LISTENING AND SPEAKING.

PRONUNCIATION

PRONUNCIATION OF VOWEL SOUNDS

In English, we have various vowel sounds. We shall study them one after the other.

Sound /œ/

Consider the letter ‘a’ in the words below. Each says this sound.
- Pan
- Fan
- Ban
- Brash
- Cat

Sound /ᶾ˸/

Consider the letter ‘a’ in the words below. Each says this sound.
- Pat
- Dad
- Ham
- Fanned
- Mat
- Rash

Sound /œː/

Consider the letter ‘a’ in the words below. Each says this sound.
- Track
- Cram
- Fanned
- Flash
- Pack
- Man
This sound is more like the sound you make when you are disgusted.

The letters in boldface say this sound. Study them carefully.

- Bird
- Berth
- Cur
- Pert
- Shirt
- Her
- Fur
- Stir
- Flirt
- Heard
- Firm
- Blur
- Turn
- Hurt
- Herd
- Shirk
- Learn
- Purse
- Burn
- Surge
- First
- Birth
- Curt

Sound /a:/

It is pronounced by having a much wider open mouth position.

Inside your mouth is shown in the process of saying this sound.

Examples of words bearing this sound include:
- Far
- Heart
- Bard
- Dart
- Farm
- Hard
- Cart
- Card
- Guard
- Bar
- Car
- Par
Sound /ə/

This sound (referred to as schwa) is a short vowel sound. It mostly found in words containing letter ‘o’, for example, Confuse, Contemp, Continue, Condolence.

Also in words such as:
Business

Sound /ʌ/

Examples of words containing this sound include:
Sun, Cum, Fun, Brushed
Son, Cup, Sung, Hum, Drum
Some, But, Swum, Rung, Dumb
Pun, Much, Bug, Truck, Fund
Fun, Begun, Bunk, Stunn

Sound /ɔː/ 

It is a long sound.
The mouth doesn’t move while saying this sound, and it can be pronounced as long as you have breath.

It is said in words such as:
Or, More, Chores, Dorm, Pork
- Door  - Nor  - Form  - Saw  - Jaw
- Four  - Law  - Horn  - Shore  - Scorn
- Fore  - Cord  - Lord  - Chalk

Sound /ɒ/

It is a short sound.
The mouth doesn’t move.

Each of the words below bear this sound:
- Got  - Boss  - Cop  - Pot  - Swatch
- On  - Stock  - Mop  - Blot
- Cost  - Plot  - Rod  - Crock
- Lost  - Block  - Sock  - Frog
- Odd  - Cock  - Shot  - Swat

Sound /ʊ/

bosom

Sound /ʌ:/

Long sound
Said in words such as the ones below:
Sheep  
Feet  
Meat  
Tweet etc.

Sound /ʰ/  
It is a short sound.  
In words such as:
  - Fit  
  - Bit  
  - Quit  
  - Blip etc.

Exercise  
The table below has columns with different sounds. Pronounce each of the words in the list and classify, according to the highlighted letter(s), under the column that bears that sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chip</th>
<th>Greased</th>
<th>Still</th>
<th>cheat</th>
<th>Jet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeep</td>
<td>Teal</td>
<td>Blip</td>
<td>blink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek</td>
<td>Hill</td>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>thrill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Bed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/i:/  /ʰ/  /e/
PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS

The sound /ᵗʃ/.

Made by releasing the stopped air through your teeth by the `tip of your tongue.

It is voiceless because vocal cords do not vibrate when you say it.

Most words with letters ‘CH’ say this sound, for example,

Church  Teach  Crunch

Chips  Pinch  Much

There are those with letters ‘TCH’ for example,
Catch

Watch

Batch

Itch

Kitchen

witch

Some are with letters ‘TU’, for example,

Century

Spatula

The Sound /dʒ/.

Pronounced the same way as /tʃ/. It is just that it is voiced.

Letters representing this sound include:

(a) Letters ‘DG’

- Fudge
- Budge
- Bridge
- Judge

(b) Letter ‘J’

- Judge
- Joy
- Eject
- Jake
- Jump
- Joke
- July
- Project

(c) Letters ‘DU’

- Procedure
- Graduate
- Individual

(d) When letter ‘G’ represents the sound

It does that when it is in front of an ‘e’, ‘i’, or ‘y’

(i) Letters ‘GE’, for example,

- Agent
- Germ
- Gem
- Budget
The Sound /f/

The sound is unvoiced or voiceless.

Air is stopped by pushing the bottom lip and top teeth together. The air is then pushed through to produce this sound.

The /f/ sound has the following letters saying it:

(a) Letter ‘F’
The Sound /v/

The same mouth shape as /f/ is formed when pronouncing the sound /v/.

It is voiced.

Your top teeth is put on your bottom lip.

Words bearing this sound include:
- Van
- Voice
- Save
- Wolves
- Vehicle
- Obvious
- Jovial
- Knives
- Vice
- Previous
- Virtue
- Invoiced
- Drive
- Care

The Sound /d/
/d/ is voiced. The vocal cords vibrate.
The low of air is stopped at the front of the mouth by tongue.

Practice speaking the words below:
- Dad  Dog  Bad  And  
- Do  Mad  Done  
- Did  Sad  Loud  

Sound /t/
To make this sound, your tongue stops the flow of air at the front of your mouth.
It is a voiceless/unvoiced sound.
It said in words like:
- To  Hot  Later  Tuesday  
- Top  Pot  What  
- Get  Butter  Today  

The sound /k/
There are various letters that say the sound /k/. let’s study these letters.
Letter ‘K’ always say this sound. Examples of words include:

- Kill
- Key
- Kick
- Sake
- Kitten
- Keep

Letter ‘C’, for example,

- Call
- Corn
- Cane
- Campaign
- Camp
- Confusion
- Cucumber
- Colic etc.

Letters ‘CK’ for example

- Kick
- Mock
- Truck
- Back etc.

Letter ‘Q’ for example,
- Quack
- Quail
- Quartz
- Quarter
- Quick

Letters ‘CH’, for example,
- Chaotic
- Character
- Ache

The Sound /g/

Found in words such as:
- Galax
- Gate
- Give
e
- Gown
- Gibbon
- Goat
- Gecko
- Girl
- Game
- Gazelle
- Gold
- Ghost
The Sound /ʃ/

This sound is unvoiced – only air passes through the mouth when said.

The teeth are put together and the corners of the lips are brought together towards the middle.

Most words with letters ‘sh’ this sound. For example, Shape

Shop bishop

There are words with letters ‘CH’ that say this sound, for example,

Brochure Charade Charlotte Chivalry
Cache Chute Chicago Quiche
Cachet Chef Michigan chaise
Chagrin Chiffon Chevrolet
Champagne Niche Fuchsia
Ricochet Cliché

Some words with ‘SU’ also say it, for example,

Sugar Sure Pressure
Surmac Issue

There are yet those with letters ‘TIO’, for example,
Then there are those with letters ‘SIO’, for example,

Submission  Commission  Confession

Sound /θ/

Pronounced with your tongue between your teeth.

It is unvoiced.

The words bearing this sound include:
- Mouth  Thought  Growth  Three
- Thing  Tenth  North  Theme
- Faith  Math  Truth  Therapist
- Fourth  Myth  Pith  Thigh
- Thick  Thumb  Thank  Thickness
- Think  Youth  Thorn
- Three  Thrive  Thimble

Sound /ð/ 

Unlike /θ/, it is voiced.

It also pronounced with tongue touching or between your teeth.

It is found in such words as:
- With  There  Clothing  These
Thence    Then    Their    they

Sound /s/

This is a hissing sound like a snake.

It is voiceless.

The few rules for some of the common spellings that say the sound /s/ are:

(a) Letter ‘S’, for example,

Sit           Say           Boss           Misty
Wise          Sad           This           Sunday
Dogs          Sound         Lips

(b) Letter ‘SC’, for example,

Muscle        Descend       Science       Scream

(c) Letter ‘X’, for example,

Fix           Fox           Next          Mix

(d) Letter ‘C’, for example,

Face          City          Fence
Practice      Circle        License

Sound /z/
The /z/ is like the sound of buzzing bees.

It is voiced.

Most words with the letter ‘Z’ say /z/, for example,
- Zoo
- Zebra
- Buzz
- Doze
- Zip
- Quiz
- Freeze
- prize

There are those words with letter ‘S’ saying this sound, for example,
- Is
- Frogs
- Pose
- Flows
- Was
- Girls
- Reason
- Because
- His
- Friends
- Rise
- Hers
- Lies
- Eyes
- Shoes
- Nose
- Busy
- These
- Visit
- Noise
- Tuesday
- Days
- Those
- Noises
- Says
- Banana
- cows
- Rose
- Wednesday
- Ties
- Roses
- Sounds
- Has

The other group of words are those with letter ‘X’, for example,
- Exist, anxiety

Sound /³/

Words bearing this sound are borrowed from French.
Pronounced in the same way as /ɬ/ only that is voiced.

The examples of words with this sound are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garage</th>
<th>Leisure</th>
<th>Collision</th>
<th>Asia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beige</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Visual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massage</td>
<td>Conclusio n</td>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabotage</td>
<td>Casual</td>
<td>Television</td>
<td>Lesion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genre</td>
<td>Casu ally</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
<td>Decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Casu ally</td>
<td>Occasion</td>
<td>Caucusia n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure</td>
<td>Usual</td>
<td>Persuasio n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closure</td>
<td>Usually</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seizure</td>
<td>Amnesia</td>
<td>Cashmer e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice in sentences

(a) Measure the beige door on the garage.

(b) It was my decision to fly to Asia to seek treasure.

Sound /r/

Raise the back of your tongue to slightly touch the back teeth on both sides of your mouth. The centre part of the tongue remains lower to allow air to move over it.

It is voiced.

It is found in words with letter ‘R’ e.g.

- Red
• Friday
• Worry
• Sorry
• Marry

It is also said in words with letters ‘WR’ e.g.
• Write
• Wrong
• Wrath
• Wry
• Wring

Sound /w/

Your lips form a small, tight circle when making the sound /w/.

Letters representing the /w/ sound are:

• letter ‘W’
  Woman          New          Win          Towel
  Wife           Sweet        Rewind       Wait

• Letters WH
  Why            When         What         Whom        Whole
  Where          While        White        Who
Letters ‘QU’

Quit  Quite  Queer  Quota
Quick  Quiet  Queen  Quickly

Others

One

Choir

Sound /m/

Made by pressing the lips lightly.

The words that follow contain the sound:

Mum  Me  Farmer  Meat

Mine  Morning  Shame  Myself

Exercise 1

Read the sentence below pronouncing each word correctly and then group the words in their appropriate columns. Consider the highlighted letters.

The seven students took the first test for their driver's licences on Thursday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/s/</th>
<th>/z/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 2

Considering the pronunciation of highlighted letters, pick the odd word out.

(a) Judge, gesture, garage
(b) Jump, gift, geological
(c) Fungi, just, go
(d) Digit, game, gamble
(e) Hygiene, prodigy, entangle
(f) Gecko, gem, zoology

Exercise 3

Pronounce each word correctly and then group it under the column containing the sound that the highlighted letter(s) bear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tissue</th>
<th>Ocean</th>
<th>Vision</th>
<th>on</th>
<th>Sure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caucasi</td>
<td>Cautious</td>
<td>Persian</td>
<td>Televisio</td>
<td>Precious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>Casual</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Exposur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Solution</td>
<td>Chef</td>
<td>Decision</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion</td>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>Conclusi</td>
<td>Collision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| /ɪ/ | /ɜː/ |
Exercise 4

Circle the letter(s) that say /f/ and underline those saying /v/ in the sentences below.

(a) Please forgive me for forgetting the leftover food.

(b) Save the four wolves that live in the cave.

DIPHTHONGS

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds.
Some of the diphthongs include:

- /ᵊᶹ/
- /ᵃᶸ/
- /ᵉᶦ/
- /ᵃᶹ/

In words like:

- Role  Solar  ker  Own  Ego
- Bone  Polar  Most  Bowl  Echo
- Phone  Modal  Post  Blow  Radio
- Stone  Total  Host  Grown  Studio
- Close  Motor  Ghost  Throw  Mexico
- Note  Moment  Both  Go  Potato
- Notice  Bonus  Know  No  Tomato
- Lonely  Focus  Mow  So  Logo
- Home  Vogue  Sow  Toe  Motto
- Hope  Social  Show  Hero  Cold
- Open  Soldier  Tow  Zero  Gold
- Ocean  Remote  Cowor
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bold</th>
<th>Bolt</th>
<th>Shouler</th>
<th>Oak</th>
<th>Omit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sold</td>
<td>Colt</td>
<td>Road</td>
<td>Soak</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Told</td>
<td>Folk</td>
<td>Load</td>
<td>Apprach</td>
<td>Motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll</td>
<td>Comb</td>
<td>Boat</td>
<td>Boast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poll</td>
<td>Won’t</td>
<td>Coast</td>
<td>Ok</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contr ol</td>
<td>Don’t</td>
<td>Coat</td>
<td>Obey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soul</td>
<td>Shoul der</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/au/  
Said in words such as:  
| How | Crown | Shout | Couch | | Mountain |
| Cow | Crowd | About | Found | | Announce |
| Now | Powder | Doubt | Ground | | Bounce |
| Allow | Browse | Foul | Around | | Allowing |
| Owl | Loud | Noun | Around | | Towel |
| Brown | Proud | House | Pound | | Bowel |
| Down | Cloud | Mouse | Sound | | Power |
| Town | | Mouth | Count | | |
| Clown | | Out | Amout nt | | |
| Drown | | South | | | |
The words containing this diphthong are:

- Wait
- Late
- Bait
- Date
- Tale
- Bail
- Bale
- Sale
- Gate
- Waste
- Wade
- Baby
- Bacon
- Paper
- April
- Danger
- Angel
- Stranger
- Basis
- Lazy
- Crazy
- Fail
- Mail
- Sail
- Rail
- Raise
- Our
- Sour
- Hour
- Flour
- Raid
- Afraid
- Wait
- Straight
- Patient
- Take
- Name
- Ache
- Rage
- Patient
- Faint
- Paint
- Fate
- Rate
- Kate
- Race
- Base
- Place
- Coward
- Coward
- Coward
Write another word pronounced the same way as:

a) Gait      e) Pain    i) Vain    m) Se
b) Made      f) Plain    j) Waist   w

c) Mail      g) Sale     k) Wait

d) Pale      h) Tale     l) Eight

MINIMAL PAIRS

Study the pairs of words below carefully.

