

ENGLISH LEARNERS WORKBOOK

JUNE 2019

UNIT 1: OUR HOME

LISTENING AND SPEAKING

A

i. Read the sounds

S, a, t, p, i, n
Ss, Aa, Tt, Pp, Ii, Nn

ii. Read the words

Sat	sit	tip	tin	tap	in	it
Pat	pan	pit	sin	at	an	

iii. In groups, write words that start with the same sound

Sat	sit

iv. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise books.

- Pat sat** on the bed.
- The **tap** has no water.
- The **pan** has an egg.
- It is a **tin**.

practice

- Create more words then followed by sentences using s, a, t, p, i, n.

B.

i. Read the sounds

c, k, e, h, r, m, d

Cc, Kk, Ee, Rr, Mm, Dd, Hh

ii. Practice the words

Cat	set	pet	hen	rat	mat	dad
Sack	sick	pen	hit	rest	camp	sad

iii. In groups, write words that start with the same sound

Cat	cow

iv. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise books

- The **man sat** on the **mat**.
- Dad** has a **hat**.
- Pick the **red pen** on the desk.
- The **dog** ripped the **rag**.

Practice

Create more words, then followed by sentences using these sounds c, k, e, r, m, d

C.

i. Read the sounds

g, o, u, l, f, b, Gg, Oo, Uu, Ll, Ff, Bb

ii. Read the words

gas top sun lap fat bat
drag got gum sell soft fell

iii. In groups, write words that start with the same sound

Gap	got

Practice

Create more words then followed by sentences using these sounds g, o, u, l, f, b.

D.

i. Read the sounds

ai, oa, ie, ee, or, Jj

ii. Read the words

rain	jug	goat	tie	bee	for
tail	jump	coat	soap	feet	born

iii. In groups write the words that have the same sound: ai, oa, ie, ee, or

Goat	coat

v. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise book.

- a. It is **raining** outside.
- b. She jumped **out** of a moving bus.
- c. The dog is wagging its **tail**.
- d. The **goat ate** the **soap**.

Practice

Create more words then followed by the sentences using these sounds ai, j, oa, ie, ee, or

E.

i. Read the sounds

z, w, ng, v, oo,

Zz, Ww

ii. Pair work

zip	web	long	van	foot	zoo
maize	sweep	sting	give	wood	roof

iii. In groups, find words that start with the same sound

Zebra	zest

- iv. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise books
 - a. The dress has a **zip**.
 - b. She will **sweep** the floor.
 - c. Give me two maize cobs.
 - d. The **van** sped down the road.

Practice

Create more words then followed by sentences using these sounds z, w, ng, v, oo,

F.

i. Read the sounds

Y,	x,	ch,	sh,	th,
Yy,	Xx			

ii. Read the words

Yes	six	chin	shop	this	thin
Yet	fox	much	crash	that	thick

iii. In groups, write words that ends with the same sound

Six	fox

- v. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise books
 - a. Three plus three is **six**.
 - b. **Yes**, she went shopping.
 - c. How much is **your** dress?
 - d. The **fox** crashed the bones.

Read the story

JOSH'S WISH

Josh has a wish. He wants to swim with fish. Mom and Josh rush to the ship. They hop on. The ship stops. Splash! Josh hops off. Josh sees a lot of fish. Josh got his wish! He swam with the fish.

Work in pairs

1. Say the following sounds **th, sh, ch**.

In pairs, say the names that begin with the blends above.

2. Read and write these words

fish	shop	dish
this	teeth	thin
chin	rich	children

a) Mary had fish and chips for lunch.

b) The cloth is red in color.

c) The children are having a match in the playground.

d) This shoe fits well.

3. Write five sensible sentences using the above words, using these sounds **th, sh, ch**.

Practice

Create more words then followed by sentences using these sounds y, x, ch, sh, th, th.

G.

i. Read the sounds

qu,	ou,	oi,	ue,	er,	ar
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

ii. Let us practice the words

quiz	out	boil	fuel	her	arm
queen	house	toilet	blue	river	car

iii. Copy and read these sentences in your exercise books

- a. The queen of England visited our country Kenya.
- b. Our house is painted blue.
- c. The river is flooded.
- d. The driver put his arm on his car.

