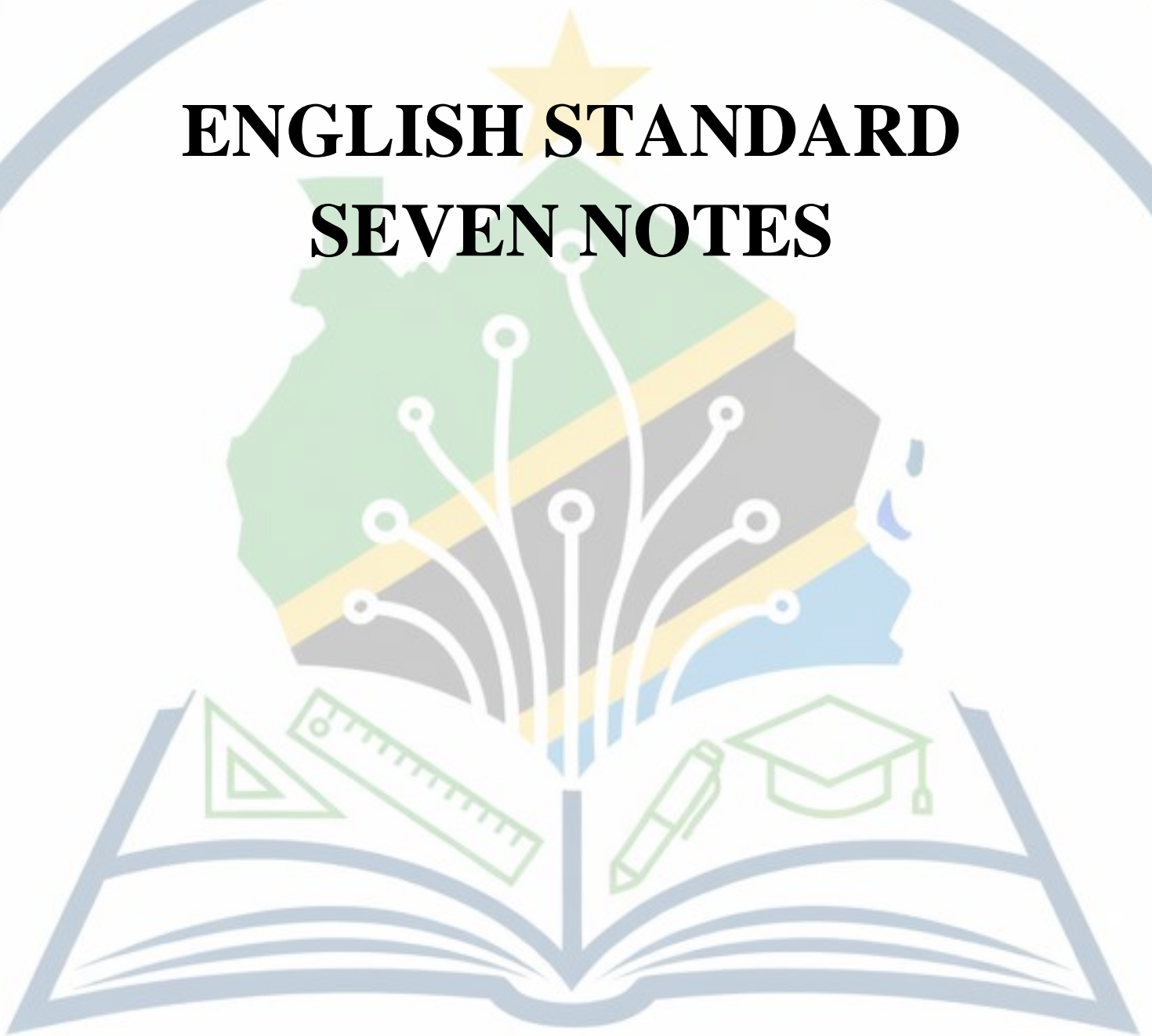


ENGLISH STANDARD SEVEN NOTES



SET

1. COMPREHEND ORAL AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

1.1 Listen and comprehend information presented orally

(a) Listen to oral sentences, identify single word coordinators and use in different situations

Sentences coordinators

They are used to express relationship between ideas in a sentences.

Example:

1. Therefore
2. Hence
3. Thus
4. But
5. And
6. In fact
7. Meanwhile
8. Actually
9. Otherwise
10. However
11. Despite
12. In short

Sentences

1. I must leave now, or else I will be late.
2. We tried to convince her but she would not listen.
3. Arusha is a good city despite its coldness.
4. Peter seems to be clever nevertheless he often gets low marks.

5. You are late again and you have not brought your books.
6. Mr. Ndunguru is a good teacher, hence he is highly respected.
7. He has been studying for a long time thus he has made some progress.
8. They will be here soon, meanwhile let us drink.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable coordinator by choosing the right one from the box below.

But, However, And then, Although, Namely, Otherwise, Meanwhile

1. There are no more food left ____ but there are plenty of drinks.
2. I would like to talk to you ____ I know you are busy.
3. Wash the potatoes first _____ you can boil them.
4. The teacher is not here yet, _____ let us read our books.
5. There is one topic to discuss, _____ the issue of discipline.

(b) Listen to oral stories to identify multi – word coordination and use them correctly in oral sentences in various contexts.

Coordinators

These are words that coordinate ideas in a sentence.

Examples of coordinates

- i. Either or
- ii. Both and
- iii. Neither nor
- iv. Not only but also
- v. So that

SET

Either or

Examples

1. We play either football or netball.
2. Either you or Juma will go to Kariakoo.
3. She is either Kenyan or Tanzanian.

Neither nor

Examples

1. We shall neither play nor study
2. Pupils can have neither juice nor bread.
3. Neither Matonya nor Magalu is a good boy.

Both and

Examples

1. Both Peter and Arnold went to school yesterday.
2. She is both a manager and an accountant.
3. We are going to buy both a car and a house.

Not only but also

Examples

1. Bertha is not beautiful but also intelligent.
2. He not only sings but also plays a guitar.
3. I not only teach English but also science.

So that

Examples

1. Mary is so weak that she can't carry her bag.
2. It was so hot that we could not stay in the classroom.
3. He is so tall that he cannot bend well.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using the coordination given.

1. Kabwili is a musician. Kabwili is a footballer

(Join the sentences using both and)

Answer: Kabwili is both a musician and a footballer.

2. We don't like mangoes. We don't like oranges.

(Join the sentences using neither nor)

Answer: We like neither mangoes nor orange.

3. The president is active. The president is kind.

(Join the sentences using not only but also)

Answer: The president is not only active but also kind.

4. Khalifa was very smart. We could not recognize Khalifa

(Join the sentences using so that)

Answer: Khalifa was so smart that we could not recognize him.

5. She is taking a plate. She is taking a knife.

(Join the sentences using either or)

Answer: She is either taking a plate or a knife.

SET

(c) Listen to dialogue, identify expressions used to seek confirmation, answer questions correctly and use communicative situation.

Below is a dialogue between Neema and John. Your teacher is going read it for you and you will answer questions asked.

Neema: Ooh John, how are you?

John: I am fine Neema, nice to see you once again.

Neema: I am also glad that I have met you John.

Neema: I heard that you and your family shifted to Mwanza, is it true?

John: It is true we shifted to Mwanza after the transfer of our father by the Company he is working with.

Neema: Nice to hear that John. I suppose you like Mwanza, don't you?

John: Yes, I do

John: Will you like to come to Mwanza one day?

Neema: Yes of course, why not. I hear that the city is so nice.

John: When you go there you will find people who are very kind. Not only that the city is also full of different kind of foods

Neema: The mention of food has made my stomach shiver John as you know I like fish very much.

John: Yes Neema, Mwanza is blessed with different kinds of fish from lake Victoria.

Neema: There you are John: I will talk to my Parents that they also talk to your parents and make arrangements of us going there in the coming holiday.

John: I am certain my parents will not have any objection to the idea. We will be happy to receive you there.

Neema: Thank you John for your kindness. I suppose you're not staying in Dar es salaam for long.

John: Yes, I will be here in Dar es salaam for one week then I will go back to Mwanza.

Neema: Nice to meet you John. We shall get in touch soon.

John: Okay Neema, I am looking forward to seeing you in Mwanza.

Neema: Thank you John, bye

John: Bye Neema.

Question Tags

A question tag is a statement which is followed by a short question.

They are used to seek confirmation or information of what we say.

Rules of Question Tags

i. If the statements is positive the question tag should be negative

Example:

You are Amos, aren't you?

ii. If the statement is negative, the question tag should be positive

Example:

You are not Amos, are you?

iii. The tense of the tag should correspond to tense of the statement.

