

PARTS OF SPEECH

- (i) Nouns
- (ii) Pronouns
- (iii) Verbs
- (iv) Adverbs
- (v) Adjectives
- (vi) Prepositions
- (vii) Conjunctions
- (viii) Interjections
- (ix) Articles

Nouns

Are words that express the name of a person, place, thing or ideas. Examples Juma, Hamis, Asha, Plate, Book, Kilimanjaro.

Nouns can be divided into groups

(a) Proper Nouns

Is the name of a specific person, place, organization or thing. All proper nouns start with a capital letter.

Example of proper nouns are:

- Names of people: Joseph, Mary, Margret, Maua and Majuto
 - Names of specific places: Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Elgon, Lake Victoria, Mtwara, Indian Ocean, Tanga, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.
 - Names of specific organizations: Longhorn Publishers, Mwananyamala, Hospital and Kiembeni Primary School
 - Name of specific things: The Bible, The Quran, The Sun and The star
- Juma is playing football
Tanzania is our country
Asha is a beautiful girl
A book is written by Juma
Kiembeni Primary School is our school

Exercises

Underline the proper nouns in each sentence

1. John and Mary are cousins
2. A ball has been kicked by Paul
3. Dodoma is the Capital City of Tanzania
4. Majuto comes from a poor family
5. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system
6. Hamis is the tallest boy in our class
7. Joyce has gone to school

Write capital letters where necessary

8. our teacher is called mr. john
9. Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya are east Africa countries
10. do you have relatives in Arusha
11. Maria is a pupil in Kiembeni Primary School
12. many tourists visit the shores of the Indian

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Construct the sentence by using the following proper nouns

13. Juma
14. January
15. Monday
16. Indian Ocean
17. Mwajuma
18. Hospital
19. Mt. Kilimanjaro
20. Mtwara

(b) Common Nouns

Are names of things in general but not the name of a particular or things. Example of common nouns are teacher, table, cup water, sheep, lorry, river, cow and woman.

They do not start with capital letters unless at the beginning of a sentence

James is driving the lorry

The box was very heavy

That ship is very hug

Exercises

Underline the common nouns in the sentence below

- (i) My doll is new
- (ii) The teacher is marking our books now
- (iii) Amin bought a car
- (iv) This mango is very sweet
- (v) My tooth is paining

Complete the plurals of the following nouns

Noun	Plural	Noun	Plural
(vi) Cow	_____	Brush	_____
(vii) Chair	_____	Leaf	_____
(viii) Fox	_____	Wife	_____
(ix) Day	_____	Eskimo	_____
(x) Lorry	_____	Monkey	_____
(xi) Thief	_____	Roof	_____
(xii) Mango	_____	Hero	_____
(xiii) Piano	_____	Potato	_____
(xiv) Sheep	_____	Passer-by	_____
(xv) Ship	_____	Hoof	_____
(xvi) Man	_____	City	_____
(xvii) Child	_____	Ox	_____
(xviii) Goose	_____	Echo	_____
(xix) Key	_____	Diary	_____
(xx) Policeman	_____	Hoof	_____
(xxi) Woman	_____	Ox	_____
(xxii) Knife	_____	Water	_____
	_____	Furniture	_____
	_____	Brother-in-law	_____
	_____	Head teacher	_____

(c) Abstract Nouns

Is the name of a thing that cannot be touched, felt or seen. Abstract nouns express feelings, ideas or general qualities that are tangible. Example of abstract nouns are anger, wisdom, hatred, happiness, humility, faithfulness, democracy, laziness.

- Charity begins at home
- Love is a blindness

Exercises

Underline all abstract nouns

- Wisdom is a powerful weapon
- Democracy is a good governance in country
- Children should be treated with love
- Charity begins at home
- All citizens have freedom of expression

(d) Collective Nouns

Are names that refer to group of people, animal or things. They are names which refer to a collection or group of similar thing.

Examples

1. A bouquet of flowers
2. A grove of trees
3. A live of bee
4. A range of hills
5. A quiver of arrows
6. A pile of books
7. A study of horses
8. A set of china/glasses/tools/ruler
9. A panel/team of experts
10. A sheaf of wheat
11. A tuft of hair/grass
12. A crew of sailors
13. A herd of cattle
14. A shoal of fish
15. A army of soldiers
16. A bale of cotton
17. A wad of notes
18. A bevy of women/beautiful girls
19. A party of students
20. A caravan of travelers
21. A chest of drawers
22. A cluster of stars/houses/grapes
23. A clutch of eggs
24. A code of conduct
25. A fleet of sheep
26. A bench of magistrates
27. A suite of rooms
28. A swarm of bees/flies
29. A stock of goods

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Exercises

Fill the missing words

- (i) A _____ of directors
- (ii) A _____ of whales
- (iii) A _____ of grapes
- (iv) A _____ of tools
- (v) A _____ of singers
- (vi) A _____ of wolves/cards
- (vii) A _____ of lions/bears
- (viii) A _____ of players/oxen
- (ix) A _____ of keys
- (x) A _____ of dancers
- (xi) A _____ of elephant
- (xii) A _____ of puppies/kitten/piglet
- (xiii) A _____ of years
- (xiv) A _____ of books
- (xv) A _____ of robbers
- (xvi) A _____ of worshipers
- (xvii) A galaxy of _____
- (xviii) A _____ of soda
- (xix) A _____ of fish
- (xx) A _____ of chicks

Fill in the blanks

- (i) A group of ants is called _____
- (ii) A group of drawers is called _____
- (iii) A group of sticks is called _____
- (iv) A group of bananas is called _____
- (v) A group of notes is called _____
- (vi) A group of arrows is called _____
- (vii) A group of corns is called _____
- (viii) A group of hag is called _____
- (ix) A group of trees is called _____
- (x) A group of books is called _____

(e) Concrete Nouns

Those are nouns that name objects that can be seen and touched physically.

Example

Desk, book, chair, pen, pencil

Exercises

Construct the sentences by using the following concrete nouns

- (i) Rubber
- (ii) Textbooks
- (iii) Pen
- (iv) Chair
- (v) Paper
- (vi) Plate
- (vii) Bowl

(f) Compound Nouns

Are nouns that are made up of two or more nouns

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Example

- (i) School + bus = School bus
- (ii) Fire + fighter = Firefighter
- (iii) Boy + Friend = Boyfriend
- (iv) Girl + Friend = Girlfriend
- (v) Head + Master = Headmaster
- (vi) Head + teacher = Head teacher
- (vii) Text + book = Textbook

Construct five compound nouns and makeup sentence for each one

- (i) _____
- (ii) _____
- (iii) _____
- (iv) _____
- (v) _____

(g) Pronouns

Pronouns are words which stand instead of noun

Types of pronouns

- (i) Personal Pronouns
- (ii) Reflexive Pronouns
- (iii) Possessive Pronouns
- (iv) Reciprocal Pronouns
- (v) Relative Pronouns
- (vi) Interrogative Pronouns
- (vii) Demonstrative Pronouns

(a) Personal Pronouns

Are those which help to identify the speaker

Or Are used to show us the subject in the sentence

They can be divided into three (3) groups

Subject		Object
1st Person		
Singular	I	Me
Plural	We	Us
2nd Person		
Singular	You	You
Plural	You	You
3rd Person		
Singular	He, she, it	Him, Her, it
Plural	They	Them

Examples

- (i) She was playing netball
- (ii) They are walking now
- (iii) He has taken my textbook

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- (iv) We are making story
- (v) I was going to school
- (vi) You are a doctor

There are two groups of personal pronouns

- (a) The doer of an action (subject)
- (b) The receiver of an action (object)

Examples

- (a) He drove them to their home
Subject Object
- (b) They killed it
Subject Object
- (c) She was teaching us
Subject Object

Exercise

Fill in the blanks by using the correct personal pronouns

1. _____ has broken his leg (him/he)
2. That man is blind _____ cannot see you (his/he)
3. He and _____ came later (we, us)
4. The teacher was angry with Mushi and _____ for being late to school (I, me, we)
5. Mr. Mugisha said that _____ was a doctor (he, his, him)

Choose the correct personal pronoun to fill in the blanks

1. Paul is taller than _____ (a) His (b) Her (c) use (d) She
2. The deal is between _____ and _____ (a) We, us (b) you, me (c) I and him (d) Him, she
3. I receive a letter from _____ (a) he (b) she (c) me (d) her
4. This is the girl _____ shoes were stolen (a) she (b) who (c) whom (d) whose
5. I was shocked by _____ yesterday (a) them (b) they (c) she (d) he
6. _____ a baby girl (a) she (b) he (c) it's (d) its
7. _____ and _____ went to the beach (a) he, I (b) him, I (c) His, I (d) Me, he
8. John's brother is faster than _____ (a) him (b) us (c) them (d) we
9. My father advised _____ yesterday (a) I (b) we (c) Me (d) she
10. You and _____ can repair the broken table tomorrow (a) her (b) them (c) him (c) they
11. Please deliver this letter to _____ (a) she (b) them (c) she (d) his
12. Remember this secret is between you and _____ (a) he (b) me (c) use acid
13. Let him stand between you and _____ (a) Her (b) we (c) I (d) they
14. Mary and _____ are going to school (a) I (b) they (c) Me (d) his

(b) Possessive Pronouns

Is a word that shows ownership. It shows that something belongs to somebody or something else.

Examples of possessive pronouns are: your, yours, her, hers, my, mine, our, ours, their, theirs, its and his

Below are examples of possessive pronouns in a sentence

1. John found his book on the table
2. We saw their house
3. A dog is breast feeding its puppies
4. That car is mine
5. This is his house
6. The house is ours
7. This is our house

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8. This is their money
9. The money is theirs
10. The house is his

Exercise

- (i) This book belongs to me it is _____ (his, you, mine)
- (ii) The car belongs to my father it is (him, his, himself)
- (iii) It belongs to me and my friend it is _____ (him, his, theirs)
- (iv) The shop belongs to men and my friend it is (our, his ours)
- (v) Where is _____ new house. (theirs, ours, their)
- (vi) The lion wagged _____ tail (its, it's, his)

(c) Reflexive Pronouns

Is a word that draws attention to the doer of the action in a sentence. They are formed by adding “self or selves” to other pronouns

Example

Myself, himself, herself, themselves, ourselves, and itself

- (i) The boy carried the box himself
- (ii) The kitten killed the rat itself
- (iii) They take lunch themselves
- (iv) She eats rice herself
- (v) Juma plays the ball himself
- (vi) You spoke English yourself/yourselves
- (vii) We blamed ourselves
- (viii) I saw myself in the mirror
- (ix) He looked after himself

Exercises

1. _____ is the going with? (Where/whom)
2. _____ is the talking to? (who/whom/whose)
3. I know the man _____ child was hurt (whom/whose)
4. We met the teacher _____ wife was injured (where/whose)
5. _____ is the book? (which/that)
6. The man _____ you wished to see is here (whose/whom)
7. Where is the boy _____ you were speaking to? (which/whom)
8. _____ did you give that letter? (where/whom)
9. _____ do you think is better at netball? (who/whom)
10. This is the man _____ the police arrested last week (which/whom)
11. This is the man _____ ran away from the police last week (which/who)
12. That is the country _____ people love one another (which/whose)
13. _____ hand writing is this? (whose/whom)
14. _____ is this umbrella? (whose/whom)
15. The man _____ is honest is here (who/whom)
16. Blessed is he _____ has a wife? (whose/who)
17. The time _____ has been lost is never found (which/whose)
18. The book _____ you see is mine (whose/which)
19. The man _____ cheated me yesterday has been arrested (who/whom)
20. _____ do you declare me to be? (who/whom)

Exercise

Complete the following with the correct reflexive pronoun

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1. Can the children play by _____ (themselves/herself)
2. John build the house _____ (his self/himself)
3. The woman planted the flowers _____ (themselves/herself)
4. Can Peter do the work by _____? (himself/ his self)
5. Can the pupils clean the class by _____? (themselves/herself)

(d) Relative Pronouns

Is a word that shows connection between the subject in a sentence and what is said about the subject, it also relates an adjective clause or non clause to the rest of the sentences

Example

Who, whom, whose, which, that, where, when and why

- (i) He is the boy who broke the chair
- (ii) Grace has a friend whose daughter lives in Germany
- (iii) The reason why Juma went to law school is that he wanted to be a lawyer
- (iv) The medicine which I took had expired

Who is used any for person

Whom is used for person but as an object

Which is used for things and animals

Whose is used for persons, things and animals

(e) Reciprocal Pronouns

Are used to express a “two – way” relation.

Examples

Each other, one another

- They looked at each other
- They visited one another

(f) Demonstrative Pronouns

Are used to point out persons and things

They also express a contrast between near and distance things

	Close	far
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

Examples

- (i) This is my car
- (ii) That one over there is his textbook
- (iii) These cars you see around are ours
- (iv) Those cars parked over there are theirs
- (v) Take this one here and no that one over there
- (vi) These are torn shoes
- (vii) This ball was bought yesterday

Exercises

Complete the following with the correct demonstrative pronoun

- (i) _____ are sick (that, these)
- (ii) _____ is my mango (those, that)
- (iii) Bring _____ here (those, that)

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- (iv) _____ is the car which was involved accident (this, those)
(v) _____ is Juma's book (this, those)

(g) Interrogative Pronouns

Are used to ask questions

Examples

Who, whom, whose, which, why, what

- (i) Who is that speaker?
- (ii) Whose car is that?
- (iii) What are you doing?
- (iv) Which do you prefer?
- (v) Why are laughing?

