

STANDARD FOUR ENGLISH LESSON NOTES 2025

COMPETENCES TO BE COVERED

1.0. DEMONSTRATE THE MASTERY OF BASING ENGLI H SKILLS

1.1 Develop vocabulary by relating words with objects in the environment

1.2 Use appropriate grammar and vocabulary both orally and in writing

2.0. COMPREHEND ORAL AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

2.1 Respond appropriately in a familiar communicative context

2.2 Read appropriately a variety of a simple texts

3.0. COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY IN DIFFERENT CONTEXTS

3.1 Demonstrate knowledge of the basic features of spoken language

3.2 Produce short written messages using appropriate grammar and vocabulary

3.3 Demonstrate basic skills in creative writing

4.0. DEMONSTRATE THE MASTERY OF BASING ENGLI H SKILLS

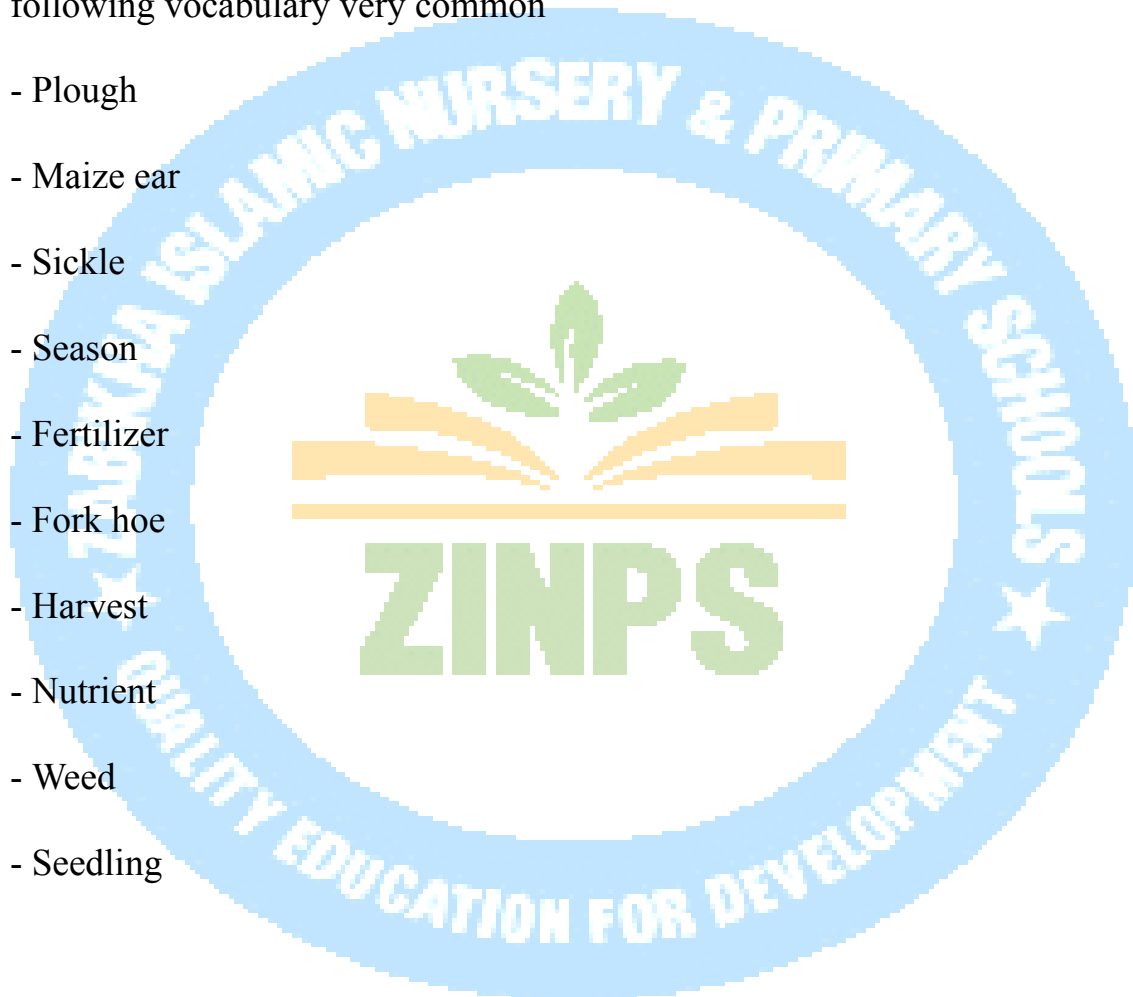
1.3 Develop vocabulary by relating words with objects in the environment

(a) Associate words with objects found in different contexts (e.g., home, hospital, market, bus station)

(i) Professions, workplace and tools

Farming, farming is the process of growing different crops. In farming the following vocabulary very common

- Plough
- Maize ear
- Sickle
- Season
- Fertilizer
- Fork hoe
- Harvest
- Nutrient
- Weed
- Seedling



Exercise

1. Name the following farm tools



2. Read aloud the following words. After reading them, search for their meaning in a dictionary

- a. Plough
- b. Maize ear
- c. Sickle
- d. Season
- e. Fertilizer
- f. Fork hoe
- g. Harvest

- h. Nutrient
 - i. Weed
 - j. Seedling
3. What are the benefits of arming?

Butchery

Read aloud the passage bellow. Then answer the questions that follow in your exercise book.

At the butcher's shop

Every Sunday, my father and I go to the nearby butcher's shop to buy **meat**. At the butcher's shop, meat is hung on **boning hooks** so that customers can choose what they like. After choosing the part we like, the butcher uses his tools to cut our portion. He uses **a knife, a saw or an axe** depending on the part we choose. He always wears **an apron** to protect his clothes from **blood stains** as he cuts the meat. After cutting the meat, the butcher **weighs** it on a scale and parks it. Then we take the meat; pay him and go back home.

Exercise 2

Questions

1. What is the meaning of the following terms?

(a) Butcher's shop

(b) Hook

(c) Scale

(d) Weigh

(e) Stain

(f) Saw

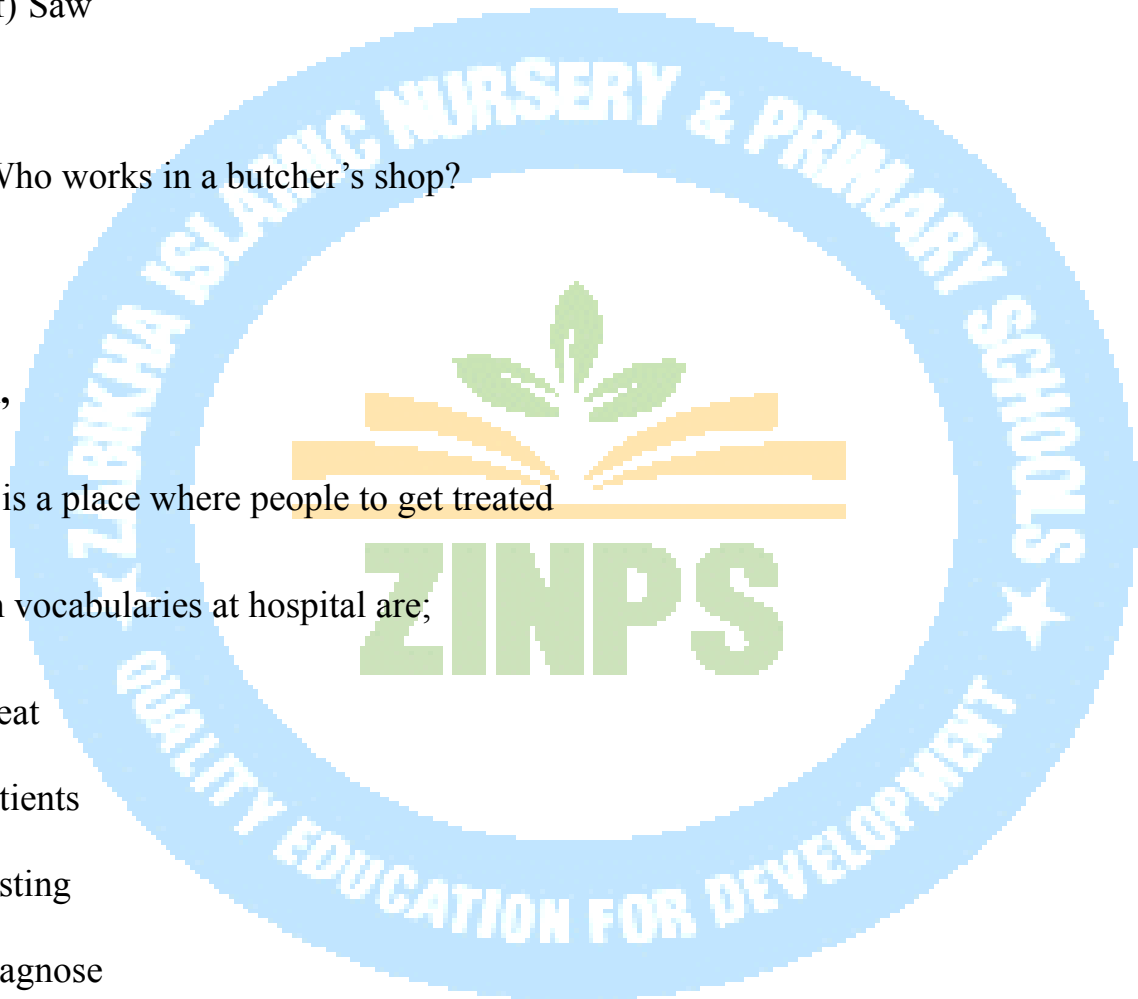
2. Who works in a butcher's shop?

Hospital,

Hospital is a place where people to get treated

Common vocabularies at hospital are;

- ☐ Treat
- ☐ Patients
- ☐ Testing
- ☐ Diagnose
- ☐ Prescribe
- ☐ Attend
- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Emergency department
- ☐ Causalities



- ☐ Surgery
- ☐ Injection
- ☐ Theatre
- ☐ Ward

Exercise

1. Write the following words in your exercise book and their meaning. Use a dictionary to find meanings of words whose meaning you don't know.

