

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

HAI DISTRICT COUNCIL

LESSON NOTES

ENGLISH MEDIUM PRIMARY SCHOOL

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

CLASS: STANDARD FIVE

TEACHER'S NAME:

SET

COMPREHEND ORAL AND WRITTEN INFORMATION

1.1 Listen and Comprehend Oral information

ORAL INFORMATION

Oral information is the information presented orally by the speaker for someone to listen.

A. Listen to words presented orally in order to pronounce them.

The following are English words

Try to pronounce them correctly.

Word
Bed
Book
Work
Pen
Good
Church
Gun
Pot
Bird
Sun
Court
Ship
Lip
Man
Hare
Bad
Zoo

B. Listen to recorded materials like radio, TV broadcast, explanations, orally presented instructions that require demonstrations and interpret important messages.

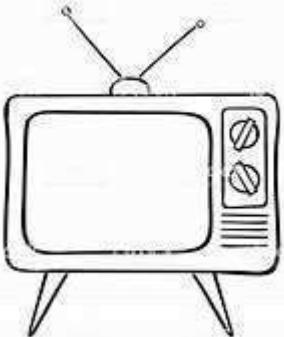
Recorded materials are devices which contain the sound o voice of other people for learners to listen and interpret them. They include TV, radio, cassette, CD

The following are the importance of listening to recorded materials;

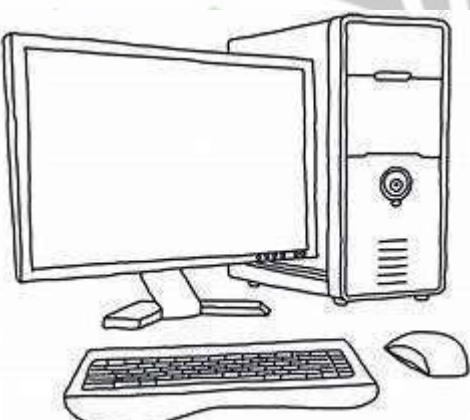
- i. We learn how to pronounce English words properly.
- ii. We get important information about our country or other countries.
- iii. We acquire much vocabulary.
- iv. We learn and know weather conditions of different places.
- v. We get education that helps us in our daily life.

Diagrams of devices we can listen from

a) Television



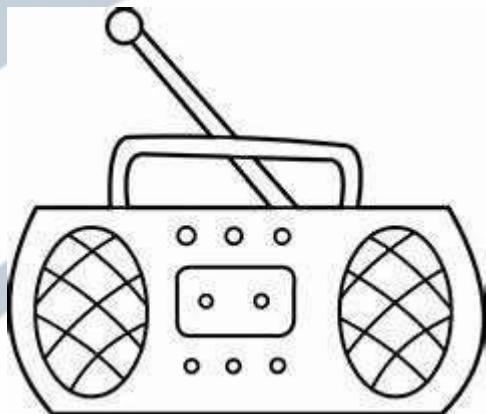
b) Computer



c) Tape Recorder



d) Radio



C. Listen to explanation about the process of making and operating things in order to describe the processes.

-Below is an example of explanations of how to make and use a clay stove.

Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

How to make and use clay stove.

A clay stove is a kind of stove that is made from clay soil to be used for cooking like any other stove.

-The process of making clay stove.

- i. First one must prepare the following items: clay soil, a stick, a bucket with water, firewood, a match box, three big stones or bricks and a mat
- ii. Mix clay soil with water,
- iii. Start moulding the clay stove using your hands.
- iv. After that use a stick to put a hole on the lower part of a stove.
- v. Put the stove on a mat and put on the sun to dry.
- vi. When it is dry, take firewood, make fire.
- vii. Take a stove, place it over the three big stones around the fire to harden it.
 - After these processes, the clay stove will be ready for use.

QUESTIONS (Exercise 1)

1. What do we use clay stove for?

Answer: We use clay stove for cooking food.

2. Why do we put a hole on the lower part of a clay stove?

Answer: We put a hole in order to make air pass through it.

3. Why do we put a clay stove on the fire?

Answer: In order to harden it.

D. Listen to dialogue on common matters and identify main ideas.

A dialogue is the conversation between two or more people on a particular subject matter.

Below is an example of a dialogue between Peter and Amina..

Peter. How are you Amina?

Amina: I am fine, Peter, how are you too?

Peter I am fine too

Where are you taking that bucket of water and a broom?

Amina: I am going to water the flowers and clean our school compound.

Peter: Is it necessary to clean the school compound and water the flowers?

Peter:

Amina: Yes, it is. We water the flowers so that they may grow well. We also clean school environment to make it look clean. It also makes insects like mosquitoes which transmit malaria to run away.

Peter: Thank you for the good explanation on the importance of cleaning our environment. Let me join you so that we may clean together school compound

QUESTIONS (Exercise 2)

1. What was Amina carrying?

Answer; Amina was carrying a bucket of water and a broom.

2. With whom did she meet?

Answer: She met with Peter.

3. According to the story did Peter know the importance of cleanliness.

Answer; According to the story Peter did not know the importance: of cleanliness.

4. Why do we water our flowers we have grown?

Answer: We do water our flowers we have grown so as to make them grow well.

5. What do we learn from the dialogue?

From the dialogue we learn that cleanliness is very important for health and safety.

E. Listen to recorded discussion on everyday activities and make comments.

-Below is an example of discussion between Uswege and Pendo on what they do every day after school hours. This discussion was recorded on the phone.

Uswege: Good evening Pendo

Pendo: Good evening to you. Where are you going at this time?

Pendo: That is very good thing Uswege, Do you exercise every evening?

Uswege: Yes, I do. After school time I change my uniform and go to the ground do exercises.

Pendo: Let me arrünge my time table so that I can join you.

Uswege. That will be very interesting. What do you do evey day after coming back from school?

Pendo: AfteT coming back from school, first I take meal After that I help my mother to wash utensils Then I take baih and study And you Uswege?

Uswege. After school time first, I water the garden, äfter that I take supper then I go to exercise on the play ground At night I studly with my young brother Aswile.

Pendo: Nice to hear that, Let me go home. See you tomoow.

Uswege: Okay see you.

Activity (Exercise 3):

Let us sort out sentences that show everyday activities in the discussion of Pendo and Uswege.

1. Uswege **changes** school uniform after school hours
- 2 Uswege **goes** to the play ground every evening
3. Uswege **does** exercises every morning.

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4. Uswege and Pendo **go** to school every morning.
5. Pendo **takes** meal after school time.
6. Pendo **washes** utensils every evening.
7. Pendo and Uswege **study** every day.

EXERCISE 4.

Make more sentences that show everyday activities.

F. Listen to recorded conversation in order to learn sentences construction and use in different contexts.

Below is the recorded conversation of Lillian, Grace and Isaac about their vacation during June holiday.

-From their dialogue learn sentences construction for your everyday life.

VACATION EXPERIENCE

Lilian: My friends Grace and Isaac, I am so glad to see you once again.

Isaac: We are also happy to see you today. How are you doing by the way?

Lilian: I am fine, I was just worried about you my friends.

Grace, We were also worried about you but thank God we see you today

Lilian. I am also grateful to see you once again.

Lilian: You told me you would be going to Manyara to greet your grandmother

Isaac: Yes Lilian, my sister Grace and I went to Manyara to greet our grandmother. We enjoyed a lot. Our grandmother used to cook for us food which we don't eat in town.

Grace: What Isaac says is true. The holiday vacation made us change environment completely. Not only the new food and friends, we had also a chance of going to watch wild animals in Manyara National Park.

Isaac; You went to Dubai with your family, tell us what did you experience there"

Lilian: Dabai is so wonderful, It is full of all the luxurious things you can mention big hotels and restaurants, fancy, cars, big roads with a lot of fly over. At night the city is full of lights. More over the city is very clean. Ore does not

Isaac: Waooh! That is very wonderful How were you communicating with those people of Dubai?

Lilian: Many people speak English language there. Dubai s visited by different people of different rades from all over the world. So the language used by most people is English.

Grace: Okay, okay, that is why we learn that English is an international language. By the way, have you remembered to bring us some presents from the big city get bored moving around the city dear?

Lillian: Don't worry about that tomorrow come at our home, you choose the presents you want, How could I forget you my best friends.

-Isaac: Thank you very much Lillian, we shall come. I see it is time for assembly let us go

Grace/Lillian: Let us go before the teacher on duty finds us here chatting

ACTIVITY

Construct the sentences from the conversations of Lilian, Grace and Isaack

SENTENCES:

1. I am glad to see once again
2. How are you doing?
3. I was worried about you,
4. My sister Grace and I want to Manyara.
5. You went to Dubai with your family.
6. Many people speak English language.

Below there are some of the vocabulary used in the dialogue.

Vocabulary	Meaning
Worry	Feel troubled over something.
Vacation	Holiday period away from home.
Environment	The surroundings.
Luxury	The state of extravagant living.
Restaurant	A place where people pay to eat food.
Fly over	A road over another.
Bored	Not interested.
Fancy	Elaborate in structure or decoration.
Present	A thing given to someone as a gift.
Assembly	Gathering together.

EXERCISE 1.

Listen to a recorded conversation and construct some sentences from it.

G. Listen to announcements, messages to show directions of place and time (prepositions).

PREPOSITIONS:

These are words used before nouns and give additional information in a sentence.

Examples of prepositions showing directions of place and time:

In, Over, From, Out, Of, Into, At, On, Before, Until, Since, For Through, By.