Fit – feet

Let – late
Van – fan
Pun – pan

What do you notice? You realize that only one sound makes the pronunciation of one word distinct from the other. Each pair is called a minimal pair.

A minimal pair is therefore a pair of words that vary by only one sound especially those that usually confuse learners, such as /l/ and /r/, /b/ and /p/, and many others.

Minimal Pairs of Vowel Sounds

Sound /i/ and /iː/
1. Bid – bead
2. Bit – beat
3. Bitch – beach
4. Bin – bean/ been
5. Chip – cheap
6. Fit – feat/ feet
7. Fist – feast
8. Fizz – fees
9. Gin – gene

10. Sin – seen/ scene
11. Still – steal/ steel
12. Sick – seek
13. Is – ease
14. Itch – each
15. Risen – reason
16. Piss – piece/ peace
17. Pick – peak/ peek
18. Mill – meal

Exercise

Write another word in which either sound /i/ and /iː/ will make it vary from the one given.
Sounds /i/ and /e/

1. Did – dead
2. Disk – desk
3. Built – belt
4. Bit – bet
5. Lipped – leapt
6. Middle – meddle
7. Fill – fell
8. Bid – bed
9. Bill – bell
10. Lit – let
11. List – lest
12. Clinch – clench

Exercise

Complete the table below with a word in which either the sound /e/ or /i/ brings the difference in pronunciation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>/e/</th>
<th>/i/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hymn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Led</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sounds /e/ and /ei/

The following words vary by one having the vowel sound /e/ and the other a diphthong /ei/:

1. Wet – wait
2. Bread – braid
3. Fen – feign
4. Bed – bade
5. Get – gate/ gait
6. Let – late
7. Met – mate
8. Lest – laced
9. Tech – take
10. West – waste/ waist
11. When – wane
12. Edge – age
13. Gel – jail
14. Lens – lanes
15. Breast – braced
16. Sent – saint
17. Test – taste
18. Best – based
19. Wren – rain/ reign
20. Led – laid
21. Bled – blade
22. Fed – fade

Exercise

Each word below has another word in which either the sound /e/ or /ei/ will bring the distinction in pronunciation. Write that word.
(e) Well (g) Raid (i) Men (k) Bet
(f) Mate (h) Date (j) Stayed (l) Jail

Sounds /æ/ and /ʌ/

1. Batter – butter
2. Cap – cup
3. Cat – cut
4. Back – buck
5. Brash – brush
6. Dabble – double
7. Rang – rung
8. Track – truck
9. Bad – bud
10. Began – begun
11. Bag – bug
12. Pan – pun
13. Drank – drunk
14. Fan – fun
15. Hat – hut
16. Badge – budge
17. Hang – hung
18. Massed – must
19. Rash – rush
20. Sank – sunk
21. Ran – run
22. Swam – swum
23. Ban – bun
24. Ham – hum

Exercise

Complete the table below with the minimal pair of the word. Consider the sound indicated in each column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/ʌ/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>But</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Match</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Mad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td>Flush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td>Cam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Dumb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Sang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Crash</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>Sack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(k)</td>
<td>Dump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(l)</td>
<td>Tug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sounds /æ/ and /e/  
look at the list below.


Exercise
Complete the table with appropriate word that vary with the sound indicated in the column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/æ/</th>
<th>/e/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Marry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>Blend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Cattle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Vat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Sacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Trek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g) Trad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td>Met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Minimal Pairs of /ɑʰ/ and /*eʰ/:

1. fast – first
2. bath – berth/birth
3. heart – hurt
4. bard – bird
5. car – cur
6. card – curd
7. guard – gird
8. pa – per
9. bar – bur
10. barn – burn
11. carve – curve
12. dart – dirt
13. par – purr
14. park – perk
15. star – stir
16. arc – irk

Exercise 6

Considering the sounds /ɑʰ/ and /*eʰ/, write the minimal pair of:
(d) farm (e) shark (f) curt

Minimal Pairs of /b/ and /v/
1. bat – vat
2. beer – veer
3. bowl – vole
4. bow – vow
5. gibbon – given
6. bale – veil

Exercise 7

There is another word that will vary with the one written below with just one sound. Depending on the sounds /b/ and /v/, write that word.

(a) van (d) Vowels (g) Loaves
(b) boat (e) Vent (h) Verve
(c) Vest (f) Bury

Minimal pairs of /f/ and /v/
- Fan – van
- Off – of
- Fat – vat
- Fee – v
- Foul – vowel
- Fender – vendor
- Fie – vie
- Duff – dove
- Fie – vie
- Foal – vole
Exercise 8

Write the minimal pair of the word below with consideration being either the sound /f/ or /v/.

(a) Ferry  (d) Fine  (g) Veil  (j) Fault
(b) Leaf  (e) Half  (h) Grief  (k) Vile
(c) Vast  (f) Proof  (i) Calf  (l) Strive

Minimal Pairs of Sounds/s/ and /ᶿ/

- Mouse – mouth
- Force – fourth
- Sort – thought
- Miss – myth
- Sing – thing
- Sick – thick
- Tense – tenth
- Pass – path
- Face – faith
- Sink – think
- Mass – math
- Saw – thaw
| Seem – growth | Sawn – thuds |
| - eneme | - unorn |
| Some – thigh | Sought – thought |
| thumb | Symbol – Absorb |
| Sin – thin | thimble |
| Song – thong | Sore – thaw |
| Sum – thumb | Truce – truth |
| Worse – worth | Sank – thank |
| Piss – pith | Sump – thump |
| Gross – | |

**Sounds /t/ and /d/**

| Town – | Tin – din |
| - down | Tine – dawn |
| Touch – doe | Toe – dine |
| Dutch | Hat – had |
| Tear – duff | Tough – spend |
| dare | Spent – spend |
| Ten – den | Too/ to/two – do |
| Tongue – dung | Tuck – spend |
| Tab – dab | Train – drain |
| Dart | Tank – dank |
| dart | Tide – dived/died |
| Tech – deck | Tick – dick |
| Torn – dug | Tug – dug |
Each word below has another word in which all the sounds are the same except either the sound /t/ or /d/ is different. Write that word.

(a) Bat  (f) Bed  (k) Hit  (p) Nod
(b) God  (g) Bored  (l) Hurt  (q) Set
(c) Write (h) Eight  (m) Mat  (r) Played
(d) And  (i) Bet  (n) Mend  (s) Sat
(e) At   (j) Feet  (o) Neat  (t) Dead

Exercise 9
Minimal Pairs of /k/ and /g/

Initial

- Came – gale
  - game
- Card – guard
  - Can – gone
- Cold – gold
  - Course – gorse
- Clean – glean
  - Cram – gram
- Crate – grape
  - Crepe – grape
- Cap – grew
  - Crew – grew
- Coast – ghost
  - Crate – grow
- Kale –

Final

- Clock – frog
  - Clog
- Dock – mug
  - Brick – brig
- Frock –

- Key – ghee
  - Cab – gab
- K – gay
  - Cape – gape
- Clamour – glamour
  - Clam – glam
- Clad – glad
  - Cord – gored
- Crane – grain
  - Coup –goo
- Creed – greed
  - Crate – grate
- Krill – grill
  - Cuff – guff
- Prick – shag
  - Shack –
  - Prick –
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>/k/</th>
<th>/g/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Tack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>Tuck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Jack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>Cave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(h)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>Leak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j)</td>
<td>Crab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOMOPHONES

Words pronounced the same way but have different spellings and meanings are the homophones. The list below is English homophones.

1. Accessary accessory
2. Ad, add
3. Ail, ale
4. Air, heir
5. Aisle, I’ll, isle
6. All, awl
7. Allowed, aloud
8. Alms, arms
9. Altar, alter
10. Ante, anti
11. Arc, ark
12. Aural, oral
13. Away, aweigh
14. Awe, oar, or, ore
15. Axel, axle
35. Beer, bier
16. Aye, eye, I
36. Bell, belle
17. Bail, bale
37. Berry, bury
18. Bait, bate
38. Berth, birth
19. Baize, bays
39. Bight, bite, byte
20. Bald, bawled
40. Billed, build
21. Ball, bawl
41. Bitten, bittern
22. Band, banned
42. Blew, blue
23. Bard, barred
43. Bloc, block
24. Bare, bear
44. Boar, bore
25. Bark, barque
45. Board, bored
26. Baron, barren
46. Boarder, border
27. Base, bass
47. Bold, bawled
28. Bay, bey
48. Boos, booze
29. Bazaar, bizarre
49. Born, borne
30. Be, bee
50. Bough, bow
31. Beach, beech
51. Boy, buoy
32. Bean, been
52. Brae, bray
33. Beat, beet
53. Braid, brayed
34. Beau, bow
54. Braise, brays, braze
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>Brake, break</td>
<td>74.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Bread, bred</td>
<td>75.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>Brews, bruise</td>
<td>76.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Bridal, bridle</td>
<td>77.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Broach, brooch</td>
<td>78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Bur, burre</td>
<td>79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>But, butt</td>
<td>80.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>Buy, by, bye</td>
<td>81.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Buyer, byre</td>
<td>82.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Call, caul</td>
<td>83.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>Canvas, canvass</td>
<td>84.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>Cast, caste</td>
<td>85.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>Caster, castor</td>
<td>86.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Caught, court</td>
<td>87.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>Caw, core, corps</td>
<td>88.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>Cede, seed</td>
<td>89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Ceiling, sealing</td>
<td>90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>Censer, censor, sensor</td>
<td>91.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Cent, scent, sent</td>
<td>92.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>Creak, creek</td>
<td>113.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>Crews, cruise</td>
<td>114.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95.</td>
<td>Cue, queue</td>
<td>115.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>Curb, kerb</td>
<td>116.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>Currant, current</td>
<td>117.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>Cymbol, symbol</td>
<td>118.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99.</td>
<td>Dam, damn</td>
<td>119.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>Days, daze</td>
<td>120.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>Dear, deer</td>
<td>121.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102.</td>
<td>Descent, dissent</td>
<td>122.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103.</td>
<td>Desert, dessert</td>
<td>123.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104.</td>
<td>Deviser, divisor</td>
<td>124.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105.</td>
<td>Dew, due</td>
<td>125.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106.</td>
<td>Die, dye</td>
<td>126.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107.</td>
<td>Discreet, discrete</td>
<td>127.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108.</td>
<td>Doe, dough</td>
<td>128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.</td>
<td>Done, dun</td>
<td>129.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110.</td>
<td>Douse, douse</td>
<td>130.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111.</td>
<td>Draft, draught</td>
<td>131.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112.</td>
<td>Dual, duel</td>
<td>132.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
133. Floe, flow
134. Flour, flower
135. Foaled, fold
136. For, fore, four
137. Foreword, forward
138. Fort, fought
139. Forth, fourth
140. Foul, fowl
141. Franc, frank
142. Freeze, frieze
143. Friar, fryer
144. Furs, furze
145. Gait, gate
146. Gamble, gambol
147. Gays, gaze
148. Genes, jeans
149. Gild, guild
150. Gilt, guilt
151. Gnaw, nor
152. Gneiss, nice
153. Gorilla, guerrilla
154. Grate, great
155. Greave, grieve
156. Greys, graze
157. Groan, grown
158. Guessed, guest
159. Hail, hale
160. Hair, hare
161. Hall, haul
162. Hangar, hanger
163. Hart, heart
164. Haw, hoar, whore
165. Hay, hey
166. Heal, heel, he’ll
167. Hear, here
168. Heard, herd
169. He’d, heed
170. Heroin, heroine
171. Hew, hue
172. Hi, high
<p>| 173. | Higher, hire | 193. | Knot, not |
| 174. | Him, hymn | 194. | Know, no |
| 175. | Ho, hoe | 195. | Knows, nose |
| 176. | Hoard, horde | 196. | Laager, lager |
| 177. | Hoarse, horse | 197. | Lac, lack |
| 178. | Holey, holy, wholly | 198. | Lade, laid |
| 179. | Hour, our | 199. | Lain, lane |
| 180. | Idle, idol | 200. | Lam, lamb |
| 181. | In, inn | 201. | Laps, lapse |
| 182. | Indict, indite | 202. | Larva, lava |
| 183. | It’s, its | 203. | Lase, laze |
| 184. | Jewel, joule | 204. | Law, lore |
| 185. | Key, quay | 205. | Lay, ley |
| 186. | Knave, nave | 206. | Lea, lee |
| 187. | Knead, need | 207. | Leach, leech |
| 188. | Knew, new | 208. | Lead, led |
| 189. | Knight, night | 209. | Leak, leek |
| 190. | Knit, nit | 210. | Lean, lien |
| 191. | Knob, nob | 211. | Lessen, lesson |
| 192. | Knock, nock | 212. | Levee, levy |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>213.</td>
<td>Liar, lyre</td>
<td>233.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214.</td>
<td>Licker, liquor</td>
<td>234.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215.</td>
<td>Lie, lye</td>
<td>235.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216.</td>
<td>Lieu, loo</td>
<td>236.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217.</td>
<td>Links, lynx</td>
<td>237.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218.</td>
<td>Lo, low</td>
<td>238.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219.</td>
<td>Load, lode</td>
<td>239.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220.</td>
<td>Loan, lone</td>
<td>240.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221.</td>
<td>Locks, lox</td>
<td>241.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222.</td>
<td>Loop, loupe</td>
<td>242.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223.</td>
<td>Loot, lute</td>
<td>243.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224.</td>
<td>Made, maid</td>
<td>244.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225.</td>
<td>Mail, male</td>
<td>245.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226.</td>
<td>Main, mane</td>
<td>246.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227.</td>
<td>Maize, maze</td>
<td>247.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228.</td>
<td>Mall, maul</td>
<td>248.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229.</td>
<td>Manna, manner</td>
<td>249.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230.</td>
<td>Mantel, mantle</td>
<td>250.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231.</td>
<td>Mare, mayor</td>
<td>251.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232.</td>
<td>Mark, marque</td>
<td>252.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253.</td>
<td>Nay, neigh</td>
<td>272.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254.</td>
<td>None, nun</td>
<td>273.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255.</td>
<td>Od, odd</td>
<td>274.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256.</td>
<td>Ode, owed</td>
<td>275.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257.</td>
<td>Oh, owe</td>
<td>276.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258.</td>
<td>One, won</td>
<td>277.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259.</td>
<td>Packed, pact</td>
<td>278.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260.</td>
<td>Pail, pale</td>
<td>279.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261.</td>
<td>Pain, pane</td>
<td>280.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262.</td>
<td>Pair, pare, pear</td>
<td>281.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263.</td>
<td>Palate, palette, pallet</td>
<td>282.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264.</td>
<td>Paten, pattern,</td>
<td>283.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265.</td>
<td>Pause, paws, pores, pours</td>
<td>284.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266.</td>
<td>Pawn, porn</td>
<td>285.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267.</td>
<td>Pea, pee</td>
<td>286.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268.</td>
<td>Peace, piece</td>
<td>287.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>269.</td>
<td>Peak, peek</td>
<td>288.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>Peal, peel</td>
<td>289.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td>Pearl, purl</td>
<td>290.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272.</td>
<td>Pedal, peddle</td>
<td>291.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
292. Real, reel   312. Rye, wry
293. Reek, wreak   313. Saver, savour
294. Rest, wrest   314. Spade, spayed
295. Retch, wretch   315. Sale, sail
296. Review, revue   316. Sane, seine
297. Rheum, room   317. Satire, satyr
298. Right, rite, write   318. Sauce, source
299. Ring, wring   319. Saw, soar, sore
300. Road, rode   320. Scene, seen
301. Roe, row   321. Scull, skull
302. Role, roll   322. Sea, see
303. Roux, rue   323. Seam, seem
304. Rood, rude   324. Sear, seer, sere
305. Root, route   325. Seas, sees, seize
306. Rose, rows   326. Sew, so, sow
307. Rota, rotor   327. Shake, sheikh
308. Rote, wrote   328. Shear, sheer
309. Rough, ruff   329. Shoe, shoo
310. Rouse, rows   330. Sic, sick
311. Rung, wrung   331. Side, sighed
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>332.</td>
<td>Sign, sine</td>
<td>351.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333.</td>
<td>Sink, synch</td>
<td>352.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334.</td>
<td>Slay, sleigh</td>
<td>353.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335.</td>
<td>Sloe, slow</td>
<td>354.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336.</td>
<td>Sole, soul</td>
<td>355.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337.</td>
<td>Some, sum</td>
<td>356.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338.</td>
<td>Son, sun</td>
<td>357.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339.</td>
<td>Sort, sought</td>
<td>358.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340.</td>
<td>Spa, spar</td>
<td>359.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341.</td>
<td>Staid, stayed</td>
<td>360.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342.</td>
<td>Stair, stare</td>
<td>361.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343.</td>
<td>Stake, stoak</td>
<td>362.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344.</td>
<td>Stalk, stork</td>
<td>363.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345.</td>
<td>Stationary, stationery</td>
<td>364.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>346.</td>
<td>Steal, steel</td>
<td>365.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347.</td>
<td>Stile, style</td>
<td>366.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348.</td>
<td>Storey, story</td>
<td>367.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>349.</td>
<td>Straight, strait</td>
<td>368.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350.</td>
<td>Sweat, sweet</td>
<td>369.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>351.</td>
<td></td>
<td>370.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
371. Toad, toed, towed
372. Told, tolled
373. Tole, toll
374. Ton, tun
375. Tor, tore
376. Tough, tuff
377. Troop, troupe
378. Tuba, tuber
379. Vain, vane, vein
380. Vale, veil
381. Vial, vile
382. Wail, wale, whale
383. Wain, wane
384. Waist, waste
385. Waive, wave
386. Wall, waul
387. War, wore
388. Warn, worn
389. Watt, what
390. Wax, whacks
391. Way, weigh
392. We, wee
393. Weak, week
394. We’d, weed
395. Weal, we’ll, wheel
396. Weather, whether
397. Weir, we’re
398. Were, whirr
399. Wet, whet
400. Weald, wheeled
401. Which, witch
402. Whig, wig
403. While, wile
404. Whine, wine
405. Whirl, whorl
406. Whirled, world
407. Whit, wit
408. White, wight
409. Who’s, whose
410. Wood, would
411. Yaw, yore, your, you’re
412. Yoke, yolk
413. You’ll, yule

