PRIMARY SEVEN

GRAMMAR

LESSON NOTES.

TERMS 1,2 & 3

INTRODUCTION TO PUCTUATION MARKS

Punctuation

Punctuation means the right use of putting in points or steps in writing.
The following are the punctuation marks in common use.

Full stop (.)	quotation marks (“ ”)	comma (,)	semi colon (;)
Question mark (?)	colon (:)		exclamation mark (!)
Hyphen (-)	apostrophe (‘)		

N.B. Punctuation is normally done to bring out clear meaning of a written text.

How punctuation marks are used.

Full stop

a) Full stops are used to mark the end of a sentence. e.g.
1. Baleke owns a herd of cattle.
2. His father has bought a new car.

b) It can be used after an abbreviation.

e.g. etc. P.M. km.
cf. N.B. TV. A.B.S. U.W.E.C.

1) The question mark.

It is used after a direct question.
For example.
1. Where do you live?
2. Who won the writing competition?
3. Whose bag is this?
4. Are you willing to come with me?

Indirect questions do not need a question mark. For example
1. Musa asked who had seen his coat.
2. I want to know why my father has not paid fees.

The exclamation mark.

It is used at the end of an exclamatory statement to show wonder, joy, anger, surprise, strong feelings or emotions.
The exclamation may be determined basing on the order of words used. e.g.
Shouted, ordered, commanded, exclaimed. What a difficult question this is!
“Shut the door!” ordered the teacher.
How nice your composition is!

Change the following sentences in exclamatory form beginning :
a) What…….!
b) How……!

1. This is a very dangerous insect.
   _____
2. They were very lazy workers.
   _____
3. We had a very stiff competition.
   _____
4. She was a very beautiful bride.
   _____

5. The headmaster gave a very long speech.
   _____
6. You have a very beautiful house.
   _____
7. My uncle is a very hardworking man.
   _____
8. This is a very dirty room.
   _____

The Comma (,)

A comma is used;

a) To separate items on a list e.g.
- I went to market to buy food, soap, clothes and some fruits.
- Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda are countries of East Africa.

b) To separate, clauses if they are very long usually joined by a conjunction such as 'but', and, 'as'

c) Used after you, No, or hello.

For example
Yes, my father is doctor.
No, he hasn't come today.
Hello, my name is Muchomo

d) Used to mark off a name/noun or a phrase in a position.

For example.
Peter, where do you stay?
"When is your birth day party, Sarah?" asked Algiers.
Esther, who is our computer teacher, is getting married soon.
It is used in direct speech.
For example
"It is time for tea," he said, "looking at his watch. "
The actress asked, "Where is my costume?"

Insert comas in the following sentences.

1. He has bought new chairs cupboard tables and curtains for his new house.
   _____
2. No I don't think he is a good goal keeper.
   _____
3. Mevis how old is your baby sister.
   _____
4. "Why" asked the pupils "is lunch late."
   _____
5. Yes she studies French in the evening.
   _____
6. Bosco whose bicycle was spoilt lives the next village.
   _____
7. I don't like history French geography or maths.
   _____
8. Kumbuga the smartest of all has left school.
   _____

The apostrophe

An apostrophe (‘) is used;

a) To show omission of letters.

For example:

I’m, we’re, they’re, he’s, won’t can’t, wasn’t.

Write the following phrases in their short form.

id not _____ I will _____

must not _____ you will _____

they are _____ have not _____

has not _____ does not _____

should not _____ would not _____

they have _____ could not _____

shall not _____ he will _____

An apostrophe is also used to show possession. For example.

The boy’s head.

The girl’s hair

The week’s work.

Singular: To show possession, write the noun which indicated the owner, then add’s.

If the plural noun doesn’t end with – s add s as in the case of singular nouns.

examples

The women’s wig.

The men’s bicycle race.

The children’s playing toys.

The oxen’s horns

If the plural noun ends with s, write the apostrophe after the s. for example

Singular	**plural**
The boy’s room	the boys’ rooms
The cow’s hoof	the cows’ hooves
The player’s uniform	the players’ uniforms

Punctuate the following possessives correctly.

1. boys bags _____
2. ladies dresses_____
3. babies toys_____
4. teachers staffroom _____
5. dogs tails _____
6. widows house _____
7. childrens cartoons_____
8. mens suits _____
9. womans belt_____
10. sailors boat _____

Write out the following sentences inserting the possessive form.