SENTENCES:

Prepositions of direction:

1. Matanya came out of the house.
2. The mob escaped through the window.
3. She dived into the swimming pool.

Preposition of Time:

1. Pupils have to reach home **before** noon.
2. They arrived at work place **at** 6:30 pm
3. Bakari has been reading English **since** morning.

EXERCISE 5

Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions.

1. Pupils have been asked to come back to school _____ monday
2. Mwadini left _____ Dodoma last week
3. She threw her pen _____ the desk
4. You should be back _____ evening.
5. I am going _____ Kariakoo now.
6. They reported at work place _____ 9.00 am.
7. Students are marching _____ their dormitories.
- .
8. Someone came _____ the classroom when it started raining
9. My sister is going to have a holiday _____ June.
10. He went out of the hut _____ the hole.

ANSWERS:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
On	For	Onto	Before	To	At	To	Out Of	In	Through

H. Listen to a speech on given topic to identify main details (include road safety issues)

Below is composition on road safety where we find the speech of Amosi Read and understand it.

ROAD SAFETY

One day Mr. Kazungu the English teacher at Kazamoyo Primary School informed Standard Five pupils that there would be a guest who would visit their school.

The pupils were very excited to hear that but they wanted to know who the guest was and why he/she wanted to visit their school

The guest is a police officer and he comes from the Central Police Station,"" Mr. Kazungu explained. "He will come to explain about road safety. How we can be safe when we are

travelling using vehicles or when sometimes we are just walking from one place to another "he said.

He told them that before the police officer says anything to them, they were supposed first to give a speech on road safety

Pupils prepared their speeches and lastly the speech of Amcsi Edward was selected as the best speech. So, he was asked to read it when the guests come. On

Wednesday the following week, Mr. Mwansile the police officer arrived at their school He was welcomed by teachers and pupils

Mr Kazungu the English teacher made an introduction "We are very happy to welcome you our guest at our school We do know that we are going to learn many things on road safety from you. But before ypu address anything to us, one of our pupils will read his speech on road safety."

Mr. Mwansile the police officer was glad to hear that So Amosi was asked to come in front of the hall so that he could read his speech

-Our guest, teachers and my fellow pupils," he started Iam very honoured to stand in front of you to give a speech on road safety"

Road safety has been a challenging issue in our country. Every now and then many people lose their lives due to 10ad accidents. Some people get accidents when they are travelling and some when are crossing or walking along our roads. There are many reasons why these road accidents occur. One of them is carelessness of drivers some drivers do drive at high speed and some don't care about the road signs. There are some drivers who drink before starting their journeys. There is also the issue of some passengers who are encouraging drivers to drive with high speed so that they may reach their destinations early

Sometimes pedestrians are not careful when crossing or walking along the roads. This leads the vehicles to knock them

Therefore I would suggest drivers and pedestrians to be careful when driving or walking along or across our roads. Thank you for listening."

The audience clapped their hands to Amosi's nice speech

The police officer congratulated him on a good speech He added few things regarding road safety and promised them that he would invite them to the police headquarters to learn more about road safety and other related issues.

QUESTIONS. (EXERCISE 6)

1. What is the name of Standard Five English teacher?

Answers. The name of the Standard Five English teacher is Mr Kazungu.

2. Whose speech was the best of all?

2. Whose speech was the best of all?

Answers: Amosi's speech was the best of all.

3. What was the news given to Standard Five pupils by their teacher?

Answers: The news given to Standard Five pupils was that they were going to be visited by the police officer

4. Who was the guest that visited them?

Answer: The guest that visited them was the police officer from the Central Police Station, Mr. Mwansile.

5. Mention three causes of road accident

Answer.

Three causes of road accidents are:

- a. Carelessness of drivers.
- b. Bad attitude of some passengers.
- c. Carelessness of some of pedestrians.

6. Who is a pedestrian?

Answers: A pedestrian is a person who walks on foot.

EXTRA WORK (EXERCISE)

Write a speech on "Drug abuse"

1.2 Read and Comprehend written information.

Written information is the information that is written down or a reader to capture or understand it.

A. Sentences that tell more about present, past and future events.

i. Simple Present Tense:

This is a tense that shows an action that takes place regularly. We use words such as everyday, regularly, often, usually, always, daily, sometimes, many times

Consider the following form.

I	
We	
You	We don't add 's' or 'es'
They	
Plural	
He	
She	We add 's' or "es"
It	
Singular	

EXAMPLES

1. Sikitu always listens to the music.
2. Simba players run every morning
3. We sometimes cut our trees.
4. I eat ugali daily.
5. He draws many pictures.

EXERCISE 1

Use the correct form of verb to complete the following sentences in Simple Present Tense.

1. Hemedi _____ his homework every day. (Do)
2. The pupils usually _____ English at school. (Speak)
us. (call)
3. I _____ to Mwanza every year. (Travel)

4. My uncle sometimes _____ us (call)

5. The bird _____ every morning (sing)

EXERCISE 2

Select the correct verb form to fill in the gaps.

1. Mary and Ali _____ (ride/ ides) bicycles every week

2. The baby _____ (cry/cries) every night

3. I always _____ (attends/attend) classes.

4. This cat usually _____ (finish/finishes) its milk.

5. My father _____ (reads/read) the newspaper every ever ing.

EXERCISE 3

Construct ten sentences in Simple Present Tense.

ii. Present Continuous Tense

This is a tense that shows an action that taking place at present or at the moment.

Consider the following form.

I	am	
He		
She	is	
It		
We		-ing
You	are	
They		

Example

1. I **am going** to Tabora now.
2. Children **are playing** football.
3. James **is reading** a novel at the moment.
4. We **are watching** a football match
- 5. She **is carrying** her bags now.

**EXERCISE**

Make then sentences in **Present Continuous Tense** using verbs in the box below.

Make
Write
Put
Push
Sing
Show
Drive
Give
Sleep
Beat

**iii. Simple Past Tense:**

This tense is used when you want to express an action that happened in the past which is complete.

The words used are such as: **yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year, etc.**

Word formation:

Subject + Verb

Regular verbs= add **-d / -ed / -ied**

Irregular verbs= don't add **-d / -ed / -ied**

EXAMPLES:

Present Tense (Infinitive)	Past Tense
bake	baked
lift	lifted
walk	walked



drink	drank
run	ran
learn	learned/learnt
stand	stood

Examples:

1. Mustapha studied hard last year. (Study)
2. The babies finished their milk (finish)
3. I baked a cake yesterday. (Bake)
4. You started the journey earlier. (Start)
5. They learnt the lesson. (Learn)
6. The teacher bought us a present. (Buy)
7. Amina sang 'a song last night (sing)

EXERCISE 1

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of Simple Past Tense.

1. We _____ an elephant at the park. (see)
2. Aisha _____ her homework yesterday. (write)
3. I _____ the story last year. (read)
4. My mother _____ food for us. (cook)
5. Hamza _____ a lot last night. (cry)
6. You _____ the news yesterday. (watch)

iv. Present Perfect Tense: This is a tense that shows or indicates an action that has been completed or fulfilled short time back.

Consider the following form.

Subject	Helping Verb	Verb
I	have	past participle
We		
You		
They		
Plural		
He	has	
She		
It		
Singular		

EXAMPLES

1. President John Magufuli **has gone** to Kenya.
- 2 We **have sung** our new song.
3. Rehema **has eaten** bananzas.
- 4 I **have seen** an elephant at the zoo.
- 5 You **have carried** away all the rubbish

EXERCISE

Make ten sentences in **Present Perfect Tense**.

v. **Future tense:** This is a tense that shows or indicates an action will take place in future time.

Form: **subject + will /shall + verb.**

Subject	Helping Verb	Verb	Object
I	shall	play	football
We			
You			
He			
She			
It	will	cut	trees
They			

EXAMPLES:

1. Mary **will bring** a box next week
2. We **shall go** to Mwanza tomorrow.
3. He **will write** a letter to James.
4. I **shall invite** my friends in my birthday party

EXERCISE 1

Use the correct form of verb in the Simple Future Tense to complete the sentences.

1. It _____ tomorrow. (rain)
2. The farmers _____ maize (plant)
3. I _____ you next week (visit)
4. Our school i _____ the tournament, (win)

5. We _____ them tonight. (call)
6. Musa and I _____ next month; (travel).

EXERCISE 2

Make ten sentences in Future tense using the verbs in the box below.

Pay
Drink
Visit
Cut
Jump
Clap
Write
Carry
Beat
Wear

B. Read to get meaning of announcements, messages, posters, brochures and texts that show directions.

(i) Announcements

An announcement is a formal public declaration to make it known by the community. We make announcements about functions, job vacancies, different posts, invitation to meetings, invitation to graduation ceremonies etc. Announcements can be through newspapers, radio, notice board, TVs, SMS, etc. One should read the announcement properly so that one can understand it. For example, an announcement that shows direction to the Mwenge market.



Figure: Example of market.

The New Mwenge Market

The Kinondoni Municipal Council has opened one of the biggest markets in Dar es Salaam.

- You can get your home needs from this market at any time daily.

How to reach it.

- The market is located at Mwenge, on the right side of the road if one comes from Ubungo or Tegeta and left side for people who come from Makumbusho.

