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# **ENGLISH NOTES P6**

## **UNIT 1: LEISURE AND SPORTS**

Leisure: is an activity that you like doing in your free time. They are also referred as Hobbies.

#### **Examples**:

reading story books, watching TV, singing, dancing, praying.....

Sports refers to different physical exercises

## **Examples:**

Playing (football, volleyball, handball,), swimming, running, jumping.....

#### 1.1 TALKING ABOUT WHAT YOU LIKE

A. USE OF "LIKE" AND DISLIKE

## i) Using likes

we use like to show an activity that people enjoy/prefer more

When using like, the verb that follows like it indicates the action that is enjoyed. This verb will be ending with .....ing

Form: Like+ main verb+ ing

**Examples:** 1. I like watching television. (to watch)

- 2. She likes playing volleyball. (to play)
- 3. These students like swimming in the pool. (to swim)
- 4. John likes riding a bicycle. (to ride)
- 5. Aline likes singing gospel songs. (to sing)

## ii) Using Dislike

Dislike means doesn't like or don't like. Sometimes we can replace doesn't like/don't like with one-word dislike

It is used in the same way as like.

Formula: dislike+ main verb+ ing

**Examples:**1. Rose doesn't like dancing in front of many people. (replace doesn't like with one word)

- ▶ Rose dislikes dancing in front of many people.
  - 2.James doesn't like playing rugby
- James dislikes playing rugby.
  - 3. The pupils don't like reading story books.
- → The pupils dislike reading story books.

## iii) Using Prefer ..... to

We use prefer......to in order to show what you like more than another.

#### **Examples:**

- 1.I like more reading books than playing.
- → I prefer reading to playing.
  - 2. They like more watching TV than cycling
- ⇒ They prefer watching TV to cycling
- 3. Samuel likes more reading newspapers than reading novels.
- ⇒ Samuel prefers reading newspapers to reading novels.

## 1.2 CONDUCTING A SURVEY

A survey means a research

Conducting a survey is to ask many questions to people in order to get their opinions.

Note: we can't conduct/make a survey without asking questions

## 1.2.1 ASKING QUESTIONS WITH "DO"

Generally, these questions are called short questions because they can be answered with YES or NO

A. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE FORM

## Formula: Do/Does+ subject + main verb+ object+?

Examples: 1. Do you eat meat? (Answer can be: Yes, I do / No I don't do)

- 2.Do you like dancing?
- 3.Do you like athletics?
- 4.Does she like playing football?
- 5.Does she play volleyball?
- 6.Does Joseph teach you?
- 7.Does Mugeni play guitar?

#### **B. PAST SIMPLE TENSE FORM**

Formula: Did+ subject+ infinitive verb with out to+ object

Example: 1. Did you visit me last weekend? (Answer Yes I did/ No I didn't

- 2.Did you see a monkey yesterday?
- 3.Did you enjoy the party last weekend?
- 4. Did they sing well?

## 1.2.2 ASKING A QUESTION WITH: How many......?

We use how many.....? To ask for a number of people/animals/things.

## Examples:

- 1.We have thirty-five dancers.
- How many dancers do you have?
- 2.I have **two** red pens.

How many red pens do you have?

- 3. They saw six monkeys in Akagera National Park.
- How many monkeys did they see in Akagera National Park?
- 4.She wrote **ten** story books.

How many story books did she write?

#### 1.3 DETERMINERS OF QUANTITY

Determiners of quantity are words which express the amount of things we are talking about.

## Some examples of determiners of quantity are:

Few, a few, little, a little, many, a lot of, lots of, several, much, some any......

#### N.B:

1.Few/A FEW and MANY: are used with countable nouns

## **Examples:**

- ✓ I read many books
- ✓ We saw many goats
- ✓ She has few books
- ✓ There are a few creative books in our library.
- ✓ There are few desks in our classroom

2.LITTLE/A LITTLE and MUCH are used together with uncountable

## **Examples:**

- ✓ There is a little water remaining in my bottle.
- ✓ I have little sugar in my sac.
- ✓ We don't have much money.
- ✓ There is much food in this food.

#### 1.4 DESCRIBING PAST ACTIVITIES

When we are talking about past/finished activities or events it is important to use SIMPLE PAST TENSE.

#### I. REGULAR VERBS

1. We add –ed, -d to the verbs to change them in the past.

Formula: (verb+ -ed/ -d)

Examples:

verb	Past simple tense
To watch	watched
To visit	visited
To cook	cooked
To dance	danced

To change	Changed
To like	Liked

2.Some regular verbs change ending -Y to i + ed

## Examples:

- 1. Yesterday we studied describing past events (to study)
- 2.I copied the English notes in my notebook last night
- 3.she washed her clothes then she dried them.

## **Exception:**

The verb ended by Y **before a vowel** we add –ed as usual.

## Examples:

- 1.We stayed at home in the last month.
- 2.Last weekend we enjoyed the party.
- 3. They played handball last Friday
- 4. Kenedy prayed in catholic church.

N.B

Here are adverbials of time for Past
simple tense: Yesterday, last
month, last year, last week, last
year, last weekend, last night,
Many years ago, in 2012......

## PAST TENSE OF SOME IRREGURAL VERBS

INFINITIVE VERBS	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
To arise	Arose	Arisen
To babysit	Babysat	Babysat
To be	Was / were	Been
To bear	Bore	Borne
To beat	Beat	Beaten
To become	Became	Become
To begin	Began	Begun
To bend	Bent	Bent
To bet	Bet	Bet
To bid	Bid	Bid

To bind	Bound	Bound
To bite	Bite	Bitten
To bleed	Bled	Bled
To blow	Blew	Blown
To break	Broke	Broken
To breed	Bred	Bred
To bring	Brought	Brought
To broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast
To build	Built	Built
To burn	Burnt / burned	Burnt / burned
To burst	Burst	Burst
To buy	Bought	Bought
To catch	Caught	Caught
To choose	Chose	Chosen
To cling	Clung	Clung
To Come	Came	Come
To cost	Cost	Cost
		Crept
To creep To cut	Crept Cut	Cut
To deal	Dealt	Dealt
To dig To do	Dug Did	Dug Done
To draw	Drew	Drawn
To dream	Dreamt / dreamed	Dreamt / dreamed
To drink	Drank	Drunk
To drive	Drove	Driven
To eat	Ate	Eaten
To fall	Fell	Fallen
To feed	Fed	Fed
To feel	Felt	Felt
To fight	Fought	Fought
To find	Found	Found
To flee	Fled	Fled
To fling	Flung	Flung
To fly	Flew	Flown
To forbid	Forbade	Forbidden
To forecast	Forecast	Forecast
To foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen
To forget	Forgot	Forgotten
To forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
To get	Got	Got/ gotten
To give	Gave	Given
To go	Went	Gone
To grind	Ground	Ground
To grow	Grew	Grown
To hang	Hung /hanged	Hung / hanged
To have	Had	Had
To hear	Heard	Heard
To hide	Hide	Hidden
To hit	Hit	Hit
To hold	Held	Held
To hurt	Hurt	Hurt
To keep	Kept	Kept
To kneel	Knelt / kneeled	Knelt / kneeled
To know	Knew	Known