Exercise

Write two words pronounced the same way as each of the following words.

(a) B  (b) C  (c) I  (d) P  (e) T  (f) U

SILENT LETTERS

In English there are letters that are usually not pronounced in certain words. Let us have a look at these letters and words in which they are silent.

**Letter ‘A’**
- Logically
- Musically
- Romantically
- Artistically
- Stoically

**Letter ‘B’**
- Aplomb
- Bomb
- Comb
- Crumb
- Debt
- Jamb
- Lamb
- Limb
- Numb
- Plumb
- Subtle
- Suckle
- Thumb
- Tomb
- Womb

Letter ‘C’
- Ascend
- Abscess
- Ascent
- Conscience
- Conscious

Letter ‘D’
- Wednesday
- Hedge
- Dodge

Letter ‘E’
- Hate
- Name

Letter ‘G’
- Align
- Assign
- Benign
Letter ‘H’
- Honest
- Hour
- Heir
- Honour
- Acne
- Anchor
- Archeology

Letter ‘I’
- Business
- Parliament

Letter ‘K’
- Knock
- Knapsack
- Knave
- Knead
- Knee
- Kneel
- Knell
- Knew
- Knicker

Sign
- Charisma
- Chemic
- Character
- Choral
- Choir

Reign
- Architect
- Archives
- Chaos
- Character
- Choral

Gnu
- Archimedes
- Shepherd
- Monarch
- Schemata
- Psych

Sign
- Loch
- Shepard
- Monarch
- Schematic
- Psych

Letter ‘I’
- Business
- Parliament

Letter ‘K’
- Knock
- Knapsack
- Knave
- Knead
- Knee
- Kneel
- Knell
- Knew
- Knicker

Gnu
- Archimedes
- Shepher
- Knuckle

Letter ‘L’
- Calm
- Walk
- Calf
- Folk
- Half
- Would
- Salmon
- Balk
- Talk
- Should
- Yolk

Letter ‘N’
- Autumn
- Condemn
- Hymn
- Column
- Damn
- Solemn

Letter ‘O’
- Lesson

Letter ‘P’
- Psychology
- Psychiatrist
- Receipt
- Pneumonia
- Psychotherapy
- Corps
- Pseudo
- Psychotic
- Coup

Letter ‘S’
- Island
- Apropos
- Aisle
- Bourgeois

Letter ‘T’
- Apostle
- Bustle
- fasten
- hustle
- Bristle
- Castle
- glisten
- jostle
 listen  nestle  trestle
moisten  rustle  whistle
mortgage  thistle  wrestle

Letter ‘U’
baguette  disguise  guillotine  guitar
biscuit  guess  guilt  rogue
build  guide  guilty  silhouette
built  guild  guilty  colleague
circuit  guile  guise  tongue

Letter ‘W’
awry  wrath  wretched  wrote
playwright  wreak  wriggle  wrong
sword  wreath  wring  writhe
wrangle  wreck  wrinkle  wrong
wrap  wreckage  wrist  wrought
wrapper  wren  writ  wrung
wrench  write  wry

Exercise

Identify the silent letter(s) in:
i. debtor  ii. isle  iii. mock  iv. depot
v.  acquit
vi.  womb
vii.  patios
viii.  thyme
ix.  handsome
x.  sandwich
xi.  government
xii.  listen
xiii.  Christmas
xiv.  Whether
 xv.  Rapport
xvi.  Ballet
xvii.  Chalet
xviii.  Aplomb
xix.  Ricochet
xx.  Clothes
xxi.  Cupboard
xxii.  Faux

iii.  Mnemonic
iv.  Numb
xv.  Rendezvous
vi.  Catalogue
vii.  Vegetable
iii.  Asthma
ix.  months
xx.  debris
RIDDLES

A riddle is a statement or a question with veiled meaning posed as a puzzle to be solved.

The riddles play functions such as:

- They boost the creativity of kids.
- They entertain.

Some examples of riddles include:

- What gets wetter and wetter the more it dries? A towel.
- What can you catch but not throw? A cold.
- What goes around the world but stays in a corner? A stamp.
- Give me food, and I will live; give me water, and I will die. What am I? Fire.

Riddling Process

There are two parties involved: the audience (respondents) and the challenger (or the riddler).

There are basically four stages of a riddling process, but at times six.

The parts of the riddling process are:

1. The riddler challenges the audience. The challenge differs from community to community. Some phrases used here include: riddle riddle!, I have a riddle! Etc.

2. The respondents accept the challenge. The invitations
include: riddle come! Throw it! Etc.

(3) The riddler then poses the riddle.

(4) The guess or guesses. The audience tries to come up with the solution. If they are unable, then the next part follows.

(5) The challenger asks for a prize. The prize can be a town or city, or any other thing. The challenger accepts the prize.

(6) Then the solution is given by the challenger.

Exercise

Read the riddling convention below and then identify its six parts.

Challenger: I have a riddle!
Respondent: Throw it.
Challenger: What comes down but never goes up?
Respondent: Wind
Challenger: no, try again.
Respondent: Bird
Challenger: What will you give me if I offer the solution?
Respondent: You will have the entire fire to yourself.
Challenger: The answer is rain.

FEATURES OF OGRE STORIES AND TRICKSTERS

(a) OGRE STORIES
An ogre usually represents an evil.

Ogre are usually destroyed at the end.

They have happy ending.

Functions of Ogre Stories

1. They warn against strangers.

2. They caution youth against marrying the people they don’t know.

3.

(b) TRICKSTER STORIES

A character makes up for a physical weakness with cunning and subversive humour.

The trickster alternatives between:

i. Cleverness and stupidity;

ii. Kindness and cruelty;

iii. Deceiver and deceived; and

iv. Breaker of taboos and creator of culture.
MASTERY OF CONTENT

DEBATE

A formal contest of argumentation between two sides is what debate is.

Debate embodies the ideals of reasoned argument, and tolerance for divergent points of view.

There are two sides in the debate: the proposition and the opposition.

These two teams are presented with a resolution, such as, ‘Girls and Boys Should play in a mixed football team.’

The teams are given enough preparation time.
The team affirming the resolution speaks first.

The opposing team then must refute the arguments offered by the affirming team and offer arguments rejecting the resolution.

Both sides are given the opportunity to present their positions and to directly question the other team.

Neutral judge(s) then evaluate the persuasiveness of the arguments and offer constructive feedback.

Preparation Time

This is the time you have from when the motion is announced to the beginning of the debate. During this time:

1. Research on the motion to get facts. The facts can be got from the teachers, other students, etc.

2. Write notes on the facts. You can once in a while look at them during your presentation.

3. Practice how to speak. Do it in front of friends and relatives, as well as in front of a mirror.

4. If anxious, do some physical exercise. You can also take a deep breath just before your presentation.

5. Dress decently.

Points Delivery

Here are the points that will help you be successful during your points delivery:

1. Deliver your points in a confident and persuasive way.
2. Vary your tone to make you sound interesting. Listening to one tone is boring.

3. Speak quite loudly to be comfortably heard by everyone in the room. Shouting does not win debates.

4. Make eye contact with your audience, but keep shifting your gaze. Don’t stare at one person.

5. Concisely and clearly express your points to be understood by your audience members.

6. Provide a proof for each point you put across. If you don't you will not earn a point.

7. Speak slowly and enunciate your words. When you slow down your speech, you give your audience and the judge more time to process your strong points.

8. Use gestures to elaborate on your points.

9. Pause to divide your major points.

Heckling

Only supportive and argumentative heckling is permitted.

Heckling is a brief phrase (about two words) or other non-verbal actions that are directed to the judge of the debate. They are reminder to the judge to pay close attention to the message immediately expressed by the speaker.

There are two types of heckles:

- Those that are non-verbal, such as,
(a) Rapping the knuckles on the desktop.
(b) Rapping the palm on the desk.
(c) Stamping the feet

They are meant to encourage the judge to heed a particularly strong point being made by the speaker.

Those that are verbal, such as,

(a) Objective
(b) Evidence
(c) Point of information

They are said after standing up by one member of the opposing side. These are meant to alert the judge to a problem in the opposing side's argument.

Exercise

After you deliver your points during the debate, everyone claps for you. How could you have delivered your points to earn their heckling?

ETIQUETTE

Etiquette is the rules that indicate the proper and polite manner to behave.

USE OF COURTEOUS LANGUAGE

When one uses courteous language, he/she uses a language
that is very polite and polished to show respect.

At no time should you allow yourself be rude, ill-mannered, impolite, inconsiderate, or even thoughtless.

Being and remaining polite will go a long way in building relationships.

To show politeness and respect:

- Use the word please in request;
- Say thank you to those who help or compliment you.
- Start your requests or interrogatives beginning with words such as can, could, may, will, or would.
- Say excuse me when you interrupt other people or intrude into their time or privacy.
- Use question tags.

In this section, we shall learn the words and phrases that show respect.

(a) Please

We use it when you want someone to do something for you. For example: Can you pass that cup, please?

also used when you want something from someone. For example: Lend me ten shillings, please.

(b) Thank you
Use it whenever someone does something for you.

Use it when someone commends you.

(c) Sorry

Say it any time you inconvenience someone.

Say it when step on someone’s toes, etc.

Also when someone asks you something you cannot do.

(d) Excuse me

To introduce a request to someone, or to get past someone, use this phrase. For example

Excuse me, can you show me where Amina lives?

(e) Pardon me

Almost as ‘excuse me’

Exercise 1

Jennifer has gone to the shop to buy a bar of soap. The shopkeeper tells her to be polite the next time she comes to buy from him. Showing where, which polite phrases could Jennifer have failed to use?

Exercise 2

Read the dialogue below and then explain how Jacinta expresses politeness.
John: I would like to send this letter to Japan by airmail, how much is the charge?
Jacinta: It’s one pound, do you need extra stamps?
John: I do, I have been also expecting a package from New-York. Here is my identity card and receipt.
Jacinta: Would you mind signing this form? Here is the package.
John: Finally, I would like to send this registered letter to London.
Jacinta: Please fill in the complete address in capital letters.
NON VERBAL SKILLS IN LISTENING AND SPEAKING

IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING PERSONAL SPACE

A personal space is an imaginary area between a person and their surrounding area. This space makes the person feel comfortable and should therefore not be encroached.