Practice

Create more words then followed by sentences using these sounds qu ,ou, oi, ue, er, ar.

ii. Read the words

slim	sleep	slap	twelve	two
black	blend	block	flag	flat
clap	class	green	dry	pray

iii. Read the Sentences

- a) She slams the door.
- b) It is a yellow and black dress.
- c) He is slim and tall.

iv. Read the following short story:

Today is on Friday. It is our flag raising day. All the teachers and learners will sing the national anthem and stand still. By this, it shows respect to the flag and the country.

1. In pairs,
 - a) Identify words used with beginning sounds of
 - b) When is the flag raising day?
 - c) What will the learners and teachers do?
2. Write short sentences using sounds **fl, sh, th**.

UNIT 2: OUR CLASS

Greetings

a) Practice the following

Teacher: Good morning everybody?

Learners: Good morning sir.

Teacher: How are you?

Learners: Fine thank you, sir.

Teacher: Please sit down.

Learners: Thank you, teacher.

b) Practice in pairs the words used in greetings.

Polite words

Peter: **Excuse me**, how much are you selling the vegetables.

Jane: At fifty shillings each.

Peter: **Please**, may I buy them at thirty shillings for three of them.

Jane: Am **sorry** customer, the best price I can offer is at forty shillings for the three.

Peter: **kindly**, give me your last price.

Jane: Take them at thirty-five shillings.

Peter: **Thank you**.

Are you remembering to
use your polite words?

thank you

please

excuse me

pardon

you're
welcome

sorry

Match the polite words with the sentences provided

Manners

Match the question with
the correct response

1. What should you say
if you walk in front of someone?

Are You Ok?

2. Letting someone use something
you are using is called?

I'm Sorry!

3. When you ask for something
you say?

Respect

4. When you receive
something you say?

Nice to Meet You!

5. When you receive
a gift you send a what?

Thank You!



6. If your parents ask you
to do something, you show
them what?

Please!

7. If you make someone
else upset or sad, you say?

Thank You Card

8. If someone is having a
bad day and you see them
upset, you ask?

Sharing!

9. When you meet someone
you say?

Excuse Me!

Road crossing

The road to Maadili primary school was very busy. There were many vehicles and motorbikes using it. Pupils were always in danger while crossing. It was very unsafe.

Imani was a pupil at Maadili primary school. When the teacher called the register, all other children were present. Imani was absent. No one knew where he was. Neema, his desk mate had not seen him the whole morning. The teacher was very worried.

During break time his mother came to school. She reported that Imani was in the hospital. He was hit by a car when crossing the road. He broke his leg. The teachers were very sad. The bell was rang. The pupils gathered for the assembly. "today we are taking a walk," the head teacher said. We will teach you how to cross the road. He continued.

The children walked behind their teachers. They followed a narrow path into the road. The teachers divided them into three groups. The groups were showed how to cross the road in turns. They learnt to look right, left and right again before crossing the road. Teachers led them to a Zebra crossing. It was safe to cross the road at a zebra crossing. The children were very happy.



1. Say some of the rules while crossing the road.
2. Write the vocabulary on crossing the road e.g. pedestrian, zebra/
pedestrian crossing, vehicle, keep left keep right then for the drivers and
the pedestrians walking.
3. Say some of the road signs we see on the road and what they mean.

Hand washing

Look at the picture



In pairs, discuss what you can see from the picture.

Tell your friend when we should wash our hands

Discuss in pairs steps followed while washing our hands

Read the story

Ben in the hospital

Ben is a grade three pupil. He likes playing football with his friends. One day while playing, Kimani the mandazi vendor passed by the field

where they were playing. Ben did not remember to wash his hands as he had just visited the latrine. He bought two mandazis and ate them hurriedly and continued playing. While going home, Ben started having a bad stomach upset. When he got home he had a diarrhea. Ben's mother rushed Ben to the hospital. Some tests were done to show what caused the stomach upset. The doctor prescribed some

medicine. Ben was reminded by the doctor to always wash his hands before eating and after visiting the toilet. Ben's mother thanked the doctor and they left for home.