To lay	Laid	Laid
To lead	Led	Led
To learn	Learnt /learned	Learnt / learned
To leave	Left	Left
To lend	Lent	Lent
To let	Let	Let
To lie	Lay	Lain
To light	Lit / lighted	Lit / lighted
To lose	Lost	Lost
To make	Made	Made
To mean	Meant	Meant
To meet	Met	Met
To mislead	Misled	Misled
To mistake	Mistook	Mistaken
To misunderstand	Misunderstood	Misunderstood
To mow	Mowed	Mown
To outgrow	Outgrew	Outgrown
To overcome	Overcame	Overcome
To overhear	Overheard	Overheard
To oversleep	Overslept	Overslept
To overtake	Overtook	Overtaken
To pay	Paid	Paid
To prove	Proved	Proved /proven
To put	Put	Put
To quit	Quit	Quit
To read	Read	Read
To repay	Repaid	Repaid
To rewind	Rewound	Rewound
To ride	Rode	Ridden
To ring	Rang	Rung
To rise	Rose	Risen
To run	Ran	Run
To saw	Sawed	Sawn
To say	Said	Said
To see	Saw	Seen
To seek	Sought	Sought
To sell	Sold	Sold
To send	Sent	Sent
To set	Set	Set
To sew	Sewed	Sewed / sewn
To shake	Shook	Shaken
To shed	Shed	Shed

## 1.5 LETTER WRITING

## A letter is

# There are two main types of letters:

- Formal letter: is a letter written and sent to your leader
- ➤ Informal letter/Friendly letter : isa letter written and sent to your friend or your family memember

In this unit we shall focus on Friendly letter.

## A. FORMAT OF FRIENDLY LETTER

Dear Lisa,

		Po box
		Sender's address
		district
		sector
		Date
	<b>Dear</b> (name of recipient),	
	[g	rootings
	l8	reetingsj
		[your message]
		[/ou/ 11/255486]
		[goodbyes and your wishes]
	Your friend/ loving	
	Signatura	
	Signature	
	Sender's names	
	Sender 5 names	
В.	EXAMPLE OF FRIENDLY LETTER	
		Po Box 812 Kigali
		Fine Harvest school
		Kagarama-KICUKIRO

On 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2017

Hi! How are you and how are your studies? I wanted to tell you about the music competition that we had at school last weekend.

We had an interesting inter-class music competitions at our school last Friday afternoon, every cl presented in front of the whole school. All teachers were present. They were ready to see the best performers. Our class P6A emerged the winner. We danced very well and played the musical instruments

properly. Our head teacher congratulated us so much for the performance. I really enjoyed the day.

I wish you all the best and blessings from our Lord. I hope to meet you next time

Your loving friend,

Signature

Johnson Peter

#### **UNIT 2: MAKING FUTURE PLANS**

#### 2.1 READING A TEXT

Tomorrow will be a Saturday. Ahmed is going to wake up at 7:00 a.m. He is going to prepare breakfast for the family

Later, he is going to help his father water the crops. At noon, Ahmed is going to have lunch. When he finishes, he will

Wash the dishes. Afterwards, he is going to play with his friends at 3:00 p.m. Ahmed and his mother will go shopping.

They are going to buy vegetables and fruits. He likes mangoes, oranges and bananas. After shopping, his mother will

take him to the barber. They will return home at sunset.

## **COMPREHESION QUESTIONS**

- 1. At what time will Ahmed wake up?
- ▲ Ahmed will wake up at 7:00 a.m

- What will Ahmed do after waking up?After waking up Ahmed will prepare the breakfast for the family
- 3. Is it right for Ahmed to play football with his friends? Yes, it is.
- 4. When will Ahmed and his mother return home?
  Ahmed and his mother will return home at sunset.
- 5. Is Ahmed a hardworking boy? Yes, he is.

#### 2.2 VOCABULARY

- 1. Dinner: the evening meal.
- 2. Picnic: an outdoor meal.
- 3. Visit: to go and see a person or a place.
- 4. Travel: to leave from one place to an other
- 5. Breakfast: the morning meal
- 6. Outing: a trip that people take
- 7. Barber: a person whose job is to cut hair.
- 8. Lunch: noon meal

#### 2.3 OPPOSITES

- 1. A friend≠ enemy
- 2. Wake up ≠ sleep
- 3. Mother ≠ father
- **4.** Right ≠ wrong
- 5. Hardworking ≠ lazy/negligent
- 6. Go ≠ **come**
- **7.** Sunset ≠ sunrise
- 8. Like ≠ dislike

#### 2.4 SOUNDS AND SPELLING

#### 2.5 LANGUAGE USE

#### 2.5.1 Adverbials of time

Adverbials of time are words that tell us the time when the action was done.

#### Examples:

Today, tomorrow, Yesterday, last week, now, next year, at 2:00 a.m.,

at 10:00 a.m., in the morning, at noon, later......

- 1.Today I am going to visit my grand mother
- 2.I am going to Kigali next week
- 3. We shall go on a trip early in the morning.

## 2.5.2 Future simple tense

Future simple tense: is a tense which tells the coming action.

## ADVERBIALS OF TIME FOR FUTURE SIMPLE:

Tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, today, this afternoon, tonight, at 9:00 a.m., at 12:00 p.m.

## A. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE WITH ...... WILL/SHALL

Form:

Shall/will+ infinitive verb with

## **Examples:**

- ✓ I shall ring you tomorrow. (to ring)
- ✓ She will give you a book. (to give)
- ✓ We shall come with you. (come)
- ✓ Peter will wash the dishes. (wash)

# B. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE WITH .....going to

Form:

Am/is/are+ going to+ infinitive verb without to

## Examples:

- ✓ They are going to buy vegetables and fruits tonight. (to buy)
- ✓ He is going to play with his friend at 12:00 p.m. (to play)
- ✓ We are going to have a party this weekend. (to have)
- ✓ Lisa is going to visit my friend this afternoon. (to visit)

## C.USING Let's and Shall we .....?

Let's and shall we.....? are used in order to make suggestions.