The distance can exist at work, at home and in our social circles. The personal space varies depending on factors such as:

(a) Gender
(b) Trust
(c) Relationship
(d) Familiarity with the person.

Why Respect People’s personal Space?

1. To make them feel comfortable.
2. To maintain good relationships.
3. To enhance listening. Especially during a talk.

General Personal Space Rules

The personal space guidelines below will help enhance listening and speaking:

1. Respectfully keep your distance if you walk into a room and see two people in private conversation.
2. Pay attention to your volume when you speak, whether on the phone or in person, to ensure you don’t distract attention of others.

3. Maintain physical space at table and chair rows so the people around you have enough room to write, raise their hands, etc.

4. Be mindful of amount of perfume or cologne you wear as if it is in excess it might distract others.

5. Never lean on the other person’s shoulder unless invited to.

6. Don’t eavesdrop on another person’s phone conversation. In case you overhear details of the conversation, keep it confidential.

Dealing with Space Intrusion

Depending on the nature of the intrusion, you would deal with space encroachment in different ways. Here are the steps of dealing with a person who leans on your shoulder:

1. Lean away or take a step back away from the person hoping they would take a hint.

2. Come right out and say you feel discomfort being too close.

3. Explain why you need more space. You can for example tell them you need more space to write.

Exercise

You have attended a one day seminar. The person sitting next to
you is said to be intruding your personal space. What four personal space guidelines could this person have failed to follow?

LISTENING AND SPEAKING ANSWERS

PRONUNCIATION OF VOWEL SOUNDS

/ᶦ/

- Hill
- Sit
- Still
- Blip
- Fill
- Blink
- Thrill

/iː/

- Jeep
- Creek
- Greased
- Teal
- cheat

/e/
PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANT SOUNDS

Exercise 1
Sound /s/: seven, students, first, test, licences
Sound /z/: driver's, licences, Thursday

Exercise 2
(a) Garage          (c) Go          (e) Entangle
(b) Gift            (d) Digit       (f) Gecko

Exercise 3
Sound /ʃ/: tissue, passion, ocean, cautious, solution, pressure, Persian, chef, sure, precious
Sound /ʒ/: Caucasian, division, leisure, vision, casual, conclusion, television, decision, collision, exposure

Exercise 4
Sound /f/: forgive, for, forgetting, leftover, food
Sound /v/: forgive, leftover

DIPHTHONGS
(a) Gate          (b) Made        (c) Male        (d) Pail
| (e) Pane | (h) Tail | (k) Weight | (n) Know |
| (f) Plane | (i) Vane/vein | (l) Ate | (o) Tow |
| (g) Sail | (j) Waste | (m) Sow | (p) Groan |

### MINIMAL PAIRS

#### Exercise 1

| (a) Heat | (d) Pitch | (g) Keep | (j) Peel |
| (b) Shit | (e) Leap | (h) Ill | (k) Skid |
| (c) Teen | (f) Knit | (i) Grid | (l) Scheme |

#### Exercise 2

| (a) Hid | (c) Hem | (e) Fin | (g) Din |
| (b) Mess | (d) Led | (f) Led | (h) Pig |

#### Exercise 3

| (a) Fail | (d) Sail/sal e | (f) Met | (h) Debt |
| (b) Pen | (e) Whale | (g) Read/red | (i) Main |
| (c) Hell | | | (j) Stead |

#### Exercise 4

| (a) Bat | (d) Flash | (g) Sung | (j) Suck |
| (b) Much | (e) Come | (h) Ankle | (k) Damp |
| (c) Mud | (f) Dam | (i) Crush | (l) Tag |

#### Exercise 5
(e) Sex                  (f) Track                   (g) Tread              (h) Mat
Exercise 6
(a) Fir/fur               (c) Purse               (e) Shirk
(b) Hard                   (d) Firm               (f) Cart

Exercise 7
(a) Ban                        (d) Bowels         (g) Lobes
(b) Vote                       (e) Bent           (h) Verb
(c) Best                      (f) Very

Exercise 8
(a) Very                  (d) Vine             (g) Fail              (j) Vault
(b) Leave                    (e) Halve           (h) Grieve           (k) File
(c) Fast                     (f) Prove           (i) Carve           (l) Strife

Exercise 9
(a) Bad                        (g) Bought          (m) Mad            (s) Sad
(b) Got                        (h) Aid            (n) Meant             (t) Debt
(c) Ride                       (i) Bed        (j) (o) need
(d) Ant                       (k) feed          (p) Not
(e) add                       Hid (l)           (q) Said
(f) Bet                        Heard (r) Plate

Exercise 10
HOMOPHONES

(a) bee, be (b) see, sea SILENT

LETTERS

i. b xi. n xxi. p

ii. s xii. t xxii. x

iii. c xiii. t xxiii. m

iv. t xiv. h xxiv. b

v. c xv. t xxv. z

vi. b xvi. t xxvi. ue

vii. s xvii. t xxvii. e

viii. h xviii. b xxviii. th

ix. d xix. t xxix. th

x. d xx. e xxx. s
RIDDLES

- Challenge – I have a riddle!
- Acceptance – Throw it.
- Pose/ Riddle – What comes down but never goes up?
- Guesses – wind, bird
- Prize – Fire
- Solution – rain

Exercise 2

aabcddbbceecffccgghh

DEBATE

I could have:

- Spoken confidently
- Varied my tone appropriately
- Spoken loud enough to be heard by everyone
- Made my contact with my audience
- Provided proofs for my points in persuasive way.
- Spoken slowly and enunciated words correctly
- Used gestures that reinforced my ideas
- Paused at key points

USE OF COURTEOUS LANGUAGE

Exercise 1
- Failed to use ‘thank you’ after being given the bar of soap.
- Failed to use ‘please’ when asking to be given the bar of soap.
- Failed to use ‘excuse me’ to get the shopkeeper’s attention.

Exercise 2
- She has used ‘please’ when asking John to fill the address.
- She has used ‘would’ in asking questions.

IMPORTANCE OF RESPECTING PERSONAL SPACE

He could have failed to:
- Speak in a low voice during the talk.
- Maintain the physical distance between the two of us at the table.
- Resist leaning on my shoulder or chest.
- Resist eavesdropping on my phone conversation

READING FOR FORM ONE

READING SKILLS
SILENT READING

It involves reading without pronouncing the words out loud. It is reading to oneself.

Bad Silent Reading Habits

The following are some of the bad silent habits which you must try to break:

(a) Moving your lips when you read

(b) Vocalizing
Vocalizing means that you are pronouncing words in the voice box of the throat without making sounds. This also slows your reading rate to that of speaking.

(c) Regressing out of habit
Regressing means rereading a word, phrase, or sentence out of habit and not because of need. Sometimes, it is necessary to reread something, especially in a difficult passage. But habitual, unnecessary regressing really slows you down.

(d) Reading one word at a time

(e) Moving of the head as one reads.

(f) Pointing the words as you read.

USING A DICTIONARY

Reasons for using a dictionary

A dictionary is a very important tool for anyone who is learning a new language. With a good dictionary you can do the following:
look up the meaning of an English word you see or hear
find the English translation of a word in your language
check the spelling of a word
check the plural of a noun or past tense of a verb
find out other grammatical information about a word
find the synonym or antonym of a word
look up the collocations of a word
check the part of speech of a word
find out how to say a word
find out about the register of a word
find examples of the use of a word in natural language

To be a good dictionary user, however, it is not enough to know what to use the dictionary for. You must also decide which is the best dictionary for any of the purposes listed above.

Finding words quickly

You will need to know the English alphabet perfectly.
Use the guide words at the top of each dictionary page.

Finding the right meaning of an English word

Very often when you look up a new English word, you find that it has more than one meaning. If you are not sure which one is correct, check through all the meanings and find the one that makes most sense in the context where you found the word.

Finding the right spelling

Another problem you may have is when you want to check your spelling but you can’t find the word you’re looking for. Here is what to do:

- If you are sure of the first few letters, just look down the
If you are not sure of the first few letters, try some other possibilities. You know for example that some words that start with an -n sound have p as their first letter; e.g., So if you can't find the word under N, try looking in the P pages.

**USING THE LIBRARY**

When you walk into a library, there are many resources at your fingertips. You just need to know what to use, how to use it, and when to ask for help.

**Different Types of Libraries to Use**

Depending on the topic you need to study, you might find that different libraries might serve you better.

The different types of libraries include:

- **Public**: This library is the typical library working to make sure the local community has the books it needs without having to charge anyone to read them.
- **Home library**
- **Class library**
- **School library**

Using the library is easy and it only takes a little direction from you in order to fully realize how many books can help you with your topic of study.

**Consulting the Librarian**
At times, you may not know where to begin with a research topic. If you are not sure where to go or what questions to ask, it can help to bring in a third party who is not attached to your research: the librarian.

Talking to the librarian will help have book titles that have been helpful to you. If you already have found helpful books, show the librarian so they can look for similar books in the stacks.

COMPREHENSION SKILLS
SUMMARY AND NOTE-MAKING
SUMMARIES
SUMMARY

An excellent summary is a summary written to show that you have read and understood something. You will get assignments that ask you to read a certain material and summarize it.

How to produce a summary:

1. Read the material to be summarized and be sure you understand it.

2. Outline the major points.

3. Write a first draft of the summary without looking at the material.

4. Always use paraphrase when writing a summary.
5. Target your first draft for approximately 1/4 the length of the original.

6. Never put any of your own ideas, opinions, or interpretations into the summary. This means you have to be very careful of your word choice.

7. Write in prose – not point form.

NOTE-MAKING

NOTE MAKING

How to Make Notes

The following tips will come in handy when making notes:

1. Read the material carefully and thoroughly.

2. Underline the key sentences as you read. This will help in forming the title.

3. Make a rough note of the main points in a logical sequence.

4. Write the final notes.

You should have in mind that a note:

1. Should be short and to the point.

2. Contain all the important and relevant information.

3. Should have information systematically divided and
subdivided.

4. Should have a short title. Avoid long sentences as titles.

5. Must be written in points only.

Notes Template

TITLE ......................

(a) ........................................

(b) ........................................

(c) ........................................

(d) ........................................

(e)

GRAMMAR FOR FORM ONE

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

(a) COMMON NOUNS

They are simply words that name people, places, things, or ideas.

They are not the actual names.
The word ‘teacher’ is a common noun, but the word ‘Halima’ is not.

A common noun identifies a thing, etc.

Example of common nouns are:

- People: teacher, father, secretary, woman, girl, etc
- Animals: Tiger, Dog, Cow, etc
- Things: Chair, desk, cup, phone, etc
- Places: City, town, continent, etc
- Ideas: envy, hate, love, pride, etc

How to Capitalize Common Nouns

The simple rule is: don’t capitalize a common noun, unless it is the first word in a sentence, or part of a title.

Examples in Sentences

Let’s go to that hotel.

I visit a town during the holidays.

Exercise

Substitute the underlined word(s) with a common noun. You can
add a word before the noun.

1. **John and Nick** were taught.

2. I have visited **Asia**.

3. She lives in **Nairobi**.

4. We eat at the **Hilton**.

5. Have you ever swum in the **Nile**?

6. I drive **Mercedes Benz**.

7. Everyone went shopping at **Tuskys**.

8. **Corporal Jones** has died.

9. I come from **Rwanda**.

10. I am teach at **Alliance**.

(b) **PROPER NOUNS**

A proper noun is a name used for an individual person, thing, or a place.

They always begin in capital letters no matter where they occur in sentences.

Look at the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Noun</th>
<th>Proper Noun</th>
<th>Example in a Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Teacher  | Mr. Kamau  | Mr. Kamau is our teacher of English.
President | Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta | Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta is in the state house.
City     | Mombasa     | Mombasa is the place I go every weekend.

Exercise

Identify proper nouns in the sentences below.

1. I will take you to Rich’s Palace.
2. Sarah is the girl I told you about.
3. Of all the continents, I like Africa the most.
4. Gracy is the cutest kitten ever.
5. I am craving Oreos.
6. I used Tilly in cooking.
7. Jupiter is one of the planets.
8. Margaret was a great author.

(c) CONCRETE AND ABSTRACT NOUNS
Concrete Nouns

A concrete noun register to our senses.
You can see, hear, taste, smell, or even feel them.
The examples are:
- Table
- Ball
- House
- Rice
- Water
- Wool

Abstract Nouns

They don’t register to one’s senses.
They are just ideas, feelings, or qualities.
Some examples of abstract nouns include:
- Health
- Advice
- Happiness
- Interest
- Education
- Peace
- Sleep
- Business
- Knowledge
- Traffic
- Insurance
- History
Example in Sentences

(i) **Education** is the key to life.

(ii) All the teacher wanted was a **proof**.

(iii) I will apply once the **opportunity** presents itself.

(iv) They are calling for **justice**.

(v) You need to change your **behaviour**.

(vi) **Love** makes the world go round.

Exercise 1

Identify the nouns in the sentences and write whether it they are concrete or abstract.

1. A man must always have the courage to face every challenge.

2. No matter what happens, we must not lose hope.

3. My faith in God is very strong.

4. A person should buy a beautiful dress.

5. Have you seen the black dog?
6. Love is blind.

Exercise 2

Fill the blank with the appropriate form of the word in brackets.

1. She asked for my ___________ about this book. (advise)
2. The ___________ in Kenya is not as good as it was 10 years ago. (educate)
3. The way she answers questions shows she has above average ___________. (intelligent)
4. She explained the ___________ of physical exercise. (important)
5. ___________ means different things to different people. (happy)
6. ___________ is all that will help. (confident)
7. It is ___________ that comes before a fall. (proud)
8. His ___________ led him to kill Ojwang. (angry)
9. The composition she wrote showed a high level of ___________. (imagine)
10. You will die out of ___________. (lonely)

(d) COUNT AND NON COUNT NOUNS

A concrete noun can either be categorized as count or non-count.

Count Nouns

A count noun can be expressed in plural form, normally with an
“-s”, for example,

- Season – seasons
- Dog – dogs
- Teacher – teachers

When you look around the classroom, there are things that you can count. What are they? The list of things you can probably see are:

- Chairs
- Tables
- Flag
- Textbooks
- Desks
- Cups

Such nouns can be preceded by appropriate articles, whether singular or plural.

Non-Count Nouns

Also referred to as mass nouns.

Nouns falling under this category are those:

- That cannot be counted
That do not have plural forms.