- (a) Treat
- (b) Patients
- (c) Testing
- (d) Diagnose
- (e) Prescribe
- (f) Attend
- (g) Immediate
- (h) Emergency department
- (i) Causalities
- (j) Surgery
- (k) Injection
- (l) Theatre
- (m) Ward

2. Construct a sentences for each of the words above,

Pilot,

A pilot is a person who flies an aero plane. Common vocabularies for a pilot are;

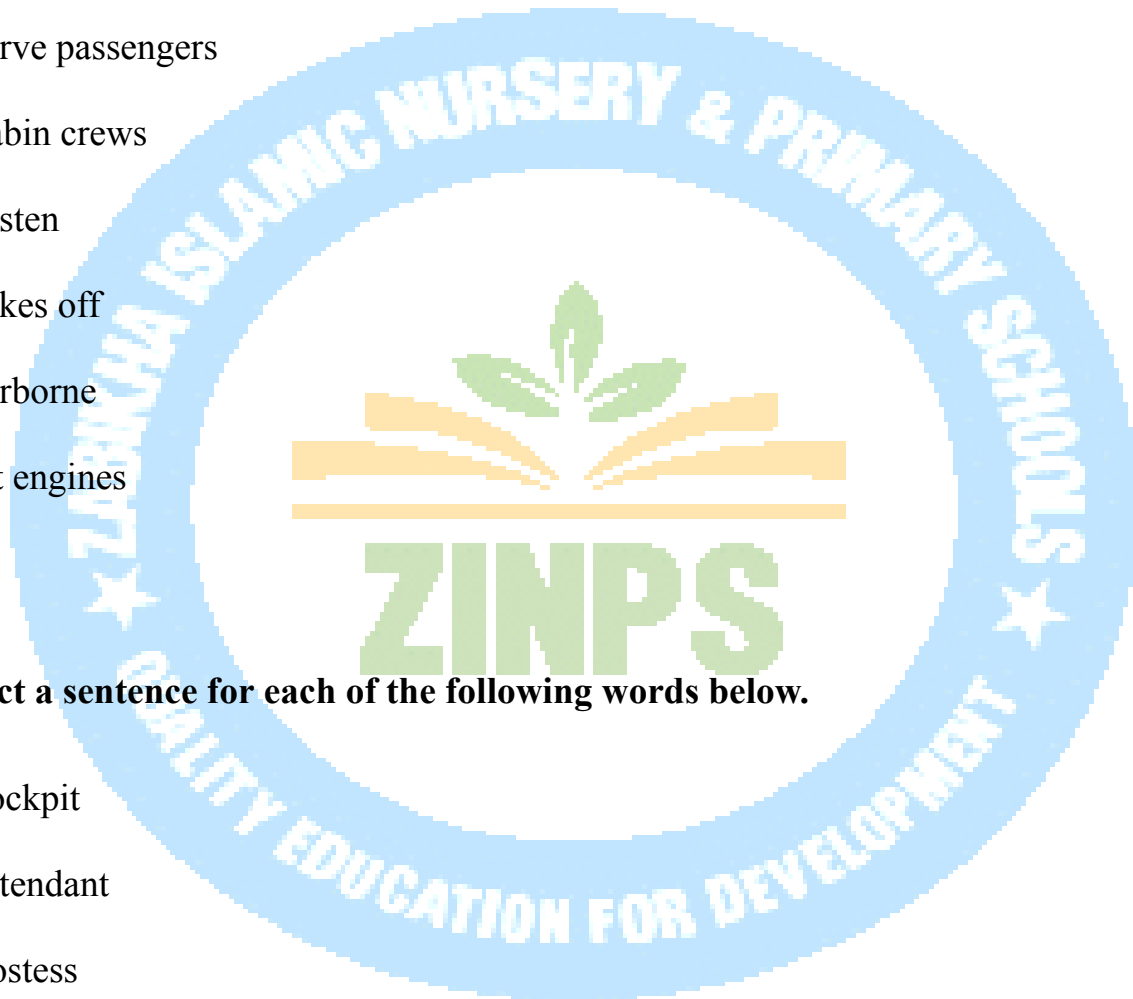
- ☐ Local airports
- ☐ Cockpit
- ☐ Flight attendant
- ☐ Serve passengers
- ☐ Cabin crews
- ☐ Fasten
- ☐ Takes off
- ☐ Airborne
- ☐ Jet engines

Exercise

Construct a sentence for each of the following words below.

1. Cockpit
2. Attendant
3. Hostess
4. Pilot
5. Passenger
6. Airborne

Homework;



Write a short story about an occupation that you like

Read aloud the p

At the barbershop

Read the story about barbershop then answer the questions that follow in your exercise book.

There is a barbershop near our home. I visit it when my hair grows long. The barber cuts it short neatly.

Yesterday, I visited the barbershop together with my father. He went to trim his beard and moustache. The barber carefully trimmed my father's moustache and shaved his beard. When we were all done, dad paid the bill and we left the barber.

Questions

1. What does a barber do?
2. Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words; **trim, moustache, neat, bill**
3. Use each of the words above to make two sentences

Fishermen and fishmongers

Fishermen are the people who catch fish from the water bodies. Fishmongers are the people who sell fish at the market.

Common vocabulary for fishermen and fishmongers are;

- ☐ **Buoys**
- ☐ **Sail**

☐ **Fishmonger**

☐ **Fishing nets**

Exercise

1. Read the following words aloud and use a dictionary to find their meaning

(a) Sail

(b) Fishmonger

(c) Buoy

2. Construct two sentences for each of the words above

A mechanic in the garage

A mechanic is a person whose job is to repair cars and motorbikes

Common vocabularies in garage are;

☐ Jack

☐ Motor

☐ Spanners

☐ Repair

☐ Puncture

Exercise

1. Read the following words aloud. Use dictionary to find the meaning of those you do not understand

(a) Popular

(b) Jack

(c) Spanner

(d) Motor

2. Construct two sentences for each of the words above

Quiz 1.

Write a short story about the occupation of your father, mother, aunt or uncle. Show his/her work and what he/she does

Quiz 2.

Name the place where the following people work:

1. Doctor

4. Carpenter

7. Barber

2. Teacher

5. Sailor

8. Butcher

3. Farmer

6. Chef

9. Hawker

Quiz 3.

Read about different occupations then use the options below to fill in the blank spaces

Mason	dentist	grocer	actor	fishmonger
optician	florist	hairdresser	hawker	plumber
mechanic	dermatologist	surgeon		

Job description	Occupation name
1. Builds brick houses and works in a building site.	
2. Performs on stages or in movies and works in a theatre	
3. Arranges and sells flowers and works in a flower shop	
4. Treats teeth and works in a dental clinic.	
5. Checks eye sight defects and works in an eye clinic	
6. Sells raw fish and works in a fish market	

7. Works in a grocery and sells food and small household items	
8. Sells items on streets	
9. Works in salon and styles people's hair	
10. Installs and repairs water pipes in buildings	
11. Works in a garage to repair motor vehicles	
12. Is a doctor who performs surgery on patients	
13. Is a doctor who treats skin diseases	

Quiz 4.

Fill in the blanks with people's occupations

1. My father is a skin doctor. He is a _____
2. I repair people's water pipes. I am a _____
3. You need spectacles. You need to visit a _____
4. My mother takes care of sick people in the hospital. She is a _____
5. A _____ made our dining table and its chairs.

6. Chamoe is a _____. He sells soda and water while walking on the streets.
7. My shoes are worn out, I have to take them to a _____
8. _____ works in a farm

Family relations

Families consist of people who are related to one another in different ways.

The words father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, nephew, and grandfather describe relationships between two or more family members

Exercise

The following words describe family relations. Read them aloud and use to construct a meaningful sentence

Grandfather	grandmother	father	mother
uncle			
Aunt	cousin	brother	sister
nephew			niece
Grandson	granddaughter	sibling	

Example;

My **uncle's** name is Omary

My **mother** lives in Lindi

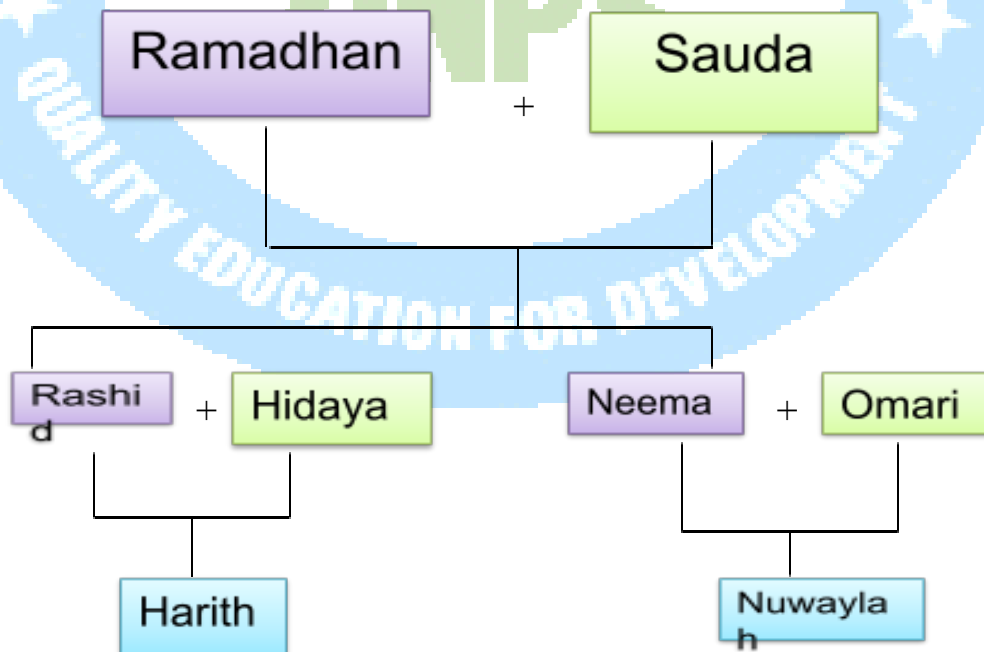
Quiz 5.