Exercises

VERBS

Are the words that describe an action or make the statement about a thing or a person

Or Are the words that express an action

VERBS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO (2) GROUPS

- (i) Main Verbs
- (ii) Auxiliary or helping verbs

Main verbs stand on their own and can convey a meaning

Examples

Go, wash, speak, make, run, dig

Main verbs can be divided into two forms

- (i) Regular verbs
- (ii) Irregular verbs

Regular verbs are verbs whose past tense is formed by adding –“a”- “ed” or ”ied”

Regular verbs

Base Form	Past	Past Participle
Play	Played	Played
Dance	Danced	Danced
Rain	Rained	Rained
Wash	Washed	Washed
Want	Wanted	Wanted
Talk	Talked	Talked
Complete	Completed	Completed
Laugh	Laughed	Laughed
Paint	Painted	Painted
Walk	Walked	Walked
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Work	Worked	Worked
Scream	Screamed	Screamed
Shout	Shouted	Shouted
Examine	Examined	Examined
Connect	Connected	Connected
Clap	Clapped	Clapped
Pot	Potted	Potted

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Plan	Planned	Planned
Drop	Dropped	Dropped
Use	Used	Used
Cook	Cooked	Cooked

Verbs ending with y, drop the “y” then add “ied” to form past tense

Regular verbs

Base form	Past	Past Participle
Rely	Relied	Relied
Ferry	Ferried	Ferried
Carry	Carried	Carried
Terrify	Terrified	Terrified
Multiply	Multiplied	Multiplied
Reply	Replied	Replied

EXERCISE

Complete the table below writing the correct tense of the verbs indicated

Present Tense

No.	Base Form	Past	Past Participle
(i)	Use	_____	_____
(ii)	_____	Walked	_____
(iii)	Copy	_____	_____
(iv)	Supply	_____	_____
(v)	_____	Replied	_____
(vi)	_____	Picked	_____
(vii)	Prefer	_____	_____
(viii)	Travel	_____	_____
(ix)	_____	Cooked	_____
(x)	_____	Occurred	_____
(xi)	_____	Satisfied	_____
(xii)	Carry	_____	_____
(xiii)	Rely	_____	_____
(xiv)	Multiply	_____	_____
(xv)	Drop	_____	_____
(xvi)	Clap	_____	_____
(xvii)	Work	_____	_____

Irregular verbs

Are verbs that do not take on the regular –d, ed, or ied, spelling patterns of the past simple or past participle. Many of the irregular verbs change in a variety of ways. Some irregular verbs do not change at all.

“i” changes to “a” in their past tense then “u” in their past participle

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Spring	Sprang	Sprung
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk
Sink	Sank	Sunk

“i” changes to “u” in their tense and past participle

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Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Cling	Clung	Clung
Wring	Wrung	Wrung
Sting	Stung	Stung
Dig	Dug	Dug
Strike	Struck	Struck

Past tense and past participle form ends in “nt” or “it” for example

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt
Feel	Felt	Felt
Bend	Bent	Bent
Send	Sent	Sent

Verbs whose past participle ends with “en” for example

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Shake	Shook	Shaken
Take	Took	Taken
Give	Gave	Given
Weave	Wove	Woven

Other verbs that do not change for example

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Rid	Rid	Rid
Cast	Cast	Cast
Put	Put	Put
Cut	Cut	Cut
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Hit	Hit	Hit

Other verbs take “aught” or ought example

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
Fight	Fought	Fought
Teach	Taught	Taught
Buy	Bought	Bought

Other verbs change differently

Base Form	Past	Past Participle
Feed	Fed	Fed
Light	Lit	Lit
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Make	Made	Made
Bind	Bound	Bound
Am	Was	been
Fly	Flew	Flown
Lie	Lay	Laid/lain
Lay	Laid	Laid

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Blow	Blew	Blown
Break	Broke	Broken
Breed	Bred	Bred
Bring	Brought	Brought
Build	Built	Built
Burn	Burnt	Burnt
Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Come	Came	Come
Creep	Crept	Crept
Crow	Crowed	Crowed
Deal	Dealt	Dealt
Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Dream	Dreamt/dreamed	Dreamt/dreamed
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Follen
Find	Found	Found
Freeze	Froze	Frozen
Go	Went	Gone
Grind	Ground	Ground
Grow	Grew	Grown
Arise	Arose	Arisen
Abide	Abide	Abode
Awake	Awoke	Awaken
Be	Was/were	Been
Bear	Bore	Borne
Beat	Beat	Beaten
Become	Became	Become
Befall	Befell	Befallen
Behold	Beheld	Beheld
Begin	Began	Begun
Bend	Bent	Bent
Beseech	Besought	Besought
Beset	Beset	Beset
Bid	Bade/bid	Bidden, bid
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard
Hold	Held	Held
Keep	Kept	Kept
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt
Know	Knew	Known
Lead	Led	Led
Learn	Learnt/learned	Learnt/learned
Leave	Left	Left
Lend	Lent	Lent
Lose	Lost	Lost
Mean	Meant	Meant

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Pay	Paid	Paid
Rid	Rode	Ridden
Ring	Rang	Rung
Rise	Rose	Risen
Say	Said	Said
Seek	Sought	Saught
Sell	Sold	Sold
Send	Sent	Sent
Shear	Sheared	Shorn/Sheared
Shine	Shone	Shone
Shoe	Shod	Shod
Show	Showed	Showed
Shut	Shut	Shut
Sit	Sat	Sat
Slay	Slew	Slain
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Slide	Slid	Slid
Smell	Smelt/smelled	Smelt/smelled
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Spill	Spilt	Spilt
Spell	Spelt	Spelt
Spoil	Spoilt	Spoilt
Spread	Spread	Spread
Stand	Stood	Stood
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Sublet	Sublet	Sublet
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Swell	Swelled	Swollen
Swim	Swam	Swum
Tear	Tore	Torn
Take	Took	Taken
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Think	Thought	Thought
Tell	Told	Told
Upset	Upset	Upset
Wake	Woke	Woken
Wet	Wet	Wet
Wear	Wore	Worn
Win	Won	Won
Write	Wrote	Written

Examples

- They walk on foot
- You went to school
- Juma won the game
- We have slept on the bed
- She has sent a letter
- He wrote a book

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Exercise

Complete the table below by writing the correct tense of the verbs indicated

Present Tense	Past Tense	Past Participle
_____	Swam	Swum
Sing	Sang	_____
_____	Sank	Sunk
Begin	Began	_____
_____	Laid	Laid
_____	Stunk	Stunk
Spin	_____	Spun
Swing	_____	Swung
_____	Struck	_____
Stick	_____	_____
_____	Meant	Meant
_____	Knelt	Knelt
Hang	_____	Hung
_____	Fell	_____
_____	Spilt	_____
Awake	_____	Awoken
_____	Forgave	Forgiven
_____	Froze	Frozen
Choose	_____	Chosen
Speak	_____	Spoken
Slit	_____	Slit
Let	_____	Let
_____	Cut	_____
Hurt	_____	_____
_____	_____	Caught
Seek	Sought	_____
Hang	_____	Hanged
Blow	_____	Blown
Break	_____	Broken
_____	Ran	Run
Swear	_____	Sworn
See	_____	Seen
Stand	_____	Stood
Pay	_____	Paid
Say	Said	_____
_____	Came	Come
Find	_____	Found
Lie	_____	Lain

Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs are also called helping verbs

They are used with the main verb in a sentence to make the sentence sensible

Auxiliary verbs are grouped into two (2) forms

(a) Primary auxiliary verbs

These verbs give information about the tenses and can also be used by themselves as main verbs.
They include;

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- (i) Be (be, is, are, was, am, been, being, were)
- (ii) Have (has, have, had)
- (iii) Do (do, does, did, done)

Examples

They are taking photographs

Helping verb main verb

That was lovely

Main verb

A snake is laying eggs

Helping verb main verb

Exercise

Complete the following by using a correct auxiliary verb

1. Where _____ you going? (is/are)
2. All the eggs _____ broken (were/was)
3. Where _____ you live? (do/does)
4. I _____ here since morning (have been/has been)
5. A zebra _____ black and white stripes (have/has)

(b) Modal auxiliary verbs

A modal auxiliary (helping) verb is used to express ability, possibility, permission or obligation examples of modal auxiliary verbs are will, would, ought, must, should, can, could, may, might, and shall, used to, need, dare

Shall should

Will would

Can could

May might

Example

Our team must win the game

Helping verb main verb

You may come tomorrow

Helping verb main verb

USES OF MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

- (i) Shall is used with I and we to show future tense
- (ii) Will is used with all the other pronouns: he, she, they, you, and it to show future tense
- (iii) Would: shows willingness and determination to do something
- (iv) Could: Shows possibility or uncertainty
- (v) Should: Shows obligation, to give advice or to add emphasis
- (vi) May: is used when one is not sure about something or to make a polite request
- (vii) Might: is used to show probability

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(viii) Ought: is different from other auxiliary verbs: it is followed by a to – infinitive “ought to” is used to express ideas such as duty, necessity and oral obligation

EXERCISES

Complete the following by choosing the correct modal auxiliary verbs

1. You _____ to work hard if you want to pass (may/must/ought)
2. If _____ rain today (ought/might)
3. We _____ meet again (will/shall)
4. They _____ be here by twelve o'clock (shall/will)
5. You _____ to follow instructions (might/ought)
6. What _____ I do to get there? (should/will)

ADVERBS

Are the words that tell us more about verb

ADVERBS ARE GROUPED

- (a) Adverbs of manner
- (b) Adverbs of place
- (c) Adverbs of degree
- (d) Adverbs of frequency
- (e) Adverbs of time

Adverbs of manner

These adverbs tell us how the action took place. They are formed by addition of “ly” to adjectives eg. Quickly, slowly, clearly

Examples

1. She ran quickly before I saw her
2. Today my brother dressed smartly
3. A chameleon walks slowly
4. Everybody listened to the teacher attentively
5. He could scarcely control his joy

Adverbs of place

These are adverbs that tell us where the action took place

Examples

1. I saw him walking in the street
2. We met her at the market
3. They were playing in the class

Adverbs of degree

These adverbs tell us to what extent an adverbs in a sentence and cannot be used alone eg. Extremely, so too, very etc look at the following examples:-

- (i) The sick man walked very slowly to the dispensary
- (ii) He arrived too early today

Adverbs of frequency

These adverbs tell us how often an action was/is done

Examples

- (i) She passes here daily
- (ii) He seldom plays football

(iii) They are paid weekly

Adverbs of time

These adverbs tell us when an action takes place

Examples

- (i) They were playing yesterday
- (ii) They are reading now
- (iii) They will visit us tomorrow

Exercises

Underline the adverb in each of the following sentences

- 1. Every pupil should sit silently
- 2. Next week we will be receiving some guests
- 3. It is rainy today
- 4. The driver drove carelessly
- 5. The boy ran fast
- 6. She walked quickly towards him
- 7. The hungry hyena ate greedily
- 8. We should welcome our visitors warmly
- 9. The singers sang happily
- 10. The wedding cake was beautiful made
- 11. The policeman will be coming soon
- 12. The victim patiently waited for the doctor
- 13. The visitors will have come by tomorrow
- 14. The man fought aggressively
- 15. All the learners did their work quickly
- 16. She lives in Mwanza
- 17. I used to go there
- 18. My brother to go there
- 19. My brother is in the zoo
- 20. She is looking out
- 21. He stood near the window
- 22. I have seen him once

Choose the correct answer from the box and fill in the blanks

Happily, carefully, yesterday, tomorrow, silently, fast, peacefully, wonderfully, carelessly, majestically

- 1. The singers sang _____
- 2. By _____ I will have finished the work
- 3. The three friends _____ stayed together
- 4. The athletes ran _____ and won the match
- 5. We are _____ created
- 6. The driver drove _____ and caused accident
- 7. _____ was his birthday
- 8. The doctor examined the patient _____
- 9. We sat down _____ no one shouted
- 10. The guest of honor walked _____ towards the stage

Underline the adverb in each of the following sentences

- 1. We receive visitors monthly in our country
- 2. They occasionally visit the animal zoo

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3. He walked through the snake park nervously
4. They seldom go to visit their grandparents
5. The gospel artist majestically walked across the stage
6. We sometimes visit the market on Saturdays
7. The guest walked hurriedly to the podium to address the happy crowd
8. Jacinta cleaned her room quickly
9. Last night we received some visitors
10. The graduation venue was beautiful colored
11. The family warmly welcomed the new neighbor
12. If you come next week, you will find me
13. The athletes ran fast
14. The pupil spoke politely to the teacher
15. I could not see it anywhere
16. They always come to see me
17. I see her thrice a week
18. We hardly talk to her
19. The festivals are held bi-annually
20. Yesterday was rather a dully day

ADJECTIVES

Are the words that are used to explainabout a noun. In other words, it is called a describing word.

- It helps us to know the quality or value of a person, a place or a thing

Examples

- A big room
- A handsome boy
- An intelligent pupil
- Strict parents

Kinds of Adjectives

1. Adjective of quality
2. Adjective of quantity
3. Demonstrative objective
4. Adjective of number
5. Distributive adjective
6. Interrogative adjective
7. Possessive adjective
8. Emphasizing adjective
9. Exclamatory adjective
10. Proper adjective

Adjective of Quality

An adjective used to talk about the quality of a person or thing. Example wealthy, regional, industrial, fundamental, elementary, primary

Example

1. Telugu is a regional language
2. He is a wealthy person
3. Fatuma is a clever pupil
4. The foolish woman has gone

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5. She is a rich woman
6. Mwanza is a big city
7. He is an honest man

Exercise

Underline the adjective of quality in each of the following sentences

1. Juma is a clever teacher
2. The foolish man has gone
3. He is an honest boy
4. He is an intelligent person
5. He is a wealthy person
6. Dar es salaam is an industrious city
7. Kilimanjaro is a big region
8. She is a rich woman

Adjective of Quantity

An adjective used to talk about the quantity of thing. Examples little, much, enough, no, any, whole, some, all, great, half, sufficient

Or

Adjective of quantity show how much of things

Example

1. There is a little milk in the jug
2. My father earned enough money
3. You did not eat any rice

Exercises

1. He ate some rice
2. There is little milk in the jug
3. Mayunga showed much courage in Kagera war
4. He has lost all his wealth
5. We have sufficient money this time

Adjective of Number

An adjective used to tell about the number of things or person. Example a few, many, some, all, most, several, first, any, one

Or

Is used to show how many person or things are meant

Examples

1. Only a few people are kind to the poor
2. I get first class in my B.A
3. All students passed in the exam
4. Several pupils went to school

Exercise

Underline the adjective of number in each of the following

1. The hand has five fingers
2. She wrote ten proposals last year
3. Only a few people are kind to the poor
4. There are many animals in Serengeti National Park
5. She has some books
6. They have many textbooks

7. He took all pens

Demonstrative Adjective

An adjective used to point out which thing or person. Example this, the ..these those, such

Examples

1. This book is very interesting
2. That girl is very beautiful

Exercise

Underline the demonstrative adjective in each of the following sentences

1. This boy is stronger than Elisha
2. That dog is dangerous
3. Those yellow oranges are sweet
4. These flowers are lovely
5. Those hills are tall

Distributive Adjective

An adjective used to refer to each and every person or thing separately. Example each, every, either, neither, any, none, but

Examples

- Each boy was awarded a diploma
- Every Indian is entitled to adult franchise
- Neither country accepted the treaty

Exercise

Underline the distributive adjectives in each of the following sentence

1. Every teacher attended sentence
2. Each pupil must obey school rules
3. Either dictionary will do
4. Neither blame is true
5. Every man has his duties
6. Every dog has its day

Interrogative Adjectives

These adjectives are used with nouns to ask questions. Example what, which, whose

Example

- What advice shall I give you?
- What language do you teach at college?
- Which places do you wish to visit?

