

May I Help You? 2

Activity 1 - Act out

Yohan and Meena are at the supermarket with their mother.



Mother : We need a kilo of beans, 500 grams of pumpkin and a bundle of spinach.

Meena : I'll get them. They are in the produce section.

Mother : Thanks, Meena. Yohan, could you get a packet of flour and half a dozen eggs?

Yohan : Sure. Anything else?

Mother : Yes, a carton of fresh milk. Oh, and while you're there, get a tub of yoghurt too.

Yohan : Okay. I also need a box of coloured pencils.

Meena : Mother, those mangoes look fresh, yummy and juicy. Can we buy some?

Mother : Alright, but only two, please.

Yohan : Mother, I couldn't find the pencils.

Mother : (to the shop assistant) Excuse me, where can I find a box of coloured pencils?

Shop assistant : They're in the stationery section, next to the cosmetics section.

Mother : Thanks. We need vegetable oil also.

Shop assistant : Sorry, it's out of stock. We have coconut oil. It's in isle 2.

Mother : Thank you. Well, that's all. Let's go to the checkout counter.

Cashier : Good afternoon, madam! How would you like to pay?

Mother : In cash.

Cashier : That'll be 890 rupees.

Mother : Here you are.

Cashier : Thank you. Have a lovely day!

Mother : Thanks. You too.

Activity 2 Reading

Read the conversation and write down the items Yohan and his family bought at the supermarket.

e. g. :- 1kg beans

Activity 3 Reading

Where can you find these items in a supermarket? Match the two columns.

milk
chilli powder
fruit and vegetables
wholegrain bread
soap, detergent
exercise books
chocolates

confectionery
produce
dairy products
condiments
household items
stationery
bakery

Activity 4

Read these sentences aloud, pausing at the commas.

- We need a kilo of beans, 500 grams of pumpkin and a bundle of spinach.
- Yohan, could you get a packet of flour?
- Mother, I couldn't find the pencils.
- They're in the stationery section, next to the cosmetics section.
- Sorry, it's out of stock.

Activity 5 *Group work – Speaking and writing*

Imagine you are going to the grocery with your father. Your mother has given you the grocery list. Prepare the dialogue between your father and the shopkeeper and act it out to the class. Display your dialogues in the classroom.

You may use the grocery list and language expressions given.

2 coconuts

1 tube of toothpaste

2 kilos of brown rice

1 bar of *Superwhite* soap

1 kilo of sugar

5 candles

I need, please.

How much is

Sorry, we don't sell

Have you got ...?

Here's your change ...

Which brand do you need?

Activity 6 *Listening*

You will hear a conversation between a bank clerk and a customer. Listen to it and circle the correct answer in the table given in activity 2 of the workbook unit 2.

Activity 7 *Reading*

Ram's grandmother Mrs. Rani Fernando wants to deposit 10,000 rupees in her bank account. Therefore, Ram has accompanied his grandmother to the bank. She cannot fill in the slip on her own as she has forgotten her spectacles. Imagine you are Ram and help your grandmother to fill in the cash deposit slip.

Fill in the deposit slip given in activity 3 of your workbook unit 4.

Learning point

Punctuation Marks - The comma

Commas are used:

- to separate items in a list:

- ▲ a series of nouns

e.g. :- We have a cat, a dog and a parrot.

- ▲ a series of verbs

e.g. :- The boy ran, stumbled and fell down.

- ▲ a series of adjectives

e.g. :- My mother is beautiful, kind and intelligent.

- to enclose details

Sri Lanka, one of the most beautiful countries in the world, is my motherland.

Suresh, who is an avid reader, buys at least two new books a month.

- after interjections – well, yes, hello, hey

e.g. :- Hello, how are you? Yes, I do./No, I don't.

- before tag questions

e.g. :- You're coming, aren't you?

- after a dependent clause

e.g. :- When I go to Kandy, I always visit my aunt.

When the dependent clause follows the independent clause, the comma is not used.

e.g. :- I always visit my aunt when I go to Kandy.