Questions

1. What caused Ben's diarrhea?
2. What did the doctor tell Ben?

UNIT 4: OUR TOWN

- Look at the pictures
- Use the words next to, between, on the corner



1. Where is the hospital? _____
2. Where is the Toy store? _____
3. Where is the bank _____



4. Where is the fire station? _____

My Birthday

Read the paragraph

Today is Saturday. It is Mary's birthday. Her birthday comes in the month of June. All her friends are coming to the birthday party. They will eat some food and a big cake. It will be a happy day.

Read the chart



1. How many days are there in a week?
2. Which day comes between Tuesday and Thursday.
3. Saturday and Sunday are also known as?



Say the months of the year

January	February	March	April	May
June	July	August	September	
October	November	December		

In pairs discuss,

- i) Which month you were born.
- ii) Which month we are in now.
- iii) Which month will the school close
- iv) Arrange months of the year in the correct order.

Recite the poem

These are the months of the year

There are twelve months of the year

These are the months of the year

When it is your birth month please jump in

Say January, February, March, April, May, June July

August, September, October, November, December.

These are the months of the year.

Receipt writing

Read the Story

Maria had just been hired as a nurse in the county hospital and she needed a house that she could stay in since it was in the city. She therefore went to the house agents to look for a house. She found a house and had to pay her deposit and the rent for the month. Mr. Mwadime the agent gave her a receipt that showed she had paid her monthly rent for the house.

Details in Ms. Maria's receipt

- a) Date of Payment
- b) Amount of Payment
- c) Name of Landlord
- d) Signature of Landlord or Manager
- e) Ms. Maria's name (Tenants name)
- f) Ms. Maria's address (Tenant's Address)
- g) Rental Period

Others receipts may have the following details:

- a) Method of payment (cash, credit card, money order, cashier's cheque)
- b) Services or other fees included in the payment (e.g. utilities, security deposits, convenience fees)
- c) "Received by" for situations where someone other than the landlord receives payment
- d) "Paid by" for situations where invoices are paid for by someone other than the tenant

Extended Activity

- a) Have you been given a receipt for items you purchased or service rendered? Discuss in pairs some of the things that were written on that receipt.

Sample of a rent receipt

Rent Receipt							
Receipt #:							
Date:							
Rent Received From _____ of \$ _____							
For _____							
Payment Received in: Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Cheque <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Total Amount to be Received</td> <td style="width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Amount Received</td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Balance Due</td> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>	Total Amount to be Received		Amount Received		Balance Due	
Total Amount to be Received							
Amount Received							
Balance Due							
_____ Signed By							

Letter writing

1. Have you ever written an official letter?
2. Discuss in pairs steps that one should follow in writing an official letter.

Steps to follow when writing an official letter.

1. Your address- it should be at the top left/right hand corner of the letter.
2. Address of the person you are writing to should be on the left starting below your address.
3. Salutation
 - A) Dear sir/Madam- if you do not know the name
 - B) Dear Ms. Kimani- if you know the name, use the title and the surname only. If it is a woman and do not know if she uses Mrs. Or Miss use Ms. For example, RE:
 - C) Write the subject of the letter by indicating RE:
For example; RE: ADMISSION TO FORM 1
4. The body of the letter should be short and clear using official language.
5. Ending a letter

Catherine Vugutsa,
P.O.Box 196,
MASENO.
10th January, 2006.

of the person

The Headteacher,
Imora Girls High School,
P.O.Box 209,
KISUMU.

Dear Madam,

RE: APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO FORM ONE

I am writing to seek admission into form one in 2006. I am fourteen years of age. I sat for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education in the year 2005 at Huruma Primary School and attained the following marks:

English	-	74
Kiswahili	-	60
Math	-	70
Science	-	70
GHC/RE	-	68
Total	-	342

While at Huruma Primary School, I actively participated in co-curricular activities, more so in music and drama up to national level. I am interested in joining Imara Secondary School because of the high academic standards you have set and the discipline you have instilled in the students.

I look forward to your favourable reply.

Yours faithfully,



Catherine Vugutsa.

Extended work

Write an official letter requesting for employment as sales personnel in Utawala Insurance Company.

Reading time

Time is a very important resource in our day to day lives. As a learner you should be able to tell time correctly.