Exercise

Underline the interrogative adjective in each of the following sentence

1. Whose chair is this?
2. Which houses do you want?
3. What time is it?
4. What book shall I give you?
5. Whose hand writing is this?
6. Which place do you like to visit?

Possessive Adjectives

These adjectives show possession or owners example my, your, our, his, her, its their

Examples

My mother is a teacher

Your father is a doctor

His wealth was lost

Exercise

Underline the possessive adjective

1. It is his car
2. This is your pen
3. Our country is Tanzania
4. This is my ruler
5. These are their chairs
6. His parents are soldiers
7. She took her pencil
8. He has taken his shoes

Emphasizing Adjective

Adjective used to emphasize a noun. Example own, very

Examples

- I saw it with my own eyes
- That was the very book I was looking for

Exclamatory Adjective

The word “what” is known as an exclamation adjective. Example what

Examples

- What a beauty!
- What an insult!
- What a tragedy!

Proper Adjective

An adjective derived from name

Examples

- Indian army
- American President
- English grammar
- Russian parliament

Comparison of Adjectives

- (i) Positive degree
- (ii) Comparative degree
- (iii) Superlative degree

Positive Degree

Is used to tell exactly the way the person, thing or the place appears, without comparing

Examples

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- A tall man
- An old lady
- A small town
- A beautiful girl

Comparative Degree

Is used when comparing two people, things or places

- To form this for most adjectives add –er at the end of the word. The adjectives are followed by “than” in this degree.

Examples

- Marry is taller than Hamis
- He is stronger than you
- Juma is shorter than Paul
- Mwajuma is clever than Musa

Superlative Degree

Is used when comparing one person or thing out of the group. To form this we normally add est at the end of the adjective

Examples

- Juma is the tallest boy in our class
- I am the cleverest girl of all
- My parents are the richest people in the world
- John is the shortest in our class
- Asha is the fattest in our team

When using comparative degree the word “than” is used after the adjective to show that you are comparing only two things. When using superlative degree, article “the” is used before the adjective to show that you are dealing with something of the highest degree or order.

FORMATION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

Irregular comparatives and superlatives

Some words (adjectives) have no rules to form their comparative and superlative forms. Such adjective forms are known as irregular forms

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	Well	Better	Best
2	Bad	Worse	Worst
3	Little	Less/Lesser	Least
4	Much	More	Most
5	Many	More	Most
6	Far	Farther	Farthest
7	Top	Topper	Topmost
8	Ill	Worse	Worst
9	In	Inner	Innermost/inmost
10	Up	Upper	Uppermost/upmost

Most words (adjectives) form their comparative degree by adding “er” and their superlative by adding “est” to the positive. Article “the” is used before a word in superlative.

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
--	-----------------	--------------------	--------------------

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1	Tall	Taller	Tallest
2	Short	Shorter	Shortest
3	Fast	Faster	Fastest
4	Long	Longer	Longest
5	Small	Smaller	Smallest
6	Loud	Louder	Loudest
7	Quick	Quicker	Quickest
8	Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
9	Sharp	Sharper	Sharpest
10	Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
11	Fat	Fatter	Fattest
12	Big	Bigger	Biggest
13	Young	Younger	Youngest
14	Old	Older	Oldest
15	Slow	Slower	Slowest

If the positive degree ends with “e” only “r” is added to form the comparative degree and “st” is added to form the superlative

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	Brave	Braver	Bravest
2	Large	Larger	Largest
3	Late	Later	Latest
4	Wise	Wiser	Wisest
5	Nice	Nicer	Nicest

When the positive degree ends with “y” and has a consonant before it, “y” is changed into “i” and “er” is added to comparative degree and “est” to superlative

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	Happy	Happier	Happiest
2	Lazy	Lazier	Laziest
3	Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
4	Easy	Easier	Easiest
5	Busy	Busier	Busiest

When the positive degree ends with ly we form the comparative by adding “more” and the superlative by adding “most” to the positive or when there are longest words (three syllables or more)

	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	Swiftly	More Swiftly	Most Swiftly
2	Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
3	Difficult	More Difficult	Most Difficult
4	Expensive	More Expensive	Most Expensive
5	Faithfull	More Faithfull	Most Faithfull
6	Dangerous	More Dangerous	Most Dangerous
7	Courageous	More Courageous	Most Courageous
8	Comfortable	More Comfortable	Most Comfortable
9	Strict	More Strict	Most Strict
10	Intelligent	More Intelligent	Most Intelligent
11	Troublesome	More Troublesome	Most Troublesome

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12	Cooperative	More Cooperative	Most Cooperative
13	Hard working	More Hard working	Most Hard working
14	Pleasing	More Pleasing	Most Pleasing
15	Patient	More Patient	Most Patient
16	Active	More Active	Most Active
17	Careful	More Careful	Most Careful
18	Cruel	More Cruel	Most Cruel
19	Handsome	More Handsome	Most Handsome
20	Successful	More Successful	Most Successful

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences using the correct degree of the adjectives given in the bracket

1. Juma had the _____ share of all boys (big)
2. Tamara is always the _____ player in our team (go...)
3. Nairobi is _____ than Dar-es-salaam (busy)
4. Navin is the _____ boy in our school (intelligent)
5. The pens we use are _____ than yours (expensive)
6. They needed the _____ edition of St. Contravise school's magazine. (late)
7. Football is always a _____ game (healthily)
8. Novice is _____ than Asha (proud)
9. You don't have to be the _____ child in your family (annoying)
10. Our teachers are _____ than theirs (strict)
11. My parents are _____ this year than last (successfully)
12. She is _____ beautiful than her sister (more)

Choose the correct answer from the bracket fill in the blanks

1. My father is as _____ as his father (strong, Stronger, strongest)
2. She is _____ than her sister (pretty, prettier, prettiest)
3. You are not as _____ as your brother (tall, taller, tallest)
4. That pond is the _____ (shallow, shallower, shallowest)
5. That has to be the _____ film I have seen (interesting, more interesting, most interesting)
6. Which school offers _____ (the good, the better, the best) education?
7. This clown is not as _____ (funny, funnier, funniest) as the other school
8. He is the _____ player in the team (bad, worse, worst)
9. The second half of the game was _____ interesting (Little, less, the least)
10. What is the _____ distance you have over run? (far, farther, farthest)

Fill in the chart below

No	Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
1	Small	_____	Smallest
2	Big	Bigger	_____
3	Slow	Slower	_____
4	Old	_____	_____
5	Expensive	_____	_____
6	_____	Cleverer	_____
7	_____	Younger	_____
8	Interesting	_____	_____
9	Fat	Fatter	_____
10	Sweet	_____	_____
11	Thick	_____	_____

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12	_____	More difficult	_____
13	Far	_____	_____
14	_____	_____	Most pleasing
15	_____	Better	_____
16	_____	_____	Least
17	Little	_____	_____
18	Wealthy	_____	_____
19	Near	_____	_____
20	Few	Fewer	_____

ARTICLES

Articles are words which are normally placed in front of common nouns, adjective + common nouns, number + common nouns

Examples

The boy

A good boy

An elephant

An umbrella

KIND OF ARTICLES

- (i) Definite articles
- (ii) Indefinite articles

Definite articles are articles which are used to refer to a particular person or thing example “the”
Indefinite articles – an article which does not refer to a particular person or thing. Example a, an
There are four articles in English

- (i) The
- (ii) A
- (iii) An
- (iv) Q

Uses of articles “A” and “AN”

“A” is used for countable singular nouns e.g. a boy, a hat, a holy bible

“An” is used for countable singular nouns e.g. an elephant, an egg, an apple

“A” is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound.

Example

A boy, a table, a novel, a holy bible, a hat, a chair, a human being, a historical novel, a man, a horse

“A” is also used before a word beginning with letter “U” which has a consonant sound

Example

A uniform, a university, a unit, a useful exercise

“An” is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound or a silent letter “h”

“An” is also used before vowel sound

Examples

An hour, an enemy, an honorable man, an honest, an ass, an MP, an ox, an aunt, an orange, ink pad, an umbrella

Article “the”

The uses of article “the”

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- (i) Used to refer the unique things examples; the sun, the sky, the earth, the moon, the Kilimanjaro
- (ii) Used to refer to particular specific person or things example the woman you met yesterday is my wife
- (iii) Used before person and anything mentioned for the second time. Examples I met a girl. The girl is very beautiful
- (iv) Used before names of rivers, seas, lakes, mountain group of islands. Examples the Victoria lake,
- (v) Used before names of well known books. Example The Bible, the Koran
- (vi) Used before names of countries. Example The United States, the United Kingdom, The United Republic of Tanzania
- (vii) Used before the superlative degree of adjective examples the best player, the most beautiful woman
- (viii) Used before musical instruments. Example the gitar

Article “the” is used with the following things

- (i) Organizations e.g. The OAU, The UNO
- (ii) Ships e.g. The M.V. Express
- (iii) Before certain expression of time e.g. In the afternoon, on the previous day
- (iv) The public bodies e.g. The police, the RTD
- (v) Title of books and films e.g. the Escape
- (vi) Climate e.g. the weather
- (vii) Historical events: The Arusha Declaration
- (viii) Political Parties e.g. The UMD Party, The NCCR
- (ix) The press e.g. The daily news
- (x) Rivers e.g. the Gages, The Nile
- (xi) Ocean e.g. the Atlantic

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles (a, an, or the)

- 1. Copper is _____ useful metal
- 2. He is not _____ honorable man
- 3. Honest men speak _____ truth
- 4. Do you see _____ blue sky
- 5. _____ sunshine brightly
- 6. I first met him _____ year ago
- 7. You are _____ foolish woman
- 8. English is _____ easy language to learn
- 9. Who is _____ girl sitting there?
- 10. Which is _____ widest Lake in Tanzania?
- 11. Nyambuli has come without _____ umbrella
- 12. John got _____ best present
- 13. He looks as stupid as _____ owl
- 14. You are _____ untidy boy
- 15. Gold is _____ very useful metal
- 16. She waited for me for _____ hour
- 17. This is _____ longest river
- 18. We discussed _____ matter seriously
- 19. I bought _____ cow
- 20. He is _____ university student
- 21. She is _____ fool to utter these words
- 22. I met _____ European in the market

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23. We met _____ one eyed man
24. Can I ask _____ question?
25. Shall we live near _____ city centre?
26. It is _____ nice morning
27. Do you live near _____ city centre?
28. Excuse me where is _____ nearest bank?
29. Teaching is _____ good job
30. We read _____ Bible daily

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are the words which express relationship of a noun or pronoun to other words of the sentence e.g in, of, to, at, by, for with, under, above, onto, about, behind, beside, before, after, owards, inside, outside, below, around, along

Examples

1. We ate in a motel
2. She left at 3 O'clock
3. There is a flower in the garden
4. The sky is above us
5. She prefer milk to tea

Types of Preposition

- (i) Movement
- (ii) Time
- (iii) Position after movement

(i) Movement

We use, to/form, into/out, of and through to show direction with movement

Examples

- He has gone to Makangwe
- I went into a bar
- I came out of a shop

The wind blew through the trees

Exercises

Fill the blanks by using the following words: Onto, into, from, off, through, out of

1. They drove _____ the village the whole day
2. Be careful don't fall _____ you bicycle
3. A man came _____ the house and got _____ the
4. A bird flew into the room _____ a window
5. We jumped _____ the water
6. The plane took _____ exactly at 10.30am
7. They got _____ the house to avoid the rain

(ii) Preposition of Time

We use AT, ON and In to indicate time

AT is used for exact time

Example

- (i) At 10 o'clock
- (ii) At lunch time

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- (iii) At the age of 20
- (iv) At night

ON is used for

- (i) Days of the week: On Monday
- (ii) Dates: On 2nd June, 1993
- (iii) Particular occasion: On your birthday
- (iv) Festival: On New year

IN is used for

- (i) Parts of the day; in the evening, in the afternoon
- (ii) Years; in 1974
- (iii) Season; in winter
- (iv) Centuries; in the 20th century
- (v) Periods; in two years time

Exercises

Fill the gaps with on, in, or at

1. She came _____ night
2. We shall meet _____ Monday
3. I was born _____ 1970
4. I usually wake up _____ 6.30am
5. We shall complete this course _____ May new year
6. We shall do our exam _____ 4th July
7. We cannot find him _____ noon
8. You will find me _____ eight o'clock _____ the evening

Position after movement

We use; at, in, on, between, among, above, in front of, beneath and below

Examples

At a point

In an area

On a surface

In Dar-es-salaam

In New York


In the street

In the garage

In the kitchen

In the park

Movement

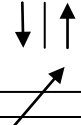
To → 

On (to) →

In (to) 


Through 

Around 


Down/up 


Position

at X

On 

In 


Away X 

Out of 

Off 

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Across

Along 

Examples

1. The ball rolled onto the goal line
2. Darajani is a village on the Ruvu River
3. They turned off the main road
4. The thief ran across the road
5. Pemba is an island off the coast
6. We walked along the river bank
7. A lizard fell onto the floor
8. There is a label on the shirt
9. He took the picture off the wall
10. She looked through the window
11. There is a big market in the city
12. They flew out of the country
13. The thief ran into the bush
14. The food is in the fridge
15. He climbed out of the water
16. We turned around the corner

Exercise

Use **onto, into, from, off, through, across, along, around, and forwards** to fill the blanks.

1. We walked _____ the hotel _____ the station
2. We jumped _____ the water
3. Please take your feet _____ the table
4. We lift him _____ the table carefully
5. A bird flew _____ the room through a window
6. The girl ran _____ the road
7. I was walking _____ the road with my father
8. The bus stand is just _____ the corner
9. We pushed the vehicle _____

Below are some of the commonly used prepositions.