- between two independent clauses (sentences) that are joined with a coordinating conjunction – and, but, or, so, for, nor, yet

e.g. :- It was a rainy day, yet I went to school.

Activity 8 Punctuation

Rewrite the sentences inserting commas where necessary.

1. I painted my room blue pink and white.
2. Mr. Perera my next-door neighbour is a nice gentleman.
3. We are having rice dhal curry fried brinjal and a salad for lunch.
4. If you work hard you will get good results.
5. "He is your little brother isn't he?"
6. A: Have you read *Madol Doowa* the famous children's novel?
B: Yes I have.

Activity 9 Punctuation

Rewrite the paragraph, adding commas where necessary. Then read the paragraph aloud.

Last Sunday I went to the fair with my aunt. The place was crowded with men women and children. The fair was filled with all kinds of things. There were fruit vegetables pots clothes toys and many other items. Everybody was either buying or selling something. My aunt bought some rice vegetables and fruit while I bought a toy car a blue pencil box and some cotton candy. While I was there I also met Harin my best friend from primary school.

Activity 10 Reading

Read the text and answer the questions.

Goods and Services

Every living being has needs and wants. **Neither** humans **nor** animals can live without having their needs fulfilled. We need food to eat, a place to live in and clothes to wear. We also need doctors when we are sick, teachers to provide us with education and bankers

to help us in financial matters. Because the needs and wants are important, every society has ways to get them fulfilled. In economics, some of our needs and wants fall into two categories. They are goods and services.

Goods are objects or things we can use or consume. Food, clothes, furniture, books, computers and everything else we use are goods. They are **either** made **or** grown. It is the duty of the manufacturers to produce goods to match the needs of people. These goods are sold to consumers and a profit is earned by the traders.

Services are actions. A service is work that someone provides for someone else. Fields like education, transportation, health and postal services come under this category. Some services are given free while some have to be paid for.

Sri Lanka, which is a developing country, provides free education and medical facilities to all its citizens. Such facilities are not available free of charge even in some first world countries.

1. a) What are some of the needs mentioned in the text?
b) What are goods?
c) What are services?
d) Name two services provided free of charge in Sri Lanka.
2. Match the words with the correct meanings.

a. consume	i. make or manufacture
b. produce	ii. gain
c. profit	iii. eat, drink or use up

Learning point

Conjunctions

either..... or / neither ...nor

either..or is used:

- *to talk about a choice between two possibilities*

e. g. :- You can *either* walk *or* take the bus.

Goods are *either* made *or* grown.

Either you or Ganesh has to bring the register of attendance.
(singular)

Either my father or my uncles organize our annual family trip.
(plural)

Neither... nor is used

- *to join two negative ideas.*

e.g. :- Neither Ravi nor Abdul plays football.

Raj was sick last week . He *neither* came to school *nor* joined us on the trip.

Neither my sister nor my brothers know how to swim. (plural)

Neither Romani nor her parents eat meat. (plural)

Neither the students nor the teacher has to come tomorrow.
(singular)

Activity 11 Grammar

Complete the sentences with *either ..or/ neither .. nor*.

-my mother my sister will prepare the lunch. One of them has to go to the bank.
- Rashi Ameen knows how to play chess. You'll have to teach them.
- We can have classes in the morning in the afternoon. Which is easier for you?
- Mr. Jinadasa drinks tea coffee. He prefers water.

- A: What are you doing this evening?
B: I haven't decided yet. I will read a novel watch a film.

Activity 12 *Reading and Speaking*

Step 1

Look at the picture of the railway station and read the given description aloud.



This is a picture of a railway station. The time is a quarter to one in the afternoon. There are many commuters on the platform. A train has just pulled into the station. People are standing in line to board the train. However, the platform on the other side does not look crowded. There are only a few people there. A family is sitting on a bench. A woman is putting a piece of paper into the litter bin. Some people are coming down the stairs while a few are standing on the platform.

Speaking

Step II

Describe the picture of the post office given below using the following words.

letters
post parcels money orders
mailbox stamps parcel counter
registered post



Activity 13 Writing

Write a short description about the post office in the picture.