- i. What are some of the activities that happen in the morning, afternoon and in the evening?
- ii. Create a schedule representing different activities on different times of the day. For example, in the morning we take tea, take animals to graze, cook lunch etc.
- iii. Draw a clock face on the note book
- iv. Show different times. Introducing hours, minutes and seconds
- v. Talk of a. m and p. m

Read the story

What time is it Mr. Cock?

Long time ago, all the animals lived together in the forest. Mr. hare had trouble waking up for hunting. So they all came for a meeting so as to discuss who would be their time keeper. The lion said he would roar every morning. All the animals laughed at him because he always woke up when the sun was out. The cock crowed three times. And said that every day he crowed at dawn 3.00 a.m. and at 9 a.m. and at noon and at 4.00p.m. and at 6.00p.m. when they were all to return to their homes. All the animals agreed and chose the cock as their time keeper.

Questions

1. Who would be the animals' time keeper?
2. What were the time schedules agreed on the crowing of the cock?
3. Draw a clock on your note book showing 9.00 o'clock and 4.00pm.

Extended work

Mugo looks at the clock on the wall. The clock shows it is three o'clock in the afternoon. It is sunny outside, the skies are blue.

Mugo is playing with his friends at home. He will be playing for 30 minutes. Then later he has a class project to make clay from the soil. Mugo has to clean his compound with the twigs for 20 minutes. It is all clean and nice. He then mixes soil and water to make clay for 10 minutes. He will take his project to his class teacher. He will make two pots.

Discussion

- a) For how long does Mugo clean his compound?
- b) How long did Mugo play with his friends?
- c) For how long will Mugo take to complete all the tasks including play?

Practice the poem

Good morning, good morning.
It is time to wake up.
Good afternoon, good afternoon,
It is time to eat.
Good evening, good evening.
It is time to rest.

Listening and responding to stories

Read keenly to the following story and answer the questions below.

My name is Maina. I live with my parents and my sister. Last Saturday, we were cleaning our house. My mother was washing the windows. My sister was washing the dishes. My father was moving a sack. I was cleaning the floor. We finished all the work in the house. Then my parents cooked tasty food. We rested in the afternoon.

Questions:

- a. Maina's mother was the windows.
- b. Maina was the floor.

c. In pairs, talk about how we can help at home.

LANGUAGE STRUCTURES

Proper nouns and common nouns

Examples of nouns

common noun	proper noun
man, boy	John
woman, girl	Mary
country, town	Kenya, Nairobi
Company	Kenya power and Lighting company

Extended Exercise

Write the names of your classmates to answer these questions. Begin each name with a capital letter.

1. Who is your teacher? -----
2. Who sits next to you? -----
3. Who has long hair? -----
4. Who has short hair? -----
5. What is your name? -----
6. Who likes to read books? -----
7. Who is your best friend? -----
8. Who likes to clean up the classroom after the lesson? -----

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive nouns are words like myself, herself, yourself, himself, themselves, ourselves and yourselves.

A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action done in the sentence.

I	Myself
She	Herself
He	Himself
It	Itself
We	Ourselves
They	Themselves
You	Yourself
	Oneself
	Yourselves

Examples

- a) Mary flew the **kite** (direct object) **herself** (reflexive pronoun).
- b) I will measure the **grains** (direct object) **myself**.

Extended Exercise

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences

Myself	himself	herself
themselves	yourself	
ourselves		

1. Agnes painted the picture _____.
2. We made the toys _____.
3. I measured the length of this wood _____.
4. Hellen will play with the doll _____.
5. You can ride the bicycle _____.
6. Peter played with the toys _____.
7. She cut the wood _____.
8. I found the toy car _____.
9. I bought the vegetables _____.
10. We can carry these furniture _____.

Pronoun Chart

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
I			
	You	His	
			Hers
		Its	None
We			
		Your	
			Theirs

Pronouns

Choose the proper pronoun for each sentence

- Yesterday, Betty and ----- spent the day at the Museum.
a) Me b) us c) I
- Sheila brought the shoe samples down to -----.
a) They b) them c) I
- Stacy said ----- and her sister were going to the market.
a) I b) them c) she
- This is a book, so I will put ----- on the book shelf.
a) them b) it c) we
- That book is mine, so please give it to -----
a) They b) you c) me
- Mrs. Kamau chose ----- to lead the class in today's lesson.
a) Us b) I c) she
- Please take this down to ----- so she can use it.
a) He b) it c) her
- Last week at the market ----- bought many oranges and bananas.
a) Her b) we c) them
- The man was upset that ----- did not have the tools he needed.
a) Us b) her c) they
- Mark has a test tomorrow so tonight ----- will study.
a) I b) she c) he

Verbs

Verb is a word used to describe an action, state or occurrence.