1. Between: Is used when talking about two people or things
2. Among: Is used when talking about three or more people or things
3. In: Show the position in which something is
4. Into: shows movement from one place to another
5. At: Shows a specific point in time
6. For: Shows a duration, that is, a period of time
7. Beside: Means next to or at the side of
8. Besides: Means apart from or in addition to

Other Conceptual Prepositions

1. He was fined for the offence
2. He did it out of charity
3. I traveled by bus
4. He come on foot
5. He hit me with a stick

OTHER PREPOSITONS

Word	Preposition
------	-------------

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Angry	With (a person)
Absorbed	in
According	To
Accused	of
Accustomed	To
Afraid	Of
Agree	with (a person)
Aim	At
Angry	At (a things)
Annoyed	At (a thing)
Annoyed	With (a person)
Arrive	At
Ashamed	Of
Ask	for (things)
Astonished	At
Aware	Of
Believe	In
Boast	Of, About
Buy	At (price)
Complain	About (a things)
Concerned	With
Conform	To
Consist	Of
Deal	With
Deal	In (trade)
Depend	On, upon
Deprived	Of
Die	Of
Different	From
Dive	Into
Divide	In
Doubt	About
Dressed	In
Envious	Of
Fall	Into
Familiar	With
Feed	On
Fight	Again
Fluent	In
Fount	Of
Get rid	Of
Good	At
Have faith	In
Interested	In
Jealous	Of
Pump	Into
Junior	To
Laugh	At
Leave	For (a place)

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Listen	To
Live	On (meat, bread not place)
Look	At
Mad	At (a things)
Made	Of (material, not a place)
Made	In (place)
Married	To
New	To
Novice	To
Pay	For
Point	At
Poor	In
Prefer	To
Preside	Over
Prevent	From
Prior	To
Protect	From
Proud	Of
Provide	With
Quick	At
Quarrel	With
Refrain	From
Rely	On
Replace	With
Rich	In
Same	As
Senior	To
Shoot	At
Shout	At (a person)
Shy	Of
Similar	To
Slow	At
Smile	At
Stare	At
Succeed	In
Suffer	From
Superior	To
Surprised	At
Take	By (hand)
Take off	Unwanted with
Take pride	In
Talk	To (a person)
Talk	with (a person)
Talk	About (a matter)
Think	Of
Translate	Into
Trust	In
Unaware	Of
Used	To

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Vote	Against/for
Wait	For
Warn	Of (danger)
Weak	In
Worry	About
Write	In (ink, style)
Write	With (tool-pen)

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction-are words used to join clauses, phrases and words and show relationship between the ideas in the clause. Example I hate pork but I like its soup:

Examples of conjunction are although, but, so, that, with: CONJUNCTIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS

1. Coordinating conjunctions
2. Subordinating conjunctions

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Are used to connect individual words or groups of word that perform the same function in a sentence. In other words, in coordination, the units that are joined have the same status in a sentence. Example and, but, for, nor, yet:

Example

Rajabu went to Lindi and his wife went to Tanga
(Main clause) (Main clause)

Coordinating conjunctions are used to form composition sentence, i.e sentence whose both clauses are independent.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

Is used to introduce a subordinate clause which a clause that cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence.

A subordinating conjunction also connects a subordinating clause to an independent clause to form a complete sentence:

The following clauses can be joined to make complex sentence:

- It was raining
- We watched the match.

This sentence can be joined by “although”

- Although it was raining, we watched the match:

TYPES OF SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Subordinating conjunction can be grouped into three types

1. Simple subordinating conjunctions
2. Complex subordinating conjunctions
3. Correlative subordinating conjunctions

SIMPLE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

These are subordinators consisting of one word: although, since, that, unless, until, while, whereas, whereby, whereas, because, how, when.

EXAMPLE

DARASA LAKO

1. Although he is poor, he is honest.
2. Although Jumbe is tall, Ally and Hassan consider him as equal.
3. I have been waiting for you since 9 o'clock
4. She has been there since Monday
5. The girls were singing while the boys were playing football
6. We were dancing when he called us
7. I opened the door because it was very hot
8. I didn't drink some water because the water was not clean.

COMPLEX SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

These consist of more than one word. E.g. order, that, such that, except that, assuming that, since that, as far as, as long as, as soon as, so long as, in case, as if, as though, slower than, provided that.

EXAMPLES

1. You can eat with elders provided that you wash your hands
2. As long as you remain quiet, you will get your
3. In case he comes, call me
4. I saved some money so that I could buy a TV
5. He spoke quietly in order that he should not want the children up
6. Rita took courses so as to qualify for a better
7. She closed her eyes so as not to see what happen
8. He bought a license so that he could go fishing.

CORRELATIVE SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

These consist of two or more words that function together...they consist pairs; Examples

As-----as

If-----then

No sooner----than

As-----so

Whether-----or

Scarcely-----when

Both-----and

Hardly-----when/than

Either-----or

Neither-----nor

Not only-----but also

Too-----to

EXAMPLES

1. This bottle is as big as this one
2. Arusha city is as big as Mwanza
3. As black as coal
4. As blue as the sky
5. As green as grass
6. I had hardly closed my eyes when the bell rang
7. No sooner had she agreed to marry him than she died
8. She is too young to marry me
9. He not only called me names, but also ate my good dancer
10. He was not only rude, but also a priest
11. I eat ugali as always as Mwaveya does
12. She works too slowly to be of much use to

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13. The stone was too heavy to be carried by a
14. The grass was too wet to sit
15. The light is too weak to produce enough light
16. It is so dark that I can see nothing
17. He was so furious that he couldn't speak
18. He walked so quickly that we could not catch him
19. I was so tired that I couldn't walk to school
20. She is either a Tanzanian or Kenyan
21. I am going to buy either a TV or a radio
22. Mkome is either a teacher or a soldier
23. They can come either by plane or by bus
24. Either take it or leave it
25. It is neither attractive nor useful
26. I neither knew nor cared what had happened to him
27. The house is neither big nor clean
28. Neither the TV nor the radio actually works
29. He is neither poor nor rich
30. I eat neither ugali nor rice
31. She is not only poor but also lazy
32. We were not only hungry but also thirsty
33. He did not only write the song but also sang it
34. Grace is not only stupid but also ignorant
35. Both his mother and his father will be here
36. Both women and men were singing
37. For this job you will need a good knowledge of both Tanzanian and Italian
38. She is both beautiful and clever
39. I both respect and love her

Exercise

OTHER CONJUNCTIONS

Examples

Even Though

I don't trust him. He is very nice

Even though he is very nice, I don't trust him

Masai eat a lot of meat. They do not become

Even though Masai eat a lot of meat, they do not become fat.

He always works very hard. He does not pass his exams

Even though he always works very hard, he does not pass his exams

In spite of

Examples

It was raining. We went out

In spite of goes with a noun or pronoun

It was dark. We walked on

In spite of the darkness, we walked on

In spite of the rain, we enjoyed the holiday

In spite of what I said yesterday, I still like him

Despite

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Despite means the same as “in spite of”
Despite does not go with “of”

Examples

He was poor. I got married to him

I got married to him despite his poverty

‘Despite’ also goes with a noun. But if we do not want to use a noun we can use the expression “the fact that”

Example

Despite the fact that he was poor, I got married

Different from

Different from is used in comparison to show the relationship between two unlike things

Examples

Ana is very different from her sister

This house is different from yours

This modern house is different from old ones

A lion is different from an elephant

This visit is very different from the last time

She looked different from what I had expected

Expressing Comparison (Similarity)

“...same...as” “... same as.....”

Examples

1. My hair is the same color as yours
2. I arrived at the same time as Timothy
3. My car is the same as yours
4. He did exactly the same as John did
5. Please bring the same amount as this
6. The cleanliness of Mwanza city is the same that of Arusha

Examples

1. Farmers work hard to get a good harvest
2. He drives slowly to avoid an accident
3. Pupils go to school to get education

Used to

Examples

1. I used to read a lot of books
2. They used to live in the same house as us
3. She used to swim in a dam
4. Anna used to eat meat with rice
5. I used to play football

Must

Can be used to express obligation

Examples

1. You must improve your hand writing
2. We must get up early
3. You must go to school

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4. The windows are very dirty. I must clean them
5. We must go to the bank today
6. It is a fantastic film you must watch it

Can

Usually expresses ability or capacity

Examples

1. I can swim across the river
2. Can you lift his box?
3. Yes, I can
4. Can you speak French?
5. No, I cant
6. I can sing a Kiswahili song
7. I can run faster than cat
8. Can you go to school on foot?
9. Yes, I can
10. I can play football and netball
11. Can you change twenty thousand
12. No, I cant
13. My sister can dance

A lot of

I can be used with plural countable nouns just like many

Examples

1. A lot of people speak English
2. There are a lot of books
3. Did they ask a lot of questions
4. We have a lot of friends

It can also be used with uncountable nouns

1. I prefer a lot of coffee
2. I need a lot of information
3. She drinks a lot of water
4. She has a lot of money
5. There is a lot of rain today

A little (some but not much)

Examples

1. There is a little water in the jug
2. We have got a little milk in the bottle
3. There is a little milk in the cup
4. They have a little money
5. There was a little food on the plate

Little (nearly nothing)

Examples

1. There is little food in the barn
2. We have got little time before breakfast
3. He has drunk little soup

Much

We use much in questions and negative sentences

Examples

1. Did you by much food?

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2. I don't like him very much
3. George spoke to me but he didn't say much
4. How much water is in the bucket

Many (large amount of)

Is used with plural countable nouns denote number

Examples

1. Many books are written in English
2. There are many people at the market
3. How many books are in the box?

Few (Nearly nothing some)

Example

There were few pupils in the classroom means it was newly empty

A few (some but not many)

Examples

1. I have got a few cows
2. Pupils were asked a few questions?
3. Last year I wrote a few books

Some

Is used with uncountable names (nouns) or plural countable names (nouns) to mean, an amount of, when the amount or number is not given

1. Can you lend me some money?
2. Help me some sugar
3. I read a book and listened to some music
4. I am going to give your some advice
5. I have got some money
6. Would you like some water?
7. Would you like some tea?
8. Can I have some soup please?

Examples

1. Some students failed in the examination
2. I am going to buy some clothes
3. I bought some books
4. Would you like some oranges?
5. There are some students in the classroom

Any

Is used to express quantity or degree in negative or questions sentences

Examples

1. Do you need any money?
2. Is there any ice in the fridge?
3. Have you bought any rice?
4. He didn't eat any meat
5. Don't you have any question?
6. I don't have any money left?

Interjection

Are words which are used to show sudden feeling, they express sadness, joy, sorrow etc. they marked by an exclamation mark (!)

Examples

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1. Oh! It is true
2. Wow! What a surprise
3. Hello! How are you?
4. Hurrah! My son has passed the examination
5. How interesting! To visit Serengeti national park
6. Ouch! That is terrible
7. Congratulations! You are a winner
8. Well! As you can see
9. Hallelujah! Jesus is risen
10. Darn! That hurt
11. Thanks! For that you did to my son

Exercises

Match the interjections in A with the sentence in B

A	B
Hello!	_____ as you can see
Hurrah!	_____ that hurts
How interesting!	_____ you are a winner
Ouch!	_____ I don't want to hear your words
Ugh!	_____ Jesus is risen
Congratulations!	_____ that is terrible
Well!	_____ how are you?
Hallelujah!	_____ to visit Serengeti national park
Darn!	_____ for that you did to my son
Thanks!	_____ my son has passed the examination

TENSES

Tense is a term used in grammar to indicate the time when the action or event occurs

THERE ARE THREE TENSES

- (a) Present tense
- (b) Past tense
- (c) Future tense

PRESENT TENSE

Is a tense which used when a verb shows that an action takes place at the present

THERE ARE FOUR FORMS OF PRESENT TENSE

- (a) Simple present tense
- (b) Present continuous (progressive) tense
- (c) Present perfect tense
- (d) Present perfection continuous (progressive) tense

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Is used to express habitual or presented actions

FORMULA

Subject + present form of verb + object

She
He
It
Dog
Juma

} Does

We
I
You
They
Dogs
Juma and Asha

} Do

Examples

DARASA LAKO

- (i) She goes to school every Sunday
- Does she go to school every Sunday?
 - Doesn't she?
- (ii) He carries his bag
- Does he carry his bag?
 - Doesn't he?
- (iii) It rises in the East
- Does it rise in the East?
 - Doesn't it?
- (iv) Asha speaks English every day
- Does Asha speak English everyday?
 - Doesn't she?
- (v) Juma plays football everyday
- Does Juma play football everyday?
 - Doesn't he?
- (vi) The sun rises in the East
- Does the sun rise in the East?
 - Doesn't it?
- (vii) I teach English everyday
- Do I teach English everyday?
 - Don't I?
- (viii) We eat rice everyday
- Do we eat rice everyday?
 - Don't we?
- (ix) You need something else
- Do you need something else?
 - Don't you?
- (x) People laugh everyday
- Do people laugh everyday?
 - Don't they?
- (xi) They pray all the time
- Do they pray all the time?
 - Don't they?
- (xii) He can swim
- (xiii) She may sing

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSES

FORMULA

Subject + is/are + present form of verb + ing + object

I } am

She
He
It
Hamis
Cat

} is

We
You
They
Juma and Hamis

} Are

Examples

- (i) She is thinking about something
 - Is she thinking about something?
 - Isn't she?
- (ii) He is coming now
 - Is he coming now?
 - Isn't he?
- (iii) It is drinking water now
 - Is it drinking water now?
 - Isn't it?
- (iv) I am going to school
 - Am I going to school?
 - Aren't I?
- (v) We are dancing music
 - Are we dancing music?
 - Aren't we?
- (vi) You are shaking hand
 - Are you shaking hand?
 - Aren't you?
- (vii) They are coming now
 - Are they coming now?
 - Aren't they?
- (viii) Musa is kicking the ball
 - Is Musa kicking the ball?
 - Isn't he?
- (ix) Mwajuma is playing netball
 - Is Mwajuma playing netball?
 - Isn't she?
- (x) Girls are swimming now
 - Are girls swimming now?
 - Aren't they?
- (xi) Musa and Juma are reading a book
 - Are Musa and Juma reading a book?
 - Aren't they?
- (xii) The parents are crying now
 - Are the parents crying now?
 - Aren't they?
- (xiii) He is coming to see you now
 - Is he coming to see you now?
 - Isn't he?
- (xiv) Look at those black clouds it is going to rain
- (xv) I am reading a story book now
 - Am I reading as story book now?
 - Aren't I?
- (xvi) Women are fitting
 - Are women fitting?
 - Aren't they?

- (xvii) I am not going to school now
- Am I not going to school now?
 - Am I?

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Is used to express recently completed actions

FORMULA

Subject + have/has + past participle form of the verb + object

She
He } Has
It
Boy }

I
You
We
They
Boys
Musa and Hamis } Have

Examples

1. He has spoken English
 - Has he spoken English?
 - Hasn't he?
2. She has broken the cup
 - Has she broken the cup?
 - Hasn't she?
3. It has eaten the food
 - Has it eaten the food?
 - Hasn't it?
4. Joshua has finished his work
 - Has Joshua finished his work?
 - Hasn't he?
5. Asha has climbed mount Kilimanjaro
 - Has Asha climbed mount Kilimanjaro?
 - Hasn't she?
6. I have done my work
 - Have I done my work?
 - Haven't I?
7. We have seen this film before
 - Have we seen this film before?
 - Haven't we?
8. You have finished the exercise
 - Have you finished the exercise?
 - Haven't you?
9. They have killed all the mosquitoes
 - Have they killed all the mosquitoes?
 - Haven't they?
10. We have already eaten some food
 - Have we already eaten some food?
 - Haven't we?