Below are the examples of non-count nouns.

- Luggage
- Milk
- Weather
- Juice
- Equipment
- Beer
- Oxygen
- Soccer
- Wood
- Biology
- Plastic
- Reading
- Hair
- Glass
- Air
- Sunshine

Examples in Sentences

1. This is school equipment.

2. Plastic is a non conductor.

(e) PLURAL NOUNS

There are rules for spelling plural nouns.

General Rules for Spelling Plural Nouns
1. Most nouns add “-s”, for example
   - Book – books
   - Pen – pens
   - Phone – phones

2. Most nouns that end in “-ch”, “-sh”, “-s”, “-x”, or “-z” add “-ies”, for example,
   - Church – churches
   - Box – boxes
   - Prize – prizes
   - Bus – buses

3. Most nouns that end in a consonant and “-y” becomes “-ies”, for example,
   - Spy – spies
   - Community – communities
   - Activity – activities
   - Country – countries

4. Most nouns that end in “-f”, or “-fe” add “-ves”, for example,
   - Elf – elves
   - Wolf – wolves
• Half – halves
• Knife – knives
• Scarf – scarves

5. Some nouns that end in a consonant and “o”, add “-es”, for example,
• Tomato – tomatoes
• Buffalo – buffaloes
• Volcano – volcanoes
• Hero – heroes
• Mosquito – mosquitoes

6. Some nouns only change their vowels, for example,
• Goose – geese
• Man – men
• Mouse – mice
• Tooth – teeth

There are those that do not change at all, for example,
• Deer
• Species
• Fish
Sheep

There are a few nouns that have plural forms which are left from old English, for example,

- Child – children
- Ox – oxen

Then there are those of Latin origin. They are like:

- Antenna – antennae
- Appendix – appendices, appendixes
- Cactus – cacti
- Stadium – stadia, stadiums
- Terminus – termini, terminuses
- Referendum – referenda, referendums
- Index – indices, indexes
- Formula – formulae, formulas
- Curriculum – curricula, curriculum

ARTICLES

An article is a kind of adjective.

It is used with a noun and gives some information about that noun.
There are two articles:

- A
- The

The article “a” has a form “an”.

Article “a” is known as the indefinite article. It is called indefinite since the noun it goes with is indefinite or general.

The form “an” is used when the noun it precedes begins with a vowel.

The article “a” has the same meaning as number “one”. For example, one can say:

I have bought a pen. Or
I have bought one pen.

The article “the” is definite article.

A definite article indicates a specific thing. Can you identify the difference between the pair of sentences below?

(i) I bought a pen.
(ii) I bought the pen.

The second sentence shows that I bought a particular pen, and not any other.

The article “the” is used with count nouns when:

- We use the noun a second and subsequent times.
Exercise

Fill in the blank with appropriate article. Leave the space blank if no article is needed.

1. I have to eat _________ apple today.

2. She has _______ dog at home.

3. My son has learnt how to play _______ piano.

4. Tom likes to play _______ basketball.

5. There is _______ new book on the table.

6. _______ teacher is late this morning.

7. _______ ink in my pen is black.

8. She speaks _______ Japanese.

9. What _______ expensive bike!

10. He is _______ honest person.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

They represent specific people or things.

They are used depending on:
(i) Number: whether singular or plural
(ii) Person: whether first, second, or third persons
(iii) Gender: whether male, female, or neuter
(iv) Case: whether in the case of subject or object

Number versus Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>First Person</th>
<th>Second Person</th>
<th>Third Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>He/she/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>We</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>They</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender versus Person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Gender</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>He</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case

The pronouns used as subjects are:
The pronouns below are used as objects:

- Me
- Us
- Him
- Her
- It
- You
- Them

Examples in Sentences

(i) I like it.
(ii) You are my best friend.
(iii) She is running from the truth.
(iv) Get me that book please.
(v) They are interviewing them.

Exercise 1

Fill the blanks with correct forms of pronouns in brackets.

1. ________ am the new class prefect. (me)
2. ________ doesn’t matter. (they)
3. Does Martha like ________? (he)
4. Killion helped ________ . (I)
5. Did you see ________ ? (she)

Exercise 2

Replace the underlined words with an appropriate pronoun.

1. The old gate doesn’t look good.
2. Tom and Mary went to school.
3. The dog bit the doctor and the chief.
4. Moses runs faster than Rebecca.
5. Phiona and Ruth played doubles.
6. Christine is clever.
7. I brought the dress.
8. Antony drove Junet and me.
POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

We use possessive pronouns to refer to a specific person or people, or thing or things that belong to a person or people, or things.

Just like personal pronouns, they are used depending on:

(i) Number
(ii) Person
(iii) Gender
(iv) Case

Number and Person

- In singular we use: Mine
  - first Person Yours
  - second person
  - His/hers/its – third person

- In plural, use:
  - Ours – first person
  - Yours – second person
  - Theirs – third person

Gender
For male gender, the pronoun below are used:

His

For female gender use, hers

Case

A possessive pronoun can either be a subject or object.

Examples in Sentences

(i) Mine is that one.
(ii) This one is mine.
(iii) The cars are yours.
(iv) Yours are those ones over there.
(v) Hers has been stolen.
(vi) This building is ours.

Exercise

Complete each sentence with the possessive pronoun form of the word(s) underlined.

1. Martha did _______ homework in time.
2. Have you got _______ money.
3. I like your name. Do you like _______?
4. Hector and Emmy have seen your bag. Have you seen _______?
5. Jane, my flowers are dying. _________ are good.
6. I have come with my sister. _________ name is Alice.
7. Sophie and Gerges study Science. _________ teacher is kind.
8. We love _________ new boss.
9. He is in _________ house.
10. Are you and your friend enjoying _________ weekend?
11. The cat has bit _________ tail.
12. Right has a brother. _________ is 10 years old.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

They are special kind of pronouns.

A reflexive pronoun is used when the object of a sentence is the same as the subject.

Each personal pronoun has its own reflexive form.

The table below shows personal pronouns with their equivalent reflexive pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Pronoun</th>
<th>Reflexive Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>Myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (singular)</td>
<td>Yourself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When Reflexive Pronouns are Used

Reflexive pronouns are used when:

(i) The object and the subject are similar. For example,
   - She bit herself.
     The subject she and the object herself are similar.
   - They betrayed themselves.
   - Matthew likes himself.

(ii) They are used as the object of prepositions. In the sentences below, the words underlined are the prepositions and the ones in boldface are the objects of those prepositions.
   - Young bought a pencil for himself.
   - Halima mopped the room by herself.
   - The mad man talks to himself.
(iii) They are also used when emphasizing the subjects.

Examples

- I ate all the rice myself. This means no one else had any.
- Dan will wash the clothes himself. This means she will be helped by no one.

Can you differentiate between the pair of sentences below?

She bought the pen herself.
She bought the dress for herself.

Exercise

Fill the correct form of reflexive pronoun for each blank space.

1. In the evening, we went to the market to buy ___________ food to cook.
2. I don’t know whether they went to school or whether they taught ___________.
3. If you hurt ___________, don’t cry to anyone.
4. This cat caught the rat ___________.
5. Whenever I see ___________ in a mirror, I smile to ___________.
6. That little duck is washing ___________ in the pond.
7. Jonathan ate all the food ___________.
9. Since the school is their father's, they give __________ break whenever they feel like.

10. Mary bought the dress for __________.

FUNCTIONS OF PRONOUNS

A pronoun can be used where a noun or a noun phrase can be used in a sentence.

Pronouns perform the following functions in a sentence:

(a) As the Subject of a Verb

- The subject of verb is that which performs that action.
- Some of the pronouns used as subjects of the verbs are:
  He
  She I
  They
  We etc
Examples in Sentences

i. He is my best friend.

ii. You are the one I saw.

iii. They are the school administrators.

(b) As the Object of A Verb

- An object is the recipient of the action.
- Some object pronouns include:
  
  Me
  You
  Him
  Her
  Them
  It etc

Examples in Sentences

i. Richard escorted him.

ii. He separated them.

iii. I saw her.

(c) As the Object of a preposition
An object of preposition immediately follows the preposition.

Examples
i. I will think about it.
ii. I bought it for him.

VERBS

A verb is a word that shows an action, state, or even an occurrence.

There are two main verb types:

Lexical verbs

Auxiliary verbs

In this section, we shall study Lexical verbs.

LEXICAL VERBS

A lexical verb is the main verb in a sentence.

It does not need a helping verb as it carries the meaning.

The examples are:
Talk
Sing
Run
Jump
Eat
Go etc

Depending on how they form their past tense and past participle forms, they are grouped as regular or irregular verbs.

Examples in Sentences

1. I work at the station.
2. She drives a fancy car.
3. I gave you all I had.

REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS

Verbs are subdivided into regular and irregular verbs depending on how their past tense and past participles are formed.

A regular verb adds –ed or –d to the end of the base forms.

Examples of Regular Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Past Tense</td>
<td>Past Participle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
<td>Called</td>
<td>Called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Planned</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jump</td>
<td>Jumped</td>
<td>Jumped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kill</td>
<td>killed</td>
<td>Killed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fill</td>
<td>filled</td>
<td>filled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples In Sentences

1. He jumped over the fence.
2. He killed the cat.

For irregular verbs, there is no formula that predict their past tense and past participle forms.

They include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweep</td>
<td>Swept</td>
<td>Swept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Cut</td>
<td>Cut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>Came</td>
<td>Came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go</td>
<td>Went</td>
<td>Went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet</td>
<td>Met</td>
<td>Met</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples in Sentences

1. He ran towards the river.
2. Have you repaid the loan?
3. I have swum.

TENSES

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

The simple present tense is used to express:

1. Habitual actions, for example,
   i. She eats fish.
   ii. She washes her clothes every week.
   iii. We see movies every evening.

2. Some general truths, for example,
   i. Water boils at 100 degrees.
   ii. The month of April has 30 days.

Points to Remember on The Simple Present Third Person
Singular

- The verb usually ends in –s, for example,
  i. He runs
  ii. She runs
  iii. It runs

- Negative and question are “does”, for example,
  i. He does not run.
  ii. Does he run?
  iii. She does not run.
  iv. Does she run?

- In case of negative and question, the next verb after “does” does not add an -s

Present Simple Tense – Negative

A negative sentence is usually formed by using “not”.

Examples in Sentences

i. I do not like it.
ii. We do not like it.
iii. You do not like it.
iv. She does not like it.
v. He does not like it.
vi. They do not like it.

Present Simple Tense – Questions

The questions are formed by using either “do” or “does” at the beginning.

Examples in Sentences

i. Do you like it?

ii. Do we like it?

iii. Do you like it?

iv. Does she like it?

v. Does he like it?

vi. Do they like it?

Exercise 1

Rewrite each sentence below following the instruction in brackets. Do not change the meaning of the sentence.

1. I live in Maragua. (begin with: do)

2. Right comes to school daily. (begin: does)

3. She does not play rugby. (do not use: not)

4. The train leaves at 8.00 am. (use: 9.00 am)

5. Does he forget his wallet? (begin: he)

Exercise 2
Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

1. I ________ fifteen years old now. (be)
2. Moureen ________ at Githurai. (live)
3. Emilly ________ dinner for them. (cook)
4. The students ________ lunch at 1.00 pm. (eat)
5. My grandmother ________ medicine when she is sick. (take)
6. It normally ________ here in April. (rain)
7. It ________ in May as much as it does in March. (rain)
8. They ________ French twice a week. (study)
9. Mr Gregory ________ Geography at Lukenya High School.
10. George ________ to church every Sunday. (go)

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A simple past tense is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now.

The time of action can be in the recent past or the distant past.

Examples

1. I walked all the way to school.
2. We saw them at the restaurant.
3. They played the piano.

4. She ate her lunch at 1.00 pm.

How to Form the Simple Past Tense

Simple Past in Negative Statement

The pattern here is:
Subject+Auxiliary+not

She did not call.

Simple Past in Interrogative

Did she call you?

Exercise

Fill in the correct form of word in brackets to complete each sentence.

1. I ________ to the theatre last week. (go)
2. It ______ interesting. (be)
3. I ________ three sites last year. (visit)
4. It ________ as it did the previous week. (rain)
5. She ________ a single card from her relatives. (receive)
6. We ________ to a new house last month. (move)
7. They ________ us pizza yesterday. (bring)
8. I _________ a big lion. (see)
9. Where __________ your last weekend? (spend/you)
10. It was cold, so I ___________ off my coat. (take)
11. Since the door was opened, the bird ___________ into the house.
12. The car wasn’t expensive. It ___________ very much. (cost)

ADJECTIVES

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE FORMS

Comparatives

The comparative form of an adjective is used to compare two people or things. Example

He is quicker than Ngure.

Superlatives

The superlative form of an adjective is used to compare more than two people or things. Example

He is the quickest of the three.

Ways of Making Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

(a) Adjectives with One Syllable

In general, if an adjective has one syllable, then –er or –r for
comparative and –est or –st for supelatives are added to the adjective. Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Superlative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>Hotter</td>
<td>Hottest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Taller</td>
<td>Tallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
<td>Smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Larger</td>
<td>Largest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>Thinner</td>
<td>Thinnest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>Nicer</td>
<td>Nicest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Adjectives with Two Syllables

There are those that simply add –er or –r for comparative, and –est or –st for superlative. Examples

i. Feeble Feeblener Feeblest

ii. some use the word “more” for comparative, and “most” for superlative forms. Examples

i. famous more famous most famous

ii. There are those that can do with either –er or –r, or more for
comparative and –est or –st, or most for superlative. They are special adjectives. Examples

i.  Clever  Cleverer (more clever)  Cleverest (most clever)

ii. Simple  Simpler (more simple)  Simplest (most simple)

Other special adjectives are:

- Quiet
- Polite
- Pleasant
- Likely
- Commonly
- Sure

(c) Adjectives with Three or More Syllables

Word more for comparative and most for superlatives are used. Examples

Interesting  moreinteresting  most interesting
Attractive  more attractive  most attractive

(d) Irregular adjectives

Some adjectives have Irregular comparative and superlative forms. Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative Form</th>
<th>Superlative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

The way an adjective make comparative and superlative forms is what determines whether it is regular or irregular.

Regular Adjectives

A regular adjective adds –er or more in comparative form, and –est or most for superlatives.

