you are free in June.
Best _____
Write a first name here

EXERCISE: 8

Here are two written invitations and two replies for each one. Read them carefully.

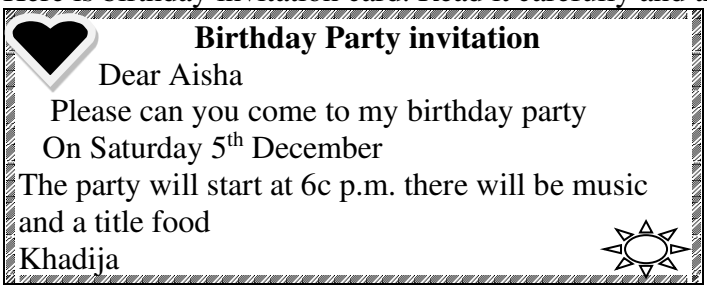
Invitation	**Replies**	
Dear Mariam Pili and I are going to the cinema tonight. Would you like to come with us? Jasmine	Dear Jasmin I'd love to! I`ll come to your house at 6 o`clock Mariam	Dear Jasmin Yes, I`d like to go with you. What time is the film? Mariam

Invitation	Replies	
Hi Toma!	Hi Ernest	Hi Ernest
I am going to watch a football match. Would you like to come too? Ernest	That`s a good idea! I`d love to watch the match I`ll meet you at 6 o`clock. Toma	Great idea! What time is the match? Shall I invite Abel as well? Toma

Now write invitations to a friend. Write replies to each other

EXERCISE: 9

Here is birthday invitation card. Read it carefully and then answer the questions below.



Birthday Party invitation

Dear Aisha

Please can you come to my birthday party

On Saturday 5th December

The party will start at 6c p.m. there will be music and a title food

Khadija

1. Who is holding the party?
2. Why?
3. Who is the invitation addressed to?
4. What is the date of the party?
5. What is will the party begin?
6. Do you think the people at the party have something to eat?

EXERCISE: 10

Write an invitation card of your own. Use this information.
New Year party!
Dear Hamisi
Saturday 19th December
8: p.m.
Music and drinks
Halima
Then write an answer to the card.

****

15: GIVING ADVICE/SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions

Is an idea someone proposes which you can either accept or reject. We normally give advice to friends, relatives, fellow pupils and so on, when we think there is a need to do so. Sometimes people come to us and ask for advice and in some situations, we offer our suggestions to them. The following are some expressions which are commonly used in giving advice or suggestions.

(i) I don't think you should work so hard.
(ii) You ought to work less.
(iii) You ought not work so hard.
(iv) If I were in your shoes, I would work less.
(v) You better work less.
(vi) You shouldn't work so hard.
(vii) Whatever you do, don't work so hard

Examples

In giving advice to someone depends on the problem (s) that someone has

1. I cannot climb this tree (problem)
- Why don't you use a rope?
- I think you should use a rope.

2. I have found a bag with money.
   What do you suggest I should do?
- I advise you to take it to the police station.

3. What do you advice me to do?
   I am becoming very thin these days
   I advise you to take an HIV/AIDS test.
   Let`s see a doctor.

Look at the table below and make ten (10) sentences out of it.

	Shouldn't	Work so hard
	You do	Do it well.
You	I were you	Don't work so hard.
	Should	I would work less.
Whatever	Better	I would work hard
if		Work less.

(a) Whatever I do work so hard.
(b) You shouldn't work less

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

How to ask for information.

These are a number of expressions which are used when you want to ask for information. Here are some of the most common ones.

(i) Could you let me …….?
(ii) Do you know …….?
(iii) I would like to know ……...?
(iv) Could you find out ……..?
(v) I am interested in …….?
(vi) I am looking for …….?

Can you complete the expressions given above?

The above expressions can be completed as follows.

(i) Could you tell me where I can find a police station?
(ii) Do you know if there is a hotel nearby?
(iii) Do you know where the meeting hall is?
(iv) Could you find out when we should be there?
(v) I am looking for information about hotels in this town.

EXERCISE: 1

Use the table below and match up the problem with the correct advice.