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11. They have already buried him
 - Have they already buried him?
 - Haven't they?
12. She has already died
 - Has she already died?
 - Hasn't she?
13. Mariam has gone away
 - Has Mariam gone away?
 - Hasn't she?
14. You have made a mistake
 - Have you made a mistake?
 - Haven't you?
15. Student have done their homework
 - Have students done their homework?
 - Haven't they?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE) TENSE

Is used to talk about an activity that has been finished, but whose results are visible now.

Or

This tense describes about the actions that have been going on and are either complete or still going on

FORMULA

Subject + have/has + been + present form of verb+ ing + object + for/since + time

He	}	Has
She		
It		
Pupil		
Juma		
Pen		

I	}	Have
We		
You		
They		
Pens		
Juma and Amina		

Examples

- (i) She has been crying since 9.00 o'clock
 - Has she been crying since 9.00 o'clock?
 - Hasn't she?
- (ii) He has been preaching since 2008
 - Has he been preaching since 2008?
 - Hasn't he?
- (iii) It has been chasing a cat for five hours
 - Has it been chasing a cat for five hours?
 - Hasn't it?
- (iv) I have been eating food for 45 minutes
 - Have I been eating food for 45 minutes?
 - Haven't I?

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- (v) We have been running for an hour
- Have we running for an hour?
 - Haven't we?
- (vi) You have been swimming for 25 minutes
- Have you been swimming for 25 minutes?
 - Haven't you?
- (vii) They have been working for three hours
- Have they been working for three hours?
 - Haven't they?
- (viii) Ali has been speaking English since in the morning
- Has Ali been speaking English since in the morning?
 - Hasn't he?
- (ix) Veronica has been writing for 45 minutes
- Has Veronica been writing for 45 minutes?
 - Hasn't she?
- (x) Students have been going to school since in the morning
- Have students been going to school since in the morning?
 - Haven't they?
- (xi) She has been teaching for fifteen years
- Has she been teaching for fifteen years?
 - Hasn't she?
- (xii) I have been writing English grammar since 2009
- Have I been writing English grammar since 2009?
 - Haven't I?
- (xiii) They have been building the house for five months
- Have they been building the house for five months?
 - Haven't they?
- (xiv) My clothes are wet because I have been watering the garden
- (xv) My hands are dirty because I have been gardening

PAST TENSE

Refers to action that took place in the past:

THERE ARE FOUR FORMS OF PAST TENSE

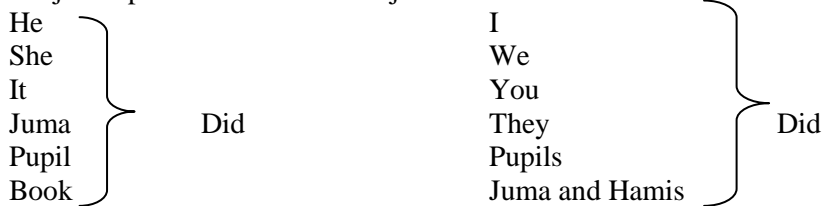
- (i) Simple past tense
(ii) Past continuous tense
(iii) Past perfect tense
(iv) Past perfect continuous tense

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Is used to indicate an action completed in the past.

Formula

Subject + past form of verb + object



Example

DARASA LAKO

1. She played netball last week.
 - Did she play netball last week?
 - Didn't she?
2. He played netball last Monday.
 - Did he play netball last Monday?
 - Didn't he?
3. It sent last month.
 - Did it sent land month?
 - Didn't it?
4. We saw a baby in the dam.
 - Did we see a baby in the dam?
 - Didn't we?
5. I bought a car.
 - Did I buy a car?
 - Didn't I?
6. You informed anybody yesterday.
 - Did you inform anybody yesterday?
 - Didn't you?
7. They went to school on foot.
 - Did they go to school on foot?
 - Didn't they?
8. John walked to school yesterday.
 - Did John walk to school yesterday?
 - Didn't he?
9. Joyce spoke English yesterday.
 - Did Joyce speak English yesterday?
 - Didn't she?
10. The people won the game.
 - Did the people win the game?
 - Didn't they?
11. The singers sang Nation anthem.
 - Did the singers sing national anthem?
 - Didn't they?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Is used to show an action going on at a particular time in the past.

FORMULA

Subject + Were/was + present form of verb + ing +object

He	}	was
She		
It		
Asha		
I		
pupil		

We	}	were
You		
They		
Pupils		

EXAMPLE

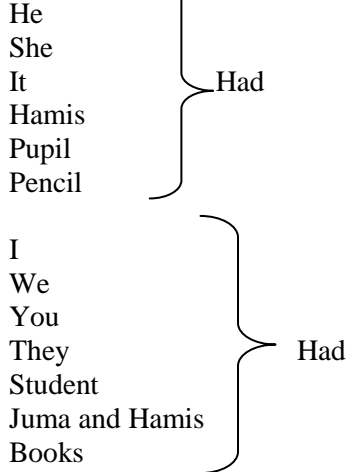
- i. He was living here.
 - Was he living here?
 - Wasn't he?
- ii. She was writing a letter in the morning.
 - Was she writing a letter in the morning?
 - Wasn't she?
- iii. It was raining heavily.
 - Was it raining heavily?
 - Wasn't it?
- iv. I was writing a letter in the morning.
 - Was I writing a letter in the morning?
 - Wasn't I?
- v. We were playing football in this afternoon.
 - Were we playing football in this afternoon?
 - Weren't we?
- vi. You were sleeping in the evening.
 - Were you sleeping in the evening?
 - Weren't you?
- vii. They were washing their clothes.
 - Were they washing their clothes?
 - Weren't?
- viii. Asha was watching television.
 - Was Asha watching television?
 - Wasn't she?
- ix. Juma singing a song.
 - Was Juma singing a song?
 - Wasn't he?
- x. Pen was writing.
 - Was pen writing?
 - Wasn't?
- xi. The pens were taking in the morning.
 - Were the pens taking in the morning?
 - Weren't they?
- xii. The singers were singing national anthem.
 - Were the singers singing national anthem?
 - Weren't they?
- xiii. Malima was sleeping when the train arrived.
- xiv. She was cooking when the doctor arrived.
- xv. They were swimming when the boys drowned.
- xvi. You were sleeping when I came.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Is the form of past tense which show an action completed in the past.

FORMULA

Subject + had + past participle form of the verb + object



Example

- (i) They had built the house.
 - Had they built the house?
 - Hadn't they?
- (ii) We had played football.
 - Had we played football?
 - Hadn't we?
- (iii) You had sung a song.
 - Had you sung a song?
 - Hadn't you?
- (iv) She had done home work.
 - Had she done her home work?
 - Hadn't she?
- (v) He had phoned me.
 - Had he phoned me?
 - Hadn't he?
- (vi) It had rained heavily.
 - Had he rained heavily?
 - Hadn't he?
- (vii) I had danced a music.
 - Had I danced a music?
 - Hadn't I?
- (viii) The student had answered the questions.
 - Had the student answered the questions?
 - Hadn't they?
- (ix) Monica had fought her friend.
 - Had Monica fought her friend?
 - Hadn't I?
- (x) I had killed the snake before they came.
 - Had I killed the snake before they came?
 - Hadn't I?
- (xi) They had milked all the cows before the rain started.
 - Had they milked all the cows before the rain started?

- Hadn't they?

(xii) Fatuma had bought the wedding gown before the kitchen party ceremony.

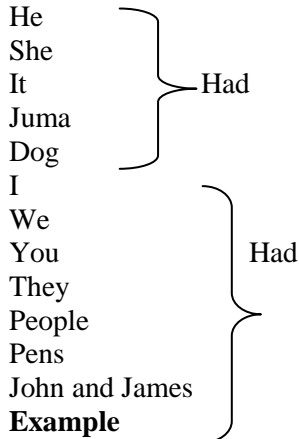
- Had Fatuma bought the wedding gown before the kitchen party ceremony?
- Hadn't she?

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense refers to the actions that took place in the past and were completed or still going on before another action started:

Formula

Subject + had + been + present form of verb + ing + object + for/since + time



Example

- (i) He had been swimming for 20minutes.
• Had he been swimming for 20minutes?
• Hadn't he?
- (ii) She had been speaking English since in morning.
• Had she been speaking English since in the morning?
• Hadn't she?
- (iii) It had been raining since in the morning.
• Had it been raining since in the morning?
• Hadn't it?
- (iv) I had been learning English tenses for ten years.
• Had I been learning English tenses for ten years?
• Hadn't I?
- (v) We had been studying medical course for two years.
• Had we been studying medical course for two years?
• Hadn't we?
- (vi) You had been writing for a long time.
• Had you been writing for a long time?
• Hadn't you?
- (vii) They had been playing football since morning.
• Had they been playing football since morning?
• Hadn't they?
- (viii) John had been coming since morning.
• Had been John coming since morning?
• Hadn't he?
- (ix) Mary had been writing a book since 2009.

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- Had marry been writing a book since 2009?
- Hadn't she?
- (x) The student had been speaking English since yesterday
 - Had the student been speaking English since yesterday?
 - Hadn't they?
- (xi) The boy had been playing for half an hour before the break time bell was rung.
 - Had the boy been playing for half an hour before the break time bell was rung?
 - Hadn't he?
- (xii) They had been watching the news since morning before the lights went off
 - Had they been watching the news since morning before the lights went off?
 - Hadn't they?

FUTURE TENSE

- Is used to express actions that will take place at a time to come.

THERE ARE FOUR FORMS OF FUTURE TENSE

- (i) Simple future tense
- (ii) Future continuous tense
- (iii) Future perfect tense
- (iv) Future perfect continuous tense

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

This refers to the action that will take place in the near future (not long from now).

FORMULA

Subject + shall/will + present form of verb + object

I }
We } Shall

He
She
It
They
You
Pupils
Dog
Pens
Asha and Amina

} Will

Examples

- (i) She will tell you later.
 - Will she tell you later?
 - Won't she?
- (ii) He will help you with your homework.
 - Will he help you with your homework?
 - Won't he?
- (iii) It will come tomorrow.
 - Will it come tomorrow
 - Won't it
- (iv) I shall take her to another school.
 - Shall I take her to another school?
 - Shan't I?

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- (v) We shall go to school tomorrow.
- Shall we go to school tomorrow?
 - Shan't we?
- (vi) You will join them tomorrow.
- Will you join them tomorrow?
 - Won't you?
- (vii) They will come here in the afternoon.
- Will they come here in the afternoon?
 - Won't they?
- (viii) Marry will cook some food.
- Will Marry cook some food?
 - Won't she?
- (ix) John will write a letter tomorrow.
- Will John write a letter tomorrow?
 - Won't he?
- (x) Teachers will teach us tomorrow.
- Will teachers teach us tomorrow?
 - Won't they?
- (xi) It will rain tomorrow.
- Will it rain tomorrow?
 - Won't it?

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense refers to actions that will be going on for some time in the future

FORMULA

Subject + shall/will + be + present form of verb + ing + object

I } Shall
We }

She }
He }
It }
They } Will
You }
Pupils }
Pens }

Examples

- (i) I shall be walking .
- Shall I be walking?
 - Shan't I?
- (ii) He will be eating rice.
- Will he be eating rice?
 - Won't he?
- (iii) We shall be going to school.
- Shall we be going to school?
 - Shan't we?
- (iv) Mother will be cooking rice.
- Shall mother be cooking rice?
 - Won't she?
- (v) You will be waiting for her when her plan arrive to night.

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- Will you be waiting for her when plan arrive to night?
- Won't you?
- (vi) It will be eating food.
 - Will it be eating food?
 - Won't it?
- (vii) I shall be walking on foot.
 - Shall I be walking on foot?
 - Shan't I?
- (viii) Juma and Hamis will be running to school.
 - Will Juma and Hamis be running to school?
 - Won't they?
- (ix) She will not be going to the market.
 - Will she not be going to the market?
 - Will she?
- (x) The teacher will be marking your exercise books tomorrow morning.
 - Will the teacher be marking your exercise books tomorrow morning?
 - Won't he?
- (xi) The pupils will be watching cartoon in the evening.
 - Will the pupils be watching cartoon in the evening?
 - Won't they?
- (xii) This time next week you will be eating rice.
 - This next week will you be eating rice?
 - Won't you?
- (xiii) We shall reading a book.
 - Shall we be reading a book?
 - Shan't we?

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

This tense is used to refer to actions that will take place in the future and be completed before another action starts.

FORMULA

Subject + shall/will + have + past participle form of the verb + object

We }
I } shall

He }
She }
It }
You }
They } Will
Juma }
Pupil }
Students }

Examples

- (i) She will have fallen asleep before her mother comes
 - Will she have fallen asleep before her mother comes?
 - Won't she?
- (ii) We shall have finished the homework before the bell rings.

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- Shall we have finished the homework before the bell rings?
- Shan't we?
- (iii) You will have charged the phone before the lights go off.
 - Will you have charged the phone before the lights go off?
 - Won't you?
- (iv) It will have rained heavily.
 - Will it have rained heavily?
 - Won't it?
- (v) I shall have written a book.
 - Shall I have written a book?
 - Shan't I?
- (vi) People will have built a house.
 - Will people have built a house?
 - Won't they?
- (vii) You will have sung a song.
 - Will you have sung a song?
 - Won't you?
- (viii) He will have seen a doctor.
 - Will he have seen a doctor?
 - Won't he?
- (ix) By the end of next month he will have been here.
 - By the end of next month he have been here?
 - Won't he?
- (x) He will have drunk all these by the end of this year.
 - Will he have drunk all these by the end of this year?
 - Won't he?
- (xi) Pupils will have gone to school.
 - Will pupils have gone to school?
 - Won't they?
- (xii) Juma will have spoken English.
 - Will Juma have spoken English?
 - Won't he?
- (xiii) Monica will have cooked rice.
 - Will Monica have cooked rice?
 - Won't she?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

FORMULA

Subject + shall/will + have + been + been + present form of the verb + ing + object + since/for + time

I } Shall
We }

You }
She }
He }
It } Will
They }
Pupils }
Pens }

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Examples

- (i) He will have been studying here for two years.
 - Will he have been studying here for two years?
 - Won't he?
- (ii) She will have been climbing mountains for one year.
 - Will she have been climbing mountains for one year?
 - Won't she?
- (iii) I shall have been working at Mahembe Secondary School for five years.
 - Shall I have been working at Muhembe Secondary School for five years?
 - Shan't I?
- (iv) They will have been working here for a year in October.
 - Will they have been working here for a year in October?
 - Won't they?
- (v) You will have been teaching here for ten years.
 - Will you have been teaching here for ten years?
 - Won't you?
- (vi) By the end of the month students will have been studying here for two years.
 - By the end of the month will students have been studying here for two years?
 - Won't they?
- (vii) By the end of the month Juma will have been climbing mountains for two years.
 - By the end of the month will Juma have been climbing mountains for two years?
 - Won't he?
- (viii) Juma and John will have been going to school since 2009.
 - Will Juma and John have been going to school since 2009?
 - Won't they?
- (ix) It will have been taking for two minutes.
 - Will it have been taking for two minutes?
 - Won't it?