# Form: Let's /shall we+ infinitive verb (without to)

Examples:

- ✓ Let's go and visit Virunga
- ✓ Let's wear our face masks
- ✓ Let's keep quiet
- ✓ Let's fetch water
- ✓ Shall we keep quiet?
- ✓ Shall we go sleeping?

N.B: Always the question tag about suggestion with let's, is SHALL WE?

## **UNIT 3: WEATHER**

#### **READING A TEXT: CLIMATE IN RWANDA**

Rwanda has a tropical climate with plenty of rainfall. The climate is very good for agriculture, tourism, and food processing. The long rainy season lasts from March to May.

The short rains come between October and November. The temperature varies from place to place depending on the altitude. However, the daily temperatures vary very little in a particular place. For example, Kigali has an average temperature of 21 degrees Celsius. During the dry season there is often light cloud cover. This helps in moderating the temperature. It sometimes brings some light showers too.

## **QUESTIONS:**

1. What kind of climate Rwanda have?

#### Rwanda has a tropical climate

- Do you think rainfall is important for farming? why?
   Yes, it is because rainfall help in growing crops and grasses.
- 3. List three months when there is plenty of rainfall The three months are March, April and May.
- What is Kigali's average daily temperature?
   Kigali's average daily temperature is 21 degrees Celsius.
- 5. What is meaning of altitude?
  Altitude is highness and lowness of a place
- 6. Talk about the weather in your home area. What do you like about it? The weather in my home area is rainy and sunny. I like its fresh

#### **VOCABULARY**

- \* Rain: drops of water that fall from the clouds
- Weather: daily atmospheric changes
- **Sunny:** when the sun is shining
- \* Rainfall: the amount of rain that falls in a given area
- Temperature: coldness or hotness of a place
- **\Delta Hot:** having a high temperature
- Dry: having no water or not wet.
- High: having a great or a considerable amount of something
- ❖ Windy: when the wind is blowing
- **Season:** time of year marked by particular weather.
- Climate: the weather of an area conditions of an area in a period of time

#### **OPPOSITES/ ANTONYMS**

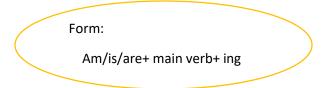
- High≠ low
- Dry ≠wet
- Cold≠ hot
- Hotness≠ coldness
- Warm≠ cool
- Good≠ bad
- Plenty(of)≠ few
- Full≠ empty
- Light≠ dark

## **LANGUAGE STRUCTURE**

#### 3.4 TALKING ABOUT THE WEATHER NOW

## **3.4.1 PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

Present continuous: is a tense which tells about the action happening now



## Examples:

- It is raining now.
- The clouds are gathering.
- The wind is blowing.
- The sun is shining.
- We are studying English
- Kevin is watering the crops now.

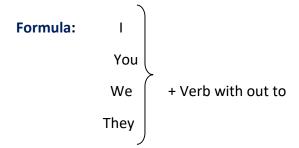
## **3.5 SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE**

Simple present tense is a tense which shows habitual actions. (daily actions)

## Adverbs for Present simple tense:

Everyday every month every year every season

Daily, monthly, annually



In general, we add -S at the end of the verb on the  $3^{\rm rd}$  person singular.

## Examples:

To eat	To speak	To help
I eat	I speak	I help
You eat	You speak	You help
He eats	He speak <mark>s</mark>	He helps
She eats	She speak <mark>s</mark>	She helps
It eats	It speak <mark>s</mark>	It helps
We eat	We speak	We help
You eat	You speak	You help
They eat	They speak	They help

**Notice 1**: For the verbs ended by : o, ch, sh, x; we add -es at the end of the given verb on the  $3^{rd}$  person singular.

# **Examples:**

To do	To teach	To fish	To fix	
I do	I teach	I fish	I fix	
You do	You teach	You fish	You fix	
He does	He teaches	He fish <b>es</b>	He fixes	
She do <b>es</b>	She teaches	She fishes	She fixes	
It does	It teaches	It fish <b>es</b>	It fixes	
We do	We teach	We fish	We fix	
You do	You teach	You fish	You fix	
They do	They teach	They fish	They fix	

# Simple present tense of "to be" and "to have"

To be	To have

l am	I have
You are	You have
He is	He has
She is It is	She has
We are	It has
You are	We have
They	You have
	They have

```
Note: On the third persons: he (Peter John...)

She (Anita Diane...) +main verb+ s/ es /ies

It (a dog, a forest....)
```

## Examples:

- The sun **rises** every morning (to rise)
- The sun **sets** in the west. (to set)
- Mother carries an umbrella every Friday. (carry)
- We wear (to wear) a sweater when it is (to be) cold.

These are some verbs which changes completely:

```
To be (am, is are),

To have (have/ has)
```