- The market is opposite the PUMA filling station

You are all welcome

Management of the market

EXERCISE

As the manager of the Nzaki hotel, prepare an announcement that will be read on the radio indicating how people can reach your hotel

C. Read texts about familiar content to respond to questions orally. Below is a text about corruption.

CORRUPTION

Corruption is something dishonest mostly conducted by people who are in power. It is something, done by someone especially who is in power and affects other people or the society as a

Corruption in many cases involves bribery whereby one gives or receives something in most cases money in order that one can be favoured in a wrong way.

Some people get jobs by bribing those in power in a particular sector or organization.

This tendency leads to inefficiency because sometimes people who afford such jobs may lack the needed qualifications and skills.

Politically, corruption can be used by some people to be in power even if they are not capable of being good leaders

A good example is during elections. There are some ward councillors and Members of Parliament who gain leadership by being elected by citizens not because they are good leaders, but because they bribed their voters.

Bribes in elections can be in terms of money, clothes, food, cars, houses, sex or even false promises In most cases people who do give bribe to citizens so that they

may be elected are incapable or lack qualifications or skills of leading people So bribery to them becomes the key weapon to win the elections

This affects much the development of our country and community in general, because people whom you put trust to become the burden to the nation. These kinds

of leaders cannot meet the needs of their people due to their work incapability or being busy collecting money for the next elections.

We urge the citizens to be careful when electing leaders in a local government level or central government level Leaders who want to leadership by any means even by bribing people, should not be elected because they may bring our nation to the poverty line whole.

QUESTIONS

Your teacher will ask the following questions and you will answer them orally

1. What is corruption?

Answer Corruption is something dishonest mostly conducted by people in power

2 Is bribery good? Why

Answer. Bribery is not good because it hinders people's ingits

3 Whom do political leaders bribe?

Answer Political leaders do bribe their voters.

4 Mention two effects of corruption to the society

Answer;

- a) An organization can get unqualified people.
- b) We may miss people who are skilled at a particular field.

5. What does it mean by the term dishonest?

Answer; The term dishonest means unfaithful.

D. Read and summarize description of events, feelings, wishes in personals letters.



Fig: Graduation ceremony

ACTIVITY

Read the passage below and then summarize it in a friendly letter.

The passage below has been summarized to a letter.

Graduation ceremony

Last Saturday was a day which every pupil of Luvinza Primary School is not going to forget. It is a day to be remembered due

Last Saturday was a graduation for Standard Seven pupils in our school.

Three weeks before the graduation day, we were asked by our teachers to prepare some cultural items for the day. With the assistance of our teachers we were grouped into different cultural groups ready for the occasion. There were three cultural groups; a traditional dance groups, a choir group and a dance group

The preparations went well. The pupils who were not in the cultural groups were asked to clean the school compound.

Lastly, it was the day for graduation. Our school looked very nice due to the decorations which were put earlier. Everybody had pleasant face mostly the Standard

Seven pupils

We, the Standard Five pupils were asked to lead the singing of the national anthem.

We, the Standard Five pupils were asked to lead the singing of the national anthem.

Around 8:30 am, many guests and parents had already seated on their places. We were just waiting for the guest of honour to arrive. At 9:00 am the guest of honour arrived. He was welcomed by a group of scouts. They led him to his place, and then the graduation ceremony started, We came to know that the guest of honour was called Mr Ayubu Mwita

All groups performed very well. The audience cheered for the singers and dancers.

The head teacher did the introduction and later asked the school committee chairperson to welcome the guest of honour.

The guest of honour gave a very good speech. I may say that I have never heard such touching speech before.

The speech left us with very constructive mindset towards our education both the graduands and we, the pupils who are still studying learned a lot from the speech.

Lastly, the graduands were given their certificates. Those who performed well in different subjects were awarded with certificates and prizes

After that we went to take special lunch prepared for the ceremony. I admit that I will never forget this graduation ceremony in my life.

A summary of the above passage in a friendly letter

PO. BOX 233,
Arusha
20th April, 201s.

Dear Peter,

How are you doing? What about your studies? Here in Anusha we are all fine and I continue well with my studies

The aim of writing this letters to you is to tell you about the last week's graduation ceremony at our school

The graduation was very good whereas pupils performed well in all cultural items. The guest of honour also gave a speech that has changed many pupils' mindsets regarding their education and future life.

During holiday, my sister Helen and I are planning to come to Iringa to greet you

I am looking forward to hearing from you Pass my greetings to the family.

Yours

Neema.

EXERCISE:

Write a composition on HIV/AIDS Day then summarize in personal letter

I am looking forward to hearing from you. Pass my greetings to the family

E. Read factual text, passages, paragraph on common school subjects in order to retell the messages.

(Include child rights)

-The following are rights of children.

A **right** is something one should get.

The following are the rights of children:

(i) The right to education



Fig: Pupils studying

(ii) The right to be loved.



Fig: child with parent

(iii) The right to play



Fig: pupils playing.

(iv) The right to get food



Fig: children eating food.

(v) The right to be listened



Fig: child talking with parents.

EXERCISE

Add more rights of children that you know.

F. Read grade appropriate texts with accuracy and speed

Activity: read the text below accurately. Try to pronounce the words correctly.

The Tanzanian Premier League (TPL)

The Tanzanian Premier League (TPL) is the top most leagues in the county It is under the Tanzanian Football Federation (TFF).

TPL was founded in 1965. By that time it was known as the First Division League.

Currently, there are 16 teams in the league. The teams are Simba SC, Young Africans SC, Mubwa, Kagera Sugar Prisons, Stand United and African Lyon.

Others are Mbao, JKT Tanzania, Alliance Mbeya City, KMC, and Coastal Union, Biashara Mara, Ruvu Shooting and Lipuli. The team that wins the TPL trophy gets the chance to represent the country in the African Champion League. Currently Simba S.C. is the team that is in the African Champion League. At the end of each year's league, the last four teams are

dropped to the lower league and top four teams from the First Division League are promoted to the TPL.

G. Scan test to explain relevant ideas including entrepreneurship texts,

Below is an example of text about Kaguyu shopkeeper.

KAGUYU THE SHOPKEEPER

Kaguyu is a boy who resides at Mtoni kwa Azizi Ali in Dar-es-Salaam. He has a big shop at the bus stand alone the Kilwa road.

The years back Kaguyu was brought to Dar-es-Salaam from Kigoma by his brother Makoye. This was after the Standard Seven results were out and Kaguyu was not among the pupils who were selected to join Form One.

So he decided to change the line of his life. He asked his brother Makoye if he could go to Dar es Salaam to find any job. His brother agreed, so Makoye moved to Dar-es-Salaam to start his new life.

After three months of his staying in Dar-es-Salaam he got a job as a shopkeeper at Mangi's shop at Mbagala. He worked very hard at the shop and that helped

Mangi to add two other shops. This was due to the raise in capital generated by Kaguyu

After two years Kaguyu decided to leave Mangi and openec his small shop at Mtoni kwa Azizi Ali. Though he could not get much profit, he was pleased to have his own business.

Kaguyu worked very hard at the shop, where slowly, it star ed to expand and became among the biggest shops at Mtoni kwa Azizi Ali.

At the moment, Kaguyu has become a famous person at the area and its neighbourhood. Customers like him because he really cares about them. He talks to them politely and sometimes advices them on how to use some of' the items they buy at his shop.

Comprehension questions

1. Where does Kaguyu live?

Answers Kaguyu lives at Mtoni kwa Azizi Ali.

2. Where did Kaguyu come from?

Answers: Kaguyu came from Kigoma.

3. Why did he decide to come to Dar es Salaam?

Answers: He came to Dar es Salaam to find a job.

4. Where is Mangi's shop?

Answers: Mangi's shop is at Mbagala.

5. How did Kaguyu work at Mangi's shop?

Answers: He worked very hard,

6. Which step did Kaguyu take after the two years working it Mangi's shop?

Answers: Kaguyu decided to open his own shop at Mtoni kwa Azizi Ali.

7. Why do customers like Kapguyu? -

Answer: Customers like Kaguyu because he advises them on how to use some of the items bought at his shop

Word Power

Match the words in List A with their meaning in List B.

LIST A	LIST B
1. A shopkeeper	a. The money one has to start a business
2. Reside	b. To go away
3. Select	c. A person who sells in the shop
4. Capital	d. A person who buys from the shop or business
5. Expand	e. Recommendations given to someone regarding something
6. A customer	f. Make something larger
7. Advice	g. Carefully choose something or someone
8. Leave	h. Have permanent place for living

ANSWERS.

1.	C
2.	H
3.	G
4.	A
5.	F
6.	D
7.	E
8.	B

H. Read texts for comprehension to identify specific information.

Your teachers will ask you the following questions and you will be answering them orally.

QUESTIONS

1. Have you ever visited any national park in Tanzania?
2. Mention any rivers and lakes you know in Tanzania
3. In which region is Mt Kilimanjaro found?

My country Tanzania.

Tanzania is a country where I belong. Tanzania is found in the eastern part of Africa. Other East African countries are Kenya and Uganda

Tanzania was first colonized by the Germany and later in 1919, she became under the British. In 1961, Tanzania under the leadership of JK Nyerere, attained her independence. Since then Tanzania has been a free country like other African countries. Tanzania is blessed with a lot of natural resources that has beauty which attracts anybody who sees them.