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Voice – Is the form of the verb which indicate whether a person or a thing does something or whether something has been done to a person or a thing.

TYPES OF VOICE

- (i) Active voice
- (ii) Passive voice

ACTIVE VOICE

Is a sentence in which subject (doer of the action) does something

Examples

- i) We wrote several letters
- ii) They named her Joyce
- iii) He has written a book
- iv) We say that she is a doctor

PASSIVE VOICE

Is a sentence that shows something was done to somebody or something and focuses an action that was done and the thing or person to whom the action was performed.

Examples

- i) A lion is killed by him
- ii) National anthem is sung by said
- iii) A lion is being hunted by us
- iv) The potatoes have been eaten by me

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

FORMULA

Am, is, are + Past Participle + by

Examples

Active : She kicks the ball

Passive: The ball is kicked by her

Active: Joyce cleans the rooms

Passive: The rooms are cleaned by Joyce

Active : You take a cup

Passive: A cup is taken by you

Active: They play football

Passive: Football is played by them

Active: He speaks English

Passive: English is spoken by him

Active: It eats ugali

Passive: Ugali is eaten by it

Active: She drives the lorries

Passive: The lorries are driven by her

Active: We say that she plays netball

Passive: we said that netball is played by her

Active: It brings the ball

Passive: The ball is brought by it

Active: Juma plays the game

Passive: The game is played by Juma

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

FORMULA

Am, is, are + being + Past Participle + by

Examples

Active: Joyce is kicking the ball

Passive: The ball is being kicked by Joyce

Active: Sonia is cleaning the room

Passive: The room is being cleaned by Sonia

Active: I am reading a storybook

Passive: A storybook is being read by me

Active: The boys are picking rubbish

Passive: Rubbish is being picked by the boys

Active You are writing a letter

Passive: A letter is being written by you

Active: He is reading a novel

Passive: A novel is being read by him

Active: They are learning music

Passive: Music is being learnt/learned by them

Active: Students are speaking English

Passive: English is being spoken by students

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

FORMULA

Have/has + been + Past Participle + by

Examples

Active: We have washed the clothes

Passive: The clothes have been washed by us

Active: They have broken a ruler

Passive: A ruler has been broken by them

Active: I have read a novel

Passive: A novel has been read by me

Active: He has stopped his work

Passive: His work has been stopped by him

Active: She has written a letter

Passive: A letter has been written by her

Active: They have built the houses

Passive: The houses have been built by them

Active: Juma has sung a song

Passive: A song has been sung by Juma

Active: Students have sung a school song

Passive: A school song has been sung by students

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

FORMULA

Was/were + Past Participle + by

Examples

Active: Hamis kicked the ball

Passive: The ball was kicked by Hamis

Active: Fatuma killed a snake

Passive: A snake was killed by Fatuma

Active: I read a story book

Passive: A storybook was read by me

Active: Somebody stole my keys yesterday

Passive: My keys were stolen yesterday by somebody

Active: The boy bought a pen

A pen was bought by the boy

Active: People lined the road

Passive: The road was lined by people

Active: David sang a song

Passive: A song was sung by David

Active: Juma wrote a letter

Passive: A letter was written by Juma

Active: They spoke English yesterday

Passive: English was spoken yesterday by them

Active: You marked the exercise books

Passive: The exercise books were marked by you

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

FORMULA

Was/were + being + Past Participle + by

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Examples

Active: She was eating breakfast

Passive: Breakfast was being eaten by her

Active: When I was here a few days ago, they were planting new plants

Passive: When I was here a few days ago new plants were being planted by them

Active: You were driving a car

Passive: A car was being driven by you

Active: Joyce was kicking the ball

Passive: The ball was being kicked by Joyce

Active: I was reading a story book

Passive: A story book was being read by me

Active: The lion was killing a cow

Passive: A cow was being killed by the lion

Active: Students were writing a letter

Passive: A letter was being written by students

Active: He was eating rice

Passive: Rice was being eaten by him

PAST PERFECT TENSE

FORMULA

Had + been + Past + Participle + by

Examples

Active: Joyce had kicked the ball

Passive: The ball had been kicked by Joyce

Active: I had read a novel

Passive: A novel had been read by me

Active: He had learnt English

Passive: English had been learnt by him

Active: She had written a letter

Passive: A letter had been written by her

Active: It had eaten food

Passive: Food had been eaten by it

Active: They had built the house

Passive: The house had been built by them

Active: You had sung a song

Passive: A song had been sung by you

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Formula

Will/shall + be + Past participle + by

Example

Active: Joyce will kick the ball

Passive: The ball will be kicked by Joyce

Active: They will buy a book

Passive: A book will be bought by them

Active: We shall meet her in town

Passive: She will be met in town by them

Active: We shall help you

Passive: You will be helped by us

Active: The teacher will punish her

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Passive: She will be punished by the teacher

Active: He will teach us

Passive: We shall be taught by him

Active: Juma will read a storybook

Passive: A storybook will be read by Juma

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

FORMULA

Will/shall + have + been + Past participle + by

Examples

Active: Joyce will have kicked the ball

Passive: The ball will have been kicked by Joyce

Active: I shall have read a novel

Passive: A novel will have been read by me

Active: They will have built the house

Passive: The house will have been built by them

Active: Musa will have sung a song

Passive: A song will have been sung by Musa

Active: She will have written a letter

Passive: A letter will have been written by her

Active: You will have written a book

Passive: A book have been written by you

Active: Asha will have taught us

Passive: We shall have been taught by Asha

Active: Students will have sung a school song

Passive: A school song will have been sung by students

Active: He will have spoken English

Passive: English will have been spoken by him

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Speech – Means a talk between two persons

THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF SPEECH

- (i) Direct speech
- (ii) Indirect speech

DIRECT SPEECH

Is a speech which reported to another person.

INDIRECT SPEECH

Means a report of what the speaker said without quoting the speakers exact words

OR

Is the speech which reported

RULES FOR CHANGING DIRECT INTO INDIRECT SPEECH

- (i) Simple present becomes a simple past
- (ii) A present continuous becomes a past continuous
- (iii) A present perfect becomes a past perfect
- (iv) A present perfect continuous become past perfect continuous
- (v) Simple past become past perfect
- (vi) Past continuous becomes past perfect continuous

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(vii) Past perfect no change

(viii) Past perfect continuous no change

(ix) Simple future becomes future conditional

✚ The shall of the future tense is changed into should

✚ The will of the future tense is changed into would

✚ Can is changed into could

✚ May is changed into might

✚ Must is changed into had to

THE FOLLOWING WORDS CHANGE AS FOLLOWS

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then/that time
Here	There
Ago	Before
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day or the following day
Yesterday	The day before or the previous day
Am	Was or is
Last night	The night before or the previous day
Shall	Should
Will	Would
Can	Could
Just	Than
Come	Go
This	That
These	Those
Next week	The following week
May	Might
Has, have	Had
Bring	Take
Us	Them
We	They
Last week	The week before or the previous week
Next year/month	The following year/month

	Male	Female	Plural
I	He	She	They
You	He	She	They
Your	His	Her	Their
You	Him	Her	Them
Me	Him	Her	Them
<u>Myself</u>	<u>Himself</u>	<u>Herself</u>	<u>Themselves</u>
<u>My</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>Her</u>	<u>Their</u>
<u>Our</u>	<u>His</u>	<u>Her</u>	<u>Their</u>

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We go to school on foot," she said

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Indirect: She said that they went to school on foot.
Direct: He said, "I am well."
Indirect: He said that he was well.
Direct: "This box is heavy," Slice said.
Indirect: Alice said that the box was heavy.
Direct: "You may go now," I said to Happiness.
Indirect: I told to Happiness that she might go them.
Direct: Mary says, "I hears noise"
Indirect: Mary says that she hears noise.
Direct: Juma said, " You run to school".
Direct: He said, "I am health".
Indirect: He says that he is health.
Direct: Teacher said, "We eat rice."
Indirect: Teacher said that they ate rice.
Direct: Musa said, "I like teaching."
Indirect: Musa said that he like teaching.
Direct: "What do you want?" he said to me.
Indirect: He asked me what I wanted.
Direct: "I never eat meat," he said.
Indirect: He said that he never eat meat.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We are going to school on foot," she said.
Indirect: She said that they were going to school on foot.
Direct: Mary said, "My tooth is painning".
Indirect: Mary said that her tooth was painning.
Direct: The boy said, "You are feeling sick."
Indirect: The boy said that John was feeling sick.
Direct: "John is speaking English," Teacher said.
Indirect: Teacher said that John was speaking English.
Direct: "She is taking my pen," Juma said.
Indirect: Juma said that she was taking her pen.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Direct: "We have gone to school on foot," She said.
Indirect: She said that they had gone to school on foot.
Direct: Justine said to Mages, "You have written a good book."
Indirect: Justine told Mages that he had written a good book.
Direct: He said, "I have lost my pen".
Indirect: He said that he had lost his pen.
Direct: "I have studied English," he said.
Indirect: He said that he had studied English.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We have been going to school on foot," She said.
Indirect: She said that they had been going to school on foot.
Direct: "Have you been completing the assignment?" the teacher asked.
Indirect: The teacher asked that had he been completing the assignment
Direct: "You have been kicking the ball," he said.

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Indirect: He said that he had kicking the ball.

Direct: "I have been speaking English," James said.

Indirect: James said that he had been speaking English.

Direct: "We have been cooking rice," Asha said.

Indirect: Asha said that they had been cooking rice.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We went to school on foot," She said.

Indirect: She said that they had gone to school on foot.

Direct: The girl said, "I saw the man yesterday."

Indirect: The girl said that she had seen the man previous day.

Direct: She said, "I taught online yesterday."

Indirect: She said that she had taught online the previous day.

Direct: He said, "You spoke English yesterday."

Indirect: He said that he had spoken English the previous day.

Direct: "Mary cooked Ugali," She said.

Indirect: She said that Mary had cooked Ugali.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: She said, "I was teaching earlier."

Indirect: She that she had been teaching earlier.

Direct: "He was going to the cinema" he said.

Indirect: He said that he had been going to the cinema.

Direct: "We are going to school on foot", She said.

Indirect: She said that they had been going to school on foot.

Direct: "I was weeping for my father last year," she said.

Indirect: she said that he had been weeping for her father the previous year.

Direct: "I was studying English last year," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had been studying English the previous year.

Direct: "We were cooking rice," Monica said.

Indirect: Monica said that they had been cooking rice.

Direct: He said, "I have lost my pen."

Indirect: He said that he had lost his pen.

Direct: "I have studied English," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had studied English.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: "we have been going to school on foot," She said.

Indirect: She said that they had been going to school on foot.

Direct: "Have you been completing the assignment?" the teacher asked.

Indirect: The teacher asked that he had been completing the assignment?

Direct: "You have been kicking the ball," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had been kicking the ball.

Direct: "I have been speaking English," James said.

Indirect: James said that he had been speaking English.

Direct: "We have been cooking rice," Asha said.

Indirect: Asha said that they had been cooking rice.

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We went to school on foot," She said.

Indirect: She said that they had gone to school on foot.

Direct: The girl said, "I saw the man yesterday."

Indirect: The girl said that she had seen the man previous day.

Direct: she said, "I taught online yesterday."

Indirect: She said that she had taught online the previous day.

Direct: "Mary cooked Ugali," She said

Indirect: She said that Mary had cooked Ugali.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: She said, "I was teaching earlier".

Indirect: She said that she had been teaching earlier.

Direct: "He was going to the cinema," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had been going to the cinema.

Direct: "We are going to school on foot," she said.

Indirect: She said that they had been going to school on foot.

Direct: "I was weeping for my father last year," She said.

Indirect: She said that he had been weeping for her father the previous year.

Direct: "I was studying English last year," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had been studying English the previous year.

Direct: "We were cooking rice," Monica said

Indirect: Monica said that they had been cooking rice.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We had gone to school on foot," She said.

Indirect: She said that they had gone to school on foot.

Direct: "You had spoken English," he said.

Indirect: He said that he had spoken English.

Direct: "I had taken my pencil," Juma said.

Indirect: Juma said that he had taken his pencil.

Direct: Monica said, "She had taught us."

Indirect: Monica said that she had taught them.

Direct: "I had lost my exercise book," he said.

Indirect: he said that he had lost his exercise book.

Direct: "You had studied English tenses," She said.

Indirect: She said that she had studied English tenses.

Direct : Hamis said to Musa, " You had written a letter".

Indirect: Hamis told Musa that he had written a letter.

Direct: "John had played football," teacher said.

Indirect: teacher said that John had played football.

Direct: The boy said, "You had waited for me."

Indirect: The boy said that he had waited for him.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples

Direct: "We had been going to school on foot," She said.

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Indirect: She said that they had been going to school on foot.

Direct: "You had been cooking rice," She said.

Indirect: She said that she had been cooking rice.

Direct: "I had been teaching us," Juma said.

Indirect: Juma said that he had been teaching them.

Direct: "Mary had been taking my book," She said.

Indirect: She said that Mary had been taking her book.

FUTURE TENSE (MODAL VERB FORMS ALSO CHANGE)

Examples

Direct: She said, "I will teach English tomorrow."

Indirect: She said that she would teach English the following day.

Direct: She asked, "What shall we learn today?"

Indirect: She asked what we should learn that day.

Direct: She said, "I can teach English."

Indirect: She said that she could teach English.

Direct: She said, "May I open a new browser?"

Indirect: She asked if she might open a new browser.

Direct: She said, "I must have a computer to teach English."

Indirect: She said that she had to have a computer to teach English.

EXPRESSING CONDITION

Conditional sentences

A condition – Is something that has to be fulfilled first before something else could happen.

Example

If you don't pay school fees, you will not sit for the exam.

- That is to say: You have to pay first so that you can be allowed to sit for exams.

STRUCTURE OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

There are two basic possibilities for sentence order.

If	Condition	Result
If	I am late	I will get fired

OR

I will get fired	If	I am late
------------------	----	-----------

There are common words which are normally used in conditional sentences. There are

If

Example

If the rain stops, we will be able to work.