## 3.6 FIRST CONDITIONAL (IF-CLAUSE 1) and UNLESS

```
3.6.1 IF 1 (IF-CLAUSE 1)
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If-clause 1 shows

The if clause sentences are consisting of two clauses:

- i) main clause (will/shall+ main verb: Future simple tense)
- ii) if clause (simple present tense)

#### Examples:

- 1. If it is windy (be) I will fly (fly) my kite.
- 2. If it is calm (be) I will skate (skate)board.
- 3. If she has (have) money she will buy (buy) a cow.
- 4. I will visit (visit) her if she calls (call) me.
- 5. Kennedy will be (be) the first if he revises (to revise) his lessons hard.

#### **3.6.1 Unless**

Unless means if......do not

## Examples:

1. I will not come in your party if you don't inform me soon.

Unless you inform me soon, I will not come in your party.

I will not come in your party unless you inform me soon.

- 2. If you don't revise hard, you will not pass national examination Unless you revise hard, you will not pass national examination.
- 3. If Suzan refuse I will not come to your home.
  Unless Suzan refuse I Will come to your home.
- 4. If we don't take care of our environment, our climate will change.

  Unless we take care of our environment, our climate will change
- 5. If we don't plant more trees, there will be drought.
  Unless we plant more trees, there will be drought

#### **UNIT 4: BEHAVIOUR, RULES and LAWS**

#### 1.READING:

#### **ACCEPTABLE SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

Children should respect their elders and help them carry luggage. Young people should not abuse the elderly. They should talk to them politely and with affection.

All young people should help at home. It is wrong to wait for everything to be done for you. Children should be a hardworking and honest. Telling lies will get you in trouble. At school, follow the rules and respect the teachers and classmates.

Guide the rest of the pupils to do what is right. Take charge when the teacher is away. Keep the class clean and remain quiet. Lastly, avoid bad company. Choose your friends wisely. Good friends will always help you with school work.

#### **Questions:**

Give four examples household activities.
 Cooking, fetching water, washing clothes, washing dishes, sweeping, mopping...

2. What should children do to show respect to their elders?

Children should greet their elders

Children should obey their elders' speech.

**3.** Why should you choose your friends wisely?

We should choose our friends wisely because good friends will always help with school works

4. What do you like about the passage?

I like the advice from the passage for example respecting elders.

5. List three good things you do in class

Reading books, helping my classmates, cleaning the classroom

6. List three characteristics of a good child

Good child should be hardworking, honest, respectful, caring, ...

#### **4.2 VOCABULARY**

1. behave: to do things in a particular way

**2. law:** a rule/ regulations that governs the society

3. rules: set of instructions/ laws

**4. honest:** being truthful

**5. kind:** showing care for others

6.drugs: harmful substances to the body.

**7.** alcohol: liquid which make someone drunk. For example beer, wine and whiskey

8. lazy: unwilling to work

**9. arrest**: catch someone and take in police station

10.obedient: to do as one is told

11. steal: to take what doesn't belong to you

12. idle: not busy

13.trust: to believe in someone

**14. prison:** a place where criminals are taken.

#### **4.3 OPPOSITES**

1. Acceptable≠ unacceptable

- 2. obedient≠ disobedient
- 3.truthful≠ untruthful
- 4. harmful≠
- 5. obey≠ **disobey**
- 6. kind≠ **unkind**
- 7. arrest≠ release
- 8. Honest≠ dishonest
- 9. lazy≠ hardworking
- 10. older/elder≠ younger
- 11.Polite**≠impolite**

#### LANGUAGE USE

## 4.4 Describing people

When describing people, the following adjectives are used:

POSITIVE ADJECTIVES	NEGATIVE ADJECTIVES
Obedient	idle
hardworking	lazy
humble	alcoholic
respectful	disobedient
friendly	dishonest
polite	Stupid
intelligent	unpunctual
caring	Uncaring
kind	Unkind
honest	Disrespectful
courageous	Unimportant
punctual	Useless
serious	Unserious

## Examples:

- 1. Naomi is hardworking
- 2. Naomi is polite
- 3. Betty is humble
- 4. Solange is respectful
- 5. My father is caring
- 6. Kagabo is a lazy boy

## 4.5 Giving opinions on molarity

We need to use modal verbs Should or should to give advice to someone / to give him or her your opinion.

#### FORMULA:

Subject+ should /shouldn't +infinitive verb with out to

## Examples:

- 1. You should obey your parents.
- 2. You shouldn't disobey your teacher.
- 3. She shouldn't drink alcohol
- 4. Tom should be obedient.
- 5. We should be honest.

#### 4.6 Making school rules

We need to use the modal verbs must/mustn't to show the action to be done or not to be done.

#### Formula:

Subject + must/ mustn't + infinitive verb without to

#### Examples:

- ✓ We must keep our compound clean
- ✓ We must obey the teachers
- ✓ We must wear uniforms

## 4.7 Describing punishment

#### First conditional

The conditional sentence has two main parts: If-clause part and Main clause part.

If- clause part is the part in which is started by IF while Main clause part is the part which show what will/would happen.

## In if clause 1:

if clause part the verb must be in simple present tense

Main clause, the verb must be in future simple tense (will/shall +verb)

## Examples:

- 1. If you steal, you will be arrested
- 2. If you abuse drugs, you will be very unhealthy
- 3. If she steals money, she will be punished
- 4. He will get sick if he drinks dirty water.
- 5. Mutoni will be punished if she comes to school late.

## **UNIT 5: FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Family: is father mother and children

Family can be categorized in two main categories

- Nuclear family
- Extended family

#### 5.1 READING:

#### **MY FAMILY**

My father is called Alfred. My mother's name is Fiona. Our first born sister is Juliette. Our younger brother is called Anthony. We have a large and united extended family. Our grandparents died many years ago. Every year we hold a big party. The party brings together many relatives. These include, aunts and cousins.

Last year the get-together was at home. We were excited to have very many visitors. Before the visitors arrived, we cleaned the cleaned the house. Delicious meals were prepared. Some of my cousins married and have children. I was happy to meet my brother-in-laws, nieces and nephews.

#### **Questions:**

1. Who is the writer's father?

The writer's father is Alfred

2. Why does the family hold a party every year?

It is to bring together the relatives