Example:

Peter went to Kariakoo, didn't he?

iv. The auxiliary verb is repeated in the question tag

Example:

- They should play here, shouldn't they?

SET

Exercise

Put questions tag in the following sentences.

1. We can't finish this work _____?
2. Amina did not write English _____?
3. He is coming today _____?
4. My father will sign a song _____?
5. I like dancing _____?
6. You were not there? _____?

1:2 Read and comprehend written information

(a) Read written texts with expressions used to seek confirmation with correct pronunciation, answer question and use the expressions correctly in different communicative situations.

HARD WORKING PAYS

Isaac was a boy who was studying at Iyunga primary school in Rukwa region. His parents were just normal farmer at the village of Iyunga. When Isaac reached seven years old, his parents enrolled him at Iyunga primary school in standard one.

He was very happy to be one of the pupils of Iyunga primary school since he liked studying. From the very beginning of his studying Isaac proved to be the very hardworking boy. He used to listen carefully to whatever his teacher told them.

That spirit made him to be the first in each examination done at school. Isaac was not only hardworking boy at school but also at home. Whatever duty given by his parents he would do it diligently and tirelessly.

When Isaac was in standard seven, one day they got a visitor at their school. The visitor was the educational officer of Rukwa region. Mr. Sungura. He was received in the office by the head teacher Mrs. Lwambano. After their conversation in the office they later went to the classroom of standard seven. They greeted them happily and were told to get seated.

“Today we have a visitor, he is the regional educational officer. His name is Mr. Sungura. He has some things to tell you today, so listen to him attentively. The head teacher said to the pupils.

He then turned to the guest and said “Sir, these pupils you see them here are the pupils of standard seven. They are to listen to you. You are welcome sir”

The regional educational officer, a tall slender and dark looked at the pupils and smiled. “Good morning dear pupils once again. As you have been told by your head teacher I am the educational officer of Rukwa Region. I am here today to give you good news” He looked from left to right continued, “The government of China with the collaboration of the government of Tanzania need five best pupils from each region in Tanzania to go and secondary education in China”

The room was quiet for a while. The news of scholarship to China made everybody in the room shiver with excitement. “The good thing in your school is among the best five pupils in our region, one pupil comes from this school. The name of the pupils is Isaac Mwakatobe”

Although everybody known that Isaac was the best pupil, but the idea that this quiet small boy is going to China for further studies shocked everybody even the head teacher Isaac himself sat there not believing what was happening. But that was the truth. The educational officer then concluded “We are doing all the arrangements so that our boy Isaac with other four pupils travel to China and start secondary education next year. Let me congratulate Isaac on his success. I wish you all best in your further studies and this is a lesson to all pupils. Thank you very much”

Everybody in the village was very happy. The joy of Isaac’s parents could not be measured. They were very proud of their son and thanked God for the special grace granted to them.

Questions

1. In which school Isaac was studying?

Answer: Iyunga primary school

2. At which age did Isaac join standard one?

Answer: Seven years old

3. What kind of a boy was Isaac?

Answer: Very hard working or king

SET

4. What was the work of Isaac's parents

Answer: Farmer

5. Who was the visitor who visited Iyunga primary school?

Answer: The Rukwa educational officer.

6. Where was Isaac and the other four pupils were supposed to go for further studies?

Answer: To china

7. Which lesson do we learn from this story?

Answer: To study hard



A picture of Isaac, head teacher and the regional education officer

(b) Read simple and complex stories, identify and use expressions for seeking confirmation and answer questions correctly in different contexts.

Serengeti Boys

Oral questions:

1. Do you sometimes watch football matches?
2. Who is your favorite player in Tanzania?
3. Do you know the name of the senior national team?
4. What is the name of the junior national team?

Vocabulary

- 1) Defender - a person who defends strikers of opponent team from scoring.
- 2) Striker - a person who scores in football.
- 3) Fans - people who support players by cheering
- 4) Stadium - a large structure with no roof where people can sit and watch sport.
- 6) Referee - a person who decides in a game
- 7) Champion - overall winners
- 8) Score - to put a ball into a net
- 9) Penalty - a punishment for a team after committing a foul.
- 10) Cheer - to encourage somebody in sport
- 11) Calm - to settle.
- 12) Substitute - exchange a player with another player in sport

SET

SERENGETI BOYS

My name is Agnes. Mapunda. I live at Kihonda in Morogoro town. we are three children in Mapunda's family. The first born child is called Thomas, although we like calling him Thom. The second child is me, and the last born is called James.

Our father is a policeman and our mother whose name is Martha is a nurse at Kichangani health centre here in Morogoro. It is a happy family because we love one another. whenever there is a problem, we try to solve it calmly. Thomas is in form two at Forest secondary school. I am in standard seven and my young brother James is in standard five. we both go to Mapinduzi Primary school.

Thomas and James play football. They play at school and also have teams here in our neighborhood. James team is called Kihonda kids while Thomas team is called Wanyama FC. We are also told that our father when he was young used to play football very well. I also play net ball at school although I also like watching football matches here at Kihonda or on the television.

Thomas is among the best players here in Morogoro. Due to his hardworking in soccer, last year he got a chance to join the junior national team which is known as Serengeti boys. It compromises players who are under seventeen from different areas in our country.

Last year Serengeti boys got a chance to participate in a tournament in Rwanda. The other countries that also participated were Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia. My brother Thomas was among the players of Serengeti boys who went to Rwanda for the tournament. We were all happy to see one of our family member joining the national team. Even students and teachers of forest secondary school were very happy for Thomas achievement.

One month before the tournament, all players from different parts of Tanzania were asked to travel to Dar es Salaam for camp. Thomas did all the necessary preparations and on the day for him to travel to Dar es Salaam, we as family members, some teachers and some of the players of Wanyama escorted him to the bus station. We wished him good lucky. Around 9:30 am, Thomas boarded the bus and left for Dar es Salaam.

We went back home and continued with the normal life routine while Thomas continued exercising with his fellow players in their camp in Dar es Salaam. After one month Serengeti Boys squad left for Rwanda for the tournament. He called us and told us everything since day one up the day of starting the competition. Since the matches were shown on the television it was a good chance for us to watch all matches up to the finals.

There were two groups A and B. Group A comprised of Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya. Group B compromised of Tanzania, Ethiopia and Burundi. Serengeti boys team succeeded reaching finals

after ousting Ethiopia in the semifinals. so in the finals Tanzania collided with Uganda who ousted Kenya, in the semi – finals.

On the day of finals, we were all restless wondering if the boys could beat the Ugandans and take the trophy. The match was supposed to kick off at 04:00 pm. When it reached 03:00 the Azam TV sports channel started broadcasting the events before the starting of the match. Fans of both teams were singing and dancing. around 03:40 pm. East African time, the names of both teams were shown in the side of Tanzanian squad, I could not see my brother's name. I started feeling bad but my father calmed me down and told me that was the coach's game plan. so it was not good for us starting complaining.

At around 04:00 pm sharp the game started. Both teams were very keen to defend and attack the opponent. I can say the game was fifty-fifty. However at 04:42 pm three minutes before half time, Ugandan team got a goal through dangerous striker known as Peter Olunga. The goal almost killed me. I became sad and angry seeing our team lose the game and the trophy. at 04:45 pm, the team went for break.

In the second half the game became unpredictable since both teams played well and carefully. around the 60 minutes of the game the Serengeti boys coach Shabani Mgunda did some changes. he substituted two players a defender and a striker. Thomas being the striker playing number nine was given a chance to replace the other number nine player called Alfred. Few Tanzanian fans in the stadium cheered for him. hence at home in our sitting room everybody was quite waiting to see how the game would end up.

In the 72 minutes of the game, Thomas Mapunda may brother made Tanzanians erupt with joy and excitement after scoring a very technical goal. The ball started from the holding midfielder known as Samweli Njwaka who passed to the right winger called Bakari Athumani. Bakari made a very good cross where Thomas met the ball with the free header and landed the ball into the net.

Everybody in the room jumped and started shouting with joy. My father carried me up while shouting and told me that the boys are going to win the game. The game started again and that made everybody in the sitting room go back to one's seat and continued watching the game even before we could settle on our seats, Thomas again made Tanzanians almost lose control after landing the ball once again in to the net by a strong kick after receiving the ball from the midfielder called Julius Mahongo.

Fans were shouting "Tom, Tom, Tom" some were dancing, others were drumming and singing and there were even others who removed their shirts and T – shirts and ran around. like crazy people. it was time for Tanzanians to rejoice. in the 90 minutes of the game, the referee blew the whistle to end up the game. we were all happy by becoming the new champions of East and central zone.