The table below illustrates this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small</td>
<td>Smaller</td>
<td>Smallest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>Nicer</td>
<td>Nicest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretty</td>
<td>Prettier</td>
<td>Prettiest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>More beautiful</td>
<td>Most beautiful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bad
Good
Little
Much
Irregular Adjectives

They have completely different forms.

It is not easy to predict their comparative and superlative forms.

Examples are:

Good
Bad etc

GRADABLE AND NON GRADABLE ADJECTIVES

Gradable Adjectives

A gradable adjective has different degrees.

You can say “very hot” or “a bit hot”. Hot is therefore a gradable adjective. Other gradable adjectives are:

- Cold
- Warm
- Tall
- Nice etc

There are grading adverbs that can be used with gradable
adjectives. They include:

- A bit
- Very
- Extremely
- Quite
- Really
- So etc

Examples in Sentences

i. It is extremely cold today.

ii. This novel is quite interesting.

iii. The girl is very beautiful.

iv. She is reasonably popular.

Non-Gradable Adjectives

They do not have different degrees.

Some examples of non-gradable adjectives are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impossible</td>
<td>Unique</td>
<td>Totally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital</td>
<td>Absolutely</td>
<td>Nearly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One cannot say “very dead” or “really dead”. The adjective
“dead” is thus, a non-gradable adjective.

A grading adverb cannot be used with the non-gradable adjectives.

Example in a Sentence

i. The dead relative will be buried soon.

ADVERBS

ADVERBS OF MANNER

They tell us the manner in which the action happened, happens, or will happen.

The examples are:

Carefully

Slowly
Loudly

Easily etc

Examples in Sentences

1. She answered it correctly.
2. The problem was solved easily.
3. He drives slowly.
4. He walked quickly.
5. He runs fast.

ADVERBS OF TIME

An adverb of time tell us when an action happens.

An adverb of time can also tell us for how long that action occurred. For example, three months.

Some examples of adverbs of time are:

- Today
- Next week
- Late
- Early
- Morning
- Last year
- Two months time, etc
Examples in Sentences

i. I saw it yesterday.

ii. He came to school late.

iii. She watched the whole day.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

These are adverbs that answer questions “How frequently?” or “how often?”.

They tell us how often something happens.

There are two types of adverbs of frequency:

i. Adverbs of definite frequency, for example,

   - Monthly
   - Daily
   - Hourly
   - Weekly
   - Yearly
   - Every minute
   - Twice a month
   - Once
   - Three times a day, etc
Examples in Sentences

- Employees pay taxes monthly.
- The storekeeper checks the store every day.
- I review my notes every week.

ii. Adverbs of indefinite frequency, for example,

- Never
- Sometimes
- Often
- Always
- Seldom
- Frequently
- Occasionally
- Usually

Examples in Sentences

i. She is never late.

ii. I often do my assignment.

iii. They sometimes visit me.
PREPOSITIONS

SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

A preposition joins words together and show the relationship between the different parts of a sentence.

The following are the simple prepositions with examples in sentences:

1. In, on, at

   He is in the house.
The cup is on the table.

He teaches at a school in Wajir.

2. Above, below

Most students scored above 50.

Few students scored below 40.

3. Over, under

Don’t jump over the fence.

The cat is hiding under the bed.

4. Around, through

The flowers we planted around the house.

The spear went through his body.

5. Before, after

I will see him before lunch.

He is leaving after lunch.

6. To, from

I am coming from Limuru.

I am going to Nairobi.

7. About, by

Have you read the story about an ogre?
The story was written by Kendagor.

8. With, without

He didn’t want to go with us.

We went without him.

9. Between, among

This is a secret between you and me.

There is no secret among many.

10. Inside, outside

The bottle is inside the box.

The spoon is outside the box.

PREPOSITIONS COMBINATIONS

Adjective+Preposition

Specific prepositions are used after certain adjectives. There is no definite rule to ascertain which preposition should be used with which adjective. We simply need to learn them.

Here is a list of some commonly used adjectives and the prepositions that normally follow them:

ADJECTIVE  PREPOSITION

accustomed  To
Afraid Of
Accused Of
acquainted With
Addicted To
Annoyed about/with/at
Allergic To
Amazed at/by
Anxious About
appreciated For
Ashamed Of
associated With
astonished at/by
Aware Of
Angry With

Afraid Of

Attached To

Bad At

Based On

beneficial To

Boastful For

Bored With

Brilliant At

Busy With

Capable Of

Careful with/about/of

Certain About
characteristic Of Clever

At connected With

conscious Of

Content With

Crazy About

Crowded With

Curious About
dissatisfied With

Doubtful About

Delighted at/about

Derived From

Different From
disappointed  With
Eager                  For
Eligible              For
enthusiastic     About
Excellent           in/at
Excited             About
experienced     In
Exposed             To
Envious             Of
Faithful          To
Familiar           With
Famous             For
fed up            With
Free of/from
frightened Of
Friendly With
Fond Of
Furious About
Furnished With
Full Of
Generous with/about
Guilty of/about
Gentle With
Good At
Grateful To
Happy About
Hopeful of/about

Identical with/to

immune To

impressed With

Inferior To

indifferent To

Innocent Of

interested In

Involved With

Incapable Of

Jealous Of

Kind To

Keen On
Late          For
Limited       To
Lucky                 At
Nervous             of/about
Notorious         For
Opposed            To
Patient               With
pessimistic      About
Pleased              With
Polite                  To
Popular             With
Presented         With
Proud                 Of
Punished For
Puzzled by/about
Qualified For
Ready For
Related To
Relevant To
respectful For
responsible For
Rid Of
Sad About
Safe From
Satisfied With
Scared Of
Sensitive To
Serious About
Sick Of
Similar To
Shocked By
Skilful At
Slow At
Sorry for/about
successful In
Suitable For
Sure of/about
Superior To
Surprised At
suspicious Of
sympathetic With
terrible At
terrified Of
tired Of
thankful to/for
trilled With
troubled With
typical Of
unaware Of
upset About
used To
wrong with/about
Examples in Sentences

1. It was nice of you to help me.
2. Why are you so angry about it? They were furious with me for not inviting them to my party.
3. I was disappointed with the book she bought me.
4. I was pleased with the present you gave me. Were you disappointed with your examination result?
5. They have been astonished by something.
6. Everyone was surprised by / at the news.
7. Are you excited about going on holiday next week?
8. Are you afraid of dogs?
9. I'm not ashamed of what I did.
10. I'm not very good at driving big cars.
11. Your composition is full of errors.
12. Your name is similar to mine.

Verb + Preposition Combination

Some verbs need a preposition before an object or another verb. These kinds are called dependent prepositions and they are followed by a noun or a gerund (‘ing’ form). Here are some other verbs with their dependent prepositions.
account for
accuse SO of ST
adapt to
add SO/ST to SO/ST
add to
adjust to
admit ST to SO
admit to
agree on
agree to
agree with
apologize to SO for ST
base on
be absent from (a place)
be accustomed to
be acquainted with
be addicted to ST
be afraid of
be angry at SO for ST
be angry with SO for ST
be annoyed at SO for ST
be annoyed with SO for ST
be anxious about ST
be associated with
be aware of
be blessed with
be bored by
be bored with
be capable of ST

appeal to SO for ST
approve of
argue with SO about SO/ST
argue with SO over ST
arrange for SO (to do something)
arrest SO for ST
arrive at (a place)
ask for
be cluttered with ST
be committed to
be composed of
be concerned about
be connected to
be connected with
be content with
be convinced of ST
be coordinated with ST
be crowded in (a building or room)
be crowded with (people)
be dedicated to
be devoted to
be disappointed in
be disappointed with
be discouraged by
be discouraged from (doing something)
be discriminated against
be divorced from SO
be done with ST
be dressed in
be encouraged with
be engaged in ST
be engaged to SO
be envious of
be equipped with ST
be excited about
be exposed to
be faced with
be faithful to
be familiar with
be famous for
be filled with
be finished with
be fond of
be friendly to SO
be friendly with SO
be frightened by
be frightened of
be furnished with ST
be grateful to SO for ST
be guilty of ST
be happy about ST
be innocent of ST
be interested in
be involved in ST
be involved with
be jealous of
be known for ST
be limited to
be made from ST
be made of (material)
be married to
be opposed to
be patient with SO
be pleased with
be polite to SO
be prepared for
be protected from
be proud of
be related to
be relevant to
be remembered for ST
be responsible for
be satisfied with
be scared of
be terrified of
be thankful for
be tired from (doing something)
be tired of (doing something)
be worried about
beg for
begin with
believe in
belong to
care about
catch up with
cater to
come from
communicate on
communicate with SO
compare SO/ST to SO/ST
compare SO/ST with SO/ST
complain about
compliment SO on ST
concentrate on
concern SO with ST
confess to
confuse SO/ST with SO/ST
congratulate SO on ST
concept to ST
consist of
contribute to ST
convict SO of ST
cope with
correspond with SO
count on
cover with
criacr into
cure SO of ST
deal with
decide against
decide between SO/ST and SO/ST
decide on dedicate
ST to SO
demand ST from SO
depend on
derive ST from ST
deter SO from ST
devote ST to SO
differ from
disagree with
disapprove of
discourage SO from ST
discuss ST with SO
distinguish between SO/ST
and SO/ST
distinguish SO/ST from SO/ST
distract SO from ST
dream about
dream of
emerge from ST
escape from (a place)
exchange SO/ST for SO/ST
exclude SO from ST
excuse SO for ST
expel SO from (a place)
experiment on
explain ST to SO

dress SO in ST
drink to
elaborate on ST
get back from (a place)
get married to SO
get rid of
get through with
get tired of
get used to
give ST to SO
glare at
gloat at
grieve for
grumble at SO
gamble on

feel about
feel like
fight about
fight against
fight for
fight with forget
about forgive SO
for ST

happen to
harp on
hear about
hear from SO
hear of
help SO with ST hide
ST from SO hinder
SO/ST from ST hinge
on
hope for

meet with SO
mistake SO/ST for SO/ST

insist on insure
against interfere
in ST interfere
with ST
introduce SO/ST to SO/ST
invest in
invite SO to
involve SO/ST in ST

nod at
nod to

object to
operate on

participate in ST
pay for
persist in
plan on
praise SO for ST
pray for
prefer SO/ST to SO/ST
prepare for
present SO with ST
prevent SO/ST from (doing something)
prohibit SO from (doing something)
provide for
provide SO with ST
provide SO/ST for SO
punish SO for ST
react to
recover from ST
refer to ST
relate to
rely on
remind SO of SO/ST
reply to
rescue SO from SO/ST
resign from ST
respond to
result in ST
retire from ST

save SO from ST
search for
sentence SO to ST
separate SO/ST from SO/ST
share ST with SO
shout at
show ST to SO
smile at SO
speak to SO about SO/ST
specialize in ST
spend (money/time) on
stand for
stare at

stem from
stop SO from (doing something)
subject SO to ST
subscribe to
substitute SO/ST for SO/ST
subtract ST from ST
succeed at ST
succeed in (doing something)
suffer from
suspect SO of ST
take advantage of
take care of
talk about
talk to
tell SO about ST
thank SO for ST
think about
think of
toast to
translate ST into (a language)
trust SO with ST
turn to

use ST for ST

vote against
vote for  
wait for  
warn about  
waste (money/time) on  
wish for  
work for  
work on  
worry about  
write about  
write to SO

Exercise 1

Fill the blank spaces with the most appropriate prepositions.

1. She has placed the cup __________ the table.
2. I will allow you go _______ the field.
3. She is singing _______ her room.
4. Is he _______ home now?
5. He lives _______ Nairobi.
6. Don’t be late _______ class.
7. Compare your points _______ your friend’s.
8. Are the new student _______ Ethiopia?
9. Rich is still _______ vacation.
10. My daughter’s birthday is _______ May.
Answers

1. On  
2. To  
3. In  
4. At  
5. In  
6. For  
7. With  
8. From  
9. On  
10. In

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with the most appropriate prepositions.

1. It was stupid .................her to go out without a coat.
2. Everyone was pleased .................the marks they scored.
3. I am bored .................singing every morning.
4. Are you interested .................sports?
5. Kenya is famous .................her athletes.
6. I will be happy to see married .................Gregory.
7. The town is crowded with people.
8. You will be held responsible .................anything that happens.
9. She is sorry .................her behavior last night.
10. You should be sorry .................missing the lesson.
11. Jemimah is fond .................dogs.
12. I am keen .................leave this school.
13. What are you excited .................?
14. It seems she is upset .................something.
15. You shouldn’t be worried anything as long as I am around.

Answers

(1) Of      (6) To      (11) Of
(2) With    (7) With    (12) On
(3) With    (8) For     (13) About
(4) In      (9) About   (14) About
(5) For     (10) For    (15) About
CONJUNCTIONS

COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

A coordinating conjunction connects words, phrases, and clauses.

And, but, for, nor, or, so, and yet are the known coordinating conjunctions.

Examples in Sentences

i. This is a beautiful girl, but a difficult one to convince.

ii. It was cold, so I put on my jacket.

iii. This tea is thick and sweet.

iv. Do you like white rice, or brown rice?

Functions of Coordinating Conjunctions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conjunction</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example in a Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And</td>
<td>Joins two similar ideas</td>
<td>Jane and Mary are in form one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But</td>
<td>Joins two contrasting ideas</td>
<td>He drives slowly, but sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td>Joins two alternative ideas</td>
<td>We can go to Naivasha, or stay here and watch news.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So</td>
<td>Shows the second idea is the result of the first</td>
<td>I was sick, so I did not go to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor</td>
<td>Joins two negative alternatives.</td>
<td>He doesn’t wake up early, nor do I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Give a reason</td>
<td>I was punished, for I was late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yet</td>
<td>Joins two contrasting ideas (means “but”)</td>
<td>I was punished, yet I arrived early.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise

Join each pair of sentences with an appropriate coordinating conjunction.

1. I love to travel. I hate travelling by bus.
2. You should go to bed now. You will be tired tomorrow.
3. The bus stopped. Two passengers got out of it.
4. Helen was angry with Jane. Helen went out to cool down.
5. I arrived at school late. I left home early.
Answers

1. I love to travel but I hate travelling by bus.
2. You should go to bed now, or you will be tired tomorrow.
3. The bus stopped and two passengers got out of it.
4. Helen was angry with Jane, so she went out to cool down.
5. I arrived at school late, yet I left home early.

PHRASES

A phrase is a group of words without a subject and a verb and which does not make sense on its own.