She has rivers like Rufiji, Ruvuma, Malagarasi, Kilombero and others. There are lakes like Tanganyika, Nyasa, Victoria, Eyasi, Rukwa and Manyara. Tanzania is also rich in national parks and game reserves like Manyara, Ruaha, Gombe, Saa Nane, Ngorongoro, Mikumi, Saadani, Kihilo, Serengeti etc. She has different mountains and a range of mountains. Most all she has the highest mountain in Africa that is Mount Kilimanjaro:

Each year many tourists from different countries all over the world come to Tanzania to watch and experience the beauty of the country. Also a big number of them come to our country to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

The coming of tourists each year makes the country earn foreign currency. Also many young people get employed in this industry by helping tourists to move in different parts of the country. Some are employed in the hotels where tourists go for food and shelter.

One should be proud to be a Tanzanian. Tourists are welcome to visit Tanzania any time they wish.

QUESTIONS:

1. When did Tanzania get independence?

Answer: Tanzania got independence in 1961.

2. Who were the second colonial powers to rule Tanzania?

Answer: The British were the second colonial powers to rule Tanzania.,

3. Who was the first president of Tanzania?

Answer: J.K Nyerere was the first president of Tanzania.

4. Where is Kilombero River found?

Answer: Kilombero River is found in Morogoro.

5. Mention any two advantages of tourism industry in the country?

a. We get foreign currency.

b. People get employment.

1.3 Develop and use Vocabulary through Reading

A. Read the selected antonyms and synonyms words.

Antonyms

An antonym is a word that has an opposite meaning.

Examples:

Word	Antonym
1. Awake	Asleep
2. Affirm	Deny
3. Ancestor	Descendant
4. Allow	Forbid
5. Asset	Liability
6. Bright	Dim, dull
7. Bravery	Cowardice
8. Belief	Doubt
9. Bride	Bridegroom
10. Clean	Dirty
11. Compulsory	Optional
12. Equal	Unequal
13. Fame	Defame
14. Guilty	Innocent
15. Gather	Scatter
16. Greedy	Generous
17. Host	Guest
18. Heavy	Light
19. Contract	Expand
20. Win	Lose
21. Bitter	Sweet
22. Slow	Fast
23. Old	New
24. Happy	Sad
25. Beautiful	Ugly
26. Careful	Careless
27. Dangerous	Safe
28. Clever	Stupid
29. Strong	Weak
30. New	Old

Synonyms

A synonym is a word that has similar in meaning

EXAMPLES:

Word	Synonym
1. Assemble	Gather
2. Ancient	Old
3. Astonish	Surprise
4. Broad	Wide
5. Bottom	Foot
6. Custom	Habit
7. Courage	Bravery
8. Conceal	Hide
9. Disaster	Calamity
10. Down	Day break
11. Emperor	King
12. Escape	Elude

13. Friend	Ally
14. Faithful	Loyal
15. Heroic	Brave
16. Mute	Dumb
17. Protect	Guard
18. Rapid	Quick
19. Smooth	Sleek
20. Valour	Bravery

EXERCISE ONE.

Write the antonyms of the following words.

Word	Antonyms
1. Divide	Unite
2. Entrance	Exit
3. Cheap	Expensive
4. Clever	Stupid
5. Fail	Succeed

6. Modern	New
7. Moan	Groan
8. Leave	Abandon
9. Blank	Empty
10. Remedy	Cure

B. Read and write varieties of words by using word formation strategies. (prefixes and suffixes)

Word formation

Prefixes.

A prefix is a syllable placed before a word which adds or changes the meaning of that word.

Examples of the syllables: **Un, non, in, il, dis.**

More examples:

1. Un kind = **unkind**
2. Non smoker = **non-smoker**
3. Il legal = **illegal**

Suffixes

A suffix is a syllable added to the end of the word which changes the meaning of the word.

Example of syllables: **ly, wards, wise, ify, hood, ment, ship, ness** etc.

More examples:

1. Wards - back = **backwards**
2. Wise - like = **likewise**
3. Ify - beauty = **beautify**
4. Hood - neighbour = **neighbourhood**
5. Ment - develop = **development**

EXERCISE ONE.

Write the antonyms of the following words.

Word _____ Antonyms

1. Divide _____ Unite

2. Entrance _____ Exit

3. Cheap _____ Expensive

4. Clever _____ Stupid

5. Fail _____ Succeed

6. Day _____ Night

7. Summer _____ Winter

8. Vague _____ Clear

9. Moving _____ Stationary

10. Praise _____ Condemn

EXERCISE TWO:

Write the synonyms of the following words.

Word	Synonyms
1. Riches	Wealth
2. Clear	Transparent
3. Retire	Withdraw
4. Rank	Position
5. Buy	Purchase
6. Modern	New
7. Moan	Groan
8. Leave	Abandon
9. Blank	Empty
10. Remedy	Cure

Prefixes.

A prefix is a syllable placed before a word which adds or changes the meaning of that word.

Examples of the syllables: **Un, non, in, il, dis.**

More examples:

1. Un kind = unkind
2. Non smoker =non-smoker
3. Il legal = illegal

Suffixes

A suffix is a syllable added to the end of the word which changes the meaning of the word.

Example of syllables: ly, wards, wise, ify, hood, ment, ship, ness etc.

More examples:

1. Wards - back =backwards
2. Wise - like = likewise
3. Ify – beauty= beautify
4. Hood - neighbour =neighbourhood
5. Ment - develop =development

Exercise one

Find the words that you can add the following prefixes.

1. Non - noncitizen

2. Un - unhappy

3. im - impossible

4. In - insane

5. dis - dishonest

6. ir – irregular

EXERCISE two

Find words that you can add the following suffixes.

1. Hood - childhood

2. Dom - kingdom

3. Ism - capitalism

4. An - African

5. Ist - socialist

6. Age - shortage

7. Ness happiness

8. Ship - friendship

9. Ity - equality

10. Ation - application

Exercise three.

Write the plural of the following

1. Water - water

2. Lorry - lorries

3. Man - men

4. Ox - oxen

5. Foot - feet

6. Friend - friends.

7. Shorts - shorts

8. Mango - mangoes

9. Tooth - teeth

10. Child - children

C. Read and write words related to selected subject areas through reading.

EXERCISE ONE

Your teacher will write these words for you to read.

1. Calm

2. Vessel

3. Beautiful

4. Attention

5. Bouquet

6. Introduction

7. Nearby

8. Maximum

9. Laboratory

10. Informal

11. Excellent

12. Judiciary

SET

13. Organization

14. Surplus

15. Document

16. Anticipation

17. Excited

18. Immigrant

19. Invigilator

20. Successor

EXERCISE 2

Your teacher will read the following words and you will write them. Make sure you write them correctly.

1. Holiness

2. Abundance

3. Justice

4. Keep

5. Although

6. Surprise

7. Tomorrow

8. Sudanese

9. Revision

10. Cattle

SET

COMMUNICATE ORALLY AND IN WRITING**2.1 Communicate Through Speaking.**

A. Ask and respond to questions orally in various situations.

Activity:

Your teacher will group you into several groups and you will answer the following questions,

QUESTIONS

1. How old are you?

Answers: I am ten years old.

2. Where do you come from?

Answers: I come from Nairobi.

3. Where did James go to last week?

Answer: James went to Kigoma last week

4. How many people did attend your birthday party?

Answer: Ten people attended my birthday party.

5. When did the former president of U.S.A Baraka Obama visit our country?

Answer: President Obama visited Tanzania in 2014.

6. Why do many young people move from rural areas to urban area?:

Answer: Many people move from rural areas to urban areas to find better life.

EXTRA WORK

In your groups with the assistance of your teacher, try to ask and answer different questions asked by yourselves.

B. Use dialogue in selected contexts to express personal views and ideas.

Activity:

Below is the dialogue between Judith, Moses and Wambura regarding punishment given to pupils.

Judith Good morning Moses and Wambura,

Moses AWambura : Good morning Judith, how are you?

Judith: I am very fine.

Judith: Yesterday, Teacher Almasi punished some pupils for coming late to school. What are your views? Should teachers punish pupils when they are wrong?

Wambura: Yes, pupils are supposed to be punished when they are wrong.

Moses: No, on my side I think punishing pupils is wrong.

Judith: You have both answered well Moses why do you think pupils should not be punished?

Moses: There are many reasons why pupils should not be punished even if they are wrong

One of the reasons is to make a pupil become confident.

Wambura: How can a pupil become confident by not being punished?

Moses: Very good question. By punishing a pupil you make him or her become inferior towards anything taught by teachers. But if a pupil is not punished, he/she will be confident thus will perform well his or task given

Judith: Okay Moses, you have argued well. What about you Wambura? Why should pupils be punished?

Wambura: I think pupils should be punished because that is the proper way of disciplining them. Even the Bible says, 'spare the rod and spoil the child. Only that the punishment should not be the corporal ones.

Judith: Thank you very much for your time friends. I think we must have a debate on this matter where many pupils can air their views deeply.

Wambura/Moses: Thank you too. Bye and see you tomorrow.

Judith: Okay see you then.

ACTIVITY:

Compose a dialogue of your own about street children.

C. Debate on the common matters around the school, home, work places in order to identify main ideas

A DEBATE

A debate is a discussion between two or more people on a particular topic or subject matter which has conflicting views. In a debate one side proposes the motion while other side opposes.

Procedures of a debate:

- i. The choosing of a topic or motion for pupils to discuss.
- ii. The teacher to put two groups of pupils that will oppose each other on a given motion.
- iii. Pupils should prepare themselves with strong points favouring their sides.
- iv. During the debate session, pupils should challenge one another under the guidance of chairperson.
- v. Secretaries will be writing pupil's points.
- vi. The secretaries are asked to summarize the speakers' points.
- vii. Then the teacher is asked to say about the strength, problems and give suggestions.
- viii. Then the chairperson closes the debate.

