

**ENGLISH TAKE HOME ACTIVITY**

**Section 1: Read and answer the questions.**

**CINDERELLA –Beautiful girl**

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful girl named Cinderella. She lived with her wicked stepmother and two stepsisters. They treated Cinderella very badly. One day, they were invited for a grand ball in the king's palace. But Cinderella's stepmother would not let her go.

Cinderella was made to sew new party gowns for her stepmother and stepsisters, and curl their hair. They then went to the ball, leaving Cinderella alone at home.

Cinderella felt very sad and began to cry. Suddenly, a fairy godmother appeared and said, "Don't cry, Cinderella! I will send you to the ball!" But Cinderella was sad. She said, "I don't have a gown to wear for the ball!" The fairy godmother waved her magic wand and changed Cinderella's old clothes into a beautiful new gown! The fairy godmother then touched Cinderella's feet with the magic wand. And lo! She had beautiful glass slippers! "How will I go to the grand ball?" asked Cinderella. The fairy godmother found six mice playing near a pumpkin, in the kitchen. She touched them with her magic wand and the mice became four shiny black horses and two coachmen and the pumpkin turned into a golden coach. Cinderella was overjoyed and set off for the ball in the coach drawn by the six black horses. Before leaving the fairy godmother said, "Cinderella, this magic will only last until midnight! You must reach home by then!"

When Cinderella entered the palace, everybody was struck by her beauty. Nobody, not even

Cinderella's stepmother or stepsisters knew who she really was in her pretty clothes and shoes. The handsome prince also saw her and fell in love with Cinderella. He went to her and asked, "Do you want to dance?" And Cinderella said, "Yes!" The prince danced with her all night and nobody recognized the beautiful dancer. Cinderella was so happy dancing with the prince that she almost forgot what the fairy godmother had said.

At the last moment, Cinderella remembered her fairy godmother's words and she rushed to go home. "Oh! I must go!" she cried and ran out of the palace. One of her glass slippers came off but Cinderella did not turn back for it. She reached home just as the clock struck twelve. Her coach turned back into a pumpkin, the horses into mice and her fine ball gown into rags. Her stepmother and stepsisters reached home shortly after that. They were talking about the beautiful lady who had been dancing with the prince.

The prince had fallen in love with Cinderella and wanted to find out who the beautiful girl was, but he did not even know her name. He found the glass slipper that had come off Cinderella's foot as she ran home. The prince said, "I will find her. The lady whose foot fits this slipper will be the one I marry!" The next day, the prince and his servants took the glass slipper and went to all the houses in the kingdom.

They wanted to find the lady whose feet would fit in the slipper. All the women in the kingdom tried the slipper but it would not fit any of them. Cinderella's stepsisters also tried on the little glass slipper. They tried to squeeze their feet and push hard into the slipper, but the servant was afraid the slipper would break. Cinderella's stepmother would not let her try the slipper on, but the prince saw her and said, "Let her also try on the slipper!" The slipper fit her perfectly. The prince recognized her from the ball. He married Cinderella and together they lived happily ever after.

## **Questions**

1. List the characters in the story.

2. Who is the major character in this story? Why?
3. Explain the theme of this story.
4. What does Cinderella leave behind which enables the prince to find her?
5. How do Cinderella's stepmother and stepsister treat her around the house?
6. When Cinderella comes downstairs in her dress for the ball, what do the stepsisters?
7. Explain the following words as used in the text above:
  - a. stepmother
  - b. stepsister
  - c. prince
  - d. glass slipper
  - e. recognize
  - f. ball

## SECTION B: GRAMMAR

### I. Write the Following questions in active or passive Voice

1. Before tomorrow, you will have seen the headteacher.  
.....
2. An orange was eaten by the boy.....
3. Jane had seen the robbers. ....
4. He had killed the motorist accidentally. ....
5. They were repairing his bed.....
6. His mother was sending him to a boardingschool.....
7. Many questions will be answered by me.....
8. Science will be learnt by them.....
9. I had hidden it under the bed.....
10. My father helps me everyday. ....
11. She has confessed her fault. ....
12. She had already taken the medicine. ....
13. Would a cup of tea be taken? ....
14. Promise should be kept. ....
15. She will help me with money. ....
16. Who will shut the door? ....