3. Is the writer's grandfather alive?

No, he died many years ago.

4. Who is a sister in law?

Sister-in-law is a sister of your husband.

5. Is it good to have a family get-together? Justify your answer

Yes, it is good because it helps the relatives get to know one by another

## 5.2 VOCABULARIES ABOUT FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Father: a male parent
 Mother: a female parent

3. Sister: a girl with the same parent

- **4. Brother:** a boy with the same parent
- 5. Grandmother: a mother of your mother or your father
- **6. Grandfather**: a father of your mother or father
- 7. Mother-in-law: the mother of your wife or husband
- 8. Father-in-law: a father of your husband
- 9. Brother-in-law: a brother of your husband or wife
- 10. Sister-in-law: a sister of your husband or wife
- 11. Aunt: the sister of your father or mother
- **12.** Uncle: the brother of your mother or father
- 13. Cousin: the child of your uncle or aunt
- 14. Nephew: the son of your brother or sister
- 15. Niece: the daughter of your brother or sister
- **16. Sibling:** a brother or sister **17. First born:** your first child
- 18. Twins: two child born at the same time.

## **5.3 OPPOSITES/ANTONYMS**

- ➤ Angry≠ calm, pleased, peaceful
- Male≠ female
- Daughter≠ son
- Nephew≠ niece
- ➤ Aunt≠ uncle
- First born≠ last born
- ➤ Wife≠ husband
- ➤ Brother≠ sister
- Big≠ small
- ➤ Mother-in-law ≠ father-in-law

## Sounds and spelling

• isoucn: cousin

remoth:mother

• odlc: cold

• stritc: strict

appyh: happy

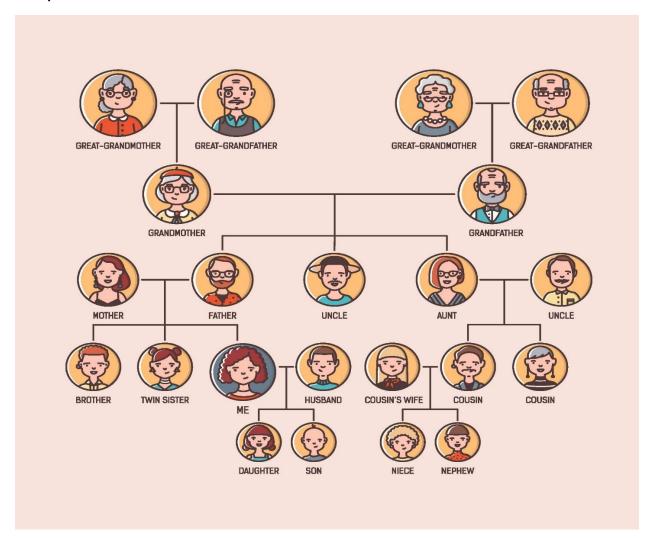
angyr: angry

#### 5.4 LANGUAGE USE

Describing a family tree and family members.

A family tree is a drawing that gives the relationships of the family members

## Example:



# 5.5 Describing personalities

The following adjectives can be used to describe members of our family. Some are positive and others are negative.

Positive	Negative
Obedient	idle
hardworking	lazy
humble	alcoholic
respectful	disobedient
friendly	dishonest
polite	Stupid

intelligent	unpunctual
caring	Uncaring
kind	Unkind
honest	Disrespectful
courageous	Unimportant
punctual	Useless
serious	Unserious

## Examples:

- 1. Our grandmother is generous
- 2. My father is a courageous man
- 3. His mother is very friendly.
- 4. Her uncle is a dishonest man.
- 5. Aunt Mugeni is a dependable person.

## 5.6 Past simple tense

As we saw it in unit 2, simple past tense tells us about finished event/activity.

## **Examples:**

- 1. My father married my mother in 2004. (marry)
- 2. My aunt got two children. (get)
- 3. My little sister was born in 2003. (be)
- 4. My grandmother **died** in 1995. (die)

## 5.7 use of Have got/ Has got

we use have/has got to say what we own.

## **Examples:**

- 1. Jacintha has got eight cousins
- 2. I have got three uncles.
- 3. We have got four brothers-in-law.
- 4. Chantal has got two cousins

## 5.8 clauses with because and because of

we use because to give the reason on any statement.

Because+ subject+ verb......

Because + a noun

## **Examples**

- 1. I like my mother because he is polite.

  I like my mother because of politeness.
- We like our sister because she is obedient We like our sister because of her obedience
- 3. I like Betty because she is beautiful I like betty because of her beauty
- 4. We don't like that lady because she is disobedient We don't like that lady because of her disobedience.

## UNIT 6: READING BOOKS WRITING COMPOSITIONS AND EXAMINATIONS

#### 6.1 Reading

Writing a good composition requires one to read a lot. Reading will improve one's vocabulary. It also gives a writer idea. We should read different types of books and stories. We should understand the topic before writing.

Successful writers take their time to plan what to write. First they think carefully and take notes. Next, they ensure their story is following the plan they have written. Finally, they evaluate their piece of writing. Evaluating your writing enables one to correct grammatical errors.

## **Questions:**

- What should one do to write a good composition?
   Someone should read a lot to write a good composition
- 2. What else should one do to write well? He/ she should understand the topic
- 3. Why is important to plan what to write?
  It is important because it ensures the story's organization
- 4. Why should we write neatly?
  To make the story understandable
- 5. What is the last process in writing?
  The last process in writing is evaluation

#### 6.2: VOCABULARY

- 1. Skim: read quickly to get main ideas
- 2. scan: to read a part by a part to get its meaning

- 3. notes: points which helps you to develop your piece of writing
- 4. plan: to decide what you are going to do and how to do it.
- **5. evaluate:** to check or to verify about the mistakes.
- **6. index:** a list of words from A to Z at the end of a book.

## 6.3 Sounds and spelling

- > exind= index
- notse=notes
- ➤ fisrt=first
- ckech=check
- ➤ lapn=plan
- > miks=skim
- > sepocom=compose

#### **6.4 LANGUAGE STRUCTURE**

## 6.4.1 Language of composition and examination answers

General Tips for writing a composition are mentioned as follows:

- a) plan your composition (understand a theme)
- b) write down a brief note
- c) write down your composition
- d) check/evaluate your composition
- e) proofread your work

## 6.4.2 Letter writing

As we saw it in unit 1, a letter is written message sent from one person to another.

These are the main points to remember when you are going to write a letter.

- ✓ Format of a letter
- ✓ P.O BOX
- ✓ Sender's addresses
- ✓ Recipient/letter receiver
- ✓ Date
- ✓ Signature and sender's names
- ✓ Cleanliness and avoid making mistakes

Example of friendly letter

## 6.4.3 Story writing

## Tips for writing a story

- ✓ Find a tittle
- ✓ Write in the form of paragraphs
- ✓ Arrange your ideas before writing
- ✓ Cleanliness and avoid making mistakes

Example: write a story describing your family members

## **6.5 Understanding language of examinations**

**a. Defining:** is to say what something is(definition). we can also state what is it used for.

## Examples:

• Define a mammal

A mammal is an animal which use milk to feed its young one.

A mammal is a vertebrate

Define a thesaurus

A thesaurus is a dictionary of synonyms and opposites

b. contrasting: means to the difference between two things

examples:

• Differentiate/compare/ contrast Natural light from artificial light Natural light is created by God while artificial lights are man-made.

c.Listing: to give a list of things you are asked

examples:

here are some verbs used about asking for listing:

- List
- Give
- Mention
- Enumerate
- Provide
- Name, etc.

List two ways of Preventing AIDS/HIV