1. The _____ leg was broken in the motor accident. (cyclist)
2. The _____ meeting was held in the staff room. (teachers)
3. The _____ tail was 10 centimetres long. (mouse)
4. The _____ face was wet with tears. (baby)
5. We didn't see the _____ signal. (policemen)
6. This drawing is a _____ work (pupil)
7. The clinic has large stocks of _____ foods. (babies)
8. The _____ concert was most amusing. (pupils)
9. Our _____ welfare should always come first. (country)
10. We stayed three days on our _____ farm.

Insert the apostrophe where required in the sentences.

1. The teacher gave out the pupils books.
   _____
2. I usually wear my sisters sandals.
   _____
3. She has taken the doctors clinic.
   _____
4. All of us have read Tom Sayers adventures.
   _____
5. The hurricane has destroyed most peoples hats.
   _____
6. Moses new motorcycle has been stolen.
   _____
7. My horses tail was cut off by unknown people.
   _____
8. Henrys parents paid for the firemen's services.
   _____

9 .The childrens uniform got wet. _____

10. All the workers salaries have been reduced.
    _____

Capital letters.

Capital letters (ABC …) are used.

a) At the beginning of proper nouns (the names of people or places)
- Joseph, Edwin, Uganda, Mufumbiro, Africa.etc.

b) At the beginning of sentences.
   1) They are preparing for a match.
   2) Are you one of the players?
   3) He broke the Olympic record.

c) For the titles of books, a play, a society, a news paper.

d) The daily monitor, the kings Hot shoes, the Sea of Blood.

The colon
A colon (:) is used;
a) Before a list or an example of something.
The brick bought the following things for her wedding: a ring, a gown, a bouquet and a ribbon.

b) Before extra information or instructions about something.
Don't swim in the cold water: you will catch a cold.
You shouldn't play in the road: you will cause an accident.

The semi-colon
A semi – colon is used between different parts of a list.
- Add two onions, finely chopped; three tomatoes, peeled and cut; and a little pinch of salt.

b) before another bit of information which expands the first (or when the second clause explains or expands the first)
- take this medicine; it'll make you feel better.

DOTS: (…)
Three dots are used to show that words have been left out from a quotation, proverb, sentence, etc.
e.g. As Edward Guthman once said, "Thirty seconds on the evening news is worth a front page headline …"

Brackets ( )
brackets are used to separate extra information from the rest of the sentence eg. These days you can buy popular news papers (i.e. The New Vision, Bukedde, e.t.c) almost anywhere in the country.

Hyphen (-)
A hyphen is used:
- To form a compound word.

e.g. kind – hearted; ten – year-old boy, mouse-trap, ox-plough, mother-in-law, by-law, head-of-department, tooth-brush, girl-guide, etc. NB: A hyphen should always be included in compound nouns which are hyphenated. However, you shouldn't put a hyphen in a compound joined words.
e.g. blackboard, cupboard, headmaster, etc.

Dash (-)

A dash is used;
- In informal English, the same way as a colon or semicolon.

E.g. There are three things I couldn't imagine living without – my best friend, a good book and my dog.
- To introduce something that you added later, or something surprising, unexpected etc.

e.g. They're closing down the old library – at least that's what I've heard.

LESSON ONE

PARTICIPLE.

A VERB HAS THREE PRINCIPLE PARTS.

I)The infinitive

ii) The past

ii)The past participle

for example

verb

infinitive	past	Past participle
cook	cooked	cooked
stop	stopped	stopped
ring	rang	rung
drink	drank	drunk
burn	burnt	burnt

NB The past participle form of the verb is usually accompanied by an auxiliary/ helping verb. Past participles are termed as weak verbs because they can't stand without auxiliary verbs.

COMPARE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1a) He broken the glass. 1b) He has broken the glass.

2a) They gone to the market . 2b) They have gone to the market.

3c) The cat drank milk. 3c) The cat has drunk milk.

The forms of the verb **broken**, **gone** , **drunk** must be supported by a helping verb to bring out meaning.

Verbs are grouped into:-

i)regular

ii) Irregular

irregular verbs.

Regular verbs form their past and past participles by adding ed.

Study the these verbs below.