Answer the following questions:

1. The son of your father is your _____
2. Your mother's daughter is your _____
3. The father of your father is your _____
4. The mother of your mother is your _____
5. Your male parent is your _____
6. Your female parent is your _____
7. Your mother's brother is your _____
8. Your father's sister is your _____
9. Your sister's son is your _____
10. Your brother's sister is your _____
11. Your aunt's child is your _____
12. The son of your son is your _____
13. The daughter of your daughter is your _____

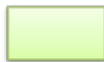
Quiz 6.

Study the family tree below and answer the questions that follow.



Key:

 = Male

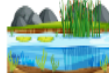
 = Female

Questions

1. Ramadhan calls Sauda _____
2. Sauda calls Ramadhan _____
3. Neema calls Sauda _____
4. Neema calls Ramadhan _____
5. Rashid calls Neema _____
6. Neema calls Rashid _____
7. Nuwaylah calls Ramadhan _____
8. How does Nuwaylah call Sauda? _____
9. Who is Harith to Sauda? _____
10. How does Harith call Nuwaylah? _____
11. Omary is Harith's _____
12. Hidayah is Nuwaylah's _____
13. Neema calls Rashid _____
14. Rashid calls Nuwaylah _____
15. Hidayah calls Ramadhan _____
16. Sauda is Hidayah's _____
17. Rashid calls Omary _____
18. Harith calls Nuwaylah _____

In our homes we keep variety of domestic animals. These animals have their homes where they live in and spend most of their time every day.

Look at the following table below.

Homes Names of Animals							
							
Dog	Kennel	Cat	Cattery	Bird	Nest	Parrot	Cage
							
Rabbit	Hutch	Fish	Aquarium	Horse	Stable	Deer	Lair
							
Cow	Barn	Pig	Sty	Sheep	Pen	Turkey	Pen
							
Goat	Pen	Chicken	Coop	Duck	Pond	Goose	Roost

Exercise

1. Match a home in side A with an animal in side B

	Side A	Side B
1	Coop	Spider
2	Pen	Dog
3	Cave	Chicken
4	Burrow	Bird

5	Pond	Bee
6	Web	Bat
7	Beehive	Sheep
8	Cage	Rabbit
9	Kennel	Frog

2. Read the following words aloud and use a dictionary to find the meaning of each.

- a. Straw
- b. Abandon
- c. Slaughter
- d. Chisel
- e. Inhabit
- f. Hatch
- g. Cavity
- h. Nectar
- i. Nestling
- j. Swamp
- k. Hollow

Animals and their young ones

Below are some animals and their young ones. Study their names

Exercise:

Match an animal with its young one by drawing lines

 Cat	 Puppy
 Dog	 Lamb
 Hen	 Kitten
 Sheep	 Foal
	

Horse	Chick
-------	-------

b) Match objects with their respective characteristics

(i) Collective nouns

Sometimes, people, animals and even objects can be named as groups.

Examples of such groups are:

Choir and teams of people

Herds of cattle

Swarms of bees

Bunches of keys.

Therefore names that describe groups are called collective nouns

(a) Groups of people

Some common collective nouns of people are as follows

1. A **crowd** of people
2. A **class** of pupils
3. A **choir** of singers
4. A **team** of players
5. A **patrol** of policemen
6. A **mob** of rioters
7. A **regiment** of soldiers
8. A **congregation** of worshipers
9. A **staff** of employees
10. A **band** of musicians

11. A **company** of actors
12. A **pack** of thieves
13. A **family** of relatives
14. A **board** of directors
15. A **body** of men

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with correct words

1. The party was entertained by a _____ of singers
2. We were party of the _____ of worshipers
3. The meeting was attended by a big _____ of people
4. The _____ of directors met to discuss new year's plan
5. All member of that _____ of thieves were jailed
6. There are ten _____ of players in these competitions

(b) Groups of objects

Below are examples of names of groups of objects

1. A **bunch** of keys
2. A **bouquet** of flowers
3. A **pack** of cards
4. A **bundle** of sticks
5. An **album** of photographs
6. A **basket** of fruits
7. A **tray** of eggs
8. A **battery** of guns
9. A **pod** of peas
10. A **serving** of spoons
11. A **range** of mountains
12. A **heap** of rubbish
13. A **ream** of paper
14. A **galaxy** or constellation of stars
15. An **archipelago** of islands

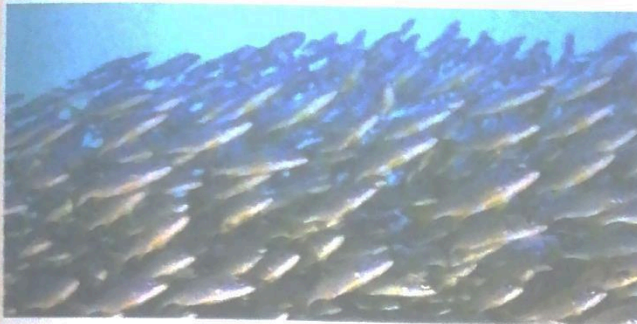
Exercise

Fill the blanks with the collective nouns

1. Amina is carrying a _____ of flowers
2. My mother is holding a _____ of keys
3. He has two _____ of photographs
4. I have a _____ of sticks
5. She lost her _____ of cards

(c) Groups of animals, birds and insects

Study the following animal groups and their names



A shoal of fish



A flock of birds/ ducks



A pack of dogs



A herd of goats



A nest of rabbits



A swarm of locusts/bees





A pride of lions



A coalition of cheetahs



A memory/parade of elephants



An army of frogs

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using appropriate collective nouns

1. The thief was chased by a _____ of dogs
2. We were attacked by a _____ of bees
3. The fishermen was followed by a _____ of fish
4. Their crops were eaten by a _____ of elephants
5. Tourists took pictures of the _____ of birds
6. The Maasai boy was looking after a _____ of cattle
7. There were a _____ of sheep near the well.

Home activity

Under the guidance of your parent or guardian, use a tablet or a mobile phone to learn about the following animal groups. Below them are clues.

1. A group of ants
2. A group of wolves
3. A group of butterflies
4. A group of alligators
5. A group of sharks
6. A group of hippopotamuses
7. A group of owls
8. A group of peacocks

Pack	frenzy	congregation
Flutter	gaggle	colony
bloat	ostentation	

(ii) Describing people, animals and things

In this lesson you will learn to describe different qualities of things, people or animals such as appearance, taste or size.

(a) Adjectives

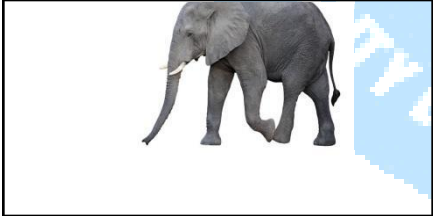
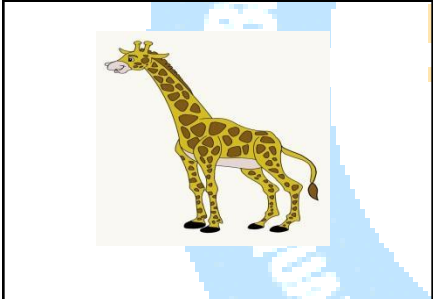
Adjectives are the words which describe characteristics of things, animals, people and places.

Examples

1. A coconut tree is **taller** than a mango tree
2. The teacher told us the **most interesting** story
3. You cannot lift this **heavy** table
4. A lion is **smaller** than a buffalo
5. His cow produce **more** milk than yours
6. My mother was wearing **red** gown
7. She has a very **small** pencil

Exercise

Draw lines to match an object or animal with a characteristic that best describe it.



Cold

Big

Fast

Hot

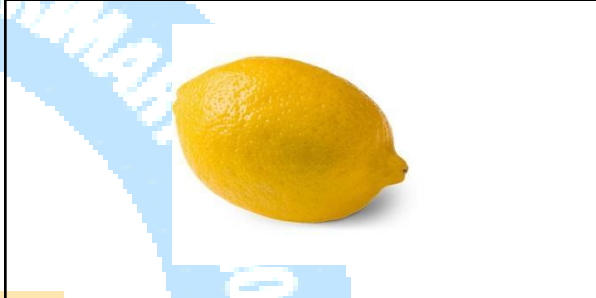
Short

Tall

Slow

Sweet

Sour



Exercise

Form sentences to describe each of the pictures below

Example: A giraffe is a tall animal



A fire is



A tortoise is

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms from the words in the brackets

Example: Honey is _____ than milk.
(sweet)

Honey is sweeter than milk.

1. Chale worked _____ than everyone (hard)
2. Who is the



A honey is



This tree is



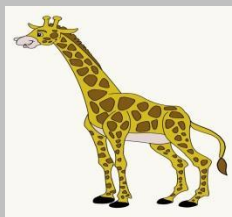
An ice is



A cheetah is



A lemon is



A giraffe is a

_____ runner in our school? (fast)

3. I think diamonds are the _____ minerals in the world (expensive)

4. Today was such a _____ day. (wind)

5. I don't like eating _____ foods. (cold)

6. Her suggestion was _____ than ours. (good)
7. The bus passed through a _____ road. (mud)

Exercise

Answer the following questions

1. Construct five sentences with adjectives and underline them

- (a) _____
(b) _____
(c) _____
(d) _____
(e) _____

2. Underline all adjectives in the following sentences

- i. Nobody likes to enter into the smelly toilets
ii. A blue sky with some coloured clouds looks more beautiful.
iii. Cold water helps a lot on a sunny day
iv. Your dry skin needs some smooth oil to soften it.
v. I can't afford an expensive watch
vi. You can get important information from her.
vii. That beautiful restaurant sells delicious meals.

Describing single item

We can use adjectives to describe features of an item in a picture.

Study each of the following pictures and its description.