Examples of Action Verbs in a sentence

- a) Anthony is throwing the ball.
- b) The dog ran across the yard.
- c) Mary is skipping the rope.

Extended Exercise

Circle the Verbs

Walk kitten say eat water
Fly book stop paper mouse
Writes sang stood blanket pig

Complete the Sentences using the verbs above.

- 1. I _____ an apple every day.
- 2. Let's _____ for some ice cream.
- 3. We _____ still for our picture.
- 4. Tim _____ letters to her cousin.
- 5. We _____ to the playground after school.
- 6. The singer _____ a sad song.

Unit 5: OUR HOME

A) Listen and speak

Work in groups

- a) Discuss some of the activities we do at home.
- b) Say the names of the animals found at home and their beginning sounds

B) Learn about sentences

Language Patterns

- i) Past continuous tense

We use the **past continuous tense** to talk about things that were **happening yesterday or in the past**.

Examples

- a) As the pupils **were sweeping** the compound they saw a snake.
- b) As the teacher was making the time table, he heard pupils shout.

Extended Exercise

Raising	walking
Resting	riding
Singing	sweeping
Writing	drawing

- 1. As the soldiers were _____ the flag, they stood still.
- 2. As Akoth was _____ she saw a bird flying.
- 3. As we were _____ to the market, we saw Ali.
- 4. As the mothers were _____ they talked loudly.
- 5. As the teacher was _____ on the chalkboard, Museveni laughed.

Present Continuous tense

We use **present continuous tense** to talk about things happening now.

Examples

- 1. My mother is **cooking** a delicious meal.
- 2. We are **reading** some information on the notice board.
- 3. The teacher is **giving** us a spelling exercise.
- 4. Halima and Fatuma are **walking** to the shop.

Extended exercise

- 1. Kamau _____ his shirt (wear).
- 2. Wairimu and her friend _____ their hands (raise).
- 3. Abdullahi _____ at the time table (look).

4. The pupils_____ in a straight line (stand).
5. She _____ a nice picture (draw).

Present simple tense

We use **present simple tense** to talk about **things** that we do **regularly**. They can be things that we do every day, every week, every month or as a habit.

Examples

- a) What time do you look at the notice board?
I look at the notice board at break time.
- b) When do you go for assembly?
We go for assembly at 8:00 a.m.
- c) The librarian arranges the books on the shelf every day.
- d) Njeri walks to school every morning.

Extended Exercise

Use the correct words from the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

Washes	stand	play	marks	sing
Writes	practice	looks	reads	draw

1. The pupils _____ in neat rows during assembly
2. My class mates _____ handwriting every day.
3. Our English teacher _____ on the blackboard using chalk.
4. Anita _____ her uniform every Saturday.
5. We _____ the national anthem on Monday morning.
6. Nasieku _____ her storybook when she is free.
7. Otieno and his friends _____ volleyball at breaktime.
8. Mr. Nyabera _____ our math books when we finish the work.
9. The class prefect _____ at the timetable every time the bell rings.
10. The pupils _____ pictures during the Creative Arts lessons.

Change the following sentences into Past continuous tense.

Example

- a) She sings loudly. ----- She **was singing** loudly.
- b) They draw pictures ----- they **were drawing** pictures.

- 1. We sweep our classroom.
- 2. Joseph reads in the library.
- 3. The girls whisper in class.
- 4. Janet arranges the shelves.
- 5. Our teacher marks our books.

Present perfect continuous

Present perfect continuous talks about what we have been doing and is continuing for some time. We use has been and have been to show present perfect tense.

Examples

- 1. What have you been sealing?
- 2. You have been writing on the envelope.
- 3. I have been reading a letter.

Use the table below to construct sensible sentences

Rehema You Okoth The parcels	have been has been	cleaning the counter. awaiting collection at the post office. sending messages opening the letter box receiving phone calls fixing the stamps
---------------------------------------	-----------------------	--

Extended exercise

Select the best word to fill in the **present perfect continuous**.