Questions

1. How many children are in Mapunda's family?

Answer: Three children

2. what is the name of Agnes and James' school?

Answer: Mapinduzi primary school

3. In which team does Thomas play?

Answer: Wanyama FC.

4. What is the name of the team comprising players under seventeen years old?

Answer: Serengeti boys.

5. Who did score the two goals for the Serengeti boys national team?

Answer: Thomas:

6. Which TV station broadcast the tournament?

Answer: Azam TV



A picture of football players on the ground

Language Practice

Collective Nouns

Look at the following examples:

1. An **army** of soldiers
2. A **band** of musicians
3. A **choir** of singers
4. A **crew** of sailors
5. A **flock** of sheep
6. A **gang** of thieves / bandits
7. A **bale** of cotton
8. A **banquet** of flowers
9. A **chest** of drawers
10. A **litter** of pups
11. A **pride** of lions
12. A **swarm** of insects
13. A **troop** of baboons
14. A **library** of books
15. A **party** of friends

Exercise

Complete the following collective nouns:

1. A _____ of monkeys
2. A _____ cubs
3. A _____ of soda
4. A _____ of cattle
5. A _____ of stars

6. A _____ of rabbits
7. A _____ of birds
8. A _____ of locusts
9. A _____ of cotton
12. A _____ of wolves

(c) Read different texts skin for all general ideas and write a guided summary using expression for seeking confirmation correctly.

THE NGONI

Ngoni people you see today, came to East Africa many years ago from South Africa. They belonged to the ethnic group known as Ngoni speaking people. The eruption of civil fighting in South Africa made the move northwards up to central and East Africa.

They moved in different groups where as some settled in Nyasaland (Malawi), some went to Rukwa region and some settled in Ruvuma region. They were led by many leaders. Examples of their leaders were Mputa Maseko, Zulu Gema and Zwangendamba.

Ngoni's movement to East Africa had impacts to the society East Africa. First they took many cattle from indigenous people. They also introduced new techniques of fighting. Apart from that they introduced new weapons. They came with the short stabbing spears.

The chief of Nyamwezi, chief Mirambo grew up among the Ngoni. When he became the chief of Nyamwezi he was so feared in fighting because he copied the Ngoni techniques of fighting.

Exercise

Summarize the above passage in not more than thirty words:

Vocabulary

1. **Erupt** - Start suddenly.
2. **Settle** - To put yourself in a comfortable position.
3. **Impact** - The outcome of something.

4. **Weapon** - An object for fighting.
5. **Technique** - A skill of doing something.
6. **Chief** - A leader among clans.

(d) Read simple and complex selected class library and class readers.

Never Give Up

Oral questions

1. Is there any famous mountains in your regions?
2. Have ever heard about Mount Kilimanjaro?
3. What is the work of the tour guide?
4. Do you think tourists are important to our country? Why?

NEVER GIVE UP

Tesha was a boy who grew up in Rombo in Kilimanjaro region in a village called Masiku. He went to Tarakea primary school. He passed well and was selected to join Tarakea Secondary school.

Since he liked studying he worked very hard to achieve his goal of reaching university. His parents Mr. and Mrs. Kimario supported him very much in his education. whatever he needed was given. His teachers also liked him very much and gave him all the support he needed.

Being the first born in his family, Tesha tried to help his two young brothers and one young sister in their studies. In the evening the would call them and assist them with the school work or sometimes give them counselling regarding their life. They did not rely on their parents only but also their brother Tesha.

When Tesha was in form four something bad happened in their family. Mr and Mrs. Kimario were travelling to Arusha when they got a very bad accident. Their car collided face to face with a lorry. They both died on spot, their bodies were taken to Arumeru hospital and were kept in the mortuary.

When the news reached home it was a shock to everyone. Tesha and his young brothers and young sister could not bear the information they received. Tesha fainted three times before he was also rushed to hospital for bed rest and counseling

After the burial ceremony, all relatives dispersed, leaving the Kimario children on their own. One evening Tesha called his brothers and sister. They sat in a sitting room all remembering their parents care and love. Their young sisters started sobbing. Tesha went close to her sister and started counseling her “Don’t worry dear, everything will be okay. I am here with you and I promise I will take care of you. “How can you help us brother while yourself don’t have any income” she said.

“My dear sister, God loves us. He will make a way where there is no way. He is the God who can do all the impossibilities. What we are supposed to do is just believe in him” He said and patted her sister gently.

Days passed and Tesha succeeded in sitting for his form four national examination. When the results came out he passed very well. He got division one point twelve. He was selected to join Ilboru secondary school, the special school for gifted students. However he could not make it for Ilboru since he was short of money to buy the necessary requirements for joining the school. Moreover his brothers and sisters had no body to take care of them. Their relatives did not do anything to help them. besides there were some who wanted even to sell their house.

Tesha decided to travel to Arusha to seek for a job so that he could get some income to assist his brothers and sisters. “My brothers and sister next week I am leaving for Arusha to look for a job, I can’t go to school because there is no one who can take care of you so please so be patient and everything will be okay. Let us trust our almighty God, he will do miracles to our lives since he is the God of miracles”. he said and looked at them.

Vicent, the youngest brother looked at him and said” We do understand the situation that face us. we agree to your decision of going to Arusha to look for a job. we are going to pray for you so that God may lead you well and succeed to whatever you want. All the best brother.

After one week Tesha left for Arusha. In the beginning he faced some challenges on how to adopt the environment of the new place. However slowly he started getting used to the new environment. He got some friends who liked him because of his good behaviour. Bruno was among his new friends who really helped him. Bruno was tour guide who used to guide tourist from Arusha to Kilimanjaro for the aim of climbing Mount Kilimanjaro the highest mountain in Africa.

So Bruno started teaching Tesha on how to become a good tour guide. Since Tesha had good education plus his knowledge in English language, it was easy for him to learn on how to do the job.

So the job was to guide the tourist from Arusha to Kilimanjaro from there they could assist them to climb Mount Kilimanjaro. After one year Tesha became very famous. The money he got from his work assisted himself and some was sent to his brothers and sisters who were still studying.

Life became good again. Despite losing their parents they could manage themselves in almost everything.

During Christmas holidays, Tesha would go back to Rombo and spend some few days with his brothers and sister. They would enjoy by eating, drinking and chatting together. After that he would go back to Arusha to continue with his work. Life went like that for some years before one day when God did a miracle to Tesha.

It was one day in February when Tesha received a tourist from England. Her name was Cathy. She got very good reception from the tour guides one being Tesha. So she came to like him very much. Cathy started enquiring Tesha about his life. She came to learn about his failure to continue with his higher education. She was very sorry for him and decided to help him.

Cathy sat down with Tesha and agreed that Tesha would go back to school to continue with higher educational. So he got chance to join at Upendo high school where he would study form five and six. Since he had passed well in form four he had no problem in joining the school which is among the best schools in Tanzania.

Tesha's young brothers and sisters were also assisted with their education. Cathy also assisted them with all home requirements like food, clothes and treatment of diseases. So Tesha was busy studying since there was nothing to worry about his brothers and sister.

After two years of studying Tesha sat for the advanced level examination. He passed with flying colours. Everybody was happy with him including his sponsor Cathy. So Tesha join the University of Dar es salaam and studied law. Today Tesha is an Advocate in the attorney General's office. His young brother who called Peter is a doctor at Muhimbili hospital. The other young brother Vicent is a teacher at Huruma primary school and their young sister Rehem is a business woman in Moshi town. They all thanks God for what he has done to them.



Picture of Tesha guiding tourists

Vocabulary

1. **Relay** - depend
2. **Collide** - meet face to face
3. **Sob** - cry
4. **Income** - the amount one gets
5. **Assist** - help
6. **Miracle** - wonderful thing believed to be done by God
7. **Gift** - present
8. **Requirements** - something you need
9. **Reception** - to welcome someone
10. **Guide** - a person who shows tourists
11. **Tourists** - a person who goes somewhere for leisure
12. **Sponsor** - a person who helps somebody to complete a certain activity example. education.

Questions

1. Where was Tesha living?

Answer: In Rombo

2. In which school was Tesha selected after passing standard seven national examination?

Answer: Tarakea secondary

3. What was the name of the youngest brother?

Answer: Vicent

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4. Where did Tesha go to do the work?

Answer: To Arusha

5. Who did support Tesha for his higher education?

Answer: Cathy

6. Who did support Tesha for his higher education?

Answer: Business Woman

1:3 Develop vocabulary through listening and reading

(a) Listen and recite poems, identify and use figures of speech correctly in sentences.