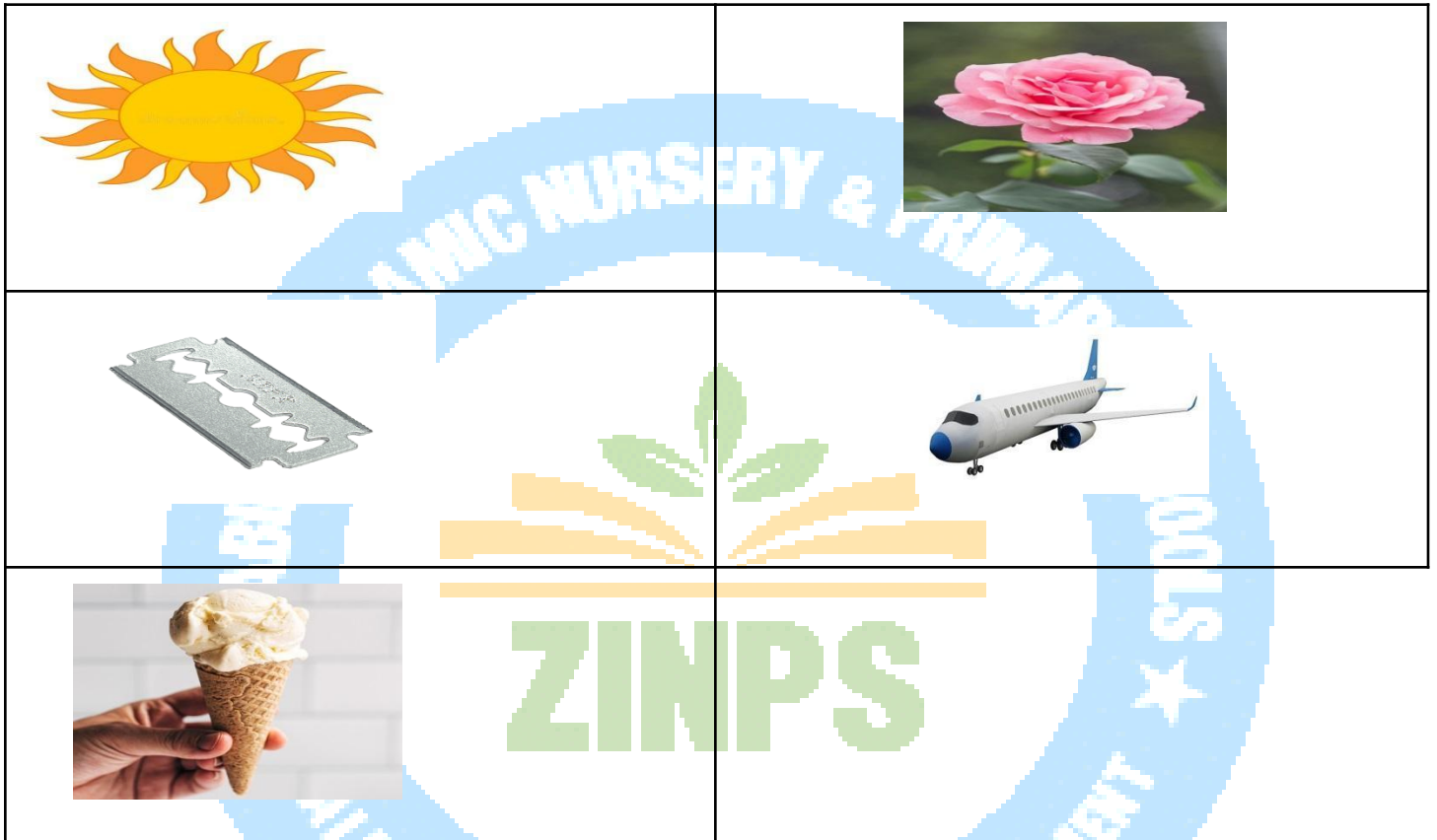


A crocodile is a dangerous animal that lives in river

A saw a huge tree yesterday

Exercise

Study each picture below. Then write a short description about it using adjectives



Describing different items

Study the following picture and the passage below it. Pay attention to coloured words



This is Chakula's room. There is green board on the wall and a small picture above it. There is also large bed on the left. A fan is higher than the window. The window is bigger than the pictures. There is an expensive computer on the table. Chakula is careless boy. His room is untidy.

Exercise

Study the picture below. Then write a short passage using adjectives



1.1 Developing vocabulary by relating words with objects in the environment

(a) Construct short sentences using vocabulary referring to objects found in different settings

1.2 Appropriate grammar and vocabulary both orally and in writing

(a) Talking about quantity using appropriate words (e.g., some, many any, much)

(i) Countable and uncountable things

There are things that can be counted and others that cannot.

Countable nouns are names of things that can be counted.

Examples of countable things are;

Books, oranges, stools, apples and houses

Uncountable nouns are names of things that cannot be counted

Examples are:

Sand, salt, sugar, water, air, rice and hair

Therefore whenever you learn a new noun, you should ask yourself is it a countable or uncountable.

Singular and plural nouns

A countable noun is in singular form when it talks about only one thing. It is in plural form when it refers to more than one thing.

Look at the sentences below. Observe the underlined words how they have used in each pair of sentences

1. The teacher is coming to the classroom
The teachers are coming to the classroom
2. A student is writing in her exercise book
Students are writing in their exercise books
3. There is a knife on the kitchen table
There are knives on the kitchen table

In plural, many nouns take –s to make a word in plural form but not all some of the words do not have specific formula, we call them irregular nouns

Irregular nouns. Irregular nouns **must** be practiced until they stick to the mind or they should be looked up in dictionary whenever need arise.

Let now study changing nouns from singular to plural form

1. Nouns whose plurals are obtained by adding 's' to the end of singular noun

(a) Use the plural form of the given nouns in sentences

Example: I read two books

- (i) Pen _____
- (ii) Ruler _____
- (iii) Shop _____
- (iv) Chief _____
- (v) Boy _____
- (vi) House _____
- (vii) Fruit _____
- (viii) Car _____
- (ix) Girl _____
- (x) Bottle _____

Exercise 1

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underlined words into plural form. Modify other words where necessary.

1. I have a cup

2. The boy is playing
3. There is a house near the river
4. The road is clean
5. This fruit is delicious
6. The girl is talking
7. She drew a picture
8. We found a kitten
9. This lake is very big
10. A star is twinkling

Exercise 2

Change the following plural sentences into singular form

1. These flowers are beautiful
2. The schools are so famous
3. The pupils are intelligent
4. Elephants are very big animals
5. These books are not very expensive
6. My sisters like watching television
7. Those houses were built by Kobelo
8. My exercise books are green

2. Forming plural by adding ‘-es’

Some nouns form plural by adding ‘es’ at the end of their singular forms
Such nouns end with –ch, -o, -s, -ss, -sh, -z, -x

Examples

- (i) Brush -----brushes
- (ii) Fox -----foxes
- (iii) Potato -----potatoes
- (iv) Mango -----mangoes
- (v) Grass -----grasses
- (vi) Church -----churches
- (vii) Bus -----buses

- (viii) Cloth -----clothes
- (ix) Avocado -----avocadoes
- (x) Box -----boxes

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underlined words into plural form. Change other words where necessary.

1. Wash that cloth
2. Mum brought a shoe brush
3. There is mango in the fridge
4. My box is heavy
5. A bus was packed here

3. Forming plural by replacing 'f' or 'fe' with -ves

Some nouns end with 'f' or 'fe' in their singular form. These make plurals by replacing 'f' with 'v' followed by -es

Examples;

Singular	Plural
(i) Life	Lives
(ii) Hoof	Hooves

(iii) Wife	Wives
(iv) Half	Halves
(v) Knife	Knives
(vi) Shelf	Shelves
(vii) Leaf	Leaves
(viii) Wolf	Wolves
(ix) Calf	Calves
(x) Loaf	Loaves

Exercise 4

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underlined words into plural form. Change other words where necessary.

1. The thief runs away.
2. My life is valuable
3. Take a knife to the chef
4. A wolf ate a hen
5. The calf is jumping joyfully

4. Forming nouns by replacing 'y' at the end of singular noun with 'i' followed by '-es'

Examples

Singular	Plural
i. Country	Countries
ii. Candy	Candies
iii. Baby	Babies
iv. Berry	Berries
v. Cherry	Cherries
vi. Ferry	Ferries
vii. Lady	Ferries
viii. Puppy	Puppies

Exercise

Change the following singular sentences into plural.

1. There is a country near Tanzania
2. An onion may be grown
3. The cat is hungry
4. The lorry is so noisy
5. A puppy is sleeping here.

5. Forming plural by changing some letters

There is a group of nouns which do not form plural in particular way. The plurals are made by changing some letters from the singular word.

Examples

Singular	Plural
a. Ox	Oxen
b. Mouse	Mice
c. Man	Men
d. Tooth	Teeth
e. Woman	Women
f. Louse	Lice
g. Oasis	Oases
h. Foot	Feet
i. Child	Children

Exercise 6

Rewrite the following sentences by changing the underlined words into plural form. Change other words where necessary.

1. Pick a leaf from the tree
2. A goose was flying above our house
3. Her tooth is aching so much
4. Please, take care of your foot
5. A louse lives in a dirty body

6. That woman is a teacher

6. Noun whose singular and plural forms are the same

Examples

Singular	Plural
1. Fish	Fish
2. Aircraft	Aircraft
3. Offspring	Offspring
4. Deer	Deer
5. Swine	Swine
6. Furniture	Furniture
7. Equipment	Equipment
8. Sheep	Sheep

Exercise 7

Change the following plural sentences to singular

1. These fish are so delicious. _____
2. The sheep are bleating. _____
3. The hunter saw four big deer. _____
4. We have five equipment. _____
5. The swine were slaughtered in the morning. _____

Exercise 8

Write plural sentences using each of the following nouns

1. Butterfly. _____
2. Plate. _____
3. Half. _____

4. Loaf. _____
5. Tooth. _____
6. Louse. _____
7. Desk. _____
8. Luggage. _____
9. Work. _____
10. Door. _____
11. Box. _____
12. Sand. _____
13. Mango. _____
14. Money. _____
15. Car. _____
16. Window. _____

Exercise 9

Fill in the blanks by rewriting the sentences in singular or in plural forms. The first two are examples.

Singular	Plural
1. I am going to school	We are going to school
2. He is playing	They are playing
3. _____	They have eaten banana
4. She was playing a piano	_____
5. _____	Those boys are kind
6. This is his ruler	_____
7. _____	Our hands are clean
8. The bag belongs to me	_____
9. _____	Those houses are ours

10. This car is his	_____
11. _____	We have two sheep
12. She was cutting mango	_____
13. _____	The boy's watches are new
14. The child is sick	_____
15. He has drawn a nice picture	_____
16. _____	The girl drew many deer
17. A housefly is a dirty insect	_____
18. _____	They are asking questions
19. _____	Those are loaves of bread
20. He built a new house	_____

Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns have neither singular nor plural forms.