There are various types of phrases. They include:
- Noun phrases
- Verb phrases
- Adjective phrases
- Adverb phrases
- Prepositional phrases

At your level, we will only study noun phrases.

NOUN PHRASES

A noun phrase is a group of words that plays role of a noun and has a noun has the head word (main word).
Look at the example below.

I saw Bingo. The word in bold is a noun

I saw your dog. In boldface, is the noun phrase that has replaced the noun in above sentence.

Examples of Noun Phrases
The new car
My old shirt
The best car safety device

Constituents of a Noun Phrase

A noun phrase consists of:

A determiner, which can be an article, a number, or an adjective.

Modifiers, which can be an adjective, or combinations of adjectives.

Modifiers can either be premodifier if it comes before the main noun, or post modifier if it follows the noun.

Determiners precede modifiers.

Study the noun phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Determiner</th>
<th>Pre</th>
<th>Main noun</th>
<th>Post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>modifier</th>
<th>Modifier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The tall woman</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The longest river</td>
<td>The</td>
<td>Longest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your sister</td>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any big supermarket</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Supermarket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nearby</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nearby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise

Underline the noun phrase in each of the sentences below.

1. Did you see the tall man?
2. He called all the stubborn students.
3. He wishes to see the president.
4. He bought her a beautiful white blouse.
5. An horse prefers living in dark stables.
6. It is disgraceful to write such rubbish.
7. The people’s president is in Mombasa.
8. The girl in blue skirt is my sister.
9. The soldiers are true heroes.

10. My best friend is Teris.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

A simple sentence has one clause — independent

(a) SENTENCE STRUCTURE (SUBJECT, PREDICATE)

A simple sentence has the formula:

Subject + Predicate

Look at the example below.

This desk is mine.

This desk – Subject

Is mine – the predicate

A subject is the one doing the action.

Predicate is the part of the sentence which talks about the subject and which has a verb.

The predicate must contain a verb. The other constituents of a predicate can be an adverb, adjective, pronoun, etc.

Can you identify the subject and predicate in each of the sentences below?

She came to see me.
Njoroge was here.
I saw them dancing.
This is the cheapest dress in town.
You are a big fool.

(b) TYPES OF SENTENCES

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

An interrogative sentence is used to ask questions.
There are various question types:

  Yes/no questions
  Alternative questions
  Tag questions
  w/h questions

Yes/No Questions
They are answered with yes or no as answers.
Examples are:
  Did you score everything?
  Have you seen it?

Alternative Questions
There are options two to be chosen from.

Examples are:

Would you like to take tea, or coffee?
Do you want a red pen, or blue one?

Tag Questions

There is the statement part, which is followed by a comma, and then the question part.

Examples are:

She is the thief, isn’t she?
It does not smell good, does it?

W/H Questions

The first word start with the two letters “w and h”.

Those words used for asking these questions are: who, where, which, how, why, what

Examples

Who sent you?
Where do you live?

Exercise

Form three different question types from the sentence:

You stole my cap.
Answer

1. Did you steal my red cap? Yes/no
2. Who stole my red cap? w/h
3. You stole me red cap, didn’t you?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

An imperative sentence issues a request or a direct command. Usually, imperative sentences begin with verbs. Depending on the strength of the emotion, and the forcefulness of the command, it can end in either a full stop (.) or an exclamation mark (!).

Examples

i. Complete your assignment by afternoon!
ii. Kindly open the door.
iii. Turn left at the cross road.

End Punctuation Marks with Imperative Sentences

If the command is forceful, use an exclamation mark (!). For example,

Leave now!
Open the door!

If the command is polite, or in the form of advice, put a period
examples,

Please get me my book.

Leave the door open.

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

An exclamatory sentence expresses emotion.

The emotion can be of love, happiness, confusion, anger, etc.

Usually ends with an exclamation mark.

Use the word “what” or “how” before a noun.

Examples

What a day!

What awful plastic!

What funny people they are!

What a match!

Exercise

Rewrite each sentence beginning with the word “what” or “how”.

1. He is a foolish man.

2. This is a pleasant day.

3. That is clever of you.

4. They are lovely flowers.
5. He came early

Answers

1. What a foolish man!
2. What a pleasant day
3. How clever of you!
4. What lovely flowers!
5. How early he came!

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES
There are two types:

Declarative

Negative

DECLARATIVE SENTENCES/

Used to make statements.

End with a full stop or period (.).

Here are examples of declarative sentences.

My name is George.

He brings me chocolate.

She visited last year.
I will leave in the evening.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

A negative sentence states that something is untrue.

A negative adverb is added to negate the validity of the sentence.

A negative statement is formed by adding the word “not” to the first auxiliary verb. Examples

I did not abuse you.

This novel does not have a good ending.

You are not among the lucky ones.

Dan did not steal from me, it was you.

Exercise

Negate the following sentences.

1. She has a bag.

2. I am sick.

3. He sells flowers.

4. They work there.

5. She writes good compositions.

6. It is interesting.
Answers

1. She does not have a bag.
2. I am not sick.
3. He doesn’t sell flowers.
4. They don’t work there.
5. She doesn’t write good compositions.
6. It is not interesting.

ANSWERS

PARTS OF SPEECH

NOUNS

COMMON NOUNS

1. The students were taught
2. I have visited a continent.
3. She lives in the city.
4. We eat in the hotel.
5. Have you ever swum in the river?
6. I drive a car.
7. Everyone went shopping at the supermarket.
8. A soldier is dead.
9. I come from a country.
10. I teach at a school.

PROPER NOUNS
1. I will take you to Rich’s Palace.
2. Sarah is the girl I told you about.
3. Of all the continents, I like Africa the most.
4. Gracy is the cutest kitten ever.
5. I am craving Oreos.
6. I used Tilly in cooking.
7. Jupiter is one of the planets.
8. Margaret was a great author.

CONCRETE NOUNS ABSTRACT NOUNS
Exercise 1
1) A man must always have the courage to face every challenge.
   Man – concrete
   Courage – abstract
2) No matter what happens, we must not lose hope.
Hope – abstract

3) My faith in God is very strong.
   Faith – abstract
   God – concrete

4) A person should buy a beautiful dress.
   Person, dress – concrete

5) Have you seen the black dog?
   Dog – concrete

6) Love is blind.
   Love – abstract
   Blind – concrete

Exercise 2

1. Advice
2. Education
3. Intelligence
4. Importance
5. Happiness
6. Confidence
7. Pride
8. Anger
9. Imagination
10. Loneliness

NUMBER
ARTICLES
(1) An
(2) A
(3) The
(4) No article
(5) A
(6) The
(7) The
(8) No article
(9) An
(10) An
PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Exercise 1

1) I
2) It
3) Him
4) Me
5) Her

Exercise 2

1) The old gate doesn't look good.
   It doesn't look good.
2) Tom and Mary went to school.
   They went to school.
3) The dog bit the doctor and the chief.
   It bit them.
4) Moses runs faster than Rebecca.
   He runs faster than Rebecca.
5) Phiona and Ruth played doubles.
They played doubles.

6) Christine is clever.

   She is clever.

7) I brought the dress.

   I brought it.

8) Antony drove Junet and me.

   Anthony drove us.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

1) Her
2) Your
3) Mine
4) Theirs
5) Yours
6) Her
7) Their
8) Our
9) His
10) Your
11) Its
12) His

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS
1) Ourselves
2) Themselves
3) Yourself
4) Itself
5) Myself, myself
6) Itself
7) Himself
8) Yourselves
9) Themselves
10) Herself

PHRASES

NOUN PHRASES

1. Did you see the tall man?
2. He called all the stubborn students.
3. He wishes to see the president.
4. He bought her a beautiful white blouse.
5. An horse prefers living in dark stables.
6. It is disgraceful to write such rubbish.
7. The people’s president is in Mombasa.
8. The girl in blue skirt is my sister.
9. The soldiers are true heroes.
10. My best friend is Teris.

WRITING FOR FORM 1

SPELLING

SPELLING RULES
The following rules will help you spell words correctly.

Rule 1: “I before E except after C”;

- achieve, believe, bier, brief, hygiene, grief, thief, friend, grieve, chief, fiend, patience, pierce, priest
- ceiling, conceive, deceive, perceive, receipt, receive, deceit, conceit

Exceptions

neighbor, freight, beige, sleigh, weight, vein, and weigh and there are many exceptions to the rule: either, neither, feint, foreign, forfeit, height, leisure, weird, seize, and seizure.

Rule 2: “Dropping Final E”

When adding an ending to a word that ends with a silent e, drop the final e if the ending begins with a vowel:

- advancing
- surprising

However, if the ending begins with a consonant, keep the final e:

- advancement
- likeness

(However, if the silent e is preceded by another vowel, drop the e when adding any ending: argument, argued, truly.)

Exceptions: to avoid confusion and mispronunciation, the final e is kept in words such as mileage and words where the final e is preceded by a soft g or c: changeable, courageous, manageable, management, noticeable. (The word management, for example,
without that e after the g, would be pronounced with a hard g sound.)

Rule 3: “Dropping Final Y”

When adding an ending to a word that ends with y, change the y to i when it is preceded by a consonant.

- supply becomes supplies
- worry becomes worried
- merry becomes merrier

This does not apply to the ending -ing, however.

- crying
- studying

Nor does it apply when the final y is preceded by a vowel.

- obeyed
- saying

Rule 4: “Doubling Final Consonants”

When adding an ending to a word that ends in a consonant, we double that consonant in many situations. First, we have to determine the number of syllables in the word.

Double the final consonant before adding an ending that begins with a vowel when the last syllable of the word is accented and that syllable ends in a single vowel followed by a single consonant.

- submit is accented on the last syllable and the final consonant is preceded by a vowel, so we double the t before
adding, for instance, an -ing or -ed: submitting, submitted.

flap contains only one syllable which means that it is always accented. Again, the last consonant is preceded by a vowel, so we double it before adding, for instance, an -ing or -ed: flapping, flapped. This rule does not apply to verbs that end with "x," "w," "v," and "y," consonants that cannot be doubled (such as "box" [boxing] and "snow" [snowing]).

open contains two syllables and the last syllable is preceded by a single vowel, but the accent falls on the first syllable, not the last syllable, so we don't double the n before adding an ending: opening, opened.

refer contains two syllables and the accent falls on the last syllable and a single vowel precedes the final consonant, so we will double the r before adding an ending, as in referring, referral. The same would apply to begin, as in beginner, beginning.

relent contains two syllables, but the final consonant is preceded by another consonant, not a vowel, so we do not double the t before adding an ending: relented, relenting.

deal looks like flap (above), but the syllable ends in a consonant preceded not by a single vowel, but by two vowels, so we do not double the final l as in dealer and dealing. The same would apply, then, to despair: despairing, despaireda.
CAPITALIZATION

Capitalization Rules

Capitalization is the writing of a word with its first letter in uppercase and the remaining letters in lowercase.

Capitalize the first word of a document and the first word after a final punctuation mark (full stop, question mark, exclamation mark).

Capitalize proper nouns—and adjectives derived from proper nouns.

Examples:
he is Brian’s father

In Juja

Capitalization Checklist

- Brand names
- Companies
- Days of the week and months of the year
- Holidays
- Institutions
  - the University of Nairobi
- Natural and artificial landmarks
  - the Fourteen Fall, the Mount Kenya
- Religions and names of deities
  - Note: Capitalize the Bible (but biblical). Do not capitalize heaven, hell, the devil, satanic.
- Special occasions
  - the Olympic Games, the Cannes Film Festival
Streets and roads

Capitalize specific geographical regions. Do not capitalize points of the compass.

FINAL PUNCTUATION MARKS

The Period, Full Stop or Point

The period (known as a full stop) is probably the simplest of the punctuation marks to use. You use it like a knife to cut the sentences to the required length. Generally, you can break up the sentences using the full stop at the end of a logical and complete thought that looks and sounds right to you.
Mark the end of a sentence which is not a question or an exclamation

Examples

- Kisumu is the third largest city in Kenya.
- I am writing you soon.

Indicate an abbreviation

Examples

- I will arrive between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.
- We are coming on Fri., Jan. 4.

Period after a single word

Sometimes a single word can form the sentence. In this case you place a fullstop after the word as you would in any other sentence. This is often the case when the subject is understood as in a greeting or a command.

Examples

- "come."
- "Stop."

Periods in numbers

Numbers use periods in English to separate the whole number from the decimal. A period used in a number is also called a "decimal point" and it is read "point" unless it refers to money.
Examples

- Sh. 10.50 is its price.
- Her weight is 60.60

The Exclamation Mark

The exclamation mark is used to express astonishment, or surprise, or to emphasise a comment or short, sharp phrase. In professional or everyday writing, exclamation marks are used sparingly if at all.

Examples

- Help! Help!
- That’s unbelievable!
- Get out!
- Look out!

You can also use exclamation marks to mark a phrase as humorous, ironic or sarcastic.

Examples

- What a lovely day! (when it obviously is not a lovely day)
- That was clever! (when someone has done something stupid)

The Question Mark

Use the question mark at the end of all direct questions.
Examples

- What is your name?
- Do you speak Italian?
- You're Spanish, aren't you?

Do not use a question mark for reported questions

Examples

- He asked me what my name was.
- She asked if I was Spanish.
- Ask them where they are going.

The Comma

Use comma to separate phrases, words, or clauses in lists

A series of independent clauses (sentences)

Example

I cried to her, she asked me to stop crying, and afterwards she took me out for lunch..

A series of nouns

Examples

- Don't forget to buy milk, ice cream, and fish.
- Gregory, David, and Christine arrived in time.
A series of adjectives

A list of adjectives usually requires commas. However, if an adjective is modifying another adjective you do not separate them with a comma (sentence 3).

Examples

- She was young, beautiful, kind, and intelligent.
- The house we visited was dark, dreary, and run-down.

A series of verbs

Examples

- Tony ran towards me, fell, yelled, and fainted.
- The boy leapt, spun, twisted, and dove into the water.

A series of phrases

Examples

- The car smashed into the wall, flipped onto its roof, slid along the road, and finally stopped against a tree.
- The dog leapt into the air, snatched the Frisbee in its mouth, landed, and ran off into the forest.

More Uses

1. Enclosing details

Use a comma to enclose non-defining relative clauses and other non-essential details and comments. The comma is placed on either side of the insertion.
Examples

- China, one of the most powerful nations on Earth, has a huge population.
- Goats, unlike cows, do not like grass.