**II. Choose the best word form in each case. 1 -**

**She's been \_\_\_\_ to music all day.**

listen

listened

listens

listening

**2 - When was the last time you \_\_\_\_ a new shirt?**

buying

buys

buy

bought

**3 - Do you still \_\_\_\_ tennis on Sunday?**

played

playing

play

plays

**4 - Paul \_\_\_\_ in a bank.**

working

works

work

**5 - Stop \_\_\_\_ and listen to me.**

talked

talking

talk

talks

**6 - I don't know who \_\_\_\_ this wall.**

painting

paint

paints

**7 - It never \_\_\_\_ here in winter.**

snowing

snow

snows

**8 - He \_\_\_\_ jazz to pop music.**

prefer

preferring

prefers

**9 - Simon's \_\_\_\_ living here for 6 months.**

is

are

was

been

**10 - Those newspapers \_\_\_\_ in a big truck.**

is deliver

had delivered

are delivering

are delivered

**III. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets /5mrks**

1. If we meet at 9.00, we ..... (to have) plenty of time.
2. Lisa would find the milk if she ..... (to look) in the fridge.
3. If you spoke louder, your classmates ..... (to understand) you.
4. You ..... (to have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework.
5. The door will unlock if you ..... (to press) the green button.

**IV. Decide whether to use 'since' or 'for'.**

1. I have been waiting .....4 o'clock.
2. Sue has only been waiting .....20 minutes.
3. Tim and Tina have been learning English .....six years.
4. Fred and Frida have been learning French..... 1998.
5. Joe and Josephine have been going out together .....Valentine's Day.
6. I haven't been on holiday .....last July.
7. Mary has been saving her money .....many years.
8. I haven't eaten anything .....breakfast.
9. You have been watching TV..... hours.
10. We have been living here .....2 months

**V. Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question.**

1. He said, "I like this song."  
→ He said.....
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.  
→ She asked me.....
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.  
→ She said.....
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.  
→ They asked me.....
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.  
→ He said.....
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.  
→ She told the boys`.....
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.  
→ She asked him.....
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.  
→ He said.....

9. "Does she know Robert?"he wanted to know.  
→ He wanted to know.....
10. "Don't try this at home," the stunt man told the audience.  
→ The stunt man advised the audience.....

## **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

### **TEXT 1**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions set on it.**

### **WHY DO CHICKENS LIVE WITH PEOPLE?**

A very long time ago, chickens were wild. They lived in the bush just like other birds and animals. Mr. Cock was the proudest of all. All the other birds and animals were afraid of Mr. Cock because he said that his comb was made of fire. Any animal who did not obey him might be burnt.

One evening, Mother Leopard came home late. She wanted to cook some food for her children. When she went to kitchen, she found that the fire had gone out. She sent her children to the chicken-house. She wanted them to ask the cock for some fire from his comb. She told them to go without a moment's delay because she wanted to cook their food before six o'clock. Her children were afraid to go to the chicken-house. They were afraid of Mr. Cock. If they ever made him angry, they might be burnt. But their mother had told them what to do. They had to obey her.

When they reached the chicken-house, all the chickens were asleep. Even Mr. Cock was asleep. The leopard children didn't know what to do. They didn't know to get the fire. They decided to go back home and tell their mother what had happened.

When Mother Leopard heard this story, she gathered some of the dry grass which was near the house. She went back to the chicken-house with her children. She wanted to steal some fire from Mr. Cock's comb. Mr.Cock was asleep when Mother Leopard arrived. She quietly put the dry grass very near the comb. She thought the grass would catch fire. But it wouldn't burn. Was his comb really made of fire? She decided to find out. She touched his comb. Then her children also touched his comb. It was very cold. They knew that Mr. Cock could not burn them. All the leopard family began to laugh. The chickens awoke and so did Mr.

Cock. He started to shout at them. He turned his comb towards them. He said, “You should run away. Aren’t you afraid?”

Mother Leopard said, “We’ve touched your comb and we know about your trick! We aren’t afraid of your trick now. We’ll go back and call all the other animals. We’ll tell them about your trick and you’ll be killed”.

The chickens were afraid. Mr. Cock and all the other chickens ran away. They went to the house of a man and asked him for help and food. Since that time, chickens have lived with people. Whenever they see a leopard, they run away.

**A. CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION AMONG THE ALTERNATIVES GIVEN/10mks**

1. A long time ago chickens were.....
  - A. combs.
  - B. made of fire.
  - C. wild.
  - D. leopards.
2. Mr. Cock was .....of all the birds and animals.
  - A. the proudest
  - B. the most liked
  - C. the most stupid
  - D. the fattest
3. Mother Leopard sent her children.....
  - A. to the chicken-house.
  - B. to the well.
  - C. to the market.
  - D. to the church.
4. Mr. Cock was ..... when the leopard children came.
  - A. awake
  - B. talking to friends
  - C. asleep
  - D. eating
5. Mother Leopard took some .....
  - A. food to her friends.
  - B. grass to the chicken-house.
  - C. fire to Mr. Cock.