This shirt is torn My friend is sick I am too fat I cannot climb this tree Jane is very thin I can`t cross this river I am very beautiful They are very tired	Why don' t you ……. I think you should …	- Eat good food and do exercise. - Tell her to eat well - Tell them to rest and relax - Go to bed - Call a doctor - Buy a new one - Use a rope

Sentences

1. This shirt is torn I think you should by a new one.
2. – 10.

EXERCISE: 2

Look at the table below and make 15 correct sentences

May I	Help	
Are you	Need	You
Would you	Looking for	Help
Do you	Do for	Some advice on the matter
What can I	Like	

EXERCISE: 3

Choose the correct answer for each question. Each question has only one correct answer.

1. _____ you?
   a) My I helps (b) may I to help (c) may I help? (d) may he helps

2. Can _____
   a) Help I? (b) help I you? (c) I help you? (d) I helps?

3. Are you _____ something?
   a) Looking to (b) looking for (c) looking after (d) looking by

4. Would you like _____?
   a) Some help (b) helping (c) some helping (d) some helps

5. Do you _____ some help?
   a) Liking (b) likes (c) liked (d) like

6. What _____ for you today?
   a) Can I do (b) could I do (c) must I do (d) can`t we

EXERCISE: 4

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the box below:

Frightened I scared, instructions, distinguish, confident, revised, murmuring, whisper, relaxed, fare, materials/goods, punctuation marks, discussing.

1. Kimeu did well in the examination because he had _____ a lot during the school holiday.
2. The sports day went on smoothly because of the clear _____ that we were given by the games teacher.
3. Standard five pupils sat quietly in their classroom _____ the poor result of the previous English test in low tones.
4. Mr. Monji does not allow pupils to even _____ in the school assembly. He says it is bad manners.
5. The presences of a snake in our house _____ all of us and we all started screaming and hiding.
6. The school football team did not _____ well during the annual provincial school sports competition.
7. The athlete's _____ on the grass after going round the football four times.
8. I could not hear what they were paying. They were _____
9. Full stop, commas, question marks and exclamation marks are some of the _____ that we can use comfortably.
10. My father works in a warehouse where the _____ for the industry are stored.
11. Salma and Salim are identical twins. It is hard to _____ one from the other.
12. I was _____ I knew the way after getting the town map.

EXERCISE: 5

Can you give your friends some advice?

Copy the table below in your exercise book and give the right advise or suggestions to the problems given

Problem	Given advise/ suggestions	
I am very dirty. I have a stomach – ache. Susan has annoyed me. I broke the glass. I forget to feed the dog. I don't know how to write a letter. My English is not very good. I am afraid of tests. It is very hot. It is very cold. I need a pencil. This exercise is too easy for me.	Why don't you…..? I think you should ….	_____. _____. _____. _____. _____. _____. _____. _____. _____. _____.

EXERCISE: 6

Give a suggestion or advice to the given problem or situation

Example

Firaha: There is no one at home.

Uncle: I suggest that you stay here tonight.

1. Amina: It is very cold today
   Cather: _____
2. Amani: I am very tired.
   Paul: _____
3. Mother: My baby is crying. I think she is sick.
   Friend: _____
4. Omari: My brother get sick daily
   HIV/AIDS adviser: _____
5. Child: The bread is stale.
   Mother: _____

EXERCISE: 7

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below

Advise	hope	status	previous	advice	ARVS	decide

1. Drugs used by HIV/AIDS patients are called?
2. _____ are the words that you say in order to help somebody.
3. To _____ is to choose to do something after thinking about it.
4. The condition of someone`s heath can be called _____
5. Something that happened before is _____
6. A feeling of wanting something to happen is to _____
7. To _____ someone is to tell them what you think should do.

EXERCISE: 8

Use the words in the box complete the sentences below.

Negative	suggested	sick	advised	several	pain	HIV

Last week Mrs. Chambiri was _____ and she did not know what to do. When Mr. Chambiri came home and found her in a lot of _____ he _____ they go to hospital.

At the hospital the doctor said that she should take an _____ test. She was found to be _____

The doctor _____ her to take bed rest for days.

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16: EXPRESSING QUANTITY IN TERMS OF NUMBER

Quantity

Is the amount of number of something especially that can be measured.

Number

Is a mathematical object used to count, measure and label.