Look at the following words

Flour sand bread water dust
 Tea rice soil coffee sugar
 Milk information oil money

Exercise 10

Underline the countable and double underline uncountable nouns in the following sentences

1. My father has a lot of money
2. She has many oranges in her basket
3. The children were swimming when the rain started
4. Our teacher narrated to us interesting stories
5. How much water do you need?
6. The boys were playing football
7. There is some juice in the jug
8. Is there any food left in the kitchen?

Quantifiers

The words ***much, many, any, little, few, and some*** are used to express the quantities of things.

There quantifiers are the words used to express the quantities of things.

(i) Much and little

Much and **little** are used for uncountable nouns such as

Money

Water

Sand

Milk and

Tea

Examples;

1. There is **little** sugar in the container
2. There is no **much** porridge left

Much shows that things are in large amount while little describes small amounts, usually not enough or less than what is expected.

Exercise 11

Construct six sentences from the table below

There is	much	sugar in that juice
		noise in the classroom
		money in my wallet
	little	time left to do this work
		food in the pot

Sentences;

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.
-

(ii) Many and few

Many and few are used with countable nouns such as

Pens

Books

Pupils

Cars

Trees

Chairs etc

NB; few is the opposite of many

The right verb to be used with many and few is **are**

Examples:

- 1. There are many bottles on the flow
- 2. There are few teachers in the office
- 3. Our classroom has many chairs and desks

Exercise 12

Construct eight sentences from the table below

There is	many	pupils in the classroom
		children outside
There are	few	sugar in the tin
		classrooms in our school
	little	cars parking outside
		water in the jar
		time left to pack
		books in the library

Sentences

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

Exercise 13

Fill in the blanks with much or many

1. There are _____ children in the park
2. There is _____ pepper in the food
3. How _____ money do you want?
4. How _____ books did you buy?
5. There is _____ milk left in the kitchen
6. There are _____ strangers loitering outside
7. There is _____ pencils in that tin
8. I have _____ time to spend with you
9. They needed _____ help from us
10. There are _____ apples in the fridge

(iii) A few and little

A little

A little is used with positive quantity and non-countable nouns. It means "a small amount" or "some".

Examples;

- There is **a little** milk in the refrigerator
- Would you like **a little** water?
- Mary got **a little** bit of pie.
- Can't you discount it **a little**?
- I need **a little** sugar. I will have tea.

Little

Little expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity. Little means "almost nothing" or "not much".

Examples;

- I'm sorry, I speak **little** French.
- There was **little** time to finish my homework.
- The kitten is **little**.
- I have drunk **little** water this morning.

A few

A few represents a positive quantity. It is used with plural nouns. It means some, a small amount.

A few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples;

- He has **a few** good friends so he is happy.
- There are **a few** books on the shelf.
- We stayed **a few** days in Paris and visited the Eiffel Tower.

Few

Few represents a negative quantity or shortage. It is used with plural countable nouns. It means not **many**, **not enough**.

Few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples;

- I have got **few** friends in the city so I am lonely.
- They have got **few** cake on the table.
- He has **few** photos on Instagram.



Exercise 14

Fill in the blanks with much, little, many, few

- 1. I need to shave because there is _____ on my head
- 2. There is _____ money left in my bank account. I cannot buy a car
- 3. There are _____ oranges left in the basket. They are not enough for the children
- 4. My father has _____ cows. He will give my brother two of them
- 5. There is _____ food left in the container. Would you like some more?
- 6. There is _____ cooking oil in the gallon
- 7. _____ unwanted things were bought in the market
- 8. I have _____ pens
- 9. There are _____ books left in the store. Please order more

10. Construct 12 correct sentences from the table below

She has	a few	questions to answer
		juice in the fridge
There are	a little	sugar in the tin
		food left in the kitchen
There is		children outside
		flowers in the garden

Sentences

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

(iv) Some and any

Some and **many** and a **lot of** are used with both countable and uncountable

Some is used in positive sentences, meaning that something is available.

It is also used in request

Read the following sentences

1. There is **some** milk in the jug
2. There are **some** potatoes in the basket
3. Can I have **some** water, please?

Note that uncountable nouns take singular verbs like ‘**is**’ while countable nouns take plural verbs like ‘**are**’

Exercise 15

a. Construct six correct sentences from the table below

There is	some	pupils in the classroom
		money in my pocket
		sugar in the tin
There are		books on the desk
		milk in the jug
		mangoes in the market

Sentences

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

b. Construct four correct sentences from the table below

Can I have	some	sugar, please
		money
		food
		extra time, please

Questions

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

Any, used in negative sentences and in questions, a negative sentence contains 'not' in its form.

Examples:

1. There isn't any sugar in the container
2. There aren't any teachers in the office
3. Is there any milk in the jug?
4. Are there any pupils left in the classroom?

Exercise 16

1. Construct six correct sentences from the table below

Is there	any	pupil in the classroom
		pupils in the classroom
sugar in the tin?		
any question?		
Are there		children outside
		flower in the garden

Sentences

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

Exercise 17

Fill in the blanks with **some** or **any**

1. Is there _____ in the classroom?
2. We waited for _____ minutes
3. Here are _____ fruits for you
4. Can you show me _____ picture?
5. There are _____ interesting books on the table
6. Here are _____ broken pencils
7. There isn't _____ reason for you to fail
8. We have _____ apples in the fridge

9. They need _____ money to buy food

10. Do you have _____ question?

(v) A lot of, not many, not much

Study the following sentences

1. We have not much time left
2. He has a lot of money in the bank
3. There are not many questions left
4. There is a lot of water in the jug

Read the passage below and take note of the bolded words.

There is **a lot of** dirt outside. It was brought by floods. There are also **a lot of** frogs that came with water. Unfortunately, we don't eat frogs. When cousin Naila comes next year, she will find that there are **a lot of fruits**. This is because the dirt has fertilized our garden

A lot of, is used both with countable and uncountable nouns.

In negative sentences we use **not many** with countable nouns and **not much** with uncountable nouns

Examples;

Positive: There are a lot of carrots

Negative: There are not many carrots

Positive; There is a lot of juice left

Negative; There isn't much juice left

Exercise 18

Construct 6 positive and 6 negative correct sentences from the box

There is	a lot of	people in the hall
		noise in the classroom
There are	not much	sugar in the tin
		food left in the kitchen
	not many	children outside
		flower in the garden

Sentences

Positive sentences	Negative sentences
1. _____	
2. _____	
3. _____	
4. _____	
5. _____	
6. _____	

Exercise 19

Form three sentences using each of the words for describing quantity given below

1. Much _____
2. Many _____
3. Little _____
4. Few _____
5. Any _____
6. A lot of _____

1.2 Appropriate grammar and vocabulary both orally and in writing.

(b) Express location using appropriate prepositions of place and time (target: *in, at, on, under, inside, outside, over, near*)

I. Prepositions

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in sentences.

Look at examples below;

1. The cat is sitting **on** the table
2. I hide my book **inside** the bag

Some of the common prepositional words are; **where, under, near, outside, onto, over, into, beside** etc.

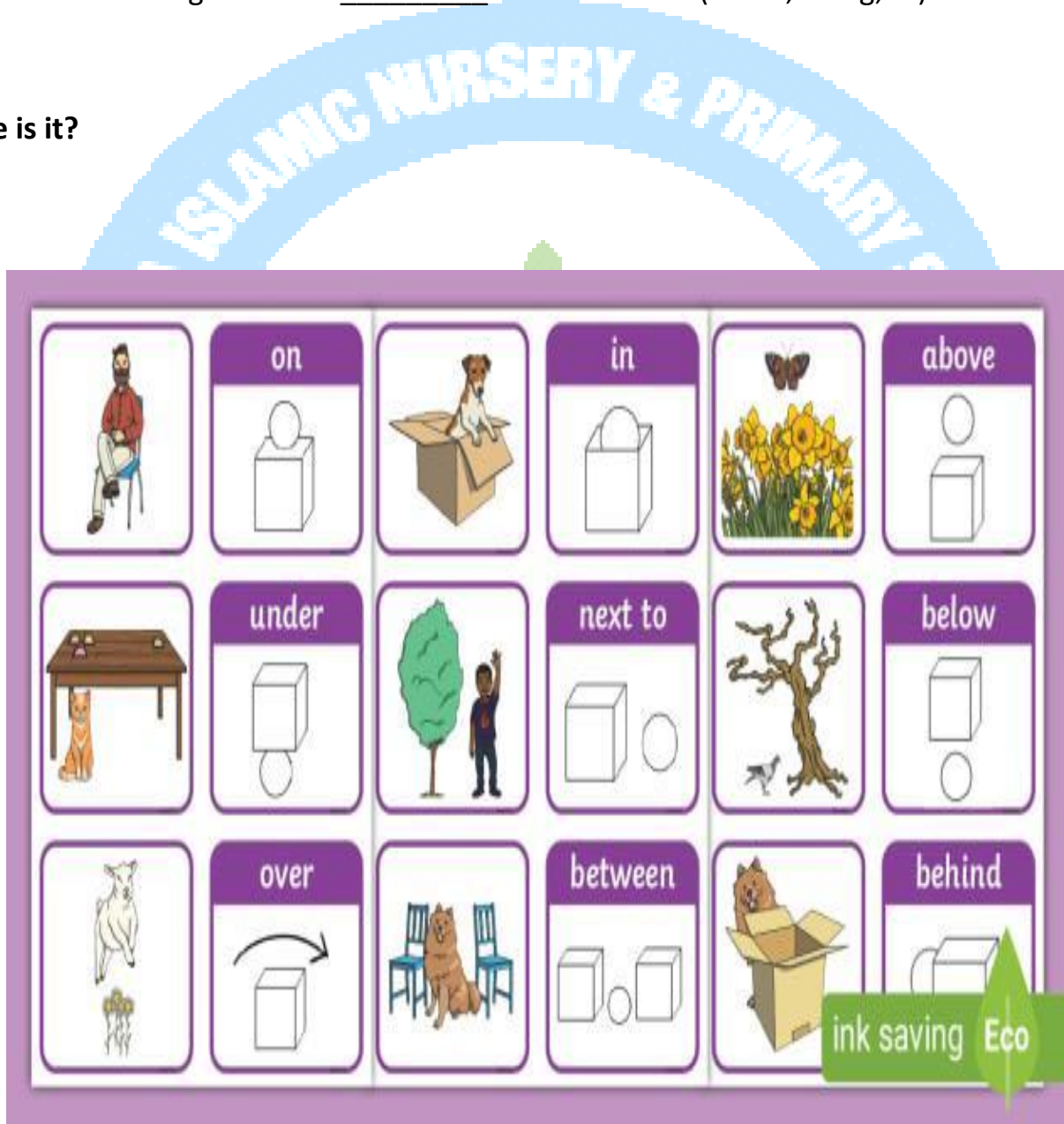
Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with correct words from the brackets