Below is an example of explanation of a debate on the topic, "**Pupils are supposed to be taught about reproductive health education**".

"Thank you Chairperson, secretaries, time keeper and the audience & large".

I am here to propose that motion that states "pupils are supposed to be taught health education". I am supporting this motion by the support of the following points

One, if a pupil is taught about health education, he or she gets education on the matter and that can make him or her to be certain on issues regarding reproductive health

Also, if pupil is taught about reproductive health, it will make him or her be in position to avoid engaging himself or herself in sexual activities. This is because a pupil has not reached the age of having sex. This is necessary only if one has education on reproductive health

Apart from the above points, if a pupil is taught about reproductive health, he or she will be in position to face the challenges arising during puberty. As we know during puberty period, there some complications that face the adolescents. By having proper reproductive health education, a pupil will know what to do to cater them.

These complications are like growing of hair in private parts, change of voice and growing of breasts and menstruation in girls.

Moreover, reproductive health education is very important to pupils because even if they become aged, they will know how to control themselves sexually since they have the knowledge.

Lastly but not least, reproductive health education is very important because after pupils get education, they will also teach others especially those who did not get chance to learn about reproductive health

Therefore I would like to conclude that, reproductive health education is very important to pupils as the points above shown

D. Re-tell stories that express past events (focus on when/while).

The following is an example of a story that expresses past events.

THE BAD WOMAN

Once upon a time there were two families that lived near each other. The members of these families lived a friendly life.

The mothers of the families were known as Mama Sikitu and Mama Aisha. Mama Sikitu was very kind to everyone but Mama Sikitu was very mean and cruel. She was very jealous of mama Sikitu's family, she envied everything Mama Sikitu did.

One day, Mama Aisha asked Mama Sikitu to go with her to the bush to fetch firewood. Mama Sikitu agreed.

So very early in the morning they left for hush to fetch firewood. They carried their babies on their backs. On the way they came across a big bridge.

"So that we can get blessing from the gods," she said, "Okay, if that is the case let us throw them

So they threw their children into the river and after that they crossed the river. On the other side of the river, Mama Asha started laughing. My friend did you believe that I threw my child? Aaaah I deceived you," Mara Asha said.

What do you mean by saying that?" Mama Sikitu Wondered

"Let me tell you something my friend, when I told you to throw our babies into the river, I did not throw mine. What I did was to throw a big stone and hid the child. You are lost my friend because you have no baby. What are you going to tell your husband?

Mama Sikatu started to cry wondering what she was going to tell her husband. But Mama Aisha rejoiced because she did not like anything good from Mama Sikatu.

They moved on towards the bush looking for firewood. When they were walking, Mama Aisha was happy while Mama Sikitu was very sad.

In the midst of the jungle, they saw a small hut. They decided to move towards it. They knocked at the door and the old woman's voice asked them to enter.

"I know what you want my children", she said "You woman, you have deceived your friend and made her throw her child into the river while yourself still have yours, she added.

Don't worry I am going to give you child my dear," she told Mama Sikitu. Hearing that, Mama Aisha pleaded for forgiveness and she also asked the old woman to get a new baby

"Okay I have heard you. I am going to give both of you new babies. But there are some conditions to be followed". She told them that they would sleep on the mat and when they hear any sound they were not supposed to scream or move. Whatever thing touched them they were not supposed to move or make any sound.

So they went to sleep leaving the old woman awake. At night they heard all kinds of horror sounds. They felt some insects moving throughout their bodies. Mama Sikatu stayed calm, she did not move or make any sound. It was contrary to Mama Aisha who became restless. Whenever she heard horror sounds she screamed loudly. She beat the insects that were on her body.

Early in the morning the following day they woke up and went to see the old woman. To their surprise they found a very beautiful baby girl "This child belongs to Mama Sikatu because she followed the conditions I give you", she said.

Mama Sikitu was given the child, she was very happy, she went home rejoicing while Mama Aisha went back home with much sadness and full of envy towards Mama Sikitu.

VOCABULARY

The following are some of the vocabulary found in the story

Vocabulary	Meaning
Envy	Feeling bad over somebody's possessions or luck
Kind	Generous or helpful
Cruel	Being unkind and causing pain to people
Mean	Not ready to share things
Jealousy	Feeling envious resentment of someone achievement
Firewood	Wood used as fuel for fire
Fetch	Find something or someone
Come across	Find something or someone by chance
Gods	Supernatural spirit believed to control some parts of the universe
Deceive	Make someone believe something that is not true
Wonder	Surprising situation
Rejoice	Feel great joy
Jungle	A dense forest
Calm	Not showing any nervousness
Contrary	The opposite

Structure

The use of when/ while in sentences that expresses past events

The use of "when"

Form. **When + past continuous + past tense**

Examples

1. When she was writing English, her father called her.
- 2 When they were playing football, Juma came back.
3. When Mary was singing, somebody knocked at the door.

Exercise

Make sentences using when from the table below

Example; When I was going to school, I met him.

When:	I he	was	going to school	I we	met him
	she			you they he she	
	we you they	were			

The use of "While"

From while + past continuous + past continuous

Examples

1. While Jema was drawing pictures, Ali was cooking ugali
2. While they were dancing we were singing a song
3. While he was cutting trees, some pupils were writing Mathematics

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using "while".

1 While my mother was preparing our meal,

2 While Bakari and Roso were watching a football match.

3. While soldiers were marching

4 While she was listening to the music,

5. While President Magufuli was addressing the nation.

E. Use short speech to explain relevant information

The following is an example of a speech on drug abuse.

DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse is the excessive use of drugs and, alcohol. The drugs include cocaine, heroine, opium, ethanol, petroleum and many other.

Many young people are involved in the use of drugs whereas they have affected them much

Many young people are addicted to these drugs

In past years, the use of these drugs was much in urban areas. Research has revealed that currently many in rural areas are also the victims of these drugs

People start using the drugs as refreshment, but later they become addicted and it becomes difficult to stop using them.

We, in our country Tanzania are not exceptional. The use of drugs has led to destruction of many young people's lives. The use of cocaine, heroine and opium has been the order of the day for many young people

Excessive use of drugs leads someone to be weak physically and mentally. Being weak means these young people cannot do any productive work. Most of them end up being thieves and loiterers.

They sometimes end up being killed due to theft. Some of them end up in jails and prisons. These are some who die of different diseases due to their weak body immune system. The government and other private institutions try anything possible to curb the problem. Some victims are taken to rehabilitation centres. Some get relief but some go back to the use of drugs

We cannot keep quiet and leave our young boys and girls to be jeopardized. Let us join our hands and help these young ones from the family level to national level

By helping these young ones, we will be doing the nation's work and also doing good work of helping others.

VOCABULARY

The following are some of vocabulary from the speech.

VOCABULARY	MEANS
Drugs	- A chemical which is given to people in order to treat them.
Alcohol	- Drink containing ethanol.
Addicted	- Unable to stop doing something as a habit.
Reveal	- To make known.
Victim	- A person injured or harmed.
Immune	- Resistant to a particular infection.

2.2. Develop and use vocabulary through speaking

A. Read words related to familiar context to express personal experiences, weather and season and everyday activities.

Below are daily activities of Neema through pictures. Read the sentences properly.

1. Neema goes to school everyday



2. Neema washes her clothes every day.



3. Neema takes bath every day.



4. Neema sings songs every day.





5. Neema plays netball every day.



6. Neema carries her young brother every day.



B. Read and use words related to common subject matter in conversation.

Below is the example of conversation of Peter and Edward. They are talking about what they will do during their December holiday

- Before you read the conversation of Peter and Edward, consider the following vocabulary and their meaning.

Vocabulary	Meaning
Holiday	- A time when someone does not go to work or school.
Coincidence	- An occasion when two or more things happen at the same time surprisingly.
Reach	- Arrive at.
Plan	- Make arrangement for in advance.
Stay	- Remain in the same place.
City	- A large town.

"Holiday plan"

Peter How are you my friend?

Edward: I am fine. What about you?

Peter: I am just doing fine.

Peter: The holiday is around the corner, what is your plan Edward?

Edward: Ooh, I am planning to travel with my family. We shall go to Mbeya. What about you Peter?

Peter: What a coincidence! My parents and I are planning to go to Musoma this holiday. We are going to stay for one week, and you Edward?

Edward: We are going to stay there for two weeks. After that we will come back to Dar es Salaam.

Peter: Nice to hear that my friend Greet everyone in Mbeya. I am looking forward to reaching Mbeya city in the future.

Edward: Thanks Peter, pass my greetings to your uncle Wambura when you reach there. About you going to Mbeya, don't worry we shall plan next time

Peter: Thank you very much. Bye and see you after the holiday.

Edward: Bye Peter, see you then.

2.3. Communicate through writing

(a) Write a short text in selected subject matters in selected subject matters in given contexts

The following is a text about street children. Before reading it, consider the vocabulary and their meaning.

Vocabulary	Meaning
Shelter	-A building designed to give protection from bad weather.
Torture	- Cease to support or work after.
Orphan	- A child whose parents are dead.
Community	- A group of people living in the same place.
Responsible	- having an obligation to do something.
Citizen	- Legally recognized as a member of a certain country.

"Street children"

Street children are children who have no homes but just live in streets. They move from one place to another looking for food and shelter.