- That is to say: The rain has to stop first so that we can work.

Unless

Example

Unless you work hard, you will not pass your exams.

- That is to say: You have to work hard in order to pass the exams.

In case

Example

In case he comes, don't leave the door open.

- That is to say: If he doesn't come, you can just leave the door open.

TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

There are three types of conditional sentences.

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i) Conditional sentences (Types 1) Open or Probable

Conditional sentences types 1 – refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. In that kind of condition, the situation is, we do not know for sure whether the condition will be fulfilled or not, but the condition seems rather realistic. So we think it is likely to happen.

Conditional types 1 structure

If + Simple present + will (future tense)

Examples

- i) If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.
 - ii) If you heat butter, it will melt.
 - iii) If she calls him, he will come.
 - iv) You will miss the train, if you don't hurry.
 - v) It will be cheaper, if she goes by bus.
 - vi) If it rains, I will stay at home.
 - vii) Albert cannot hear you unless you shout.
 - viii) If she goes, I will go with her.
 - ix) We will be late, unless we hurry up.
 - x) Unless you work hard, you are not going to pass the examination.
- ii) I will come tomorrow, unless I get a problem. Imaginary.
- xi) Conditional sentences types 2- refer to the situation whereby.
- iii) Conditional sentences (Types -2) improbable.
- An action could happen if the present situation was different. In this case, it is possible but very unlikely that the condition will be fulfilled.
- Conditional types 2 structure
- If + Simple past + would + infinitive.

Examples

- i. If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.
- ii. If I had a car, I would take you to him.
- iii. If I tried hard, I would pass the test.
- iv. They would play better, if they had more training
- v. If I saw pasaca, I could take to her
- vi. If you paid the bill, we might deliver the goods

iv) Conditional sentences (type -3) Unfulfilled condition

It tells that something did not take place because a particular condition was not fulfilled

Examples

- i. If I had married Veronica, I would have been happier.
- ii. If I had seen him, I would have informed him
- iii. If I had gone, I would have told you
- iv. If I had known that you were a teacher, I would have bought my child.
- v. If we had tried hard, we would have passed the exams
- vi. If we had woken up early, we would have arrived on time.

SENSE RELATION

Sense relation – Is part of semantics and hence of meaning.

THESE ARE LEXICAL DEVICES

- (i) Antonyms – Are words that are opposite (different) in meaning.
Sometimes antonyms are formed by adding a prefix before a word.

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Examples

Formation of antonyms by adding “dis”

Formation of antonyms by adding “dis”	
Word	Opposite (antonym)
Honest	Dishonest
Advantage	Disadvantage
Agree	Disagree
Obedient	Disobedient

Formation of antonyms by adding “Un”

Word	Opposite (antonym)
Popular	Unpopular
Tidy	Untidy
Happy	Unhappy
Ripe	Unripe
Known	Unknown
Able	Unable
Cooked	Uncooked
Fair	Unfair

Formation of antonyms by adding “im”

Word	Opposite (Anthony,)
Patient	Impatient
Moral	Immoral
Miscible	Immiscible
Possible	Impossible
Pure	Impure

Formation of antonyms by adding “il” and ‘ir’

Legible	Illegible
Legal	Illegal
Logical	Illogical
Reversible	Irreversible
Relevant	Irrelevant
Regular	Irregular
Responsible	Irresponsible

Formation of antonyms by adding “in” and ‘non’

Word	Opposite (antonym)
Capable	Incapable
Visible	Invisible
Decent	Indecent
Dependent	Independent
Direct	Indirect
Tolerant	Intolerant
Living things	Non-living things
Government	Non-government
Sense	Non- sense
Payment	Non- payment
Active	Inactive
Complete	Incomplete

Below are some common opposites

Word	Opposite (antonyms)
------	---------------------

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Happy	Sad
Selfishness	Generosity
Dwarf	Giant
Host	Guest
Harmful	Harmless
Love	Hared/hate
Friendly	Hostile
Dry	Wet
Tiny	Huge
Export	Import
Absent	Present
After	Before
Right	Left
Heavy	Light
Begin	stop
Start	Stop
Best	Worst
Sell	Buy
Clean	Dirty
Full	Empty
Cheap	Expensive
Big	Small
First	Last
Give	Take
Old	New
Old	Young
Hot	Cold
Poor	Rich
Teach	Learn
Top	Bottom
Wide	Narrow
Cries	Laugh
Find	Lose
Good	Bad
Here	There
Wild	Tame
Above	Below
Cool	Warm
alive	Dead
Bad	Good
Beautiful	Ugly
Cruel	Kind
Clever	Dull/dim
Dark	Bright
Death	Birth
Easy	Difficult
Deep	Shallow
Earn	Spend
Come	Depart

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Enemy	Friend
Foolish	Wise
Far	Near
Fat	Thin
Certain	Doubtful
Busy	Idle
Broad	Narrow
Blunt	Sharp
Accept	Reject
Arrival	Departure
Forget	Remember
Fine	Coarse
Fresh	Stale
Gain	Lose
Get	Lose
Long	Short
Neat	Rough
Junior	Senior
Lazy	Hard working
Humble	Proud
Joy	Sorrow
Adult	Child
All	None
Ancient	Modern
A sleep	A wake
Attract	Repel
Bold	Timid
Careful	Careless
Certain	Uncertain
Collect	Distribute
Common	Rare
Confess	Deny
Contract	Expand
Convex	Concave
Doctor	Patient
Either	Neither
Entrance	Exit
Equal	Unequal
Ever	Never
Everything	Nothing
Fail	Pass
Familiar	Strange
Fit	Unfit
Fortune	Misfortune
Forward	Backward
From	To
Future	Past
Hard	Soft
Oral	Written

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Peace	War
Perfect	Imperfect
Please	Annoy
Polite	Impolite/uncivil
Profit	Loss
Public	Private
Pull	Push
Purchase	Sell
Question	Answer
Quickly	Slowly
Right	Wrong
Rise	Fall
Smart	Shabby
Smooth	Rough
Strong	Weak
Success	Failure
Sufficient	Insufficient
Superior	Inferior
Summer	Winter
Sweet	Bitter
Temporary	Permanent
Thin	Thick
Transparent	Opaque/unclear
True	False
Useful	Useless
Victory	Defeat
Virtue	Vice
Weep	Laugh

(ii) Synonyms – They are similar in meaning in the same language but they can be used different examples

Abandon	Leave
Accused	Blamed
Actual	Real
Acute	Shape
Adhere	Stick
Aid	Help
Align	Arrange
Ally	Friend
Ancient	Old
Assist	Help
Assemble	Gather
Ask	Request
Astonish	Surprise
Blank	Empty
Caution	Care
Circular	Round
Commence	Begin
Conceal	Hide

DARASA LAKO

Conversation	Talk
Courage	Bravery
Cunning	Sly
Custom	Habit
Deceive	Cheat
Diligent	Steady
Enemy	Fore
Extended	Enlarge
Purchase	Buy
Exterior	Outside
Feeble	Weak
Glance	Look
Stay	Stop
Imitate	Copy
Lean	Thin
Lofty	High
Mad	Insane
Maximum	Most
Minimum	Least
Modern	New
Noisy	Rowdy
Odour	Smell
Omen	Sign
Option	Choice
Profit	Gain
Prohibit	Forbid
Protect	Guard
Regret	Sorrow
Remedy	Cure
Residence	Dwelling
Reveal	Show
Robust	Strong
Scene	Sight
Slender	Slim
Stubborn	Obstinate
Terror	Fear
Trust	Push
Transparent	Clear
Unite	Join
Vacant	Empty
Wealth	Riches
Yearly	Annually

(iii) Homonyms – Are words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meaning.

- In order to get the correct meaning of these words we have to use context clue. Even though one word can change into multiple meanings the rest of the sentence should give us an idea of what is being discussed.

Examples

DARASA LAKO

- (a) Bear
 - i) The polar bear is a very dangerous animal.
 - ii) This plant cant enough fruits for the family
- (b) Brush
 - i) Do you brush you shoes everyday?
 - ii) You need a brush to paint that wall
- (c) Leaves
 - i) Green plants use their leaves to manufacture their food.
- (d) Point
 - i) The pen has a sharp point
 - ii) Do not point at me please
- (e) Right
 - i) You were right
 - ii) Child labor is against human right
- (f) Rose
 - i) My favorite flower is the red rose
 - ii) The sun rose early today.
- (g) Type
 - i) She types faster than you
 - ii) There are three types of blood cell
- (iv) Homophones – Are words that have the same pronunciation but different spellings and meaning
examples
 - i) See
 - ii) Sea
 - i) Peace
 - ii) Peace
 - i) Flower
 - ii) Flour
 - i) Meat
 - ii) Meet
 - i) Wait
 - ii) Weight
 - i) Steal
 - ii) Steel
- (v) Hyponymy – This is situation where there a super – ordinate term. This generalize the words.
Examples
 - i) Red, green, black, yellow, blue - colour
 - ii) Tables, chairs, cabinets, shelves, wardrobes and sideboards - furniture

DARASA LAKO

iii) Beans, maize, wheat, peas, millet	-	<u>cereals</u>
iv) Spoons, forks, knives	-	<u>cutlery</u>
v) Bowl, plates, cups, dishes	-	<u>crockery</u>
vi) Bed sheets, blanket, pillow and mat	-	<u>beddings</u>
vii) Textbooks, dictionaries, atlases, novels	-	<u>Books</u>
viii) Father, mother, brothers, sisters, aunt, uncle	-	<u>Relative</u>
ix) Bananas, apples, water melons, grapes	-	<u>Fruits</u>
x) Parrot, Chicken, duck, eagle, owl	-	<u>Birds</u>
xi) Books, pens, rulers, rubbers, files	-	<u>stationary</u>
xii) Cow, dog, goat and sheep	-	<u>Domestic animals</u>
xiii) Elephant, hyena, giraffe, lion	-	<u>Wild animals</u>
xiv) Chameleon, Crocodile, tortoise, lizard, snake	-	<u>Reptile</u>
xv) Frogs, toads, Salamander, newt	-	<u>Amphibian</u>
xvi) Wasp, bees, ant, housefly, cockroach	-	<u>Insects</u>
xvii) Tea, coffee, cocoa, beer, soda	-	<u>Drinks</u>
xviii) Cars, trucks, taxis, buses	-	<u>Vehicles</u>
xix) Carrot, potatoes, cabbage, spinach, Onions	-	<u>Vegetables</u>
xx) Guns, spears, Machetes, swords	-	<u>weapons</u>
xxi) Shirts, trousers, skirts, t-shirts	-	<u>Clothes</u>
xxii) Meat, rice, bread, porridge, pilau	-	<u>Food</u>
xxiii) AIDS, Malaria, asthma, arthritis	-	<u>Diseases</u>

VOCABULARIES

THE YOUNG ONES

A baby of cow is called a Calf.

A baby of goat is called a kid.

A baby of dog is called a pup or puppy.

A baby of pig is called a piglet.

A baby of bird is called a Chick.

A baby of duck is called a duckling.

A baby of lion is called a Cub.

A baby of sheep is called a Lamb.

A baby of cat is called Kitten.

A baby of man is called a baby or child.

A baby of tiger is called a Cub.

A baby of elephant is called a Calf.

A baby of frog is called a tadpole

A baby of hen is called a chick or chicken.

DIFFERENT OCCUPATION

An occupation – Is a job or profession.

Below are some of the different types of professions and names given to different people.

Examples

1. A person who give medicine is a Chemist.
2. A person who looks after our teeth is a dentist.
3. A person who rides a bicycle is a cyclist.
4. A person who performs magic is a Magician.
5. A person who reads news in a broadcast is a newscaster.
6. A person who performs medical operation is a Surgeon.
7. A person who examines our eyes and recommends spectacles is an Optician (Optometrist).
8. A doctor who specialized in mental illness is a psychiatrist.

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9. The owner of a rented house is a landlord.
10. A trained person who cooks in a hotel or restaurant is Chef.
11. A person who walks on foot along the road side is a Pedestrian.
12. A person who tends sheep is called shepherd or sheepherder.
13. A person who acts on behalf of others is an agent.
14. A person who represents his country in a foreign country is an ambassador.
15. A person who travels in space craft (outer space) is an astronaut.
16. A person who examines financial records is an auditor.
17. A person who is in a position of managing a bank is a banker.
18. A person who makes and repairs iron tools is a blacksmith.
19. A person looks (in charge) after a museum is called Curator.
20. A person who writes and teaches music is a Composer.
21. A person who investigates crimes is a detective.
22. A person who directs drama or plays is a dramatist.
23. A person who puts out fire is a fireman.
24. A person who sells fish is a fishmonger.
25. A person who is in charge of and watches over a group of workers is a foreman.
26. A person who sells fruits is a fruiterer.
27. A person who tends the garden is a gardener.
28. A person who mends shoes is a cobbler.
29. A person who studies rocks and soils is a geologist.
30. A person who sells things on the street is a vendor
31. A person who receive visitors and phones in an office is a receptionist.
32. A person who keeps records and letters in a office is a Secretary.
33. A person who draws picture and paints them is a artist.
34. A person who treats our eyes is an oculist or ophthalmologist.
35. A person who is in charge of an office or factory is a manager.
36. A person who draws plans and designs buildings is an architect.
37. A person who comes after another has left the office is called a successor.
38. A new soldier is called a recruit.
39. A child who is always absent from school is called truant.
40. A person who deliberately destroys property is called a vandal
41. A person who have a lot of experience or a particular activity is called a veteran.
42. A person who collect money in a bus is a conductor.
43. A person who owns a shop that sells cloth and curtain is called a draper.
44. A person who watches over students in a examination is an invigilator.
45. A person who does business with foreign countries is called a merchant.
46. A person who makes and sells women's hats is called a milliner.
47. A person who works in mine is called minor.
48. A person who talks much of himself is called an egoist.
49. A person who is banished from his own country or sent away and refuse him or her not to come back is called an exile.
50. A person who receives benefits from something is called a beneficiary.
51. A person who teaches is a teacher.
52. A person who sings is a musician.
53. A person who treats sick people is a doctor.
54. A person who makes dresses is a tailor.
55. A person who builds house is a mason.
56. A person who makes shoes is a cobbler.
57. A person who arrests thieves and criminals is a police.
58. A person who attends and takes care of the sick is a nurse.

DARASA LAKO

59. A person who types letters and journals is a typist.
60. A person who writes books is a author.
61. A person who repairs and makes car is a mechanic.
62. A person who bakes bread and cake is a baker.
63. A person who sails in a ship is a sailor.
64. A person who makes furniture is a carpenter.
65. A person who sells items in a shop is a shopkeeper.
66. A person who sells meat is a butcher.
67. A person who receives and gives us our money is a cashier.
68. A person who writes poem is a poet.
69. A person who cuts our hair is barber.