1. Some children were walking _____ the street. (on, over, before)

2. The dog is laying _____ the mango tree. (out, under, inside)
3. The old man was found _____ the hospital. (on, at, to)
4. Uncle Likumba works _____ the fish factory. (in, over, under)
5. The swimmer quickly jumped _____ the water. (at, under, into)
6. She hit the nail _____ a heavy hammer. (over, under, with)
7. We plan to travel _____ train next week. (with, by together)
8. The thief ran _____ the street but was caught at once. (from, across, behind)
9. Jack stood _____ the door while she was knocking. (beside, under, over)
10. We were riding our bikes _____ the main road. (under, along, at)

Where is it?



Study the picture above then answer the following questions below.

1. Where is the cat?

The cat is _____

2. Where is the man?

The man is _____

3. Where is the dog?

The dog is _____ the box

4. Where is the butterfly?

The butterfly is _____ the flowers

5. Where is the boy?

The boy is _____ the tree

6. Where is the dog?

The dog is _____ the chairs

More prepositions

Look at the illustration below:

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

The dogs are behind the postman. BEHIND	The dog is in front of the man. IN FRONT OF	The dog is next to the bones. The dog is beside the bones. NEXT TO / BESIDE
The bone is between the two dogs. BETWEEN	The dog is near the book. The dog is close to the book. NEAR / CLOSE TO	The blue dog is above the fire hydrant. The blue dog is over the fire hydrant. ABOVE / OVER
The fire hydrant is below the blue dog. The fire hydrant is under the blue dog. BELOW / UNDER	The dog is in the bed. There is a thermometer in its mouth. IN	The dog is on the table. The woman has dog saliva on her. ON

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Exercise 2

Make a sentence by using the following preposition below

1. Next to _____
2. Underneath _____
3. Close to _____
4. Ahead of _____
5. Opposite _____
6. Beyond _____

Other prepositions

Study the following;

❖ **Because of**

This gives a reason for something

Examples:

1. She succeeded well because of your support
2. I felt so weak because of hunger
3. We couldn't go out because of rain

❖ **Along with**

This means 'together with'

Examples:

1. She travelled along with them
2. He went to hunt birds along with his father
3. We were called along with the first group

❖ **Apart from**

This means "excluding" not "counting"

Examples:

1. The class was empty apart from one pupil sitting at the back
2. There was no one in the house apart from mother
3. I bought nothing apart from two bananas

❖ **According to**

This means “as said by”

Examples:

1. Malaria is dangerous disease according to the government
2. They are the best team according to their coach
3. According to my grandpa, Tanzania is the most peaceful country in the world

❖ **Instead of**

This means ‘in place of someone or something’

Examples:

1. Maria can go there instead of Hamis
2. Let us do something instead of complaining
3. I decided to eat vegetables and fruits instead of meat

❖ **In spite of**

This means ‘even though there is or was something’

Examples:

1. I was sweating in spite of the cold
2. She did not want to eat in spite of her hunger
3. He was not afraid of anything in spite of the darkness

Exercise 2

Use the following to make a correct sentence for each of the following words below

1. Instead of: _____
2. Because of: _____
3. According to: _____
4. A head of: _____
5. In spite of: _____
6. Underneath: _____
7. Apart from: _____
8. Beyond: _____
9. Along with: _____
10. Next to: _____

Exercise 3

Copy the following sentences then fill in the gaps with correct prepositions from the brackets

1. You can start jogging _____ sleeping. (because of/instead of)
2. Our house is _____ theirs. (opposite/ within)
3. Hating other people is wrong _____ Allah (because of / according)
4. She watered the tomatoes _____ her illness (although / in spite of)
5. I mopped the floor _____ washing my clothes (along with/ according to)
6. Two police cars passed _____ the president's car(ahead of/beyond)
7. The boy is walking _____ his mother (underneath/ next to)
8. I joined the choir _____ her encouragement (instead of/ because of)
9. Jane can swim _____ the water (underneath/ beyond)
10. The guard was standing _____ the door (next to/within)

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions. Use opposite, underneath, instead of, apart from, or in spite of.

- I drank mango juice _____ pawpaw juice
- They went to the playing ground _____ the hot sun
- The bag was found hidden _____ the bed
- The police station is found _____ the hospital
- They didn't see any animal _____ few monkeys

Exercise 5

Underline the prepositions in the following sentences

- Zebras were grazing along with many antelopes
- According to father, eating too much is unhealthy
- I passed the test because of your help
- Grandmother's maize farm is found beyond the river
- The black cat ran ahead of the angry dog
- Joti gave me his food in spite of being hungry
- Instead of shouting, it is better to use polite language
- Kabud's shop is next to the fish market
- Your shoes are underneath the table
- She can travel by bus instead of using a bodaboda

I.2 Appropriate grammar and vocabulary both orally and in writing.

(c) expressing past events (target: simple past tense and past continuous tense)

(i) Expressing actions and narrating events

- Actions words

Read the following sentences aloud and note how the underlined words are used

1. They went to Bahari primary school
2. I walked along the road
3. The pupils sung the national anthem
4. She answered questions very well
5. The eagle flew very high in the sky
6. My grandmother told us to be careful
7. She bought a motorcycle
8. The lion caught a fat antelope
9. Mum cooked delicious samosas
10. The teacher marked our exercise books

The underlined words above show the actions that are done. They are called *actions words*

Activity:

Demonstrate actions represented by the following words

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Jump | 2. Clap | 3. Sing | 4. |
| Bow | | | |
| 5. Hiss | 6. Yawn | 7. Read | 8. Draw |
| 9. Write | | | |

Routine events

These are events that occur again and again, for example every day, are called habitual activities

They are in the **simple present tense**

Study the following sentences

1. Salma **reads** a story book every morning
2. I **watch** football each Sunday
3. We **drink** fruit juice every morning at home
4. Our teacher **teach** us very well
5. You **like** asking questions so much
6. My grandmother **tells** us stories whenever we visit her

Simple past tense

Read the following sentences:

1. Yesterday, Anita walked to school
2. I played with my friends at school
3. Tamimu helped me to solve some mathematics questions
4. The head teacher called us to his office
5. We crossed the road in the morning

The actions that happened in the past are said to be in **the past tense**

When describing an action that occurred in the past, we change the action word

Regular verbs

By adding '**-d**' or '**-ed**'

Examples

Action word	Past tense
jump	
talk	Talked
Clap	Clapped
Play	Played
Laugh	Laughed
Work	Worked
Thank	Thanked

Turn	Turned
Cook	Cooked
smile	Smiled
change	Changed
Look	Looked
Cry	Cried
Clean	Cleaned
Call	Called
Boil	Boiled
Count	Counted
Hunt	Hunted
Love	Loved
Climb	Climbed
Show	Showed
Wait	Waited

Irregular verbs

Study how irregular action words change to the past form

Action word	Past tense
Eat	Ate
Dig	Dug
Write	Wrote
Teach	Taught
Read	Read
Go	Went
Draw	Drew
Drive	Drove
Run	Ran
Sing	Sang
Win	Won
Learn	Learnt
Come	Came
Buy	Bought
Catch	Caught
Begin	Began

Exercise 1

Change each word to past tense and complete the given sentences

1. Jump: the cow _____ very high
2. Clap: We _____ our hands to congratulate her
3. Sing: She _____ the song very well
4. Dig: The farmer _____ a hole to trap the rabbit
5. Go: He _____ to school on foot
6. Talk: the driver _____ with the policemen
7. Read: He _____ the whole book in our hands
8. Draw: She _____ the teacher's face on a manila card
9. Write: I _____ a letter to my grandmother
10. Teach: She _____ us English last year
11. Run : He _____ to the teacher's office
12. Play: We _____ football with the neighboring school

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences in the past form

Example

We plant maize in our farm

We **planted** maize in our farm

1. Jairo paints picture

2. Mum cooks sweet potatoes

3. Pupils listen to teachers

4. I watch birds and Hekima picks flowers

5. She sings so well

6. Grandfather catches rabbits

7. Madam Maimuna teaches us how to draw pictures

8. Some birds fly so high

Exercise 3

Change the given actions into the past tense. Then use the words to make sentences into the past

Action word	Past tense
Jump	
Dig	
Read	
Teach	
Clap	
Go	
Come	
Pray	
Build	
Fall	
Try	

Past continuous tense

Actions that went on for sometimes in the past we say that is in **Past Continuous Tense**

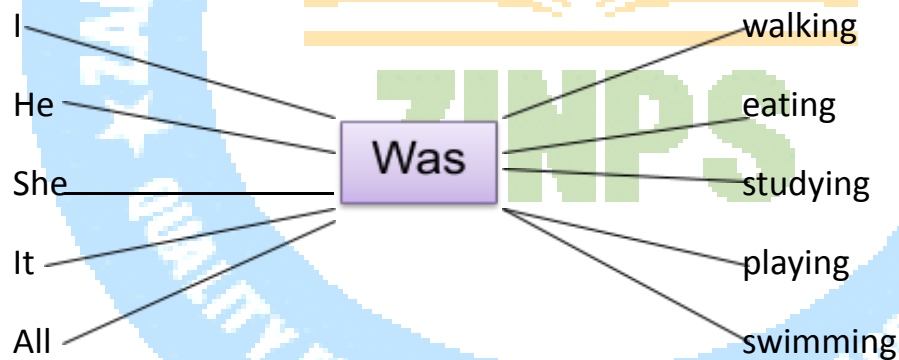
Look at the sentences below

1. Rahma **was cleaning** her room
2. A radio **was playing** a beautiful music
3. Her young brother **was dancing**
4. Her mother **was knitting** a sweater