- 1. Magana ----- calls all day. (receives, receiving, receiveing)

2. Caro and Mary ----- queuing to buy stamps. (hard, have, has)
3. Have you ----- trying to call my number? (bean, bin, been)
4. ----- you be able to send the letter today? (would, should, will)
5. Will she be able to ----- the heavy parcel? (carries, carry, carried)

Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense is used for **past** actions that happened either at a specific time, which can either be given by a time phrase (yesterday, last year, etc.) or understood from the context. Regular Verbs add **-ed** to the base form, or **-d** if the verbs ends with **-e**.

Examples of Simple Past tense

1. It rained yesterday.
2. I went to the market to buy some vegetables.
3. She was awarded as the best student last year in the exam.\a
4. She visited her mother in the village.
5. She opened her new shop yesterday.

Extended Exercise

Create more exercises using simple past tense

Future Tense

This entails teaching of the events that will happen later or in the future. Words like 'will' can be introduced because they tell of the future.

Example of Future Tense

1. I ...**will hit**..... you if you say that word again.
2. I think our team ...**will win**.....

Extended Exercise

1. I help you with the housework?
 - a. Will
 - b. Would
 - c. Shall
2. This time tomorrow I a discussion with my boss.
 - a. will have

- b. will be having
 - c. am having
3. By next Christmas we in this city for twenty-five years.
- a. have lived
 - b. will have lived
 - c. will be living
4. I home late tonight.
- a. am
 - b. will be
 - c. would be
5. She before too long.
- a. will arrive
 - b. is arriving
 - c. would arrive
 - d. would be arriving
6. I will phone you when I time.
- a. will have
 - b. would have
 - c. will be having
 - d. have
7. I will discuss your situation with my boss when I him tomorrow.
- a. meet
 - b. will meet
 - c. would meet
8. I will follow you wherever you
- a. are going
 - b. will go
 - c. go
9. You can take anything I
- a. will find
 - b. am finding
 - c. find
10. She upset when she finds out what you have done.
- a. is upset
 - b. would be

c. will be

Prepositions

Simple Prepositions: in, on, under, between, behind, in front, inside, outside

Preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence and usually comes before a noun or pronoun. For example: '*the food is **on** the table, 'she arrived **after** lesson.*

Read the words

Past	in front	near	beyond	beside
above	over	through	below	across
to	from	at	around	position
direction				

Read the sentences

1. The spoon is beside the plate.
2. The police officer is walking across the road.
3. Asha is walking towards the house.
4. The cat is under the table.
5. The painting is above the shelf.
6. The children are sitting around the fire.

Extended Exercise

- a. In pairs, mention some of the words used in prepositions.
- b. Give examples of words in a sentence using prepositions.
- c. Make own sentences using prepositions.

Read the story and identify the prepositions used.

My school is near the road. Many vehicles go past the school. They go to and from the shopping center. We came to school through the gate. There are cars in the car park. The car is in front of the office. Children are standing around the cars.

There is a playground behind the classrooms. The toilets are away from the classrooms. The teacher is standing beside the flower bed. She is walking towards the car park.

There is a girl walking along the pavement. The children will all meet at the assembly ground. The flag post is between the classrooms and the offices

Fill in proper prepositions

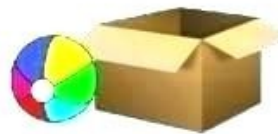
The book is _____ the table.



The glass is _____ the table.



The ball is _____ the box.



There are lots of flowers _____ the tree.



The bird is flying _____ the tree.



The bus is _____ the cars.



Singular and Plurals

Regular **nouns plural**, add **-s** to the end. If the **singular noun** ends in **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z**, add **-es** to the end to make it **plurals**

Singular Noun Examples

The following sentences contain singular nouns examples.

- i. The boy had a football in his hand.
- ii. My cat prefers to drink milk.
- iii. That girl seems to enjoy skipping with a rope.
- iv. You took my umbrella away.
- v. Your mother is going to be upset about that broken lamp.