Interesting numbers

(a) Counting in ones

- 2 – two
- 3 – three
- 4 – four
- 5 –
- 6 –
- 9 –

(b) Counting in tens

- 11 – Eleven
- 14 – Fourteen
- 25 – Twenty five
- 99 –
- 74 –
- 80 –
- 57 –

(c) Counting in hundreds

- 121 – One hundred and twenty two
- 101 – One hundred and one
- 188 – One hundred and eighty eight
- 199 –
- 297 –
- 308 –
- 999 –

(d) Counting in thousand

- 1,100 – One thousand and hundred
- 1,111 – One thousand, one hundred and eleven
- 1, 345 –
- 1, 999 –
- 2, 000 –
- 6,000 –
- 10,000 –

(e) Counting in tens of thousand

- 11,000 – Eleven thousand
- 15,103 –
- 75,00 -
- 99,999 –
- 21,648 –
- 32,441 -
- 42,698 –
- 88,888 –
- 19,864 –

(f) Counting in hundred of thousands

- 273,589
- 364,894
- 533,265
- 332,333
- 412,600
- 780,000
- 201,733
- 932,107
- 420,108
- 321,786

(g) Counting in million

- 10,000,000 – Ten million
- 90,000,000
- 100,000,000
- 80,000,000
- 1,000,000,000 – One billion
- 1,265,386
- 3,645,389
- 3,428,301

Talking about place of items
Examples

1. A good house sells more than 100,000,000 shillings
2. My shoes cost 25,000 shillings
3. He has more than a million shillings
4. The flat screen was sold 250,000 shillings
5. He doesn't have 50,000 shilling in the bank
6. How much do you have?
   I have 20, 000,000 shillings
7. This trip costs 7,000,000 shillings

EXERCISE: 1

Count and write in your group.

(a) Counting in thousands

1,100 One thousand one hundred
1,111 One thousand one hundred eleven
1,345 One thousand three hundred forty five
1,999 One thousand nine hundred ninety nine
2,000 Two thousand
6,000 Six thousand
10,000 Ten thousand

EXERCISE: 2

Write the following numbers in words

1,592 _____
10,000 _____
99,569 _____
100,000 _____
187,929 _____
893,999 _____
999,999 _____
1, 000,000 _____
99,000,000 _____
100,000,000 _____
1,000,000,000 _____

EXERCISE: 3

Match the following figures with their value in word

	In figures	In words
1.	800,000	One million
2.	1, 000,000	One million and five hundred thousand
3.	1,350,000	One million and two hundred thousand
4.	1,700,000	Eight hundred thousand
5.	1,500,000	One million three hundred and fifty thousand
6.	1, 200,000	One million and seven hundred thousand.

EXERCISE: 4

Change the figures into words in the following sentences

Example

My father bought his car at a price of 10,000,000 shillings.
My father bought his car at a price of ten million shillings

1. There are 34,000,000 people in Tanzania.
2. Over 2,000,000 children have been left orphans because of AIDS
3. Around 5,000,000 children die of Malaria every year.
4. Mr. Chambiri used 17,000,000 shillings to build his house
5. Anita spent 3,200,000 shillings on her trip to India

6. I could not buy the house at a price of 100,000,000 shillings.

EXERCISE: 5

Use the words in the box to fill in the blanks

Preserve	tool	cave	raw	roast	gather	permanent	hunt	trap	honey

1. Something you use for doing work is called a _____
2. To put food on direct fire is to _____
3. A sweet yellow liquid made by bees is called _____
4. When food is uncooked it is _____
5. To put things in one place is to _____
6. To chase and try to kill wild animals for food is to _____
7. Something used for catching wild animals is called a _____
8. A _____ is an open space in the side of hill.
9. To _____ is to keep something like food from getting spall.
10. Something that cannot be moved is said to be _____

EXERCISE: 6

Fill in the blanks.

1,999 _____	300,200 _____	_____ Five	_____ One	1,000,1000 _____	6,1000,000
		Hundred Thousand Six hundred twenty			
_____ Eight Million four Hundred Thousand	_____ Twenty Million	49,000,000 _____	99,000,000 _____ One hundred Twenty Three Million	_____	_____ Sixty six Thousand

****

17: EXTENSIVE READING

Reading

Is the cognitive process of decoding symbols to derive meaning.