2. Participial phrases

Examples

- Hearing the sad news, Fred fainted.
- Walking home from school, I met my old friend.

3. Tag questions

Examples

- She hates you, doesn't she?
- We have no business together, have we?
STUDY WRITING

MAKING NOTES

How to Make Notes

The following tips will come in handy when making notes:

5. Read the material carefully and thoroughly.

6. Underline the key sentences as you read. This will help in forming the title.

7. Make a rough note of the main points in a logical sequence.

8. Write the final notes.

You should have in mind that a note:

6. Should be short and to the point.

7. Contain all the important and relevant information.

8. Should have information systematically divided and subdivided.

9. Should have a short title. Avoid long sentences as titles.

10. Must be written in points only.

Notes Template

TITLE ..........................

(f) ..................................
TAKING NOTES

How to Take Notes

There is no one "right" way to take notes. Very different approaches can be equally effective, depending on the context. The key thing is to ensure that you remain actively engaged with the material whilst taking notes. If all you do is copy down what you hear or read, then you won't actually be learning anything at all. You may not even understand your notes when you come back to review them later!

Do the following:

(i) Be concise
(ii) Be as neat as possible
(iii) Use headings and numbered points
(iv) Use abbreviations/shorthand
(v) Leave spaces in between your notes in case of any additions.

Avoid the following:
copying out sentences or passages verbatim (i.e. word for word)

copying a mass of factual information

After the lesson, rewrite the notes in a more organized way adding details left out.

1. CREATIVE WRITING

POEMS

Poem Writing Tips

There are a few things to think about before you start writing your poem. The following tips on writing poems will help you get started.

- Know your purpose. Know why you are writing a poem and what you want it to do.
- Pick a subject. Poems can be written about any topic under the sun.
- Avoid clichés. These are sayings that have been overused, like busy as a bee, or blind as a bat.
- Use imagery. Paint with your words and use concrete words that appeal to the senses. Abstract words cannot give the reader a good picture of what you are trying to say.
- Use similes and metaphors. Similes compare two things, like
“you are sweet as honey” and usually use the word “like” or “as.” Metaphors state that one thing is another thing, like “you are a pig.” Things being compared in a metaphor have at least one thing in common but are very different in other ways.

You can also consider using rhyme, alliteration, consonance, etc.

**IMAGINATIVE COMPOSITIONS**

Elements of Imaginative Compositions

In order to write a good story, use these important elements:

a) Characters: Refers to those who act in the story. They should be people, animals or objects that think and talk.

b) Setting: Describes time and place of the story for example: classroom, lakeside, town etc.

c) Plot: Refers to the series of actions that the characters go through as they try to solve a problem. In the plot, we have the:

1. Introduction: This is usually short. It presents the character, the situation or the problem, and part of the setting.
2. Development: This simply shows how the situation affects the characters and what they do to try and solve the problem.
3. Conclusion: This shows the solution of a problem. It is usually short. It may lead to a happy, sad or surprise ending.

When writing a story, remember to organise the flow of your events so that the reader’s interest is maintained throughout the story. The element of suspense should also be created and maintained so that the reader will want to find out what is most
likely to happen in your story.

You can create suspense by:

1. Including mystery
2. Changing the scene
3. Creating unexpected events
4. Including dialogue
5. Giving surprise ending
6. Moving from one character to another

2. PERSONAL WRITING

(a) Diaries

A diary is a written record of things that happen each day.

It is also a record of things you plan to do per day and the time you plan to do so.

A diary is also the book in which you write down things that happen to you on daily basis.

Diaries to Record what is planned to be done

Here, we record things we plan to do.

Let us look at the sample below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY DIARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>23rd April, 2015</td>
<td>8.00 am</td>
<td>Waking up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.15 am</td>
<td>Taking shower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.30 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.40-10.30</td>
<td>Reading History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.35am – 12.30pm</td>
<td>Going for skating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00 pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00 pm</td>
<td>Reading the Bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.30 pm</td>
<td>Supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>24th April, 2015</td>
<td>7.00 am</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.00 am</td>
<td>Attending mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.00 am</td>
<td>Reading CRE(St Luke’s Gospel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00 pm</td>
<td>Taking lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.30 pm</td>
<td>Playing video games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00 pm</td>
<td>Watching movies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.00 pm</td>
<td>Writing notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.00 pm</td>
<td>Supper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; April, 2015</td>
<td>7.30 am</td>
<td>8.00 am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Waking</td>
<td>Shower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0713779527
www.arena.co.ke
MY DIARY

Calendar

April, 2016

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thur Frid Sat

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 11

12

13 14 15 16 17 18 19

20 21 22 23 24 25 26

27 28 29 30 31

ENTRY

Dear Diary,

Today, I started writing my first poem. I thought of what to write and by lunch time, an idea crossed my mind. I decided to write about corruption. I entitled it “Another Bond - Eurobond”. I had a lot to write about it. As I write now, my dear, I have completed writing it. Hopefully, I will write another one before the week ends. I will inform you about it once that is done. Bye

(b) ADDRESSES

An address is a superscription of a letter directing who the letter is meant to reach.
The writer also writes their address in the letter to allow for the reply.

An address is written on an envelop, letter, or package.

Addresses in Letters

Address format vary according to the type of letter written. Even though they are written differently, there are common features such as:

- The post office box number
- The postcode
- The street, road, or building where the post office is located
- The city or town
- The country

There are two formats of writing addresses:

- Block format; and
- Indented format

Block Format

Address written in a block.

Paragraphs also blocked.
An example is

KILIMAMBOGO FOOD AND BEVERAGE,
P.O. BOX 555-35400,
KILIMAMBOGO – KENYA.

Indented Format

Written on a slant.
The paragraphs in the letter are also indented.
An example is:

KILIMAMBOGO FOOD AND BEVERAGES,
P.O. BOX 555-35400,
KILIMAMBOGO – KENYA.

Exercise

Write each of the addresses below as they would appear on your envelope:

(a) Migori Polytechnic-40400- P.O. Box 654- The Principal-Kenya- Migori

(b) Kenya Labour-The Director-30210- P.O. Box 90100-Kenya- Nairobi
(c) PACKING LISTS

At times you find yourself forgetting something when packing for a trip.

It is important to get organized. Writing a packing list will be key in ensuring no item intended to be carried during a trip is forgotten.

A packing list is therefore a checklist for what to bring along with them.

To make the most out of your trip you have to pack the right items.

What you pack will highly depend on factors such as:

(a) The place you are visiting. If for example, you are visiting a place where it is hot, there will be no need of carrying heavy clothes.

(b) Means of transport. There is a limit to what one should carry depending on the weight.

(c) Number of days.

(d) The reason for visiting. For example if going on a camp, you need carry camping gear.

How to Start
(i) Get a piece of paper and a pen and write “PACKING LIST”. This forms part of the title. The other part is the place to visit.

(ii) Write number of days. It is advisable to do this as it will help you tell how many clothes you will need. It might not sound good to carry only two underpants, for example, if the trip will last a week.

(iii) Draw a table with columns containing item category, item, quantity, and description. The various item categories are:

- Entertainment list, for example, CDs, Radio, etc.
- Clothing List, for example, underpants, skirts, etc.
- Camping Gear, for example, sleeping bag,
- Toiletries, for example, toothpaste, soap, etc.

(iv) In that table fill all the items and all its columns appropriately.
# Sample Packing List

## TRIP TO MACHAKOS PACKING LIST

**DAYS:** 3 Days

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>ITEM CATEGORY</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CLOTHING LIST</td>
<td>Trousers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Purple one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 white ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shirts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The pink one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Underpants</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>The one printed “Newyork”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The newly bought one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The black, yellow, red and indigo ones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
You are Manchester City Football club Player. During one of the summer holidays, your club go for a 5 day camp to a very hot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ENTERTAINMENT LIST</th>
<th>CDs</th>
<th></th>
<th>Nigerian movies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Laptop</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>The one recently bought.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Earphone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Purple one.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOILETRIES</th>
<th>Bathing soap</th>
<th>1-250gm</th>
<th>Fa Bathing soap.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Washing soap</td>
<td>½ bar</td>
<td>Jamaa Colgate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toothpaste</td>
<td>50 gm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DRINKS</th>
<th>Afya Soda</th>
<th>2-500 ml</th>
<th>Guava flavored.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-500 ml</td>
<td>Fanta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
place in United Arab Emirates. Here, no beddings are provided. Write a packing list of all the items you would carry with you to this trip.

3. SOCIAL WRITING

Informal Letters

Usually written to people known to people you know fairly well. These can be friends and relatives.

Also referred to as friendly letters.

They are meant to:

(i) Give news;
(ii) Request information;
(iii) Congratulate people;
(iv) Ask questions; or
(v) Give advice.

How to Write Informal Letters

An informal letter has such elements as:

(a) Sender’s address. Write your address here. Example,

MAALIK AHMED

P.O. BOX 6454-90800

KITALE
(b) Date when the letter is written.

(c) Salutation. Example,

Dear Timothy,

(d) Body. Write the body of the text. Include greetings, news, other questions, etc.

(e) Closing. Sign of with your name. example,

See you soon,

Denis

The table that follows is of a format of an informal letter blended with explanations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Format</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>At the top right hand corner, write your address. For example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keicy Kimito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.O. Box 567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RONGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Below the writer's address, is the date. For example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13\textsuperscript{th} December, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salutation</td>
<td>Written on the left hand side of the letter. Start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening Paragraph</td>
<td>You may ask about the recipient’s health. For example,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- How is your family?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- How are you Njuguna? I hope that you and your family are in the pink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- I am fine and I hope you are as fit as a fiddle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content Paragraphs</td>
<td>This is where:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- You mention your main reason for writing (paragraph 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Give the news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Ask questions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can start with:

- Dear .......... ,
- e.g. Dear Drinkwater,
- Dearest..........., or My Dear....... (for close friends and relatives) Example,
  Dearest Drinkwater,
  Or
  My Dear Drinkwater,
I am writing this letter to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closing Paragraph</th>
<th>It is proper to inform your recipient that you are ending the letter. Some phrases you can use are:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Do write me soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Please convey my warm regards to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Allow me to pen off here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Hope to receive a reply from you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Bye/Goodbye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Closing</th>
<th>Sign off with your name. you can sign off using:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Your loving friend,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Yours lovingly,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Yours affectionately,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Your nephew,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Yours sincerely,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· Keep in touch,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your name should follow. Your first name is preferred.
The Language of Informal Letters

The language used is simple as well as friendly.

You can use contractions such as I’m, won’t, you’re, etc.

Sample Friendly Letter

Brigit Annabel

P.O BOX 454—40400

SUNA- MIGORI

5TH September, 2015

Dear James,

Hi James! Hope you are fine back there in Rongo. My sister and I are very much fine.

I’m just writing to let you know I quit my old job and found something new in Migori town.
I was really fed up with working at Banana Academy as there was little work enough to challenge me anymore. You know me; if there is no enough, I get bored too easily and have to find something new.

I’m now teaching at Sunsun in Migori and the kind of work I do suits me to the ground. I teach two candidate classes. The work here is not only challenging, but it is rewarding as well. I know you will find it hard to believe... but you just have to.

That is not all for now! I’m getting married in a couple of weeks. He is working in the neighbouring school. So many promises I hope he will fulfill he has not stopped to give. I also find him the best among the many. When the time comes I believe you will come and celebrate with us.

Keep in touch,

Brigit

Exercise

You have recently joined another school. Write a letter to your friend. In your letter

- Explain why you changed school
Describe your new school
Tell him/her your other news

4. INSTITUTIONAL WRITING

(a) PUBLIC NOTICES

A public notice is a notice given to provide information for the public that is widespread in a wide geographical area via media. They are mostly placed in newspapers by businesses, county and national government, and individuals.

They include:

(i) Unclaimed property
(ii) Wanted person
(iii) Dangerous person
(d) Government contracts
(v) Auction
(vi) Foreclosures, etc.

Public Notice Format

The parts of a public notice include among others:

i. Name of the organization/institution. Letterhead is
preferred.

ii. Then write/type “PUBLIC NOTICE”.

iii. The topic/theme/subject. Let the public know what you want to inform them about.

iv. Date, time, and venue (if need be).

v. Picture to reinforce the message.

vi. Name of the writer of the notice and the job position (and signature, for the more formal ones)

Sample Public Notice

MAJI MACHAFU LANDS DEALERS COMPANY

(P.O. Box 123-00200 Nanyuki, Email: majchaf@hotmail.com, Mobile: 0715234343)  

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that son of Amos Kinyanjui resident of Plot(5) located opposite Kadika Plaza, Kilgoris Estate has agreed to sell the plot mentioned in the schedule hereto dated 5th June, 2015.

All persons claiming interest in the land or any part thereof by any way are hereby required to bring their complaints at our Mukomi office within 10 days from the date hearof; failing which the sale will be completed.
Yours Sincerely

[sign]

Fredrick Wainaina

SALES MANAGER

In the notice above, a picture of the plot can be included.

(b) INVENTORIES

An inventory is a complete list of items such as equipment, property, goods in stock, or even the contents of a particular place.

A list of things possessed by a person or company.

It is a good idea to keep the records of items owned by a person or company.

An inventory will have the following basic elements:

(i) Name of the institution.
(ii) Date when the records are taken.
(iii) Item number
(iv) Item category
(v) Item
(vi) Quantity of items

(vii) Description of the item

(viii) Approximate value of the item

(ix) The name and designation of the person keeping the records.
Here is a sample inventory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>ITEM</th>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE VALUE IN KSH.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Laboratroy</td>
<td>Test tubes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>Microscopes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>Computers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>New ones</td>
<td>72 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Radios</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>12 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Printers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not working</td>
<td>6 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>Teachers' tables</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New ones</td>
<td>68 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Staffroom Chairs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Damaged</td>
<td>14 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Good Condition</td>
<td>48 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Newly Bought</td>
<td>110 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
<td>200 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
<td>44 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom chairs</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ Lockers</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Broken</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Cupboards</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good condition</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beds</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>New Ones</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balls</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>New Ones</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volleyball nets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Condition</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Records kept by: Jeniffer Kwamboka

Sign

School Store Keeper

Exercise
You are St. Monica’s Mission Hospital Resource Manager. At this hospital, records of items in it are kept at the end of every August. Write the inventory of all the items here.