Poetry

Poetry is the way of expressing feelings and ideas using language characterized by rhythmic sounds.

Poems

A **poem** is a piece of writing in a verse form.

A **poet** is a person who composes poems.

A **person** is a person who speaks in a poem.

Terminologies Used in Poetry

i. A **verse**: Is a line in a poem

ii. A **stanza**: Is the arrangement of verses in a poem

iii. **Imagery:** Is the language that stimulates feeling

iv. **Rhyme:** These are similar sounds at the end of consecutive lines

Example:

- Today is may
- We are on the way
- This way and that way

v. **Alliteration:**

- The use of the same consonants sounds at the beginning of words in a line.

- The use of the same consonants sounds at the beginning of words in a line.

Example:

Feel free friend Fredy.

Example of a poem.

MY FRIEND EDUCATION

Day and night I look for you

Walking and running towards your direction

From dawn to sun set

I am eager to grab you

My friends have surrounded

They have run away to other master

But i still hang to your side

I vow to fight hard

Till the end of time

The knowledge I get from you

Gives me strength and power

To conquer this world and its dwellers

Questions

1. What is the poem about?

Answer: The poem is about a person who fights for education.

2. What is the persona looking for?

Answer: Looking for knowledge.

3. Who have run to the other masters?

Answer: Persona's friends.

4. What does the persona get from education?

Answer: Knowledge

5. How many verses are there in this poem?

Answer: Twelve verses

6. How many stanzas are in this this poem?

Answer: Poem

7. What do we learn from the poem?

Answer: To study hard



SET

(b) Read texts and find the meaning of words by using dictionary and use words correctly.

THE FATHER OF OUR NATION

He is known as Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. We address him as Mwalimu because he was once a teacher and preferred to be addressed that way.

Mwalimu Nyerere was born in 1922 in Butiama in Mara region being the son of the chief, he was able to get educational to the university level. During that time few Africans got chance to pursue with high higher education. Colonialists did not want many Africans to get good education fearing that they might turn against them in future.

After the completion of middle school, Mwalimu Nyerere was selected to join Tabora high school. From Tabora he joined Makerere University in Uganda later he went to study in England.

In 1952, he started teaching at St Francis college (Pugu secondary school) in 1953, he joined TAA (Tanganyika African Association) and became the president. In 1954 TAA changed its name and become TANU (Tanganyika African National Union)

Mwalimu Nyerere continued to be the leader of TANU even after the independence of Tanganyika in 1961. In 1962 when Tanganyika became republic Mwalimu Nyerere became the first president.

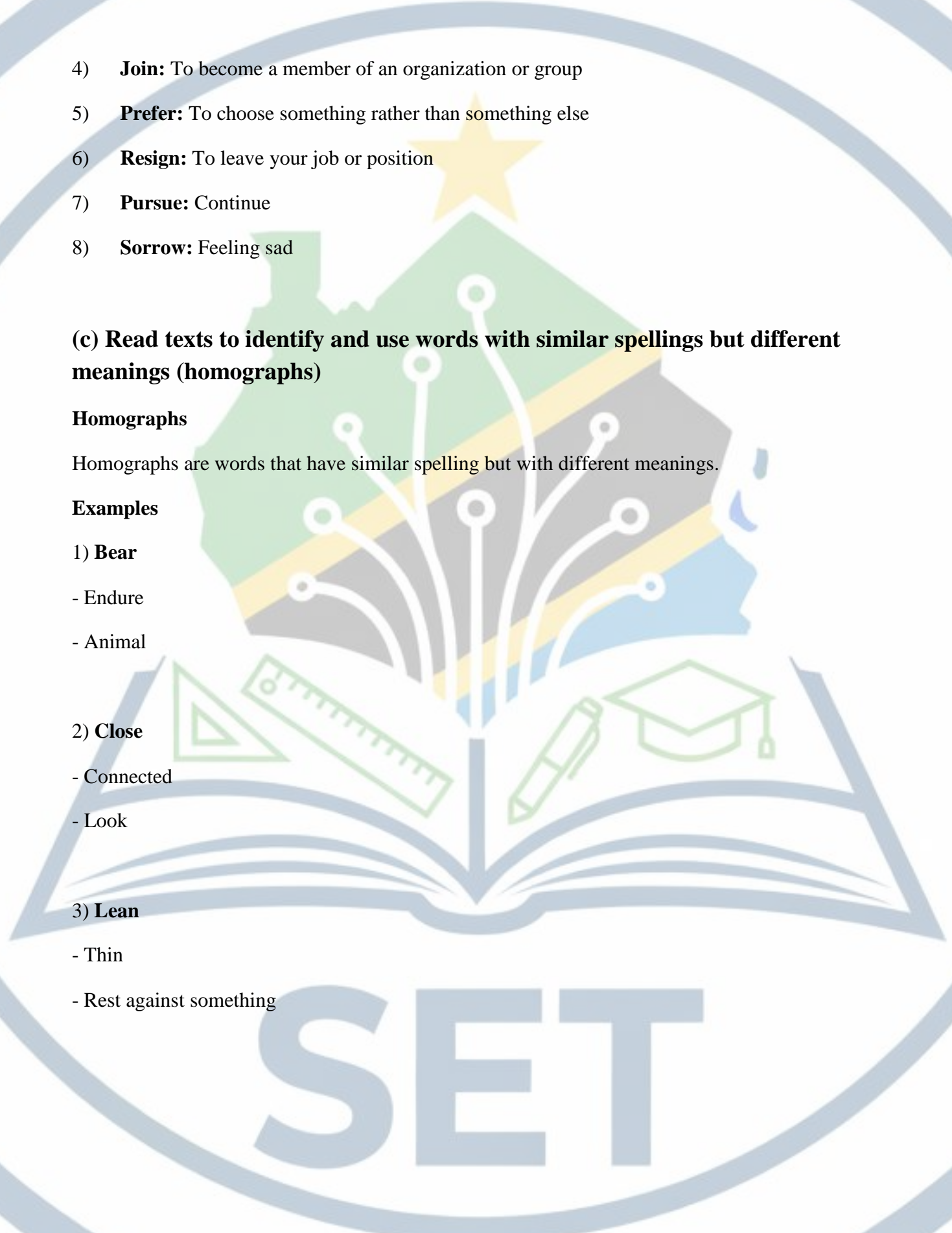
On 26th of April, 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar united to form the united republic of Tanzania. Mwalimu Nyerere became the first president and Mfaume Kawawa became the first prime minister.

In 1985, he resigned from the office and was succeeded by Ali Hassan Mwinyi. On October 1999, Mwalimu Nyerere passed away leaving Tanzanians in great sorrow. We still address him as the father of nation because of what he has done to our nation.

Exercise:

Write the meaning of the following vocabulary.

- 1) **Address:** To use a particular name to call someone
- 2) **Succeed:** To achieve what one wants
- 3) **Select:** To choose somebody

- 
- 4) **Join:** To become a member of an organization or group
 - 5) **Prefer:** To choose something rather than something else
 - 6) **Resign:** To leave your job or position
 - 7) **Pursue:** Continue
 - 8) **Sorrow:** Feeling sad

(c) Read texts to identify and use words with similar spellings but different meanings (homographs)

Homographs

Homographs are words that have similar spelling but with different meanings.