- D. chickens to lunch.
6. Mr. Cock's comb was .....  
A. very hot.  
B. very cold.  
C. burning.  
D. awake.
7. .... came from Mr. Cock's comb.  
A. No fire  
B. Fire  
C. Grass  
D. Tricks
8. Mother Leopard then.....  
A. knew that Mr. Cock would kill them.  
B. thought of a trick.  
C. knew that Mr. Cock would not burn them.  
D. ran away.
9. Mother Leopard said , .....  
A. "Please give me some fire."  
B. "You are very clever."  
C. "You are a fool."  
D. "We aren't afraid of your trick now."
10. "We'll go back and ....., " said Mother Leopard.  
A. Stop other animals from killing you  
B. tell all the other animals about your trick  
C. show them how clever you are  
D. laugh at you

### OPEN QUESTIONS

1. Why were other birds and animals afraid of Mr. Cock?
2. Why did the leopard decide to go back home?
3. What was the cock's trick?
4. How did Mr. Cock and all the other chickens start to live with people?

### Vocabulary

**Explain the meanings of the following words according to how they are used in the passage :**

- a. Wild
- b. Delay
- c. Angry
- d. Reached
- e. Gathered
- f. Asleep
- g. Cold
- h. To shout
- i. Touched
- j. Run away

## **TEXT 2**

**Read the following text on the benefits of fasting and do the comprehension questions**

### **Computers**

A computer is a programmable machine designed to automatically carry out a sequence of arithmetic or logical operations. The first use of the word "computer" was recorded in 1613, referring to a person who carried out calculations, or computations, and the word continued with the same meaning until the middle of the 20th century. From the end of the 19th century the word began to take on its more familiar meaning, a machine that carries out computations

In the beginning, computers were as big as a large room. It is only later that they have become smaller and smaller, accessible to anyone. This has given way to personal computers. Later developers created new applications to help users perform many things from word processing to image editing. A large scale of programs, some free and others costly, have opened new horizons in information technology.

Now computers have noticeable impact on social relations. They have enabled entirely new forms of social interaction, activities, and organizing. With the Internet, working with computers has become part of our daily lives thanks to its basic features such as widespread usability and access. In addition to face to face communication that

characterized humans for centuries, a new form of virtual communication has become more predominant.

### **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

#### **A. CHOOSE TRUE OR FALSE**

1. The word computer is a new term
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Computers were accessible to anyone in the beginning
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. All computer applications are free
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. Computers and the internet have shaped new social relations.
  - a. True
  - b. False

#### **Open questions**

1. According to the passage, what is the use of computers?
2. How did we get personal computers?
3. How did computers impact on social relations?
4. What is the importance of new applications?

#### **Vocabulary**

**Explain the meanings of the following words and expressions according to how they are used in the passage :**

- a. Carry out
- b. Recorded
- c. From the end
- d. Familiar
- e. Noticeable

#### **TEXT 3**

## Modern Olympic Games

Originally, the ancient Olympic Games were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. However, Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the *International Olympic Committee* (IOC) in 1894 and initiated the modern Olympic Games.



As the decision-making body, the IOC is responsible for choosing the host city for each Olympic Games. The host city is responsible for organizing and funding a celebration of the Games. The Olympic program, consisting of the sports to be contested at the Games, is also determined by the IOC. The celebration of the Games encompasses many rituals and symbols, such as the Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies.

The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has resulted in several changes to the Olympic Games. Some of these adjustments include the creation of the *Winter Games* for ice and winter sports, the *Paralympic Games* for athletes with a physical disability, and the *Youth Olympic Games* for teenage athletes. The IOC has had to adapt to the varying economic, political, and technological realities of the 20th century.

The Games have grown in scale to the point that nearly every nation is represented. Such growth has created numerous challenges, including boycotts, doping, bribery, and terrorism. At each event of the games, the Olympics and its media exposure provide unknown athletes with the chance to attain national, and in some cases, international fame. The Games also constitute a major opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

### Comprehension questions

#### Choose true or false

1. Modern Olympic Games were reintroduced in the 19th century.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. The IOC was founded in the 20th century.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. The IOC has the right to choose the host city.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. The Games have always been organized without any problem.
  - a. True
  - b. False

## Open questions

1. Who is the founder of International Olympic Committee (IOC)?
2. What are the responsibilities of the host city?
3. What are the rituals of the IOC?
4. What are the changes to the Olympic games?
5. What are the challenges that the IOC face?

## Vocabulary

**Explain the meanings of the following words according to how they are used in the passage :**

- a. Founded
- b. Celebration
- c. Encompasses
- d. Evolution
- e. To attain
- f. Challenge
- g. Opportunity
- h. To showcase

## TEXT 4.

**Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.**

We had just returned from the lunch break at 1:30 p.m. The weather was beautiful. The sun was shooting its rays from the vantage of the cloudless sky.