Some have become street children because they were abandoned by their parents or guardian. Sometimes there are some people who don't want to take care of their children, so they abandon and leave them as street children.

Some become street children just because they don't want to live with their parents or guardians. There might be reasons for them to go and live in the streets, but the main reason is that they want to be far from their homes.

Some become street children because of unfriendly conditions at their homes. This can be torture, mistreatment or lack of love from parents or relatives.

There are some street children who become street children after losing (their) parents. Parents may die and leave their children as orphans. If there is no one to take care of them they might find themselves in the street.

The government, the community and every citizen of Tanzania is responsible for this matter. Let us find a good way of helping them. If we join hands we can reduce the problem of street children. These children are ours and if we help them, we are going to have a nation of good and mentally well citizens.

(b) Write texts about the impacts of the selected subject matter

Below is an example of a text about the impacts of taboos in our society.

Taboos. Are social or religious customs placing restrictions on a particular thing or person. This can be food, clothes or anything else.

These taboos sometimes prohibit women or children from eating certain foods. For instance pregnant women in some societies are not allowed to eat eggs. The reason behind this is that babies in their wombs may get problems.

TABOOS**Vocabulary**

	Means
Taboo	- A social or religious custom prohibiting a particular practice
Restrict	- Put a limit on
Womb	- A part inside a woman
Protein	- Is substance found in food and drink such as meat, milk and eggs.
Breastfeeding	- Feed a bay with milk from the mother's breast.
Marriage	-Is the relationship between two people who are married.
Process	- A series of actions or steps taken in order to achieve a particular end

Taboos: Are social or religious customs placing restrictions on a particular thing or person. This can be food, clothes or anything else

These taboos sometimes prohibit women or children from eating certain foods. For instance pregnant women in some societies are not allowed to eat egg. The reason behind is that babies in their wombs may get problems

Some societies or tribes don't allow children eat some of the foods. There are some reactions of doing this, but one of them is health problem

There many taboos in different societies which some are good and some are bad. All these have effects to the particular society

Restriction on food to some groups in the society may cause health problem to them, saying that pregnant women should not eat eggs is not proper Eggs are full of proteins, so restricting them from eating them, they will lack the proteins required. As we know, pregnant women need enough and proper food, putting these restrictions may make their health become weak. Not only that, even the babies they carry them might be at risk.

There are some taboos which are not bad to the society. Example of these taboos is the prohibiting married people having sex with other people except the wife or the husband. This is especially during the time of breastfeeding the baby, This is when the baby is below two years of age.

It is believed that having sex with different partners may affect the baby in his or her growing process. The baby may become weak and delay even to walk.

These kinds of taboo in these particular societies make people respect their marriages and children become healthy thus grow well.

Exercise

Write a text on the heading "Foods in our village"

(c) Write sentences that express present, past and future events in order to practice language use

Simple Present Tense:

This is a tense that indicates an action that takes place regularly. We use words like usually, everyday, often, sometimes, always, many times, daily etc.

Form: **Subject + verb + object**

I	
We	We don't add 's' or 'es'
You	
They	
Plural	
He	
She	We add 's' or 'es'
It	
Singular	

Consider the following examples

- 1 We draw pictures at school
2. My brother teaches Kajole every day.
3. She always kills snakes.

Exercise

Make sentences in Simple Present Tense from the table given below.

I			
We	Plays		
He		Football	Everyday
Sophia			
soldiers	Play		

Example Sophia plays football everyday

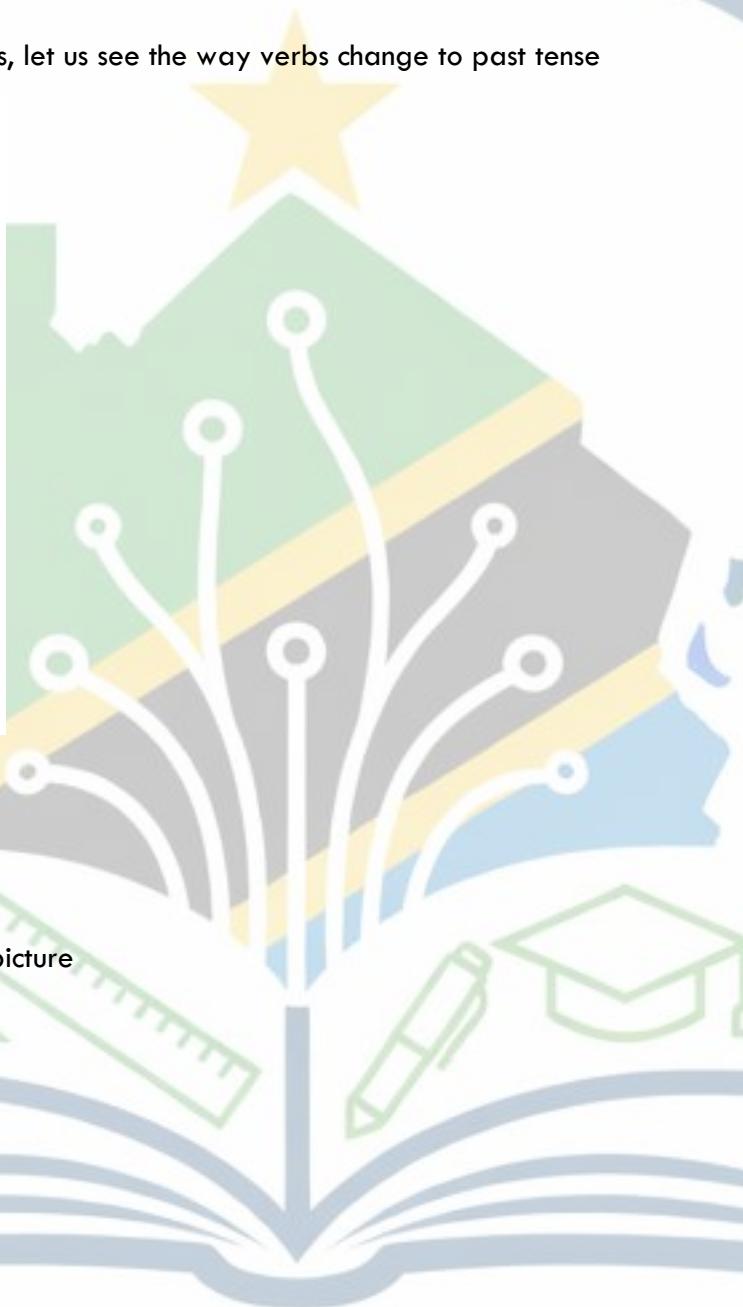
Simple Past Tense

Simple Past is a tense that indicates an action that took place in past time. This can be yesterday, last week, last month, last year etc

Form: Subject + Verb + Object

Before making sentences, let us see the way verbs change to past tense

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Past Tense</u>
Beat	Beat
Arrive	Arrived
Agree	Agreed
Attack	Attacked
Appear	Appeared
Apply	Applied
Add	Added
Bless	Blessed
Brush	Brushed
Borrow	Borrowed
Bath	Bathed
Crawl	Crawled
Cheer	Cheered
Close	Closed
Clap	Clapped
Cook	Cooked
Comb	Combed
Dive	Dived
Decorate	Decorated
Die	Died
Enter	Entered
Educate	Educated
Hate	Hated
Judge	Judged
Lock	Locked
Mix	Mixed
Marry	Married
Open	Opened



Examples of sentences

- Magoti drew a nice picture

SET

2. We slept at 7:00 pm
3. She took her book last night
4. They went to England last year
5. His friend made nice boxes

Exercise

Make sentences in Simple Past Tense using the following verbs:

1. Wash
2. Sing
3. Carry
4. Put
5. Run

Simple Future Tense:

This is a tense that shows an action that will take place in future.

Form: Subject + will/shall + verb (infinitive)

Pronoun help verb

I
We

shall

You
They
He
She
It

will

Exercise

Make sentences in simple future tense from the table below

I			
We	Will	Visit us	Next
You			
He			
James			Tomorrow
They	Shall		
pupils			

Example: James will visit us next week

(d) Write a personal letter to a friend to convey sad/happy information

- A person letter is a kind of a letter where friends, colleagues or relative communicate to each other.

The following are the main parts of a personal or friendly letter.

- i. The address of the writer
- ii. The date
- iii. Salutation/greetings.
- iv. The main body of the letter
- v. Conclusion.
- vi. The name of the writer.

Below is an example of a personal letter.

PO. Box 6473,
Bariadi
5th December, 2015.

Dear Anne,

How are you? It has been long time since we met in Morogoro last rear. I suppose you are doing fine.

Here in Tabora we are fine.

I am writing this letter to inform you that in the annual exam which we sat in the end of November 2015, the results were very good. I became member one out of 62 pupils in our class.

My parents and I were very happy for the results. They have promised me that they will take me to Dubai next month for vacation.

I would like to encourage you to work hard like me so that one day you may pass with flying colours.

Pass my greeting to everyone there at home. Hope to see you in Jun: fext year.

Your friend,

Aminatha

Exercise

Try to write a letter to your friend telling him that you are planning to visit him next month.

Your name is David.

(e) Write compositions with specific information about school, travel, home, festivals

Below is an example of a composition on "Child Labour".

- But before you read it consider the following vocabulary.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Meaning
Labour	- Physical work.
Contrary	- The opposite.
Deny	- The state that one refuses to admit the truth.
Maid	- A female domestic servant.
Vendor	- Is a person who sells things such as newspapers or food.
Porter	- A person who is employed to carry luggage.
Employ	- Give work to someone.
Shelter	- a building aimed at protecting someone from bad weather.
Quit	- To leave a job.