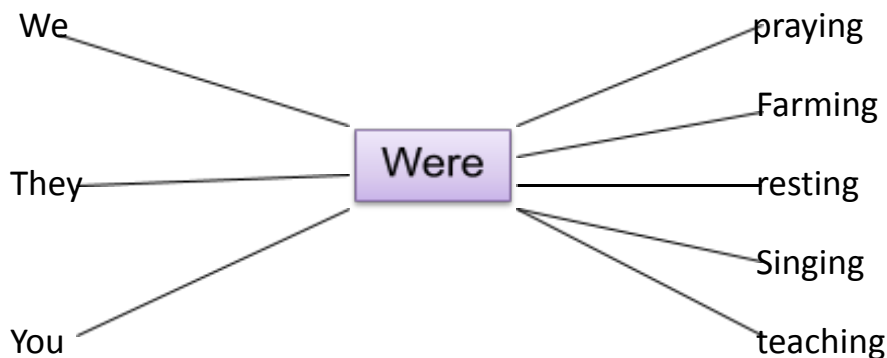
The sentences above describe events which continued to happen for some time in the past

To describe such actions, use was or were before the action word, then add **-ing** to the action word

We use **was** with **I, he, she, it** and singular nouns



We use **were** with **you, they, we** and plural nouns



Exercise 4

Use the table below to construct 15 meaningful sentences

I	was	eating guavas	yesterday
She		writing notes	last week
He		flying	
It		singing nice songs	last night
We	were	drawing pictures	last month
You		asking questions	
They		reading s story book	

Sentences

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

15. _____

Exercise 5

Fill in the blanks with **was** or **were**

1. Kachumbari _____ sitting under a big tree
2. His children _____ fetching water from the river
3. I _____ looking for my pen
4. She _____ working in the farm with her husband
5. There _____ different drinks at the party yesterday
6. I _____ working on my project last night
7. They _____ watching television when thieves entered
8. It _____ raining outside
9. We _____ talking to the head teacher last week
10. He _____ doing some English exercises yesterday

Exercise 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use **was** or **were** accordingly

1. They _____ water yesterday (fetch)
2. I _____ a bicycle last Saturday (ride)
3. We _____ new houses last year (build)
4. It _____ a rat last night (catch)
5. You _____ hard last night (work)
6. He _____ a tree yesterday (cut)
7. She _____ us English last Friday (teach)
8. The lions _____ an antelope last night (chase)
9. My brother _____ bitterly yesterday (cry)

10. The pupils _____ nice songs during the last year's graduation ceremony (sing)

1.2 Use appropriate grammar and vocabulary both orally and in writing

(d) Use conjunctions in oral and written contexts (target: so, because,)

Many times we need to mention two or more things in one sentence.

We use mnemonic **FANBOYS** to remember the list of conjunctions

FANBOYS stands for:

For

And

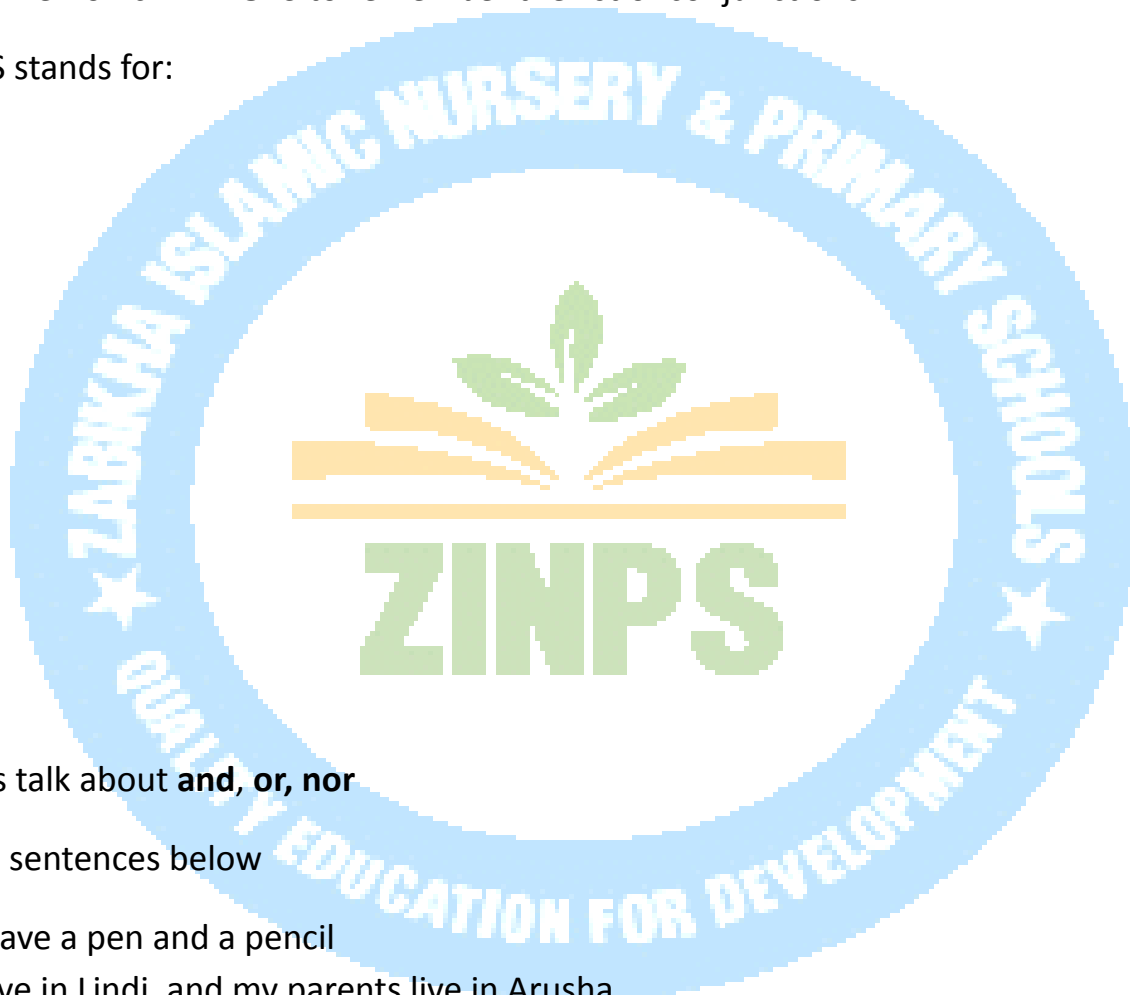
Nor

But

Or

Yet and

So



Now let's talk about **and, or, nor**

Read the sentences below

1. I have a pen and a pencil
2. I live in Lindi, and my parents live in Arusha
3. I ate ugali and beans
4. I will play football or volleyball
5. She will go to the class teacher or to the academic teacher
6. Mom will come to school today or tomorrow
7. Anjela did not play nor did she study
8. The weather is not sunny nor it is rainy
9. I will not eat ugali nor will I eat kande
10. I dislike singing nor do I like dancing

Note: Nor is used like or but in negative sentence. (Nor joins two things or actions which will not happen)

Exercise 1

Join the following pairs of sentences using words or, and, or nor

1. Said lives in Arusha _____ his parents live in Moshi
2. Aisha doesn't want to go to college _____ does she want to find a job
3. Rashid has to study hard _____ he will end up being poor
4. Mum told me to go to bed early _____ she would turn off the TV
5. Bill will not eat mangoes _____ will he eat oranges
6. Issa lives in Ileje _____ Bashungwa lives in Songwe
7. Take five avocados _____ two pineapples
8. We did not see her mother _____ did we see her father

But, yet, for, so

These conjunctions do not just join word or phrases. They also indicate conditions for an action or situation.

Study the following sentences.

1. An elephant is a big animal **but** it runs fast.
2. Yabonge came late, **yet** the teacher allowed him to enter the class
3. A bat cannot see at night, **yet** it flies without hitting things
4. We stopped playing, **for** it had become dark
5. I was sick, **so** I did not come to school
6. I love reading, **but** I will not read this story

7. Raymond slept late last night, **yet** he woke up early
8. I am hungry, **so** I will eat it first
9. She was late to wake up, **for** she slept late

But and **yet** join sentences contrasting idea.

For and **so** joins sentences with a reason of doing or not doing something

Slap it game

Sit in two groups, A and B or LEFT and RIGHT, in the classroom.

The teacher will write some conjunctions randomly on the board. For example: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

Let one pupil from each group come in front of the class. The teacher will say a sentence and leave the conjunction out. The first pupil to mention the correct conjunction gets a point for their group. The teacher can use the following sentences.

1. Jasmine is afraid of dogs, ____ she was chased by a dog when she was young.
2. Abdul bought a book, ____ he has not read it.
3. Justin had two mangoes, ____ he wanted to take mine.
4. Mary loves oranges, ____ she went to buy some.
5. I hate to waste time, ____ it is very expensive.
6. He does not love music, ____ does he love watching TV.
7. My cat loves having his head scratched, ____ hates getting his claws trimmed.
8. He was very rich, ____ he drove an old-fashioned car.

Exercise 2

Join the following pairs of sentences using the conjunctions you have learnt

1. We listened to the teacher carefully. We wanted to understand him well
2. That story is short. The story is interesting

3. He wanted to lose weight. He had to do physical exercise
4. She studied hard. She did not pass the exams
5. Ali does not like swimming. Ali does not like singing either
6. You have to do assignment. You will be punished

Exercise 3

Copy the following story in your exercise book. Read it and fill in the blanks with correct conjunctions

Pets

Pets are domestic animals kept for companionship _____ pleasure. We keep different animals as pets. _____ dogs are the common pets, _____ they can be easily obtained. It is very important to make sure that these animals are cared for. Most people like pets, _____ they cannot take good care of them. They do not provide them with enough food, _____ do they sent them to veterinarians for vaccination _____ treatment. Such people should take care of their pets, _____ they will be violating animal rights. Others love pets _____ do not have space to keep them.