We had reluctantly trooped back to the classroom; it felt like a punishment. We didn't want to abandon the warmth of sunshine for the dull classroom. We had to rush back all the same. We knew the consequences of being late for Mr. Buregeya's class.

Habimana came into the classroom and curled himself in a corner. The teacher asked him what the matter was, but he remained quiet. He was oblivious to all that was happening in the classroom.

Habimana was not known to be rude. Therefore, it was reasonable to assume he could not have been ignoring Mr. Buregeya. He was a no-nonsense teacher. Habimana was either very sick or had received terrible news.

We waited to see how the teacher would react to this challenge to his reputation. He asked the question again but got no response. He removed his glasses, blew some air onto them before beginning to clean them. After this, he gently put them down on the teacher's desk. He began walking towards the quiet figure. Habimana looked like a foetus in the womb.

He was now standing over him, shockingly calm. We waited for the explosion. He stretched out his huge arms. Nearer, nearer, he was moving towards Habimana. Surely, this was the moment!

Then as gently as a feather, he lifted Habimana into his arms. Everyone was staring open-mouthed. Were we in a dream? Next, he started walking towards the door ... and then he was out.

There was silence. This was unreal. However, the glasses were still on the desk and we were still in the room. Therefore, they were real. What was wrong with Habimana? What had turned a leopard into a lamb? Indeed, it is a strange world.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Describe the weather in the afternoon whose events are being discussed.
2. Why did the students feel like they were being punished?
3. What were the likely causes of Habimana's behaviour?
4. Why was it strange for Habimana to behave that way?
5. What explosion were the students waiting for?
6. Why was everyone staring open-mouthed?
7. "Surely this is the moment". What moment was it?
8. Why do you think Mr. Buregeya took Habimana into his arms?
9. Did whatever the students expect happen? Give a reason for your answer.
10. 'Oblivious' means
  - A. Unbothered
  - B. Unaware
  - C. unaffected
  - D. uncaring
11. 'No nonsense' here means
  - A. Serious
  - B. Tough
  - C. sensible
  - D. disciplined
12. Give this passage a suitable title.

**TEXT 5**

**Read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow.**

It is a great day. The new ones started arriving early. Only the best performers come to Geisha Girls School. Many of them are from private schools. Their teachers are committed. They never on the streets

singing **weird** songs. Surprisingly, the salaries our teachers demand never seem to affect their character. For instance, Ahurole still managed two babies in a year last year.

A few pupils from public schools **scrape** through the sieve that is the primary-leaving exam and join Geisha. These are not difficult to spot. They usually report on the first day with their heads closely cropped. They are usually dressed in tasteless uniforms. Some report with frocks that remind you of patients in a cabbage farm. Moreover, they are naïve.

Last year, I was just passing by a parent and his daughter when the father parent called me.

‘Hello ... could you show my daughter to the washrooms please?’ he asked.

‘Certainly ... please come,’ I said.

At the **lavatories**, I motioned her in. As I waited, I heard the doors opening and closing. I got curious and entered. She was peering into one toilet and then moving on to the next.

‘Is everything alright?’ I asked her.

‘I’m looking for the toilet,’ she answered. ‘I can’t see a hole in any of these!’ I understood her. To her, a toilet was a pit latrine.

‘Could you assist me, please?’ At least she was **cultured**. Thereafter, we became friends. Today, she is a graceful **fawn**.

The newcomers are all over, **prancing** like birds. They have been brought to school with flashy cars. The lot from the villages and their Mickey Mouse schools are also distinguishable. Their parents reach the school either on foot, or on motor bikes. Their arrival is always met with **sniggers** and grins, but they have arrived.

### Answer the questions below.

1. Why does the narrator say it is a great day?
  - A. New children have been born.
  - B. They were going to receive many visitors.
  - C. The form ones were reporting.
  - D. It was a day of rest.
2. Why according to the narrator are many of the students from private schools?
  - A. Their teachers do not know how to sing.
  - B. The children are brighter.

- C. The teachers spend more time with them.
  - D. They come from richer families.
3. How best can you describe the narrator?
- A. Helpful, but arrogant
  - B. Social and friendly
  - C. Friendly and welcoming
  - D. Helpful, friendly but also spiteful
4. Judging from what we are told about this year's Form Ones, we can say they are:
- A. ambitious. C. knowledgeable.
  - B. proud. D. achievers.
5. Outline the differences between students who come from academies and those who come from public schools.
6. Using what you have said in (6), we can say the Rwandan society is highly st---i-ed. (fill in the missing five letters)
7. How do you think the narrator feels about Ahurole? Give a reason for your answer.
8. What do you think the narrator means by 'Mickey Mouse schools'?