Oral questions

1. Have you ever gone to mining areas like Mererani in Arusha, Chmya in Mbeya or Geita?

2. Why do you think some children get employed while they are still young?

3. What should be done to solve this problem of child labour?

CHILD LABOUR

Child labour is a situation whereby a child is employed to work for an institution or person like an adult

Although the law of our country does not allow children to be employed, still some few institutions and individuals employ them contrary to the law.

We regard a child is a person who is below 18 years old. We expect a person below 18 will be at school or college studying. So being at work at that age, will deny the child's rights

Many children have been employed as housemaids, shopkeepers, items vendors, bus conductors, porters, barmaids or bartenders and some in factories while some in mining areas.

Even if they are paid, it does not guarantee employers to employ these children. These children were supposed to be at school.

The research has shown that it is difficult to curb this problem since many children are homeless and if they have homes, most of their parents are poor, and this means they cannot bring up them in a proper way like sending them to school and buying them clothes.

So sometimes it becomes difficult to stop these children from working because the question will be, where will they go after quitting work? Who will pay for their education? Who will buy clothes for them? Who will give them food and shelter?

If these questions are answered then this problem could be reduced not finished at all

However, we still urge the government to find ways of stopping child labour. If children are left to work at very young age, our nation will lose work power hence underdevelopment.

Questions:

1 What is child labour?

Answer: Child labour is a situation whereby a child is employed to work for an institution or person like an adult

2. Who is a child?

Answer. A child is a person who is below 18 years old.

3. Why are many children employed?

Answers:

- i. They come from poor families
- ii. Some are orphans.

4. Who is an orphan?

Answer: An orphan is a child whose parents are dead,

5. If you were the top leader of our country, what would you do to solve this problem?

Answer: If I were a top leader of this country, I would put poor environment where children in difficult conditions get free education and shelter

(f) Compose stories with suggested endings

-Below is an example of a story about the hare and the hyena

THE HARE AND THE HYENA

Once upon a time there were the Hare and Hyena. They were best friends. They used to be together wherever they went

One day the Hare told his friend Hyena to go somewhere "My friend, I have never told you this before", he said "I have another place which I own apart from this place. The place is full of food, since you my friend like bones, don't worry I have prepared a lot of them". He concluded

The Hyena was a little worried and said, "Is it true my friend? Do you have bones there?" The Hare laughed, "Why should I lie to you There are plenty of them. Today you are going to eat to the fullest".

So they went to the place where the Hare mentioned. They found a big house. The Hare opened it and welcomed his friend, the Hyena.

"Waooh! What a place, Is it yours? Why have you never shown me before" The Hyena asked.

"Calm down my friend, let us go inside and enjoy ourselves, "the Hare told the Hyena.

So they went into the inner room and found different foods. Even the bones which are liked by the Hyena were there. They started eating, opening and drinking

After too much eating, they decided to have a nap. After almost one hour they heard someone opening the door. "Who is that Hare? You said this is your house, didn't you?" The Hyena said, his face full of fear. "Let us hide Hyena. This is not your house. If the man finds us here he will kill us," the Hare said.

The Hyena fumed and looked at the Hare as if he wanted to swallow him. The Hare did not care what his friend thought of him. He opened the window and ran away. When the Hyena was also about run through the window, the man who was owner of the house caught him.

"Today I am going to teach you a lesson. How dare you enter into my house and eat my food!", the man said angrily. "Forgive me please, the Hare deceived me he told me that this house belongs to him, so he asked me if we could come and have lunch together", the Hyena said.

"That is your funeral you idiot. I don't care who brought you here. What I am going to do is to punish you so that it will be a lesson to other thieves like you and the Hare", he said.

The man carried the Hyena severely. He did not listen to his appeal. When he was tired; he let him go. The Hyena went to his home crying.

From that day the Hyena swore he would never be the friend of the Hare.

Questions:

1. Who was the friend of the Hare?

Answer: The Hyena was the friend of the Hare.

2. Where did they go to eat food?

Answer: They went to the man's house to eat.

3. What did they hear when they were sleeping?

Answer: They heard someone opening the door.

4. Why did the Hyena fume?

Answer: The Hyena fumed because he discovered that he was deceived by the Hare,

5. What do we learn from the story?

Answer: From the story we learn that we should not believe everything we are told.

Extra work**Compose your own story with suggested ending****(g) Write short stories to describe cultural subject matters (festivals, dances, clothing, food language initiation)**

- Below is an example of a story of a boy (Saganda the clever boy) 'who ran away from his village fearing to be killed because he is an albino'

Oral questions

1. What is albinism?
2. Have you ever seen a person with albinism?
3. What are your comments on the killings of albinos in Tanzania?

SAGANDA THE CLEVER BOY

One day in the Ng'olo village in Shinyanga Region there was an incident that shocked many people around the area. Masalu, the boy of Standard Five at Ngambo Primary School was found unconscious bleeding. The boy's hand was cut and many people thought that Masalu died. In reality, the boy was not dead but was in a bad shape.

He was taken to the nearest dispensary for treatment. Later the doctors transferred him to the district hospital for further treatment.

His parents and relatives were very sad following that incident. Maralu's mother was always crying over her boy, "Why did this happen to my son, why, why, why?" she would moan.

"These bad people wanted to kill my son just because he is an albino. My son you being an albino have caused all these troubles. But God is great, you are going to be fine my son"

The boy would just listen and sob. He would not say anything.

After two weeks the boy started feeling somehow well. The police commissioner came and tried to talk to him. Masalu told the police commissioner about what had happened in the incident.

He told him that on that day, three people with masks on their faces ambushed him and caught him while he was playing alone at the back of their house.

They took me to the bush and covered my face. After few minutes I felt pain on my hand. From that time I could not remember anything until I found myself at hospital," He told the police commissioner.

The police commissioner promised him that the police force would do everything possible to make sure that these culprits are caught and taken to court. Get well soon my boy, those bad people will be caught soon" He said.

The news of the boy spread in many places in the nearby village. People living with children with albinism were restless fearing that their children might be in danger

In the nearby village, there was a boy by the name Saganda. He was an albino and he also was very worried about his security. He asked his parents if he could leave the place. His parents agreed and all the plans were made for him to go somewhere.

Although Saganda was a young boy, he was able to find a place where he could go and live safely. He contacted a school called Mawio Primary School. They agreed to take him there.

Later after six months, Masalu recovered and was taken home, Those who wanted to kill him were caught and were sentenced to jail

Saganda is a kind and clever boy. He asked his teachers to find Masalu and take him to Mawio Primary School so that he could join him. Masalu was brought to the school and was very happy to meet Saganda. He thanked him for his good heart. After that they hugged each other and started crying.

Exercise

Match the vocabulary in part A with the meaning in part B.

SET

PART A	PART B
1. Unconscious 2. Mask 3. Albino 4. Culprit 5. Ambush 6. Incident 7. Hug 8. Restless 9. Jail 10. Agree	a) A person who is responsible for a crime b) Have the same opinion about something c) Squeeze someone tightly in one's arms d) The state of not being awake e) A place where criminals are kept f) A piece of cloth worn on your face so that you cannot be noticed g) A person with white skin h) Make a surprise attack on someone i) Unwilling to keep still j) An event that is unpleasant or unusual

ANSWERS

PART A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART B	D	F	G	A	H	J	C	I	E	B

(H) Write notes conveying simple personal information to friends, service, people, teachers and others who feature in everyday life.

Below is an example of a letter where Mary writes a letter to John telling him about the school she is about join in January 2019

Salasala village,
P. O. Box 15,
Songea
15th December, 2018.

Dear John

How are you my cousin? How is everybody there in Mbeya?

How about your studies? I am very happy to inform you that we are doing well.

The aim of writing this letter is to inform you that I have passed my Standard Seven examinations and have been selected to join

Weruweru Secondary School which is in Arusha

On 7th January, 2019 the school will open. I am planning to be there by 5th January. I will see you again in the holiday of June.

Greet everybody at home. Don't forget to greet Lilian my little cousin.

Your cousin,

Mary

Exercise

Write a letter to your friend telling him or her about sports and game competition at your school.

(i) Compose a text with proper use of punctuations like full stops, comma, and question marks exclamation mark.

Below is an example of guided text with the proper punctuation marks.

Women participation in decision making

Decision making in any society is vital. Decision making starts from the family level to national level. Everybody in a society has the right to make decision.

Everybody has the right to make decision regardless the sex, age, ethnic group, religion, level of education or race. What is the chance of women in decision making from the family level to national level? There are some variations on this matter from one community to another or from tribe to another.

In our country the policy of decision making is fifty over fifty. In past years after getting independence, chance of women in decision making was very minimal. One could find very few women in all sectors.

However in the recent years, mainly after the Beijing conference, the policy has segregated any citizen in decision making. If you are the citizen of Tanzania, you have the right to participate in decision making or work in any sector so longer you have the qualifications. In appointment of leaders like directors, District Commissioners, Regional Secretaries, Ministers and General Secretaries in different ministries, the chance of women is equal to men. Even in the parliament the chance of women is supposed to fifty over fifty (50/50).

The government has also provided an equal chance in education. So, women have the same chance in education from primary level to university level.

Despite the government efforts to make sure that women have the equal chance like men in decision making, there are some tribes that regard women as inferior, so are incapable in decision making. Men are the ones who make decision in everything.