- ✓ Use condom
- ✓ Avoid making sexual intercourse with unprotected person
- **d. Explaining**: is to make something clear/ understandable.

The verbs used about this point are:

- Explain
- Describe
- Discuss
- Evaluate
- Why.....?

Why is important to protect our environments?

- ✓ It is important to protect our environment because it gives us oxygen that we need for breathing.
- ✓ It is also the homes for some wild animals for example birds.

## **UNIT 7: ANIMALS**

#### 7.1 READING: ARCHAEOPTERYX

Archaeopteryx is referred to as the first bird. Its name means father or oldest bird. It was about a footlong beak to tail. It weighed around 400 grams. It had a wingspan of 45cm. each wing had three claws. It had a small, long and thin tail. It also had teeth.

Archaeopteryx was the size of a crow. It had feathers. It resembled both birds and dinosaurs. It lived about one hundred million years ago. Since it was a carnivore, it ate smaller animals. Archaeopteryx had one toe behind and three in front.

## **QUESTIONS:**

- What was the size of archaeopteryx?
   Archaeopteryx was the size of the claw
- 2. What does the name archaeopteryx mean?
  Archaeopteryx means father
- 3. What features indicate that it was a bird?
  It had a wingspan
- 4. What can be done to save animals?
  We should protect them from kidnapping
- 5. Discuss the prehistoric animals that you know about.

There are different examples of prehistoric animals such as archaeopteryx, megalania, ....

#### 7.2 VOCABULARY

**Dinosaur:** a reptile that lived on the earth many years ago.

Archaeopteryx: the earliest bird.

Reptile: animal like snakes, lizard and crocodile.

Birds: a creature with wings and feathers.

Beak: the hard pointed mouth of birds and hens.

#### 7.3 SOUNDS AND SPELLING

Mlamam= mammal

Tathabi= habitat

Saudino= dinosaur

Mlosculk = mollusk

Vyhea= heavy

Bdedolo-rmwa= warm-blooded

#### LANGUAGE USE

#### 7.4 Describing prehistoric animals

Prehistoric animals: are animals that lived many years ago. They are no longer exist.

Examples: Megaladon, megalania, diplodocus, archaeopteryx......

- ✓ Megalania was the largest lizard. It fed on mammals. Snakes, reptiles and birds. It was 7 meters' long.
- ✓ Megaladon: it was the largest shark. It lived in water. Megaladon fed on whales and large fish. It was 18 meters.
- ✓ Diplodocus: it was a large dinosaur. It fed on plants. It had a very long neck. It was 27.4 meters long.

## 7.5 Classifying animals

Classifying animals means groping animals according to their characteristics.

For example:

- Vertebrates: animals with backbones
   Example: cow, goat, ...
- Invertebrates: animals with no backbones Snail, slug....

There are six main groups of vertebrates:

- Reptiles
- Mammals
- > Fish

- Amphibians
- Birds

#### **CLASSIFICATION OF DIFFERENT**

Animal	Have	Have	Have hair	Lay eggs	Give birth	Cold-	Warm-
	scales	feathers				blooded	blooded
reptiles	✓	×	×	✓	×	✓	×
mammals	×	×	✓	×	✓	×	✓
fish	✓	Х	х	✓	х	✓	х
amphibians	✓	Х	х	✓	х	✓	х
birds	х	✓	х	✓	х	х	✓

#### 7.6 ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word which is used to describe people/ animal/ thing/ place.

It answers the question, "what or how is/ are ...... like?

## Examples:

- > An elephant has **big** tusks
- A giraffe has a **long** neck.
- > The archaeopteryx had **sharp** teeth.
- > Zebras have **black** and **white** stripes.
- > Nyungwe national park is large

7.7 Past simple tense (questions with: how many, what and how big?)

## 7.7.1 how many.....?

We use how many to ask for a number of people or things.

## **Examples:**

- ✓ We saw six monkeys in the park.
  How many monkeys did you see in the park?
- ✓ There were twenty hyenas in the cage.
  How many hyenas were there in the cage?
- ✓ I had seven cows.

  How many cows had you?

#### 7.7.2 what.....?

We use what to ask about things.

#### **Examples:**

- ✓ I wrote a story yesterday What did you write yesterday?
- ✓ I saw a monkey in Nyungwe national park.
  What did you see in Nyungwe national park?
- ✓ I caught a fish from lake kivu.
  What did you catch from lake kivu?

## 7.7.3 how big.....?

We use how big.....? To ask about size.

## **Examples:**

- ✓ Archaeopteryx was 40 meters' long How big was archaeopteryx?
- ✓ Diplodocus was **27.4 meters long. How big** was diplodocus?
- Megaladon was 18 m long. How big was megaladon?

#### 7.8 Past continuous tense

Past continuous tense is a tense which tells us the action started before in the past and continued in the past.

#### Formula:

Subject+ was/ were + main verb + ing +object

## **Examples:**

- √ The lion was killing a goat. (kill)
- ✓ The gorilla was eating bananas. (eat)
- ✓ The baboons were looking for food. (look)
- ✓ I cut myself when I was peeling Irish potatoes. (peel)

#### **UNIT 8: ENVIRONMENT**

Environment: is everything which surrounds us.

#### 8.1 READING:

#### **HARMFUL PRESTICIDES**

Pesticides are chemicals used by many farmers in Rwanda. They include, herbicides, insecticides and fungicides. Toxic pesticides have been linked to health hazards and environmental degradation. Sadly, many people still use these harmful chemicals.

Pesticides are toxic to living things including human beings. They pollute water in rivers, lakes and wells. They also damage agricultural land and harm beneficial insects. They harm worms and tiny organisms in the soil.

Pesticides weaken plant root systems and immune systems. They also reduce important plant nutrients in the soil like nitrogen.

#### **QUESTIONS:**

1. Give two examples of pesticides

Insecticides and herbicides

2. What is toxic?

**Toxic = poisonous (containing poison)** 

3. Why do farmers use pesticides?

To kill the pests

4. What do pesticides do to water?

They cause water pollution

5. Tell why we should not use toxic pesticides?

We shouldn't use pesticides because they are harmful to living things

#### 8.2: VOCABULARY

- ➤ **Harmful**: causing harm/ effects
- > Toxic = poisonous (containing poison)
- Chemicals process of substances changes
- ➤ **Hazards**: dangerous/ cause accidents or problems
- > Soil degradation: soil changing worse
- **Pollution:** the process of making air, water dirty and not suitable for people to use it.
- Benefit: an advantage or help you get from something
- **Erosion:** the process by which soil is gradually destroyed by wind or running water.

## **8.3 OPPOSITES**

- Sadly≠ happily/ joyfully/ gladly
- ➤ Harmful≠ harmless
- ➤ Useful≠ useless
- ➤ Important≠ unimportant
- Natural≠ artificial
- Partially≠ wholly
- ➤ Dangerous≠ harmless

- ➤ Destroy≠ build/ preserve
- ➤ Clean≠ dirty
- Down≠ up

#### **8.4 LANGUAGE USE**

#### 8.4.1 Asking a question using: "Where?"

Where is used to ask the question for a place.