Examples

1) Bear

- Endure
- Animal

2) Close

- Connected
- Look

3) Lean

- Thin
- Rest against something

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4) **Bow**

- Bend forward
- Front of a ship

5) **Lead**

- Metal
- Start off in front

6) **Skip**

- Jump
- Miss out

7) **Fair**

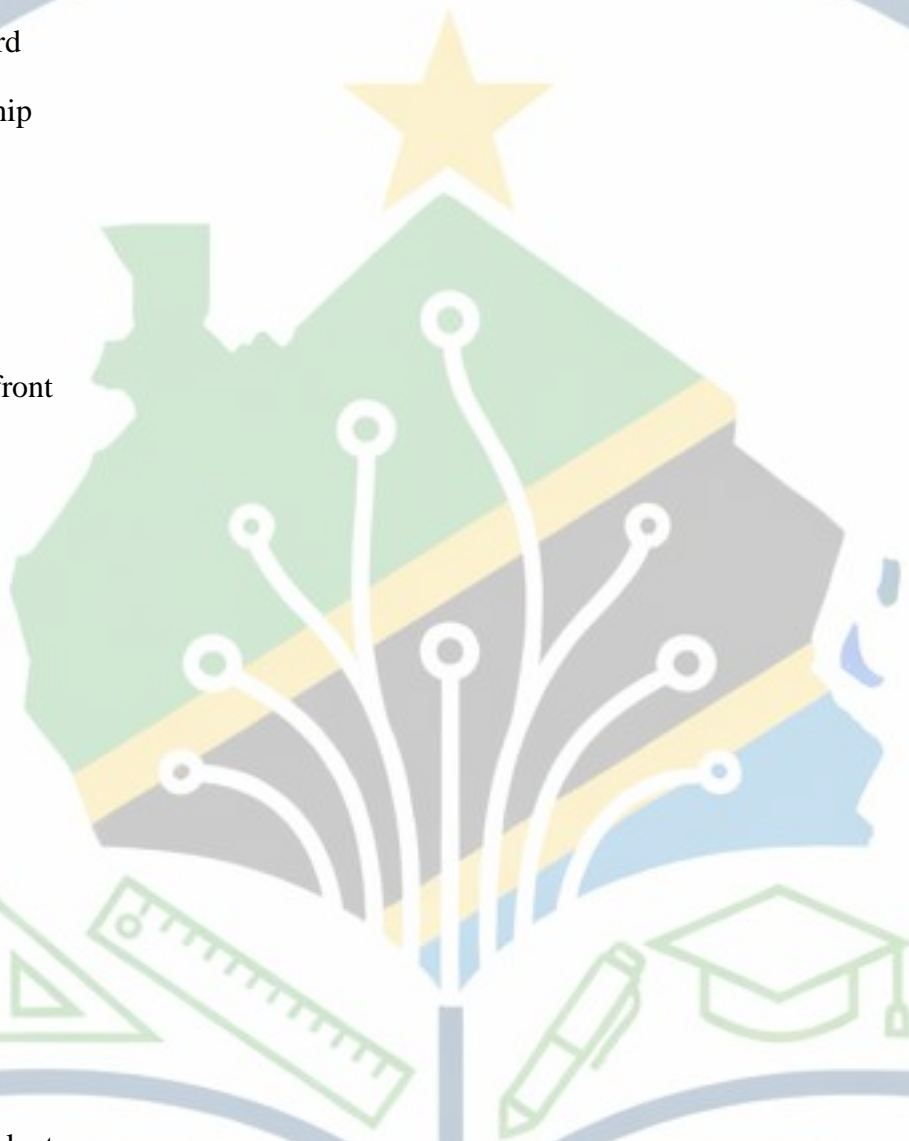
- Appearance
- Reasonable

8) **Leave**

- A part of a plant
- Move from one place to another

9) **Plain**

- Ordinary
- Flat



SET

10) **Lie**

- Horizontal woman
- Untrue

11) **Miss**

- Unmarried women
- Overlook

12) **Tear**

- Cry
- Rip

Exercise

Write a word similar in meaning of the underline word.

- 1) I can't bear with her behaviour (give birth, tolerate)
- 2) Juma objected to my suggestion (refused, laughed)
- 3) They are going to tear the book (cut to pieces, shout)
- 4) She lied on the mat (walk, sleep)
- 5) The train was moving fast (transport, teaching)
- 6) Don't lean against the wall (thin, rest against)

SET

2. COMMUNICATE ORALLY AND IN WRITING

(a) Role play a chosen dialogue with prepositions of movement

Read at the following dialogue between Paschal and David and identify the prepositions used.

Paschal: Ooh David, how are you?

David: I am doing fine friend, where are you heading?

Paschal: I am going to Mbagala to visit my aunt

David: Are you going alone?

Paschal: No my friend, I am going with my sister. She is going to meet me soon

Paschal: Tell me David, I heard about Moses' problem.

David: Sure Paschal, Moses was suffering from cancer. It made him stay in bed for six months.

Paschal: I am sorry for him. How is he now?

David: He recovered from his sickness and he is back to work.

Paschal: Nice to hear that

David: Do you have any news of Janepher the sister of John?

Paschal: I'm sorry to tell you this Janepher is no more. She passed away last year.

David: What a tragedy to the family. What happened?

Paschal: She died of Tuberculosis the family has lost a very important person.

David: That is true man. But we thank God for everything.

Paschal: That is true. Okay David let me leave you. My sister will be waiting for me.

David: Thank you Paschal, see you next time.

Paschal: See you.

Exercise

Write down sentences with preposition from the dialogue above number one is an example.

1. She died of tuberculosis.

Prepositions:

Preposition are words that are placed before nouns or pronouns and show relationship between nouns and pronouns.

Example:

- 1) Absent - from
- 2) Absorbed - in
- 3) Accused - of
- 4) Addicted - to
- 5) Adjacent - to
- 6) Agree - to (something)
- 7) Agree - with (people)
- 8) Bank - on
- 9) Believe - in
- 10) Bear - with
- 11) Beware - of
- 12) Break - into
- 13) Busy - with
- 14) Comply - with
- 15) Cure - of
- 16) Charged - with
- 17) Congratulate - on
- 18) Deal - in (things)

SET

19) Deal - with (people)

20) Insist - on

21) Live - at (small area)

22) Live - in (big area)

23) Meddle - with

23) Meddle - with

24) Part - from

25) Prefer - to

26) Relay - on

27) Repent - of

28) Regard - for

29) Suffer - from

30) Wait - for

31) Write - in (ink)

32) Write - to (somebody)

Examples of sentences:

1. We agreed to his proposal.

2. She agreed with him

3. Peter does not relay on them

4. Bandits break into their house

5. They are charged with theft

6. Matonya is addicted to drugs

7. I need to comply with the school rules

8. Rehema prefers juice to milk

9. My father wrote a letter in ink

10. Many pupils were absent from school yesterday

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition

1. Joshua boasted _____ his correctly.
2. She was accused _____ taking bribe from the customer.
3. They were cure _____ their disease.
4. We live _____ vegetables.
5. She appeared _____ be the teacher.
6. Every Tanzanian citizen must abide _____ law.

(b) Role play the chosen dialogue showing directions by using cardinal points.

Regions of Tanzania

Below is the dialogue between teacher Patrick and some of the standard seven pupils on the directions of their regions.

Teacher: Good morning pupils

Pupils: Good morning sir, how are you?

Teacher: I am a fine

Teacher: Today I want to know the regions you come from but it will not be all of you. I am going to ask some of you to tell us the regions you come from.

Joyce: That is a very good idea sir, It will be nice to know the regions some of us come from.

Peter: That is true sir.

Teacher: Okay, since you seem to like the idea, I am going to start asking you. But Once you mention the region you come from we would also like to know the direction of your region.

Anna: Please sir, some of us may not know exactly the direction of our regions.

Teacher: Don't worry, once you mention the region you come from, we as a class will try to give the direction of that particular region.

Bakari: That will be good Sir

Teacher: Okay let me start asking you. I am going to start with Omary. Please Omary what is your region?

Omary: Thank you sir, The region where my father come from is Mbeya. But my mother comes from Kilimanjaro.

Teacher: Very good, so class we have Mbeya and Kilimanjaro. Who can give us the direction of Mbeya?

Diane: The region of Mbeya is located in the South West.

Diane: The region of Mbeya is located in the South West.

Teacher: Good Diana, you are correct. Class, what about Kilimanjaro?

Peter: Kilimanjaro is found in the Western part of Tanzania.

Teacher: Who can comment on Peter's answer class?

Debora: Thank you sir. Kilimanjaro is not in the Western part of Tanzania. It is in the Northern part of Tanzania.

Teacher: Clap hands for Debora class. Yes Kilimanjaro is in the Northern part of our Country.

Teacher: Dear pupil's, I wanted very much to continue with our conversation but my time is over. I promise the next lesson we shall continue. See next time.

Pupils: See you sir.



SET



A map of Tanzania showing regions

(c) Role play the chosen dialogue with words that show direction (left, right, centre, straight, forward backward).

Below is the conversation between Elikunda and Mawazo. Elikunda who is in Mwanza plans to travel to Mbeya to meet his friend Mawazo. Mawazo tries to give direction of his shop at Mwanjelwa market.

Mawazo: Hallow, I can hear you Elikunda.

Elikunda: Hallow man, how are you?

Mawazo: Ooh I am just fine. How is Mwanza?

Elikunda: Mwanza is cool, I can't complain at all. I think you remember my trip to Mbeya.

Mawazo: How can I forget my friend. You said it will be the day after tomorrow, didn't you?

Elikunda: There you are man. Since it is my first time to come to Mbeya please would you mind to give me the direction of your shop?

Mawazo; Worry not, I will try at my level best to direction you my friend.

Elikunda: Thank you man, I am listening as you know my memory is very active.