For instance in the family level a father is the last say, if he wants his daughter to drop from school and get married, no one in the family has guts to object. Even the wife has no say this. Therefore the wife has no rights to decide anything regarding her daughter much less the girl herself.

Nevertheless, this matter of giving opportunity to women hopefully will get cured in future. Many men are likely to change and give their daughters and wives chance to decide on different matters.

If things change in the family level, automatically there will be many changes in the whole society towards this matter.

Exercise

Compose a short guided text with all the punctuation marks.

The heading should be "**My family**".

(J) Summarize main ideas from levelled texts

- Below is an example of a text which is going to be summarized and bring meaning

The game of football (soccer)

Football started many years ago. It was introduced in the 19th century.

It is more than one hundred years since it was invented. Football is the same in principles since it was introduced to date, the changes are in some rules in order to modify it.

Football started in few places all over the world, but currently, it is everywhere. It is the most famous game in the world.

In Tanzania, football or soccer was introduced by the British colonists in the early of 20th century. A few teams participated and later on, it spread all over the country

Today, soccer is played everywhere in the country. The top league is known as premier league run by the Tanzanian Football Federation (TFF)

The following is the summary of the above text

Football or soccer is the game that started in the 19th century. Currently, it has spread all over the world. In Tanzania, it was introduced by British colonialists in the 20th century. It is now played all over the country and supervised by the Tanzanian Football Federation (TFF)

Exercise

Try to summarize different texts you come across in different English books.

2.4. Develop and use vocabulary through writing.

(a) Read and write prefixes and suffixes to acquire grade appropriate vocabulary

PREFIXES

A prefix is a syllable added before an English word that can change the meaning of that word.

Examples

"un-"

1. Kind - **unkind**
2. Common - **uncommon**

"in-"

1. Sane - **insane**
2. Sufficient - **insufficient**

"im-"

1. Possible - **impossible**
2. Proper - **improper**

Exercise

Add prefixes to the following words.

1. Responsible - **irresponsible**
2. President - **vice president**
3. Cycle - **bicycle**
4. Form - **uniform**
5. Legal - **illegal**
6. Happy - **unhappy**
7. Moral - **immoral**
8. Adequate - **inadequate**
9. Party - **multiparty**
10. Trust - **mistrust**

SUFFIXES

A suffix is a syllable added to the end of the word which changes the meaning of that word.

Examples

"Ly"

1. Bad - **badly**
2. Correct - **correctly**

"Wise"

1. Like - **likewise**
- 2 Crab - **crabwise**

"Ify-"

1. Simple - **simplify**
2. Mode - **modify**

"En-"

1. Strength- **strengthen**

2. Deaf - deafen

"Wards"

1. South - southwards

2. North - northwards

Exercise

Add suffixes to the following words



1. Child	Childhood
2. King	Kingdom
3. Friend	Friendship
4. Mad	Madness
5. Slave	Slavery
6. Manager	Manageress
7. Sane	Sanity
8. Develop	Development
9. Beauty	Beautiful
10. Equal	Equalize

(b) Read and write appropriate vocabulary in plural form

Plural of words

- Below are examples of different words in plural form

By adding "s"

1. Book - books

2. Phone - phones

3. Desk - desks

4. Pen - pens

By adding "es"

1. Match - matches

2. Box - boxes

3. Mango - mangoes

By adding "ies"

SET

1. Lorry - Lorries

2. Baby - babies

-By changing the word completely

1. Ox - oxen

2. Child - children

3. Man - men

-Some words don't change

1. Doer - deer

2. Sheep - sheep

Some words are in plural form only.

1. Shorts - shorts

2. Scissors - scissors

Exercise

Change the following words into plural

Potato	Potatoes
Water	Water
Cup	Cups
Woman	Women
Paper	Papers
Industry	Industries
Mother – in – law	Mothers – in – law
Mouse	Mice
Trousers	Trousers
Tooth	Teeth

(c) Group words into different appropriate classes

The following are classes of words

- i. Nouns,
- ii. Pronouns
- iii. Verbs
- iv. Adverbs

- v. Adjectives
- vi. Conjunctions
- vii. Interjections

NOUNS

A noun is a name of a person, place, thing or idea

There are two types of nouns:

- (i) Proper nouns
- (ii) Common nouns

i) Proper Noun: These are the specific names of people and places, Proper nouns always start with capital Letters

Example:- Peter, Ashura, Betha etc.

Moshi, England, Manzese etc.

ii) Common Nouns: There are names of people, animals and things.

Example: dog, fish, uncle, lion, desk, pen, mother, book etc.

Exercise I

Underline the proper nouns in the following sentences

- Moses likes mangoes.
- 2. We saw Jema yesterday.
- 3. I know Mary very well.
- 4. Pupils of standard five went to Arusha last year.
- 5 She was born in Ghana.
- 6. They are living at Gongolamboto in Dar es Salaam

VERBS

A verb is a doing word.

- The following are examples of verbs:

1. Draw

2. Fall

3. Fly

4. Hide

5. Lose

6. Make

7. Read

8. Meet

9. Play

10. Come

Exercise

Write any fifteen verbs you know.

ADVERBS

An Adverb is a word that tell us more about a verb or adjectives.

Types of adverbs

1. Adverbs of manner

2. Adverbs of place

3. Adverbs of time

(i) Adverbs of manner

Example: slowly, quickly, shortly, easily, etc.

(ii) Adverbs of place

Example: here, there, everywhere, nowhere

(iii) Adverbs of time

Example: now, after, everyday, soon, before, afterwards

Exercise

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences

1. They ran to school quickly.
2. Halima has put sugar everywhere.
3. I don't find my wallet anywhere.
4. He comes home in the morning.
5. It must be here or there.
6. It is absolutely true.
7. Malue is nowhere to be found.
8. My brother aimed at the rabbit accurately.

Answers

1. Quickly
2. Everywhere
3. Anywhere
4. Morning
5. Here/there
6. Absolutely
7. Nowhere
8. Accurately

ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a word that tells us more about noun, pronoun or adjective

Examples:

Big, tall, thin, clever, bright, active, beautiful, handsome, ugly, rich, poor, fat, short, good, bad, well, many, much etc.

Examples of sentences:

1. Lucy is a tall girl.
2. He met with a brown lady.
3. We draw very big pictures.

4. George is playing with lazy boys.

5. I have bought a new car.

Degree of adjectives

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Many	More	Most
Much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Active	More active	Most active
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Handsome	More handsome	Most handsome
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent

SENTENCES

1. Sophia is fatter than Jema

2. Willsam is the most active boy in the class.

3. I am taller than you,

4. Sekela is the most beautiful girl in town.

5. This table is better than that one.

EXERCISE

Write the correct degree of adjective using the nouns in the brackets.

1. Steven is _____ than Bakari. (Handsome)

Answer: more handsome

2. We are the _____ players in the country (good)

Answer: best

3. She is the _____ girl in the school (intelligent)

Answer: most intelligent

4. They are _____ active than us. (Little)

Answer: less

5 You are the _____ bay in the village. (Crazy)

Answer: craziest

More examples

More examples.

Forming nouns from adjective

Adjective	Noun
1. Able	Ability
2. Angry	Anger
3. Beautiful	Beauty
4. Clean	Cleanliness
5. High	Height
6. Just	Justice
7. Long	Length
8. Proud	Pride
9. Strong	Strength
10. Wise	Wisdom

Forming nouns from verbs

Verb	Noun
1. Act	Action
2. Allow	Allowance
3. Behave	Behavior
4. Choose	Choice
5. Consider	Consideration
6. Decide	Decision
7. Defend	Defense
8. Judge	Judgment
9. Know	Knowledge
10. Live	Life
11. Lose	Loss
12. Obey	Obedience
13. Please	Pleasure
14. Prosper	Prosperity
15. Prove	Proof
16. Reveal	Revelation
17. Sell	Sale
18. Speak	Speech

Forming verbs from adjectives

<u>Adjective</u>	<u>Verb</u>
1. Able	Enable
2. base	debase
3. Broad	Broaden
4. Cheap	Cheapen
5. Clear	Clarify
6. Clark	Clarken
7. Double	Duplicate
8. Equal	Equalize
9. Flat	Flatten
10. General	Generalize
11. Just	Justify
12. Low	Lower
13. New	Renew
14. Proper	Appropriate
15. Right	Rectify

(d) Read and write words of subject matter related to public services. (Schools, hospitals, home and community)

- Below are examples of words used in public services like schools, hospitals, home and community

(i) Words used at school

- Blackboard
- Teachers
- Pupils
- Students
- Late comers
- Duty roster
- Log book
- Scheme of work
- Lesson plans
- Prefects
- Monitors
- Inspectors
- Dormitories

(ii) Words used at hospital

- Doctor
- Nurse
- Patient
- In-patient

- Out-patient
- Ward
- Intensive care unit (ICU)
- -X-ray
- Ultra sound
- Malaria
- -Ulcers
- Laboratory
- Medical officer
- Tablets
- Syringe
- -Operation
- Surgeon

(iii) Words used at home

- Father
- Mother
- Kitchen
- Sitting room
- Bedroom
- Dining room
- -Food
- Breakfast
- -Lunch
- Supper
- Guest
- Children

(iv) Words used in the community

- Chairperson
- Secretary
- Ward
- Councillor
- Member of Parliament
- Policeman woman
- Road
- Local government

- Central government
- Headquarters,

EXERCISE

Try to write different words used at home, school, hospital and community