### **VOCABULARY**

Match the following words with their meaning

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1. Weird    | a. Ride a horse such that it springs and bounds forwards |
| 2. Scrape   | b. The young of an animal                                |
| 3. Lavatory | c. Characterized by mental and moral training            |
| 4. Cultured | d. A disrespectful laugh                                 |
| 5. Fawn     | e. A place for washing                                   |
| 6. Prancing | f. Concerned with destiny                                |
| 7. Snigger  | g. To occupy oneself with getting laboriousl             |

### **Text 6**

**Read the following text and do the comprehension questions**

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### **Obesity**



**Obesity** is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have an adverse effect on health, leading to reduced life expectancy and/or increased health problems. Body mass index (BMI), a measurement which compares weight and height, defines people as overweight (pre-obese) when their BMI is between 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, and obese when it is greater than 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

Obesity increases the likelihood of various diseases, particularly heart disease, type 2 diabetes, breathing difficulties during sleep, certain types of cancer, and osteoarthritis. Obesity is most commonly caused by a combination of excessive dietary calories, lack of physical activity, and genetic susceptibility, although a few cases are caused primarily by genes, endocrine disorders, medications or psychiatric illness. Evidence to support the view that some obese people eat little yet gain weight due to a slow metabolism is limited; on average obese people have a greater energy expenditure than their thin counterparts due to the energy required to maintain an increased body mass.



The primary treatment for obesity is dieting and physical exercise. To supplement this, or in case of failure, anti-obesity drugs may be taken to reduce appetite or inhibit fat absorption. In severe cases, surgery is performed or an intragastric balloon is placed to reduce stomach volume and/or bowel length, leading to earlier satiation and reduced ability to absorb nutrients from food.

Obesity is a leading preventable cause of death worldwide, with increasing prevalence in adults and children, and authorities view it as one of the most serious public health problems of the 21st century. Obesity is stigmatized in much of the modern world (particularly in the Western world), though it was widely perceived as a symbol of wealth and fertility at other times in history, and still is in some parts of the world.

Source: [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Obesity)

### Comprehension: Part I

1. The statistics state that.
  - a. although obesity is prevalent, it is not considered as a serious illness.
  - b. obesity is considered as a serious illness.
2. Obese people
  - a. may suffer from severe illnesses.
  - b. may suffer from mild ailments.

3. Modern medicine
  - a. can cure obesity.
  - b. cannot cure it at all.
4. The best treatment for obesity is
  - a. related to individuals lifestyle.
  - b. medical.

## **Part II: Answer the following questions by using full sentences**

5. What do you understand by obesity?
6. Give at least three diseases increased by obesity.
7. Give two causes of obesity.
8. What is the treatment of obesity in severe cases?
9. Why is obesity taken as one of the most serious health problems of the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

### **VOCABULARY**

#### **I. Use the following words from the text in your own sentences:**

1. Obesity
2. stomach
3. Treatment
4. Surgery

#### **II. Explain the following words:**

1. Drugs
2. Nutrients
3. Disease

**Text7 Read the following text and do the comprehension questions**

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## **Nelson Mandela**

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**Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela** (also known as **Madiba**), a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary and politician who served as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999, was the first black South African to hold the office, and the first elected in a fully representative, multiracial election. Mandela was born to the *Thembu* royal family. He attended Fort Hare University and the University of Witwatersrand where he studied law. After the *Afrikaner nationalists* of the *National Party* came to power in 1948 and began implementing the policy of apartheid, a system of racial segregation, he rose to prominence in the the *African National Congress's* 1952 *Defiance Campaign*. Working as a lawyer, he was repeatedly arrested for seditious activities and, with the ANC leadership, was prosecuted in the Treason Trial from 1956 to 1961 but was found not guilty. Although initially committed to non-violent protest, he was arrested in 1962, convicted of sabotage and conspiracy to overthrow the government, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia Trial.

An international campaign lobbied for his release, which was granted in 1990 after 27 years of imprisonment. Becoming ANC President, Mandela led negotiations with President F.W. de Klerk to abolish apartheid and establish multi-racial elections in 1994, in which he led the ANC to victory. He was elected President and formed a Government of National Unity. As President, he established a new constitution and initiated the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to investigate past human rights abuses, while introducing policies to encourage land reform, combat poverty and expand healthcare services.

Source: [Wikipedia](#)

### Comprehension: Part I

1. Nelson Mandela was the president of South Africa from 1990 to 1999
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. He was arrested once.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. He was imprisoned because of his anti-racial fight.
  - a. True
  - b. False

4. He was released after 27 years of imprisonment, in 1990.
- a. True
  - b. False

### **Part II: Open questions**

5. Give Mandela's nick name.
6. After reading this text, what are three things did you like about Nelson Mandela?.
7. Give two causes of Mandela's arrest in 1962.
8. What are the new policies introduced by Mandela as new President?