Mawazo: Okay, the bus you will board will end up at the bus station known as RRM. From there you will board a Commuter bus going to Soko Matola. You will drop at the bus stand called Mwanjelwa.

Elikunda: Ooh I remember that name Mwanjelwa. You have been mentioning it now and them.

Mawazo: Yes, it is very famous from there you are going to cross the road and move up to the service road which is in the other side. From there turn to your left and follow the service road up the place where there is another road to the right. Turn right and follow it. You will move until you find another rough road to the left. Turn to the left and follow it. After 100 metres it will come to an end. You will stop there. Look at your right side. You will see a very big shop, you will see big red letters read “MAWAZO SHOP” that is the place you will find me.

Elikunda: Will I Manage to reach there my friend?

Mawazo: You will manage Elikunda. Wish all the best in your trip

Elikunda: Thank you very much Mawazo. You will see me there. Bye.

Mawazo: Bye.

Comprehension questions

1) Who is living in Mwanza?

Answer: Elikunda

2) Where does Mawazo live?

Answer: In Mbeya

SET

3) Since Elikunda does not know the place where Mawazo works, how can he reach the place?

Answer: By the direction given by Mawazo

4) When is Elikunda travelling to Mbeya?

Answer: The day after tomorrow

5) Which means of communication were Elikunda and Mawazo using to communicate?

Answer: Telephone.

6) If you are asked to go to Mawazo's shop, do you think you can reach without any problem?

Answer: I will reach there following Mawazo's direction.

2.1 Communicate Simple Ideas Through Writing

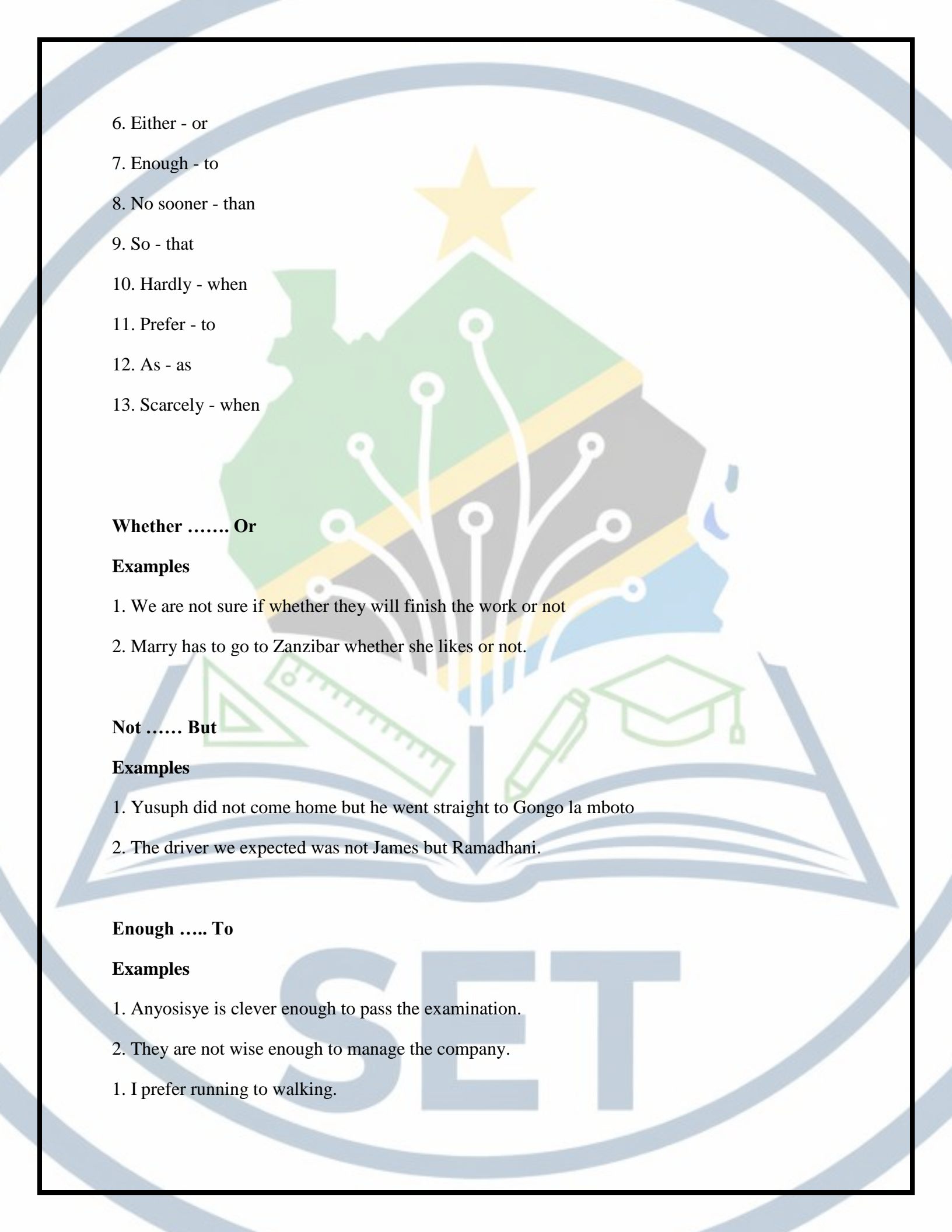
(a) Use relative correlative conjunctions to express results in sentences and in guided composition.

Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are words that are always in pairs and they join grammatically equal elements or ideas example nouns and nouns, adjectives and adjectives etc.

Examples

1. Not only - but also
2. Not - but
3. Whether - or
4. Both - and
5. Neither - nor

- 
6. Either - or
 7. Enough - to
 8. No sooner - than
 9. So - that
 10. Hardly - when
 11. Prefer - to
 12. As - as
 13. Scarcely - when

Whether Or

Examples

1. We are not sure if whether they will finish the work or not
2. Marry has to go to Zanzibar whether she likes or not.

Not But

Examples

1. Yusuph did not come home but he went straight to Gongo la mboto
2. The driver we expected was not James but Ramadhani.

Enough To

Examples

1. Anyosisye is clever enough to pass the examination.
2. They are not wise enough to manage the company.
1. I prefer running to walking.

2. Catherine prefers biscuits to cakes.

As As

Examples

1. Janepher is as wise as her mother
2. He is not as strong as I expected

No Sooner ... Than

Examples

1. No sooner had James drunk his water, than his mother called him.
2. No sooner had teacher Mwakatobe taught us English, than the guest of honour arrived

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct conjunction.

1. She neither plays football _____ netball.
2. He is not wise _____ foolish.
3. My sister is as tall _____ my brother.
4. _____ had Patrick gone home, _____
5. She is _____ a teacher and a nurse.
6. We have to get it whether here _____ there.

SET

(b) Identify and use correlative conjunctions to express results from written texts.

MSAFIRI THE MECHANIC

Msafiri is a very famous mechanic. He has a big garage at a place called Mzonge in Songea Municipal. Before he opened his own garage, he used to work in somebody's garage.

Msafiri is not only a good mechanic but also a good driver. After mending people's cars he has to test them by driving. People like him, they say he is as wise as his late father Mr. Njiku.

When one goes to Songea one must know Msafiri whether one likes or not. This is because of his good services to people of Songea.

One day I sent my car to his garage to be repaired. Then I went back to the office I am working. No sooner had I settled in the office, then Msafiri called me. He told me that my car was already repaired so I could go and pick it. Since he is a good driver, I asked him to drive it himself to my office. He agreed and brought it.

Because of his good services, many people prefer sending their cars to Msafiri's garage to other garages. This is why he has become a popular person in Songea.

Exercise

From the passage above, identify the sentences with correlative conjunctions and write them in your exercise books. Number has been written as an example.

1. Msafiri is not only a good mechanic but also a good driver.
- 2.

(c) Write controlled guided compositions correctly using possessive pronouns to talk about family relationships.

OUR FAMILY

In our family we are five people. My father, my mother and we three children. The first born child is called Jesca, the second born child is called Prisca and I am third and last born. My name is Brown.

Our father Mr. Mwita is a business man. Our mother is a secretary. She works in the prime minister office. Her name is Debora.

Jesca our elder sister studies at the university of Dodoma. She is doing Bachelor in Education. Prisca is in form five at Shaban Robert high school. I am in standard seven at Sky Primary school.

During weekdays, our home is almost deserted because we all leave at dawn and come back in the evening or at night. But during weekends we are at home except our father who goes to his shop almost every day.

It is a good family and I pray to God that he blesses it so that we all family members can prosper in whatever we do.

Exercise

Choose the correct answer from the questions given below.