Extensive reading - involves learners reading texts for enjoyment and to develop general reading skills.

Example

A teacher read a short story with learners, but does nopt set them any tasks except to read and listen.

COMPREHENSION

1. Read this story

   Earlier today there was a lot of noise in the Majuto home because Saada cut herself! She was trying to reach mangoes in a tree when she fell off a chair.
   Mtagwa came running in.
   "Mum! Saada has cut her leg"
   "What!" shouted her mum. "Where is she?"
   "she`s in the garden and she`s crying!" said Mtagwa.
   Her mother hurried outside. Saada was sitting on the ground crying.
   "What has happened?" Asked her mother.
   "What have you done? Have you hurt yourself?"
   "Ow! I was trying to pick a mango but I fell off the chair! Ow! It hurts!"
   "You`ve cut your leg. Mtagwa, do and get a bowl of warn water and a clean cloth!"
   Hadija came hurrying up.
   "What`s Saada done? Is the alright?"
   :She`s cut her leg."
   "oh!"

2. Answer these questions in sentences.
   (a) What has Saada done?
   (b) What has trying to do?
   (c) Has she hurt herself?
   (d) Who went looking for mum?
   (e) Where was Saada?
   (f) Was she crying?

Using his strength, the buffalo threw Madaha to the ground and began chasing him. Before he could get caught, the monkey climbed up on the tree and started making faces at the buffalo.
"You good for nothing fellow. You made a mistake joking with me," Madaha bragged.

"Okay Mr. Hero, live on that tree forver," buffalo warned as tears flowed freely on his face.

When the buffalo realized that Madaha wa Majigambo was in no hurry to come down, he left for the river in great pain and still crying.

"Ha! Who is the hero now? Madaha wa Majigambo is the hero of this great forest!"

a) What lesson did you get from this story?
b) Describe the character in this store using as many appropriate adjectives as possible.
c) Tell your friend why you liked or did not like;
   - The store
   - Madaha wa majigambo
   - The buffalo
   - The leopard
   - The vulture.
d) List down the new words learnt from the story and use them in simple sentences. You can use a dictionary.

Write short notes on the following questions individually:
(a) What is the title of the story? is it a good title? Why?
(b) What is the story about?
(c) Who is your best character? Why?
(d) Who is your worst character? Why?
(e) Was the story interesting? Explain.
(f) What did you like most in the story?
(g) What did you learn from the story?

1. Madaha wa Majigambo – the Monkey

One day, the buffalo was grazing near a very tall tree. on top of that tree, there was a monkey that had lived there for many years. He only came down when he was thirsty. he liked that tree because it had sweet fruits. He could not let any other animal come near that tree. He believed that the tree was his. The other animals had nicknamed him madaha wa majigambo.

Madaha was a very proud monkey. He had fought many fights in his life. The first had been between him and the greedy vulture. the vulture was on his usual rounds in search of food and left overs. By bad luck, he passed near the tall tree. To Madaha was Majigambo, this was trespass and the greedy vulture had to be punished. Without wasting time Madaha was Majigambo attacked him and hurt him badly.

The second fight had been between Madala wa Majigambo and the furious leopard. This time Madaha was not lucky. He was beaten and he scampered away badly hurt with big open wounds and with a bloody face. He had to rest for three weeks on top of the tree before he could fully recover.

Madaha had fought many fights. Sometimes he was a winner, but other times he lost badly. But he always pretended to be a hero.

"Your big for nothing animal, don't you know you are trespassing?" shouted Madaha to the buffalo. The buffalo was an arrogant animal. He looked up and asked Madaha, "Who said I am trespassing?"

"I Madaha wa Majigambo. You are at the wrong place!" said the monkey. "IS grazing on grass trespassing?" the buffalo asked angrily.

“Yes, because Madaha wa Majigambo says so,” the proud monkey answered. “I am the king here! Leave right now or I`ll break your jaw!” Madaha warned.

“You are playing with fire and you shall get burned,” the buffalo warned.

“Come down if you think you are a hero!” the buffalo shouted as he went on grazing.

This was the right time for Madaha to attack. He pounced on the buffalo, sat on his back and held his horns. Then he slapped the buffalo on the face and poked his eyes hurting him badly. The buffalo cried and jumped up and down in pain.