## **VOCABULARY**

### **I.Explain the following words**

- a. Apartheid
- b. Politician
- c. Segregation
- d. Leadership
- e. Prison

### **II. Use the following words in sentences**

- a.Reconciliation
- b. Lawyer
- c. Election
- d. Campaign
- e. Government

## **GRAMMAR AND PHONOLOGY FOR S1**

### **Classify the following nouns as either countable or non-countable.**

- a) air      g) book      m) pair
- b) coffee h) meat      n) politics
- c) grass    i)watero) soil
- d) herd    j)oil    p) cloud
- e) maize k) mouse      q) swarm
- f) paint    l)wife

### **CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO PLURAL FORM.**

- a. The man you see is a thief.
- b. The sheep is in the pasture.

- c. A knife and a fork had been placed beside that plate.
- d. The mouse ran into a hole.
- e. A goose is rather a stupid bird.
- f. I need water to drink.

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORDS BETWEEN PARENTHESES TO FILL THE GAPS**

- a. John is older than... (I, me).
- b. He told Mary and... (I, me) all about his trip.
- c. They live near... (I, me).
- d. John and... (I, me) went to church last week.
- e. Please, explain this exercise to... (he, him).

**FILL IN THE NECESSARY POSSESSIVE PRONOUN, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE, AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.**

- a. This notebook is... ; you wrote....name in it...
- b. These books are...; we wrote....names in them.....

**Rewrite these sentences without changing the meaning and follow the instructions given to you**

- a. Rose is one of my old friends. Begin : Rose is an...
- b. If you don't come, Mary will be sad. Start : Unless...
- c. Alice is poor but she is happy. Begin : Despite.....
- d. I never do such a bad thing to him. Start : Never...

**INSERT USEFUL AND SUITABLE ARTICLE WHERE NECESSARY**

- a. Last week I saw...child. ...child was obviously frightened by ...barking of ...dog.
- b. It cost Rwf 500...kilo. The ship was torpedoed while crossing...Atlantic.

**Use relative pronouns to fill in the gaps in the following sentences.**

1. I like people ..... tell the truth.
2. Where is the pen ..... I gave you?
3. Is it true God helps those..... help themselves?
4. I know the man ..... the thieves conned.
5. This is the man ..... came to see you this morning.
6. The house ..... they live in is very small.
7. This is the mason ..... built this classroom.
8. .... of these books is yours?

9. You make up your mind ..... to believe.
10. This is the child ..... mother was arrested.

**Use the correct alternative to complete the following sentences.**

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rains/has rained) very heavily during the months of March and April.
2. Cows \_\_\_\_\_ (are grazing/have grazed) in the field as we talk.
3. My mother always \_\_\_\_\_ (has prepared/prepares) a great meal during my birthday.
4. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (swimming/swims) every day as she prepares for the games.
5. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ (keep/have kept) dogs as pets.
6. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ (work/are work/have worked) very hard for a living.
7. Our History teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ (organising/organise) a trip for us to the Parliament.
8. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (eaten/eat) a banana.
9. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (is uproot/has uprooted) a lot of trees.

**Make correct sentences using the following words in their past simple tenses.**

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 1. love  | 5. want |
| 2. shoot | 6. see  |
| 3. tear  | 7. walk |
| 4. smell | 8. flee |

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**Rewrite the sentences below correctly using the words in the brackets.**

1. Being foolish is (bad) than being poor.
2. He is the (more) irritating man I have ever met.
3. We ended up driving (fast) than we wanted in order to make it home before nightfall.
4. That was the (less) appetising meal she has ever cooked.
5. Mt Kilimanjaro is the (high) mountain in Africa.
6. Martin Luther is one of the (great) black leaders.
7. I am (educated) than you but I know you are (wise)
8. China's economy is the second (big) economy in the world today.

**Identify the adverbs in the following sentences.**

1. I visit my mother frequently.
2. It seldom rains in the desert.
3. He arrived here before you.
4. The teachers are going to Kigali tomorrow.

5. I have my birthday on Tuesday next week.
6. It is raining heavily.
7. Today is Independence Day.
8. The college holds a graduation ceremony twice a year.

**Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences.**

1. Nothing is more feared than a new idea, which has never been tried.
2. It is an open secret that he is to contest for that seat.
3. This is the goat whose kid was eaten by hyenas.
4. That is the secret that he had told her.
5. He pretended to know the answer, which we knew he didn't.
6. Students whose marks are low may have to repeat a year.
7. We looked for the man who left his phone behind.
8. It is not clear which record he broke.