Infinitive	**past tense**	**Past participle**
dance	danced	danced
allow	allowed	allowed
defile	defiled	defiled
clean	cleaned	cleaned
abuse	abused	abused
clean	cleaned	cleaned

Discuss with the learners more regular verbs

Some regular verbs double the last letter before adding letters-ed.

Examples

Stop	**stopped**	**stopped**
slap	_____	_____
slap	_____	_____
clap	_____	_____
drop	_____	_____
mop	_____	_____
plan	_____	_____

Activity I

Use the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1.We_____ for almost two hours. (walk)

2. The policeman has_____a car at a junction. (stop)

3.I_____for you at the bus park.(wait)

4. The sick boy _____the bottle after taking soda.(drop)

5. The teacher has _____the stubborn boy. (slap)

6. She _____the children to go and play. (allow)

7. The sugar daddy_____the young girl.(defile)

8. The three girls have _____the entire classroom. (mop)

9. Having _____the teacher, she went out of the classroom.(abuse)

10. I have just_____the compound. (clean)

LESSON TWO

Irregular verbs.

Irregular verbs form their past and past participles in different ways. Irregular verbs are placed in three groups.

A) Those whose forms don't change.

Infinitive	**past tense**	**past participle.**
read	read	read
put	put	put
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
cost	cost	cost
burst	burst	burst
spread	spread	spread

shut	shut	shut
split	split	split
hurt	hurt	hurt
hit	hit	hit
cut	cut	cut

Those whose past tense and past participle are the same.

Infinitive	**Past simple tense**	**Past participle**
dig	dug	dug
creep	crept	crept
burn	burnt	burnt
bleed	bled	bled
feel	felt	felt
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
sweep	swept	swept
left	left	left
win	won	won
get	got	got
hear	heard	heard

head	led	led
flee	fled	fled
feed	fed	fed
hold	held	held
sting	stung	stung

Activity II

Complete

Infinitive	**Past Simple**	**Past participle**
wind	_____	_____
think	_____	_____
strike	_____	_____
short	_____	
_____		
send	_____	_____
say	_____	_____
pay	_____	_____
sleep	_____	_____
lose	_____	_____
lend	_____	_____

Those whose forms are different.

Infinitive	**past tense**	**past participle**
be	was/were	been
bite	bit	bitten
beat	beat	beaten

drive	drove	driven
fall	fell	fallen
fell	felled	felled
forbid	forbade	forbidden
freeze	froze	frozen
grow	grew	grown
do	did	done
tear	tore	torn
shake	shook	shaken
ring	rang	rung
shrink	shrank	shrunk
swear	swore	sworn
throw	threw	thrown
weave	wove	woven
swim	swam	swum
speak	spoke	spoken
wear	wore	worn
steal	stole	stolen

A) These irregular verbs are incorrectly used.

Infinitive	**past simple**	**past participle**
lie (deceive)	lied	lied
lie (rest)	lay	lain
lay(put down)	laid	laid
lay(to organise)	laid	laid
hang (to kill)	hanged	hanged
hang (put up	hung	hung

die	died	died
dye	dyed	dyed

Activity III

Use the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1) I_____ him before you. (know)

2) I _____that I was given a vehicle .(dream)

3) She was _____by lightning at night. (strike)

4) Heavy coats are_____ in cold areas. (wear)

5) Shambo has_____ the whole garden.(dig)

6. The maid _____the table before she brought food.(lay)

7) Our teacher of English has _____the English test. (set)

8) Ndanduttu was_____ by a big snake. (bite)

9) The rebels _____when the government soldiers arrived. (flee)

10)Were you_____ in Uganda or Kenya ? (bear)

b) Use the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences.

1. He_____ his shirt last Saturday. (tear)

2. They_____ the red colours only.(choose)

3. The newsmen _____sad news on the radio .(broadcast)

4. That coat _____ me ten thousand shillings. (cost)

5. We_____ the rope tightly during the struggle. (hold)

6. He has_____ his collar bone. (break)

7. Adam and his wife _____themselves from the presence of the Lord.(hide)

8. During the night, the river had _____(overflow)

9. Juma had _____by the time we entered the room. (sleep)

10. The sun has _____brightly this week. (shine)

PERFECT TENSES

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense is a past tense in one way but it keeps strong links with the present e.g.