It can answer the questions like:

- Where do you get.... from?
- Where did you get.... From?
- Where will you get.... from?

## Where+ do/did/will +subject+ main verb+ object?

## Examples:

- ➤ Where do you get timber from? (we get timber from the forest)
- Where do you get gold from?
- > Where do you get tin from?
- ➤ Where do you Colton from?
- ➤ Where will you get petrol?

Note: the words like timber, gold, tin, colt an, petrol, water, grass is called resources

Hence, resources are

## 8.4.1 First conditional (if clause 1)

The first conditional talks about things which are likely to happen. The first part of a sentence occurs in simple present, another future simple.

## Examples:

- If we cut down trees, there will not be enough rain.
- > If we kill wild animals, we will not get tourists.
- If we throw dirty in rivers, the fish will die.
- If we plant many trees, we shall have a lot of rain.

## 8.4.2 Second conditional (if clause 2)

The second conditional talks about regrets.

Form: simple present...... present conditional (would/should+ verb)

## Examples:

➤ If I were you, I would go to school.

- If I had money, I would buy a forest.
- If we revised hard our lessons, we would pass this exam.

## 8.4.3 Third conditional (if clause 3)

The third conditional talks about unreal facts.

#### Examples:

- If I had been you, I would have gone to school.
- > IF I had had money, I would have bought a forest.
- If we had revised hard our lessons, we would have passed that exam.

#### 8.5 The modal verbs "should" and "need to"

We use the modal verbs: need to to give advice

#### examples:

- We should build terraces
- We ought to plant more trees.
- We should keep our animals safe.
- We ought not to use too many chemicals.

#### UNIT 9 MAINTAINING HARMONY IN THE FAMILY

## 9.1 READING:

#### DAVID'S MISTAKE

David's mother was going to the market to buy food. Before leaving, she asked David to look after the goats. She said, "make sure the goats are well fed."

Immediately after she left, David went to play with his friends. He did not feed the goats. When his mother returned, she did not find David. She found the goats eating sweet potatoes vines. She was very angry with David.

David returned home in the evening. He saw his mother looking after the goats. He realized his mistakes and felt very sorry. He apologized to his mother. His mother forgave him but reminded him to be obedient.

## **QUESTIONS:**

- Why was David's mother going to the market?
   David's mother was going to the market to buy food
- 2. What did David's mother expect him to do?
  - She expected him to look after goats
- 3. How did David's mother do when she returned home?

#### She didn't found David at home

4. At what time did David return home?

## David returned home in the evening.

5. Why did David apologize to his mother?

## David apologized his mother because she forgave him

6. If you were David, would you go to play with friends? Why?

#### No, I wouldn't because I would have something to do before playing

7. What do you like about the story?

How mother forgave David and advised him to be obedient

#### 9.2 VOCABULARY

- **Fetch water:** to go and get water
- Clean: without any dirty/ to remove dirty
- > Sweep: to remove dirty using a bloom
- Apologize: to tell someone that you are sorry. / to ask for forgiveness
- > Sorry: used to tell someone that you wished not to do something in that way
- > Angry: not happy
- **Polite:** behaving in the way that is correct
- **Respect:** to obey and admire someone because of his qualities or characteristics
- > Wrong: not correct or not true
- > Obey: to do as one told

#### 9.3 DESCRIBING JOBS

- A person who drives a car/ bus is a driver
- A person who rides a bicycle is a cyclist
- A person who drives a ship is a captain
- A person who flies an airplane is a pilot
- A person who cares sick people at the hospital is a doctor
- A person who cares sick people at the health center/ clinic is a nurse
- A person who writes books is an author
- A person who does an official work is a secretary
- A person who looks after teeth is a dentist
- A person who looks after eyes is an optician
- A person who performs a surgical operation is a surgeon
- A person who cooks food is **a cook**
- A person who teaches students at school is a teacher
- A person who drives motorcycle is a motor cyclist
- A person who builds houses is a builder
- A person who sells goods in a shop is a shopkeeper
- A person who sells goods in a market is a seller
- A person who cleans houses... is a cleaner
- A person who sings I the party is a singer
- A person who dances is a dancer

- A person who plays games/ sports like volley ball... is a player
- A person who plays football is a footballer
- A person who tells jokes is a comedian
- A woman who plays sketches or plays is an actress
- A man who plays sketches or plays is an actor

#### 9.4 ONE WORD FOR MANY

- 1. A woman whose husband is dead is a widow
- 2. A man whose wife is dead is a widower
- 3. A child whose parents are dead is an orphan
- 4. A place where films are shown is a cinema
- 5. A place where things/ tools are manufactured is a factory/ industry
- 6. A place where cars are kept is a garage
- 7. A place where planes land and take off is an airport
- 8. A place where milk is sold is a diary
- 9. A place where bread is made is a bakery
- 10. A place where incident things are kept is a museum
- 11. A place where sick people are cared is a hospital/ a health center
- 12. A place where wild animals are kept is a zoo
- 13. A place where laws are made is a parliament
- 14. A place where criminals are kept is a prison/ a jail
- 15. An instrument used for measuring temperature is a thermometer
- 16. An instrument used for measuring time is a clock
- 17. An instrument used for measuring things is a scale
- 18. An instrument used for taking photographs is a camera
- 19. Papers, pencil, pens are stationary
- 20. Cups, saucepans, plates, bowls are **crockery**
- 21. Chairs, tables, beds, cupboards, desks are furniture
- 22. Sheep, goat, cows are cattle
- 23. Uncle aunt cousin brother sister father-in-law are **relatives**
- 24. Shoes sandals slippers are **footwear**
- **25.** Rings necklace chains bangles are **jewelry**
- 26. Petrol, kerosene gas diesel are **fuels**
- 27. Appels, mangoes, oranges, are fruits
- 28. Carrots, cabbages, tomatoes are vegetables
- 29. Forks, knives, spoons are **cutlery**
- 30. Hens, ducks, chickens, geese are poultry
- 31. Goods sent to another country are exports
- 32. Goods brought from another country are imports