**Use the following words to complete the sentences that follow.**

rains, graze, plays, works, keeps, sweeps, bakes, enjoys, love, organises, swims, are

1. My father ..... cows and sheep.
2. Buregeya ..... criticising others all the time.
3. Tom and Joane ..... my classmates.
4. The geography teacher ..... for field trips every term.
5. Once in a while, it ..... in the afternoon in our village.
6. Teachers ..... students who work hard.
7. The Olympic gold medalist ..... in the pool every afternoon.
8. Animals from the park ..... in the school field at night.
9. Mr. Abdalla ..... as the school clerk.
10. The head teacher ..... the piano in the church on Sundays.
11. A warm wind ..... across the field every early afternoon.
12. My mother ..... for breakfast in the evening.

**Use the words in brackets to fill the gaps in the following passage. The words should be in the past tense.**

Last holiday, my parents .....1..... (take) me to Mombasa for a holiday. We .....2..... (leave) Kigali at seven in the morning. We .....3.....(cross) the Rwanda-Uganda border at around midday. We .....4.....(be) feeling a bit hungry and so we .....5.....(decide) to take lunch.

We..... 6.....(go) to Jumuia Hotel. There, we took a meal of rice and chicken stew. We also..... 7..... (buy) a few snacks and drinks to take on our journey. Six o'clock

..... 8..... (find) us at Jinja. My father felt it was too late to drive to the KenyaUganda border. He decided that we would spend our night there. We would continue with the journey in the morning. We had an early supper. All of us were very .....9..... (tire) after a whole day on the road. Morning found us fresh and ready to set off for the border. We .....10.....(reach) there at eight thirty. We were.....11..... (clear) to cross over to Busia, Kenya. I wasn't really interested in the sites along the road. My main interest was to reach Mombasa.

We .....12..... (arrive) in Nairobi at two in the afternoon. My father was looking tired. I .....13..... (feel) it would be unfair to even hope he would drive on to Mombasa. This coastal town was over five hundred kilometres away. We decided to spend the night in Nairobi, the noisy and disorganised Kenyan city.

We .....14..... (rise) at dawn and got into our vehicle. I .....15.....(experience) the most amazing landscape with the plateaus that went way beyond the horizon. I also .....16..... (see) beautiful zebras and graceful giraffes. There were also occasional warthogs.

We saw the huge blue sheet that is the Indian Ocean. We felt the hot humid air long before we.....17..... (step) into the wonderful hotel. The White Sands would be our home for four days.

### Fill in the gaps using the correct choice from the ones given.

1. My friend ..... this novel.  
A. read  
B. is reading  
C. has read  
D. have read
2. I..... books in the library.  
A. am arrange  
B. have arranged  
C. is arranging  
D. has arranged
3. Mutesi ..... two storybooks from the library today.  
A. is borrow  
B. has borrowed  
C. has borrowing  
D. have borrowed
4. Gasana ..... at the library.  
A. has arrived  
B. have arrived  
C. is arrived  
D. arrive
5. Our group leader ..... us in reading a novel.  
A. has led  
B. have led  
C. are leading  
D. leading
6. I ..... this book today.



- Fill in the gaps with the correct connectors. Choose from ‘so as to’, ‘because’, and ‘in order to’.**

- Complete the sentence with the correct tense of the verb in**

5. Maria went to bed after she ..... (finish) her home work.

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- a) ...**An**.....elephant is .....**a**.....huge animal, perhaps .....**the**.....hugest.
- b) ...**The**.....book that he took wasn't his.
- c) ..... **The**.....plural of ..... **The**.....word "Leaf" is "Leaves"
- d) Can you please lend me .....**a**.....pencil?
- e) He feeds.....**a** ....large family, that is why he is ...**the**..... poorest person in...**the**..... village.

**Complete the following sentences by using the correct word from those given in brackets (someone, anybody, people, who, whose, which, mine, them, we, himself)**

- i. ....are very happy for our Government.
- ii. He does it .....
- iii. I haven't seen.... there.
- iv. ....is at the door.
- v. There were not many.....in the cinema.
- vi. I saw a child .....father is called John.
- vii. That book is.....
- viii. I gave.....their books.
- ix. Yesterday I saw a man .....was very hungry.
- x. We have a cow .....is very big.

**Chose the correct alternative to fill in gaps**

1. I.....to Kigali every day (go, went, goes)
2. Yesterday we .....English. (study, studied, studying)
3. I.....my homework now. (am doing, do, did)
4. Peter..... now. (is coming, are coming, was coming)
5. Last year Mary and John.....here. (were, was, are)

**Write in number or letters**

1. 800,056:.....
2. One thousand seven hundred eighty nine: .....
3. Fiftieth: .....
4. 12<sup>th</sup>, 06, 1905: .....
5. Seventy -five point eighty seven percent: .....