Exercise 4

Fill in the blanks with **for, and, nor, but, or, yet** or **so**

1. I have to study hard, _____ I will perform poorly
2. Please come down. Lest wait _____ see
3. We don't expect them to come, _____ do we expect them to call us
4. I want to go swimming, _____ I have no swimming costumes
5. You should visit an optician _____ an optometrist
6. He is kind-hearted person, _____ people hate him

7. I was new to that place, _____ i had to look for a guide
8. My phone got lost, _____ I had to buy a new one
9. The child was crying bitterly, _____ body seemed to care
10. We listened carefully, _____ we wanted to understand him clearly
11. She doesn't teach mathematics, _____ does she teach Science
12. Her sister is a lawyer, _____ brother is a mechanic
13. He requested for help _____ no body showed up
14. Our father will take us to the beach, _____ he will take us shopping
15. He is a teacher, _____ he cannot teach his children

Because, since, although, though, unless, until.

These are called subordinating conjunctions

They link a sentence that cannot stand on its own to another

Study the following sentences below

1. I love my teacher because he teaches me well
2. We had to leave the playground since it was getting dark
3. She came to school although she had one
4. Ashura gave me her pen though she had one
5. You will fail your exams unless you study hard
6. We waited for the bus until sunset

Exercise 4

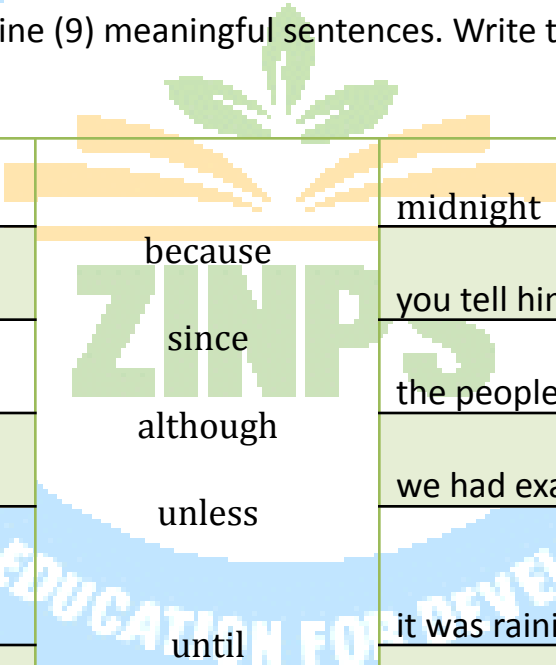
Fill in the blanks with **because, since, though, although, unless, until**

1. I have to study hard _____ I want to perform well

2. We have to be in the class _____ the teacher is coming
3. You have to sweep the compound _____ it is clean
4. She kept washing her clothes _____ it was raining
5. You should ask for water _____ you are not thirsty
6. He kept knocking at the door _____ she opened it
7. We will be late _____ we leave now
8. She went to work _____ she was sick
9. He refused to let her in _____ she did not knock at the door.

Exercise 5

Use the table to construct nine (9) meaningful sentences. Write the sentences in your exercise book.

She will go to school	 because since although unless until	midnight
The choir kept singing		you tell him it is a holiday
She kept studying		the people were not listening
We went for sports		we had exams the same week
We all kept quite		it was raining
She wore a rain coat		the teacher was talking

Sentences:

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

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

So that and so as

Study the following sentences

1. I will study hard **so that** I perform well
2. You have to pay attention **so as** to understand
3. She woke up early **so that** she could catch the first bus
4. The guard drank coffee **so as** to stay awake
5. We should sleep under mosquito nets **so as** to avoid getting malaria

The words 'so that' and so as have been used to connect in the above examples. These words show why an action was done. We can call them, conjunctions of purpose

Exercise 6

Study the following pairs of sentences. Then, join them using so as, or so that,

Example:

She will come tomorrow. We will play together.

She will come tomorrow so that we play together

1. I will study hard. I want to perform well.
2. He will wake up early. He want to reach at school early
3. I will listen to the teacher carefully
4. She maintains hygiene. She doesn't to fall sick.
5. He sleeps under a net. He does not want to be punished
6. Mary sleeps early. She want to wake up early

Even if and even though

Study the following sentences below

1. You have to do homework **even if** it is public holiday
2. The teacher came to the class **even though** it was break time
3. You should come to school early **even if** it is raining
4. We managed to get good harvest **even though** rains were little
5. The driver kept going **even though** the traffic light were red
6. A cheetah can hunt and kill **even if** it is not hungry

From the examples above, for each of the following joining words show condition that cannot effect or prevent an action to occur.

As well as and 'and also'

Study the following sentences in which joining words have been used

1. I will clean the compound **as well as** water the garden
2. She sells fruits **as well as** vegetables
3. You should drink water **and also** to exercise

The words **as well as** and **'and also'** describe an additional activity or thing. These words can be used in a place of **also**

Exercise 7

Use the table below to construct nine (9) meaningful sentences. Write the sentences in your exercise book.

I promised to help him		
Dancing	as if	he could help me
He wanted to know what I wanted	so that	she were a baby
He behaved	provided that	we could communicate easily
She cried	even if	he could catch the first bus
He walk up early	as soon as	you have ability to do so
He works very hard	as well as	singing, is my favourite activity
We learnt English		he was the king of Saudi Arabia
You will help me		he is just a volunteer
		he was ready to be helped

Sentences:

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

8. _____
9. _____

Exercise 8

Fill in the blanks with the correct multi-word conjunctions

1. It looks _____ they have had an accident
2. It seems _____ we have met before
3. He agreed to buy a company _____ he would pay the money in three installments
4. She promised to hire me _____ I would bribe her
5. He hired a maid _____ she could take care of his child
6. _____ it was raining heavily, the children continued playing
7. I requested for more time _____ I could finish my task
8. The lion _____ the leopard are wild animals
9. The lesson started _____ the teacher arrived
10. The patient died _____ the doctor left the ward

Exercise 9

Construct two meaningful sentences using each of the following multi-word conjunctions

1. In order that: _____
2. As if: _____
3. So that: _____
4. Provided that: _____
5. Even if: _____
6. On condition that: _____
7. As soon as: _____
8. As though: _____
9. As well as: _____

2.0 COMPREHEND ORAL AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

2.1 Respond appropriately in a familiar communicative context

(a) Participate appropriately in a familiar communicative context.

(i) Expressing yourself in polite language



Example:

1. Please mum, may I come in?
2. Excuse me sir, could you repeat that?
3. I beg your pardon
4. May I come in?
5. Could you please teach me how to play cards?

Exercise 1

Make five sentences for each of the following requests. Use polite language

1. Asking for some water to drink: _____
2. Requesting the prefect to repeat instructions: _____
3. Asking the teacher for permission to go toilet : _____
4. Asking someone to help you carry a bucket: _____
5. Asking someone to close the window: _____

(ii) Expressing and accepting apologies

When you make mistake or disappoint others, you should apologize.

Read the following story below.



Ulgen: why did you break my cup, Ummaira?

Ummaira: I am sorry, Ulgen. It was just an accident

Ulgen: what were you doing on my table?

Ummaira: I was trying to get some salt. Please forgive me.

Ulgen: no you probably you wanted to break it

Ummaira: believe me, Ulgen. I didn't mean to break your cup

Ulgen: believe you? Why?

Ummaira: Ulgen please. I apologize for my mistakes. I will buy you a new cup

Ulgen: that's right. I have forgiven you and you don't need to buy me a cup at all.

Ummaira: thank you so much, Ulgen

Note: When a person apologizes, you can respond as follows

- ☐ It's okay
- ☐ That's alright
- ☐ Don't worry about it
- ☐ Forget about it
- ☐ I quite understand

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words used in apologize

1. I am very _____ for what I did.
2. _____ for coming late. I promise to come early next time
3. _____, please.
4. I am _____ for having wronged you.
5. _____ me please

(iii) Asking questions

We ask questions when we want to know about something or somebody.

Answer the following questions:

1. How old are you?
2. What is the name of your class teacher?
3. How far is the bus stop from your home?
4. When do you celebrate the independence of Tanganyika?

Activity,

In pair, ask each other in the following

1. The number of your siblings

2. Where you live
3. Your age last year
4. Your favourite sport
5. Your best friend
6. When you were born
7. Revolution Day
8. Your favourite day of the week
9. Your regional commissioner
10. Your favorite food.

Questions about frequency

We use ever when we want to ask whether something happened or will happen at least once

Examples:

1. Have you ever gone to Paris?
2. Have ever seen such a kind person?
3. Will you ever go to London?
4. Have you ever seen a lion?
5. Will you ever visit an orphanage?
6. Have you ever been to a game reserve?

We also use the words often, frequent and many times to ask questions about the frequency of doing an activity.

Examples:

1. How often do you visit your aunt?
2. How often do you drink water?
3. How frequently do thunderstorms occur here?
4. How frequently did you read the passage?
5. How many times does the cock crow in the morning?
6. How many times did it rain yesterday?

(iv) Responding to questions

When we answer a question, we begin with the third part followed by the second part.

For example, in the question:

How far is the toilet from here?

The answer could be: **the toilet is ten meters away from here.**

Look at the following questions and answers:

1. How old are you?

I am ten years old

2. What is the name of your class teacher?

My class teacher's name is Mrs. Kabwogi

3. When is the independence day in Tanganyika?

The Independence Day in Tanganyika is on 9th December

4. Which number comes after the other, 5 or 7?

Number 7 comes after 5

Responding questions by using **yes** or **no**

Examples:

1. Is your uncle a doctor?

Yes, he is

2. Is your mother a teacher?

No, she isn't

3. Will your friends come tomorrow?

Yes, they will

4. Did you go to school yesterday?

No, I didn't

Exercise 2

Answer the following questions orally

1. Are you standard four pupil?

2. Is your mother a pilot?

3. Were you sick yesterday?

4. Did teachers come to school yesterday?

5. Are you intelligent?

6. Have ever been to a zoo?

7. Do you have a friend in German?

8. Does your friend speak Kiswahili?