Write a short note, inviting your friend to one of the most important events in your life.
One day, Mrs. Ali asked the children in Zubeda`s class to write about their friends. This is what Zubeda wrote:

My Best Friend

My best friend is called Zuhura. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Bausi. They live at Himo, which is a village near Moshi. Her father is a shopkeeper and her mother is a teacher .

Zuhura is fourteen years old, a year older than I am. She is about one meter and fifty centimeters tall. She is slim, has white teeth and a beautiful smile. Her skin is fair.

Zuhuru goes to Bidii Primary School, like me. She is now in class six. She is good at English, Mathematics and science. She sings sweetly, too.

I chose Zuhura as my friend because she helps me in many ways. We are also friends in need. Sometimes, she lets me borrow her books if I need them. She also likes me because I am good at Social Studies and Arts and Craft. I am good at Home Science, too and I help her with some of the recipes.

Zuhura and I often do things together. We usually walk home together after school. We also play netball on Saturdays.

Now, write about your own best friend in the same way. What you write must be true, so you should use your own words wherever necessary.

Your teacher asked you to talk about your family one afternoon. Everyone talked about his/her parents, brothers and sisters. They introduced their names, their occupations, hobbies and responsibilities in the family. They later concluded by saying why they loved their families more than anything else in the world. Now, write about your own family in the title ‘My Family’.

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Extensive Reading GV.

Class reader.

1. Mr. Zebra goes to the market (Oxford)
2. Grandfather`s story (Oxford)
3. Brave girls (Ezekiel Alembi)
4. The mad House (Oxford)

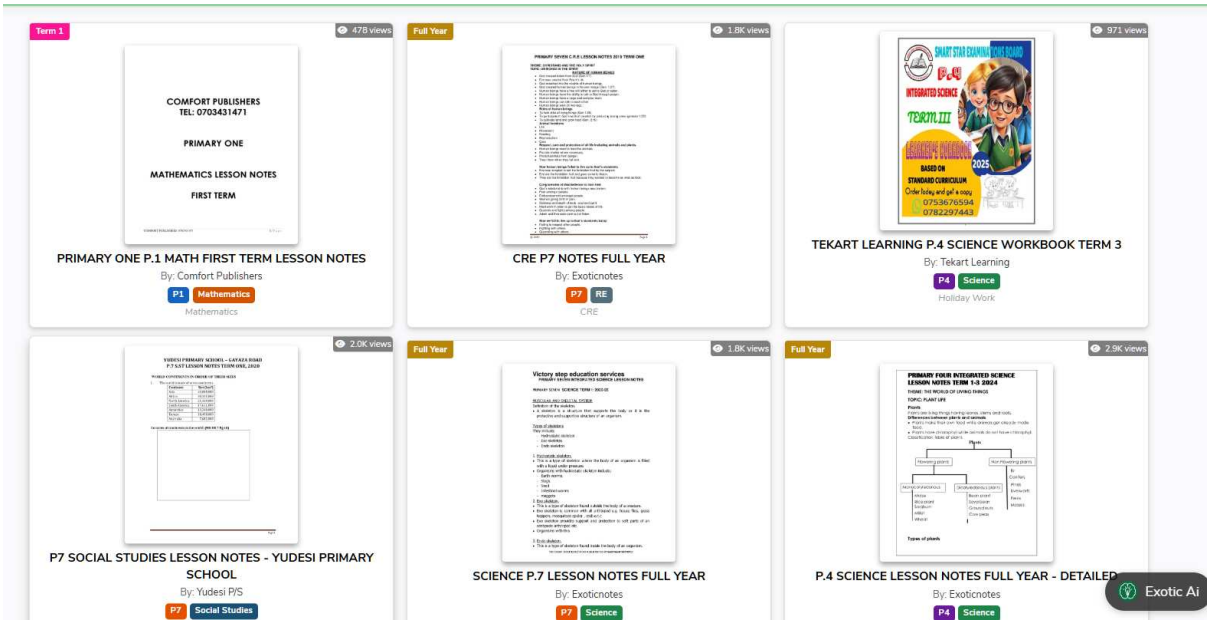
Class library

1. Jealousy and Monkey`s tail
   (Joeli Makumi)

2. This country is my country
   (Elijah Kariuk)

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