**Put the following sentences into indirect speech/10marks (2marks each)**

1. Simon asked his son, "Are you tired?".....
2. The Mayor said to the citizen, "we shall have a meeting about security".....  
.....
3. "I can eat a whole cow!," he  
claimed.....
4. "He drove to Butare yesterday," insisted the police  
officer.....  
.....
5. "Keep quiet", a soldier told a thief .....

**Put into passive voice the following /10marks (1mark each)**

1. Alex is teaching French.....
2. That man saw us yesterday.....
3. Policemen will beat thieves .....
4. He gave me a book.....
5. The American embassy sponsored our school.....

**Add questions tags to the following statement /5mrks (1mark each)**

- 1 .He did not take notes, .....?
2. He will visit us,.....?
3. I have finished my homework,.....?
4. The thief stole our food,.....?
5. Let us go,.....?

**Fill in the most suitable preposition /4mrks (1mark each)**

1. She is suffering .....malaria
2. Parents should look.....their children.
3. His shoes are different..... mine
4. Students are accustomed.....the morning work.

**Choose the correct word from those provided in brackets to fill in the gaps/11mks**

1. I walked ..... the teacher's office but was afraid to ask her whether or not I had  
..... my exams (**passed/past**)
2. .... not going to invite us to ..... table because .....  
is no room for us to sit down. (**there/ their/ they're**)

3. I always ask John ..... or not we are going to have a storm, for she can feel rainy ..... approaching (**weather/whether**)
4. .... dirty and filthy outside the cafeteria. I do not think the cafeteria deserves ..... good name. (**its/ it's**)
5. The milk bottle was ..... and the cat kept ..... it. (**leaking/ licking**)

**Attempt all questions as it is instructed in the parentheses.**

1.....French is spoken in.....Republic of Rwanda.

(Put an article if necessary)

2. The song was very.....that's why our teacher got.....

Use: *boring and bored*)

3. She believes her tea is.....than Peter's.

4. Missing a lesson is.....than being

punished. Use the correct form of *bad*

5. Bugesera is the..... area in Rwanda.

6. I don't need.....person here.

Use: a) *some*, b) *no*, c) *any*

7. The police.....arrested three robbers.

Use: a) *have*, b) *has*

8. An orphan is a child..... .parents are dead.

Use (*Which, whom* and *whose*)

9. She looks.....when she is alone.

Use (*sadly* or *sad*)

10. We saw.....boys walking down the road.

(Use these 2 adjectives in a right order: *two, thin*)

11. If I.....you, I wouldn't smoke cigarettes.

Use: a) would be b) am c) were

12. He taught.....

(either *hissself* or *himself*) English.

13. I wouldn't smoke cigarettes if

I.....you. Use: a) *would be* b) *am* c) *were*

14. Peter was so late. Ann was late too.

(Use: *Both*).....

15. I.....(the right form of; write) a small book when I was young.

16. The house that we..... (Put the right form of *Build*) on the road last year was hit by a lorry.

17. Every time he meets the poor, he .....(Put the right form of (*not/feel*) happy.

18. "We cannot do it."

Re-write the sentence starting by: *They said that*.....

19. We .....(use the right tense of: **already/ finish**) the first exercise.

## PHONOLOGY

**Choose the correct word.**

1. Can I go to the party (*to, too, two*)?
2. This is my favorite (*pare, pair, pear*) of jeans.
3. I (*sent, scent, cent*) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (*bored, board*) during the lecture.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (*there, they're, their*) garden.
6. Alec is going to (*wear, ware*) his work boots today.
7. Do you think it is going to (*rein, rain, reign*) this afternoon?

8. I saw a restaurant just off the (*rode, road*) about a mile back.
9. David's brother is in a (*band, banned*) which plays Russian music.
10. Juana wants her socks because her (*tows, toes*) are cold.
11. The teacher walked down the (*aisle, isle*) between the rows of desks.
12. Hadil has a (*pane, pain*) in her shoulder.
13. The school (*principal, principle*) spoke to a group of parents.
14. The clerk wants to (*sell, cell*) as many TVs as possible.
15. I don't want to talk about the (*passed, past*) anymore.
16. Nobody (*knows, nose*) what you are thinking.
17. I have (*for, four, fore*) dollars in my pocket.
18. I need to take a (*break, brake*) from this exercise!
19. Humans have hands. Dogs have (*paws, pause*).
20. (*He'll, Heel, Heal*) be here in a few minutes.

**IN EACH GROUP OF THE FOUR WORDS, ONE WORD SOUND DIFFERENTLY. SHOW IT**

- a. Rich, big, light, sit
- b. Dear, leer, sir, fear
- c. Chocolate, choir, champion, chalk
- d. Food, book, look, cook
- e. Liar, fire, buyer, mayor

**COMPOSITION**

- a. Write a short description of your friend.
- b. Explain why we should always eat healthy food
- C. Describe a tour you took to any place of interest