1. There are _____ people in the writer's family.

- a. Four
- b. Five
- c. Ten

2. Mr. Mwita is a _____

- a. Soldier
- b. Doctor
- c. Business man

3. Our mother is called _____

- a. Debora
- b. Ashura
- c. Jesca



SET

4. During weekdays our home is _____

- a. Full of people
- b. Deserted
- c. Full of noise

5. The word dawn means _____

- a. Afternoon
- b. Morning
- c. Very early in the morning

Possessive Pronouns

A possessive pronoun is a words that shows ownership. It shows that something belongs to somebody or something else. Example your, yours, her, hers, my, mine, our, ours, their, theirs, its and his.

Examples of possessive pronouns in a sentences.

- 1. We have seen their car
- 2. I am holding my book
- 3. Some will take her pen

Exercise

Choose the best possessive pronoun to fill in the blanks.

- 1. That car belongs to her, it is _____ (her, mine, her).
- 2. It belongs to you, it is _____ (yours, his, theirs).
- 3. The dog wagged _____ tail. (It's his, its)
- 4. Where is _____ bag? (ours, our, mine)
- 5. The house belongs to my brother, it is _____ (his, hers, your)

(d) Write free composition correctly with logical flow of ideas on various topics (short stories, news, views, emails, phone messages)

Women Soccer

Vocabulary

1. Opportunity - chance
2. Quality - standard of somebody or something
3. Spectators - people who watch sport in a stadium
4. Soccer - football
5. Boost - help in increase of quality
6. Ample - enough
7. League - competition among teams in sport
8. Urge - to advise somebody to do something



A picture showing women warming up in their soccer jersey

WOMEN SOCCER

One day I had an opportunity of attending a match at the national stadium between Tanzania women soccer team against Ethiopia women soccer team. Everyone who went there enjoyed the match although one cannot match their quality to men. However it is a good beginning for our sisters to shine in future.

There were not many spectators compared to when men teams play and I think it is because women soccer is not popular. But one can see that there is spirit of our sisters fighting and become great players within and outside our country.

On that day Tanzania team won 3-0 and made everybody who watched the match to go home smiling. After watching the match and see the talents and determination of our girl players, I have many things to comment which in one way or the other can help our women soccer players move to another level.

Starting with the players themselves I can say that they need to work hard. 'As we know practice makes perfect, they need to do a lot of exercise to make themselves physically fit. So here it means even parents are ought to allow their daughters who have passion to play football to train for long time so as to boost their talents and skills.

Also schools where these girls study, should give them ample time to practice. They can also employ teachers who can teach them when they are at school. School is the best place where these players can mature and become great players like those of Europe and America.

There is a role that is supposed to be undertaken by the government. The government together with Tanzania Football Federation (TFF), should put policies that support women soccer the same applies to men soccer.

For instance there should be a strong league throughout the country. The league should be comprised of teams from different regions of Tanzania. Also it should support the starting of many sports academy centres where players can learn soccer from childhood.

We also urge the sponsors to try and sponsor women teams like the way they are supporting men teams. As we know nothing can be done without financial support. Therefore these teams need their support very much.

Last but not least, is about fans of football. We are asking them also to support women soccer by going to their matches whenever necessary. Not only going there, but also cheering at them when they play. By doing so, they will feel supported hence they will work very hard and make our teams especially the national teams to shine.

Comprehension Questions

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers:

1. The writer attended the match in the _____

Answer: National stadium

2. The writer is talking about _____ in Tanzania.

Answer: Women soccer

3. He tells us that there were _____ spectators.

Answer: Few

4. Tanzania women soccer team won _____ against Ethiopia.

Answer: 3 - 0

5. Tanzania football federation (TFF) is urged to have a _____ league for women soccer.

Answer: strong



SET

3. ACQUIRE AND USE VOCABULARY THROUGH THE FOUR LANGUAGE SKILLS

2:3 Develop and Use Vocabulary Through Speaking and Writing.


(a) Read vocabulary in chosen texts using correct pronunciation and develop vocabulary providing antonyms and synonyms.

Antonyms

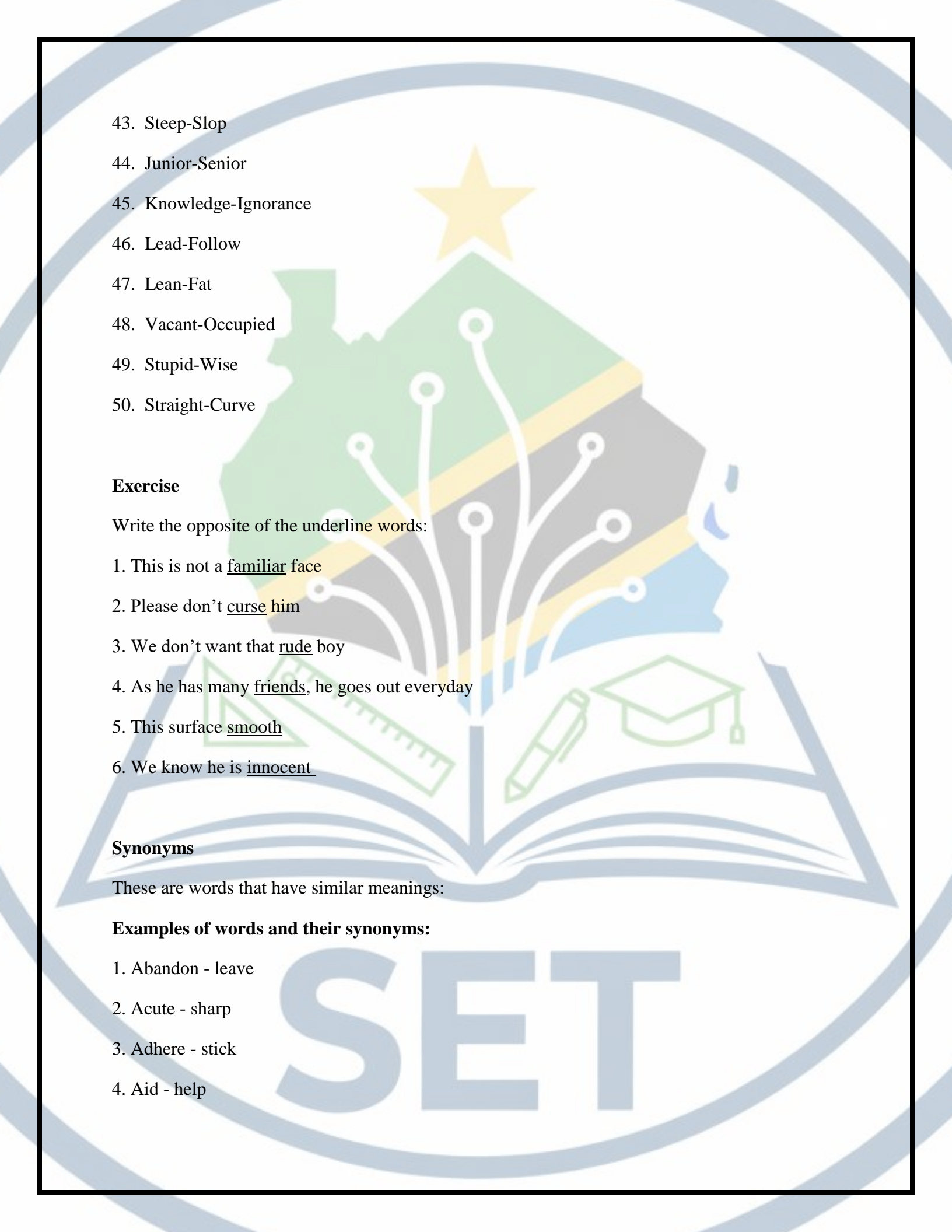
These are words of opposite meaning:

Examples of words and their antonyms:

1. Abroad-Native
2. Accept-Reject
3. Acquit-Convict
4. Advance-Retreat
5. Adult-Young
6. Ancient-Modern
7. Applause-Booing
8. Assemble-Disperse
9. Backward-Forward
10. Barren-Fertile
11. Bless-Curse
12. Divide-Unite
13. Dry-Wet
14. Empty-Full
15. Entrance-Exit
16. Familiar-Unknown
17. Feeble-Strong