#### 9.5 DESCRIBING WHAT PARENTS (Reporting commands)

Commands are like imperatives or instructions

When we are reporting commands notice to use preposition "to". Also the reporting verbs like told, ordered, commanded, instructed, are needed to report the words said by another.

## **Examples:**

- Sweep the floor, my mother told me My mother told me to sweep the floor
- Cut the carrots into small pieces, my mother told AliceMy mother told Alice to cut the carrots into small pieces
- 3. His Father said, come here
  His Father ordered him to come there.
- 4. Wake up now, my mother commanded me My mother commanded me to wake up then.

#### 9.6 DESCRIBING WHAT PARENTS REQUIRE

Requirements are like things you are asking.

#### **Examples:**

- Please, go to sleep, my father
   My father asked me to go to sleep
- 2. Please sweep this house, asked father Father asked me to sweep that house
- 3. My grandmother told me, please wash your clothes My grandmother requested me to wash my clothes

#### 9.7 SAYING WHEN SOMEONE WAS ANGRY AND GIVING ADVICE

As we saw in the previous units, we need to use the modal verbs like **should/shouldn't** and **need to/ need not to** 

In this unit we shall focus on the modal verb ought as one we can also use to give advice

## **Examples:**

- 1. You ought to arrange your room
- 2. You ought to obey your parents.
- 3. You ought to calm down when you get angry.
- 4. You ought not to fight
- 5. You ought not to insult your partner.

## **UNIT 10: THE SOLAR SYSTEM**

## 10.1 READING: THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Ever thought of the beauty of the sky at night? The moon and the stars that shine at night are part of the solar system. It also consists of the sun, planes, comets and asteroids. The planets revolve around the sun on their own axis. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun. It is 47 million kilometers from the sun. it is also the smallest planet. Its diameter is 4,878 kilometers. The biggest planet is Jupiter. It measures 139,822 kilometers across.

#### **QUESTIONS:**

1. What does the solar system consist of?

The solar system is consisting of the sun, planes, comets and asteroids

2. Which is the closest planet to the sun?

Mercury is the closest planet to the sun

3. Which is the largest planet?

The largest planet is Jupiter

4. Is the earth bigger than mercury?

Yes, it is

5. What is the distance of the earth from the sun?

The distance from the Earth to the sun is

#### **10.2 VOCABULARY**

Earth: is the planet we live inPlanet: large around body

> Solar system: the sun, moon, planets and asteroids

Near: close byBig: large in size

Far: a long distance a way

> **Sky:** the space above the earth that is seen when you look up.

Diameter: straight line going through one end of circle to the other through the center

> **Space:** is the area beyond the earth's atmosphere.

#### THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

#### **10.3 OPPOSITES**

- First ≠last
- Far≠ near
- Closest≠ far/ distant
- ➤ Hot≠ cold
- Light≠ dark
- ➤ Hard≠ soft
- Inferior≠ superior

## **10.4 LANGUAGE STRUCTURE**

#### 10.4.1 Describing the solar system

A table shows distances from sun to the planets and their diameters

PLANETS	Distance from the sun in km	Diameter in km
Mercury	46 million	4,880
Venus	107 million	12,100
Earth	147million	12,760
Mars	205million	6,790
Jupiter	741million	142,980
Saturn	1.35million	120,540
Uranus	2.75million	51,120
Neptune	4.45million	49,530

#### Notice:

- The sun is the largest body in our solar system
- The sun is very hot at 6900°C
- Light from the sun to the earth takes 8 minutes
- The moon is **384 403km** from the Earth
- The moon takes **29.5 days to orbit** the Earth.
- Mercury is the nearest and smallest planet to the sun.
- **Jupiter** is the biggest planet.
- **Saturn** is the largest planet.
- **Venus** is the hottest planet.
- **Earth** is the only planet that has life because there is oxygen
- **Neptune** is the furthest planet.

## 10.4.2 Describing planets and their moon

A planet is a large round body in space that moves around the star and receives the light from that star.

**Examples:** The Earth receives light from the sun

Planets	Number of moons
Mercury	No moon
Venus	No moon
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	67
Saturn	62
Uranus	27
Neptune	14

## **10.5 COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE FORM OF ADJECTIVES**

# a) The comparative form of the adjectives:

**The comparatives** are the words used to compare 2 persons; animals or things.

► We form the comparatives by adding -er to the given adjective.

# **Examples**

Adjectives	Comparatives
Fast	Faster
Slow	Slower
Loud	Louder
Hard	Harder
High	Higher
Short	Shorter
Long	Longer
Small	Smaller
Tall	Taller

Notice 1: For the adjectives that are ended by -e we add -r only.

# **Examples:**

Adjectives	Comparatives
Large	Larger
Fine	finer
Late	Later
Nice	Nicer
wise	Wiser

**Notice 2**: For the adjectives ended by "-y "we change –y into "-i" then we add "-er "for the comparatives.

# **Examples:**

Adjectives	Comparatives	
Нарру	Happier	
Easy	Easier	
Early	Earlier	
Lazy	Lazi <mark>e</mark> r	
Greedy	Greedier	
Pretty	Prettier	

# b)The superlative form of the adjectives;

We form the superlatives of the adjectives by adding "-est"

## **Examples:**

Adjectives	Comparatives	
Fast	Fast <mark>est</mark>	
Slow	Slowest	
Loud	Loud <mark>est</mark>	
Hard	Hardest	
High	Highest	
Short	Shortest	
Long	Longest	
Small	Smallest	
Tall	Tallest	

Notice 1: For the adjectives ended by "-e" we add only "-st".

# **Examples:**

Adjectives	Comparatives	
Large	Largest	
Fine	Finest	
Nice	Nicest	
Late	Latest	
Wise	Wisest	

**Notice 2**: For the adjectives ended by "-y "we change -y into "-i" then we add "-est" for the superlatives or "-er "for the comparatives.

# **Examples:**

Adjectives	Comparatives
Нарру	Happier

Easy	Easier
Early	Earlier
Lazy	Lazier
Greedy	Greedier
Pretty	Prettier

# Relationship between the comparative and the superlative forms:

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
Нарру	Happier	Happiest
Easy	Easier	Eas <mark>iest</mark>
Early	Earlier	Earliest
Lazy	Lazier	Laz <mark>iest</mark>
Greedy	Greedier	Greediest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest
Fast	Faster	Fast <mark>est</mark>
Slow	Slower	Slowest
Loud	Louder	Loud <mark>est</mark>
Hard	Hard <mark>er</mark>	Hard <mark>est</mark>
High	High <mark>er</mark>	High <mark>est</mark>
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Long	Longer	Long <mark>est</mark>
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Large	Larger	Larg <b>est</b>
Fine	finer	Fine <mark>st</mark>
Late	Later	Nicest
Nice	Nicer	Late <mark>st</mark>
wise	Wiser	Wise <mark>st</mark>