SPECIAL NAME FOR DIFFERENT PLACES

1. A place where bread is made- bakery.
2. A place where meat is sold - butchery.
3. A place where children go to learn- school.
4. A place where cars are kept is called- garage.
5. A place where things are manufactured is called an industry.
6. A place where people go to read is called a library.
7. A place where people go to read is called Church.
8. A place where medicine is sold is called a pharmacy.
9. A place where money is kept is called a bank.
10. A place where films are shown is called cinema.
11. A place where milk is sold is called a dairy.
12. A place where people go to buy and sell things is a market.
13. A place where criminals are kept is called jail.
14. A place where animals are kept is called zoo.
15. A place where ancient things are kept is called Museum.
16. A place where sick people are cured is called hospital.
17. A place where coins/money is made is called a mint.
18. A place where ships are repaired is called a dock.
19. A place where ships load and off-load goods is called the harbor.

SOUNDS

Sounds of animals and other creatures

Animals/creature	Sounds
Ass	Brays
Bear	Growls
Bee	Hums
Bird	Whistles
Bull	Bellows
Cat	Purrs
Cock	Crows
Cow	Low
Crow	Crows
Deer	Bells
Dog	Barks
Donkey	Brays
Duck	Quacks
Elephant	Trumpets

DARASA LAKO

Frog	Croaks
Horse	Neighs
Lamb	Bleats
Lion	Roars
Mouse	Squeaks
Monkey	Chatters
Owl	Hoots
Parrot	Crèches
Person	Talks/speaks
Pig	Grunts
Pigeon	Coos
Serpent	Hisses
Sparrow	Chirps
Wolf	Howls
MUSCULINE	FEMININE
Male	Female
Leopard	Leopardess
Lion	Lioness
Tiger	Tigress
Dog	Bitch
Ram (sheep)	Ewe
Stallion (horse)	Mare
Wolf	She-wolf
Bull	Cow
Gander	Goose
Cock	Hen
Drake	Duck
Hero	Heroine
Master	Mistress
Actor	Actress
Mayor	Mayors
Lord	Lady
Uncle	Aunt
Duke	Duchess
Buck	Doe
Nephew	Niece
Lad	Lass
Manservant	Woman
Servant	Maid – servant
Monk	Nun
Negro	Negros
Wizard	Witch
Host	Hostess
Fox	Vixen
Patron	Patroness
Ear (or count)	Countess
Father	Mother
Grand father	Grand mother

DARASA LAKO

Author	Authoress
Son-in-law	Daughter-in-law
Bachelor	Spinster
Gentleman	Lady
Husband	Wife
Bridegroom/groom	Bride
Giant	Giantess
Him	Her
God	Goddess
King	Queen
Papa	Mama
Man	Woman
Mr.	miss
Prince	Princess
Poet	Poetess
Priest	Priestess
Sir	Madam
Shepherd	Shepherdess
Son	Daughter
Widower	Widow
Landlord	Landlady
Male-child	Female – child
Goat	Nanny-goat
Father-in-law	Mother – in – law
Brother-in-law	Sister-in-law
Boy – scout	Girl guide
Step – father	Step- mother
Step - son	Step-daughter
Headmaster	Headmistress
Conductor	Conductress

Home for creatures

Creature	Home
Cow	Byre/cowshed
Bee	Hive
Bird	Nest
Dog	Kennel
Lion	Den
Spider	Web
Horse	Stable

Home for people

Person	Home
King	Palace
Man	House
Prisoner	Cell
Priest	Temple
Soldier	Barrack(s)
Scout (guide)	Tent

DARASA LAKO

Adults	Young ones
Bee	Grub
Bird	Nestling or chick
Butterfly	Caterpillar
Moth	Caterpillar
Bitch	Pup/puppy
Queen	Prince/Princess
Goose	Goshing
Leopardess	Cub
Owl	Owlet
Ewe	Lamb
Mare	Foal
Tigress	Cub
She – bear	Cub
Eagle	Eagle

LETTER WRITING

A letter – Is a written message, usually done on a piece of paper to be sent to a person or office.

TYPES OF LETTER

- i) Informal (friendly letters)
- ii) Formal (official or business) letter

INFORMAL (FRIENDLY) LETTER

Is the letter that can be written to a friend, parent or any other relative
OR

Is a letter written to a someone we know fairly well.

PARTS OF INFORMAL LETTER

Informal letters have the following parts

i) The sender's address

Your personal address should be located at the top right corner of the writing pad, since you do not always know if someone has your address in case they want to reply.

Example

Makoko Primary School,
P.O. Box 467
Mara.

ii) Date

Is usually located below your own address

Example

Makoko Primary School
P.O. Box 2742,
Mara.
10th March, 2018

iii) Solution/greeting

Is the opening greeting in any letter. In most personal letters, we start the solution with Dear... (followed by the name of the person)

Example

Dear Asha, Juma, Alex.....

Dear Mom. And dad.....

Dear Mary, greetings.....

Hi Jack

DARASA LAKO

iv) **The body**

Is the main part of the letter. It includes all the writer's thoughts, organized into paragraphs. In other words, this is the major part, where the purpose of the letter.

Example

Dear John

Greetings! It has been a long time since we last met. How are you? I hope you are doing just fine.

The purpose of the letter is to inform you that, two days ago, mom got a little accident. She just twisted her leg and it got badly swollen. Father took her to the hospital and she is now doing fine.

v) **Ending of the letter**

This is that part where you say goodbye. Typically informal letters have phrases such as

- Yours truly
- Your friend
- All the best
- Take care
- See you soon

vi) **The signature**

Since it is an informal letter to someone who knows you reasonably well, you may just sign your first name.

Example of informal (friendly) letter

FAULU PRIMARY
SCHOOL,
P.O. BOX 243,
MBEYA.
23RD MAY, 2019

Dear father,

It is with great joy that I write this letter to you. How are you and the rest of the family members. I hope they are all fine. Here am quite fine and doing well in my studies.

I travelled quite safely to school after the exciting mid-term holidays. I am particularly writing this letter to thank you, mother and other family members for the great concern and care you are giving us and your responsibility especially to see us through our education dad, I personally promise that I shall put more effort in my studies in order to produce better results.

I remember you promised to take us out for a picnic if we perform better. It is my great hope that I shall make it. Please pass my sincere greetings and best wishes to all the family members. I look forward to your reply. May God protect you all.

Your loving son,
David.

UPENDO PRIMARY SCHOOL,
P.O. BOX 620,
DODOMA
24TH MARCH, 2011

DARASA LAKO

Dear Sadiki

How are you doing my brother? How are your new friends at school? At home everything is ok and also I am doing well in my studies.

The main of my letter is to inform you that we have just received our first term exam results and I have improved tremendously. Can you imagine I have emerged 4th position out of 124 pupils? If you remember last time, I was in 40s, you see! Dad and mammy are very pleased with these results. They have promised to take me to Zanzibar during the December holidays. Dad, Mammy and my friends have sent regards to you. I wish you all the best in you studies.

From your beloved sister

Desderatha

THE FORMAL (OFFICIAL) LETTER

This is the informal letter writer to a company, an employer, a teacher or an organization. The letter should be brief, precise and to the point.

PART OF FORMAL (OFFICIAL) LETTER

- i) Letter head
- ii) Sender's address
- iii) Inside address
- iv) Salutation
- v) Body of the letter
- vi) Complimentary close
- vii) Signature

i) Letter head

ii) Sender's address

It is written on the right side

iii) Inside address

It is written on the left side, above the salutation

iv) Salutation

This is formal greeting. Example dear sister, Dear mom, Dear John

v) Body of the letter

It contain the main information for with the letter is written.

vi) Complimentary close

Formal letters almost always end with yours faithfully though your truly is also possible if the writer wants to be little less formal.

vii) Signature

Example

Typed name

It shows who has written the letter

Example of formal letters

TOP ACADEMY
PRIMARY SCHOOL,
P.O. BOX 123,
BAGAMOYO.
96TH MAY, 2019

THE HEAD TEACHER,
TOP ACADEMY PRIMARY SCHOOL
P.O. BOX 456
BAGAMOYO

DARASA LAKO

Dear Sir/Madam

REF: APOLOGY FOR MISSING SCHOOL

I am a pupil in standard six blue and I would like to apologize sincerely for missing school for the last one week. Please madam, allow me to explain.

On 29.04.2019. I was invited by my aunt to accompany them in their outing when I accidentally downed after losing control while swimming in a swimming pool. My aunt rushed me to the nearby dispenser where I was treated and discharged. Take a whole week rest.

Now I have completely recovered. I know that I have lost a lot during the whole week but I will do my best to catch up with the other pupils. I hop you will accept my sincere apology. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Juma Sanga.

PAMBOGO
PRIMARY
SCHOOL,
P.O. BOX 85,
MBEYA.
21ST JULY, 2007.

PAM/MB/07
GENERAL MANAGER,
MEBEYA CEMENT
P.O. BOX 54,
MBEYA.

Dear Sir,

REF: AN ORDER FOR BAGS OF CEMENT

Please refer to the above mentioned heading.

My school sends an order of 70 bags of cement for the maintenance of its buildings from your factory.

With this letter I have attached a money order for 700,000/= shillings for cost and transport.

It is my hope that I am going to be successful.

Your faithfully,
Frank Mbise
Head Teacher.

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation - Is the use of symbols such as comma(,), Colon (:), Semi-colon(;) and question marks (?) in a sentence.

THERE ARE TWELVE (12) PUNCTUATION MARKS

i) Full stops (.)

It marks the end of a sentence.

Examples

- The hunters had no physical weapon.
- The deer escaped the crocodile.
- The narrator was swallowed by a crocodile.

ii) Question mark (?)

The question mark is used at the end of a question

Example

DARASA LAKO

- What is your name?
- Do they play football?

iii) Exclamation mark(!)

The exclamation mark is used in a sentence to show a strong emotion or feelings for example. Joy, fear, anger, shock or victory. It is also use with interjections.

Example

- Stop! A Crocodile, “ Shouted one of my friends
- Yes! We have won the match.

iv) Comma (,)

The comma is used to separate phrases, clauses or a list of items in a sentence

Examples

- Go to the shop and buy tea-leaves, sugar, tomatoes and cake.
- Paul, the young man in our village is, suffering from Malaria.
- The comma is also used when introducing direct speech after the report.

Examples

- Ali said, “The earth is round.”
- The man said, I can do it myself.

v) The apostrophe (‘)

The apostrophe is used in,

In constructions to show that a letter has been omitted.

Examples

- She is – she’s
- Will not – wont
- I have – I’ve
- Cannot – cant
- Did not – didn’t
- They are – they’re
- Must not – mustn’t
- It is – it’s
- Shall not – shan’t
- Who is – who’s
- Would - ,d
- He’s the boy who had got lost
- Our teachers table is locked

vi) Bracket ()

They are used to enclose additional information in a sentence. These could be examples an explanation, a description or a definition.

Examples

- Mr. Amani (the head of science department) is a hard working teacher.
- Our accountant (Mr. Mario) has a birthday part.

vii) Hyphen (-)

It is used between words to form some compound words

Examples

Twenty to, father-in-law, fort-six, mother-in-law

- My brother-in-law is sick
- The hyphen is also used before some prefixes to form new words.

Examples

Pre-visit, pre-natal, pre-unit, post-election

viii) Dash (—)

It is used to give additional information on what had been mentioned.

DARASA LAKO

Examples

We saw the advantages of water bodies ____ the lakes, ocean, rivers and dams

Brain is a farmers who keeps poultry ____ both broilers and layers.

ix) Colon (:)

A colon can be used in the following instances

- (a) To separate the main ideas in sentences from
- (b) To introduce a list of items in a sentence
- (c) Used before reporting what somebody has said.
- (d) To introduce an explanation

Examples

- Accidents have many cause: speeding, drunk drivers, reckless driving and poor roads.
- We need to encourage good behavior: Kindness, love, obedience and reliability.

x) The semi-colon (;)

It used to separate main sentence that are not joined with a conjunction.

Example

✚ The missionaries; the people who first spread Christianity, were also traders and politicians.

xi) Capital letters (A, B, C, D)

The uses of capital letters.

- (a) To begin a sentence.
- (b) To write all proper nouns.
- (c) When writing days of the week and months of the year.
- (d) When referring to God as well as the pronouns used to refer to God, and the holy book of God.
- (e) When writing title of books, songs, newspapers, magazine, play.
- (f) When writing names of roads, streets or buildings
- (g) When writing the first word in indirect speech.
- (h) When writing the word 'I' to refer to oneself.
- (i) When writing the titles used before proper nouns.

Examples

Mr. Swai is a good father

Princes Diana

xii) Quotation marks

They are used indirect speech to show the actual words a person said

Examples

'I will behave myself', the girl said
Juma shouted, 'stop! A crocodile __!'

DICTIONARY USE

A dictionary – Is a book that lists the words of a language in an alphabetical order and gives their meaning and other information.

A GOOD DICTIONARY WILL SHOW

- (a) The meaning of the words.
- (b) The spellings of words.
- (c) The pronunciation of words.
- (d) The parts of speech that the word belongs to.
- (e) The origin of the words.
- (f) Synonyms and antonyms.

COMPREHENSION

Comprehension – Is to understand the meaning that the given passage implies and try to answer the comprehension questions accordingly.

HOW TO ANSWER COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- i) Try to understand the passage – This is one of the most common reasons that will make the students understand the passage questions.
- ii) Utilize your strengths – One of the most important things that a students should do is to exploit their strengths while answering a comprehension question.
- iii) Managing the time given – Time also is an important factor while answering comprehension question.
- iv) Practice more – To perform better at comprehension question of the best methods that students can use is to practice also of mock questions and attempt to answer as many practice papers a possible.
- v) Upgrade your vocabulary – Students should be read different books in order to improve his/her vocabularies.
- vi) Understand the level of question – While attending comprehension questions keep in mind that the level of comprehensive questions can vary a lot.
- vii) Ty to have a good reading speed – students should have effective speed reading try to understand all the important keywords.
- viii) Try not to rely outside knowledge.
- ix) Try not to be flustered – another factor that you should keep in mind while attending a comprehensive questions, is to have a relaxed state of mind and take your time in understanding of the meaning of the passage given.

GUIDELINES FOR ANSWERING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- ✚ Try to link the question to your answer.
- ✚ Never provide your opinion as answers, base your answer on facts.
- ✚ The passage will never be easy, so it is vital that, you connect all the links, together.
- ✚ Craft your answer clearly with perfection.
- ✚ Never move out from the original question, answer it precisely.