- 
- The background features a large, stylized graduation cap (mortarboard) in shades of green, yellow, and grey. A yellow five-pointed star is positioned above the cap. Below the cap is an open book with blue pages. Various school supplies are scattered around the book, including a green ruler, a green pencil, and a green graduation cap. The entire scene is framed by a large, light blue circular arc.
18. Final-Initial
 19. Generous-Mean
 20. Grieve-Rejoice
 21. Guilty-Innocent
 22. Hell-Heaven
 23. Hollow-Solid
 24. Blunt-Sharp
 25. Bravery-Cowardice
 26. Bold-Timid
 27. Chaos-Order
 28. Coarse-Smooth
 29. Defend-Attack
 30. Often-Seldom
 31. Opaque-Transparent
 32. Pain-Pleasure
 33. Polite-Rude
 34. Poverty-Richness
 35. Praise-Blame
 36. Professional-Amateur
 37. Proud-Humble
 38. Purchase-Sell
 39. Rapid-Slow
 40. Rural-Urban
 41. Scarcity-Abundance
 42. Industrious-Lazy

SET

- 
43. Steep-Slop
 44. Junior-Senior
 45. Knowledge-Ignorance
 46. Lead-Follow
 47. Lean-Fat
 48. Vacant-Occupied
 49. Stupid-Wise
 50. Straight-Curve

Exercise

Write the opposite of the underline words:

1. This is not a familiar face
2. Please don't curse him
3. We don't want that rude boy
4. As he has many friends, he goes out everyday
5. This surface smooth
6. We know he is innocent

Synonyms

These are words that have similar meanings:

Examples of words and their synonyms:

1. Abandon - leave
2. Acute - sharp
3. Adhere - stick
4. Aid - help

5. Ally - friend

6. Black - empty

7. Caution - care

8. Course - rough

9. Commence - begin

10. Comprehend - understand

11. Conceal - hide

12. Curb - control

13. Custom - habit

14. Deceive - cheat

15. Diligent - steady

16. Disaster - calamity

17. Elude - escape

18. Enormous - gigantic

19. Feeble - weak

20. Imitate - copy

21. Just - honest

22. Lament - grieve

23. Mad - insane

24. Malady - disease

25. Mariner - sailor

26. Minimum - least


27. Mute - dumb

28. Nimble - active

29. Prohib - forbid



SET

- 
30. Prompt - quick
 31. Rank - position
 32. Regret - sorrow
 33. Remedy - cure
 34. Residence - dwelling
 35. Reveal - show
 36. Sleek - smooth
 37. Slender - slim
 38. Stubborn - obstinate
 39. Sturdy - strong
 40. Thrust - push
 41. Tranquil - peaceful
 42. Vacant - empty
 43. Odor - smell
 44. Omen - sign
 45. Peculiar - strange
 46. Valor - bravery
 47. Vanquish - defeat
 48. Wealth - riches

Exercise

Write similar words for the following

1. Astonish - _____
2. Slender - _____
3. Mute - _____

SET

- 
4. Heroic - _____
 5. Lofty - _____
 6. Lament - _____
 7. Nimble - _____
 8. Ally - _____
 9. Peculiar - _____
 10. Fatigue - _____
 11. Reveal - _____
 12. Elude - _____
 13. Transport - _____
 14. Caution - _____
 15. Enormous - _____

(b) Read texts with words that express quantity, identify and use them to make sentences

Quantifiers(Determiners)

This is a word put before a noun to identify the noun or show the quantity.

Example of determiners are many, both, each, the, none of, an, some, a few, my and all.

Uses of Determiners

- i. Some determiners are used with singular nouns like one of, a, an, each, either, any that and the
- ii. Some are used with plural nouns like several, the, a few, any, all many, few, most, these, those and some.

Sentences

i. Singular

- **That** boy is sick
- **A** lion killed an elephant

ii. Plural

- He has **many** wives
- **These** books are mine

iii. Some determiners are used with countable nouns like a few, the many, any, enough, more, some, few, several, that, a, an and these.

Examples

- a. I need **an** umbrella
- b. There are **few** pupils absent today

iv. Some determiners are used with uncountable nouns like some, much, little, enough, a little, any, none of and most.

Examples

- 1. We have **enough** food in the store
- 2. There is **some** milk in the jug

v. Some determiners are used as articles:

- These are, a, an, and the.

Other uses of determiner

- a. Uses of 'neither' and 'none'

Examples

1) **None** of the girls likes this boy

2) **Neither** of them was around

b. Uses of 'neither nor' 'eitheror'

Example

1) **Neither** the teacher **nor** the pupil was present

2) **Either** the sons **or** the father was sick

c. Uses of 'both' and 'all'

1) **Both** James and Arnold are pupils

2) **All** teachers have left for town

d. Uses of 'a few' and 'few'

- A few is used with countable nouns and means a small number of something

- Few is a quantifier used with plural countable nouns. It means a very small number of something.

Example:

1) **Few** people have come for the meeting

2) There are **a few** elephants left in the national parks

e. Uses of 'a little' and 'little'

- A little is used with uncountable nouns. It means a small amount.

- Little is also used with uncountable nouns. It means a very small amount.

Examples

- 1) There is **a little** sugar left, you can make two cups of tea
- 2) There is **little** sugar, it is not enough to make even a cup of tea.

f. Uses of 'some' and 'any'

Uses of some

- Used to mean an amount a number of
- Used in positive statements

Example

- Give me **some** sugar.
- I have got **some** money.

Uses of any

- i. Refer to amount or number of something
- ii. Refer to one of a number things or people
- iii. Used negative statements

Examples:

- 1) Do you need **any** money?
- 2) Is there **any** water in the fridge
- 3) We don't have **any** money now

SET

Exercise

Choose the correct word from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

- 1) She has got _____ money (any, some)
- 1) She has got _____ money (any, some)
- 2) Neither the coach nor the player's _____ around. (were, was)
- 3) That boy _____ a player (are, is)
- 4) There is _____ water, it is not enough even for one person (a little, little)
- 5) John _____ Peter came back (or, nor)
- 6) _____ Anna and Rehema are singers (All, Both)
- 7) We have bought _____ orange (an, a)
- 8) Do you have _____ pen with you? (any, some)

(c) Read texts with words that, express quality, identify and use them to construct sentences.

Adjectives:

Adjectives are words that tell more about nouns or pronouns.

Example of adjectives:

Big, beautiful, small, thin, ugly, long, fat, high, busy, active, hot, bad, good, little, many etc.

Sentences

- 1) Robert is a **thin** boy
- 2) Take away **dirty** clothes
- 3) She is a **smart** girl

4) I am wearing a **red** trousers

5) He is a **terrible** man

6) We have a **beautiful** flower

Degree of adjectives

Positive.	Comparative	Superlative
Cheap	cheaper	Cheapest
Fast	Faster	Fastest
High	Higher	Highest
Long	Longer	Longest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Large	Larger	Largest
Ripe	Riper	Ripest
wise	Wiser	Wisest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Active	More active	Most active
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Bad	Worse	Worst

Ill	Worse	Worst
Good	Better	Best
Many	More	Most
Much	More	Most
Well	Better	Best

Exercise

Re – write these sentences by using the correct degree of the adjectives given in brackets

1. Omari is the _____ (good) boy in our class.

Answer: best

2. My house is _____ (near) than yours.

Answer: nearer

3. Which is the _____ (easy) to do it?

Answer: Easiest.

4. He is _____ (generous) than his brother

Answer: more generous

5. The giraffe is the _____ (tall) animal.

Answer: tallest

6. I came _____ (early) than you.

Answer: earlier

SET

7. What is the _____ (late) news?

Answer: latest

8. Please give me _____ (much) water.

Answer: more

Conditional sentences

There are three types of conditional sentences:

- i. Type one
- ii. Type two
- iii. Type three

Conditional sentences type one

(likely /possible)

This type expresses likely conditions:

Form-If + simple present tense + future tense

Examples:

1. If you work hard, you will pass your examination.
2. If Benson reads a book, he will understand.
3. If we play well, we will win the game.
4. If my mother comes back my brother will prepare food for her
5. If she goes to the market, she will buy bananas.

Conditional sentences type two

(unlikely)

- This type express unlikely conditions:

Form- If + past tense + would

Examples

1. If John went to town, he would meet his friend.
2. If they drew a nice picture, they would sell it.
3. If pupils sang a song, they would record it.

Conditional sentences type two showing wishes.

Examples

1. If I were rich, I would help the poor
2. If we had a car, we would drive it
3. If she was a doctor, she would treat us

Conditional sentences type three

(impossible)

This type shows that all things are in the past and nothing can be done at the moment.

Form-If + past perfect + would have

Examples.

1. If we had seen a dog, we would have run away.
2. If James had completed his work, he would have gone home.
3. If our teacher had taught us, we would have passed the examination.
4. If the president had gone to U.S.A, he would have seen president Biden.
5. If I had prayed to God, He would have answered me.

Exercise

A. Make five sentences using conditional sentences type one.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

B. Make five sentences using conditional sentences type two.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

C. Make five sentences using conditional sentences type three.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

SET