Read a story and identify the plurals

Paul was in a shop to buy two loaves of bread. As he went around shop, the shelves had many items there were plates, spoons, knives and tomatoes, mangoes and many other things. Suddenly, thieves came in the shop but the policemen rescued all the customers in the shop. The crowd outside had twigs that had leaves. They could not harm the thieves since the policemen had caught them.

Extended exercise

Choose the best word to fit into each of the following sentences:

- i. The men sharpened their _____ before throwing them at the targets.
A) knife B) knives C)knives

- ii. Please eat the rest of your _____.
A) pease B) Peas C)Peies
- iii. I'd like you to stop leaving your _____ on the floor.
A)Socks B)Socksese C)Sox
- iv. We saw a lot of _____ at the park.
A) Deers B) Deeries C)Deer
- v. This recipe calls for a lot of _____.
A) Tomatos B)Tomatoes C) Tomaties

Match the singular with the plural

Singular	Plural
This is a leaf.	Those are my knives.
Who is reading a story?	The families are moving away.
That is my knife.	Who are reading stories?
The family is moving away.	The girls have loaves of bread.
The girl has a loaf of bread.	These are leaves.

Articles A, An ,The

An **article** is a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea. An **article** is an adjective, which is any word that modifies a noun. Usually adjectives modify nouns through description, but **articles** are used instead to point out or refer to nouns.

Read a story

Juma was at home. He noticed the home compound was dirty. There were banana peelings, papers and the cow dung. " what can I do to clean the mess?" Juma asked himself quietly.

Juma took a broom, an empty bucket and a spade. He used the broom to sweep. He used the spade to collect the cow dung and an empty bucket to carry the rubbish.

Soon the compound was clean. Juma was happy. His parents were happy too.

Questions

1. In groups, identify the articles used

Exercises

1. Are you coming to ----- wedding next Saturday?
2. I bought ----- new dress.
3. I think ----- man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.
4. I read ----- book that you had bought for me.
5. She was wearing ----- ugly mask.

Uses of WHERE

We use “**where**” as a conjunction meaning 'in the place that' or 'in situations that'. The clause with where is a subordinate clause and needs a main clause

Example of “where” sentence

1. Was that where his father got all that money?
2. “Where are you?” he asked.
3. I'll show you where you can sleep.
4. Where were they anyway?
5. Show me where we might eat.

Examples:

- a) Where is the tea?
It is inside the cup.
- a) Where is the market?
It is around the corner.
- b) Where is your teacher?

WRITING

Punctuation Marks

1. Name the punctuation Marks below

.	,	!	?
---	---	---	---

2. Use full stops, question mark, exclamation mark and capital letters in the sentences.

- a) amina is reading a book
- b) what are the boys eating
- c) naivasha is in kenya
- d) you dance well mary

The use of the apostrophe (') is to indicate possession or ownership.

An apostrophe is a mark like a comma that is put above the last letter of a noun to show ownership.

Ownership means that something belongs to someone or an animal.

To show ownership begin with the person or animal that owns.

After putting the apostrophe (') add 's' to show ownership

Example:

- 1. The Teacher's book
- 2. The Pupil's uniform.
- 3. The cow's calf.

Extended exercise

Write 5 sentences using the apostrophe to show ownership.

Rewrite the following sentences using the apostrophe to show ownership

- 1. The book of a teacher.
- 2. The dress of my mother.
- 3. The hat of my grandfather.
- 4. The basket of the shopkeeper.
- 5. The bracelet of my sister.

Creative writing

Discuss about your environment as a class.

Write four sentences about "myself"

Guided writing

Guided writing involves different processes that need to be followed to the last word for example filling forms when we want to open a bank account, filling out birth notification forms, and many other forms. It is important to learn how to fill out forms to match up to world's expectations.

Today's Date (M/D/Y) / /	Name: Last	MI	First	Maiden
DOB (M/D/Y) / /	Age	Signature of Applicant		

Full name (print)		Date
Date of birth (day/month/year)		Applicant Signature

Complete with blue or black ink only. Print only.

Name: Last	First	Middle Initial

Date of birth:	Day	Month	Year	Current Age

Complete this form entirely. Please print.

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	MIDDLE	DATE
BIRTHDATE (MONTH, DAY, YEAR)		SIGNATURE	

	FIRST	MI	LAST
1	Print full name you will use in your work or business		
2	Print your full name given at birth		
3	Your signature		