1. I have bought a new watch.
2. He has finished his assignment. However, the present perfect is a past tense because it is used to describe an action that was completed in the past. At the same time it is a present because there is a strong link between the past action and the present time.

It is also used to describe the past events when definite time is stated. e.g.

1. He has finished his homework.
2. Joseph and Musa have gone swimming.
3. Tom has lost his key.

The present perfect tense is made up of subject + has/have + past participle.

I / we / they/ you have	finished
He / she/ it has	lost
	done
	been, etc.

You can use the present perfect with just, already and yet.

Just = a short time ago.

- Would you like something to eat? No, thanks. I have just had lunch.
- We use already to say that something happened sooner than expected.
- Don't forget to post the letter, will you? I have already posted it.
- Yet, until, now shows that the speaker is expecting something to happen. Use yet only in questions and negative sentences, e.g.
  1. Has it stopped raining yet?

2. I've written a letter but I haven't posted it.

Exercise

Complete sentence with the right form the present perfect.

1. I ……this book several times. (read)
2. It …….a lot this week. (rain)
3. If the children…….……their homework, they can watch TV (finish).
4. The carpenter……the front door. (repair).
5. He …….…….everything he was supposed to do. (do)
6. I……..…….to Busia. (never be)
7. My father's not in. He …….to town (go)
8. There are no sweets left. My little brother…….them all. (eat)
9. Are you sure you ……..everything you will need for the trip? (pack).
10. Where……..they……? (go)

Change the infinitives is the present perfect.

1. He just ……..……..from America. (return)
2. Her family……to live with him in England. (go)
3. We……..….this house since.
4. I have nearly……..……..this work. (finish)
5. His brother who died has just…..……..married. (get).
6. Juma has…….ill since last Friday. (be)
7. He …….tied a goat on a tree. (tie)
8. Yowana…….his hands because he is happy. (clap)
9. I …….because I am sick. (sleep)
10. This shirt……me a lot of money. (cost)

LESSON II1

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped.
e.g. 1. It has been raining for two hours.

2. We have been learning how to swim for a week.

It is also used with since and for.

e.g 1.Jane has been learning since morning.

2. She has been playing netball for two hours.

An evaluation of ***since*** and ***for*** will carried out.

This tense is made up of:

have / has been + ing

I /we/they/you	have been doing.
He/she/it	has been waiting.
	have been playing.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the present perfect continuous tense of the verb in brackets.

1.They ……..their exercise books since morning.(revise)

2.The farmer …….the flowers for one hour.(water)

3. Haven't you …..English?(learn)

4.I ……for you since 8.00 a.m.(wait)

5.He…….for his dog all day.(look)

6.Alice…….since morning. Is she sick?(sleep)

7.That man……French for six years.(study)

8.The school choir ……..since morning.(sing)

9.The mad man ……at the door for ten minutes.(knock)

10.It seems he…….for a long period.(work

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

The main use of the simple past tense is to describe events which began an ended in the past. e.g.
1. I worked hard last year that is why I scored aggregate 4.

2. He drove very carelessly and knocked a pedestrian.

The simple past tense can also used for habitual actions in the past. When used in this way, verbs are often found with adverbs like often, always and never.

e.g. 1. During his life time, he often fell sick.

2. Deborah always came late.

We also use the past simple tense when a definite period of time in the past is given. The actions begin at the start of the period and go up to the end.

e.g.1.I waited for him for an hour and then gave up.

2. I lived in Tororo for a year and then moved to Mbale.

Exercise

Complete the sentences by putting the verb in the past simple form.

1. It was warm, so I ……..……..off my coat. (take)
2. The film was very good. I …….it very much. (enjoy)
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ……her (disturb)
4. I was very tired, so I……..to bed early. (go)
5. The bed was very uncomfortable. I …….……..very well. (sleep)
6. She was hungry, so she …….a lot of food. (eat)
7. It was a funny situation but nobody……..……(laugh)
8. The window was open and a bird…….……into the room. (fly)
9. I was in a hungry, so I …….…….time to phone you. (have)
10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They ……..……very heavy. (be)

Put one of these verbs in each sentence.

buy, catch, hurt, cost, drink, fall, run, sell, spend, teach, throw, win, write, beat.

1. Mozart ……..more than 600 pieces of music.
2. How did you learn to drive? My father ……me.
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we …….it.
4. I was very thirsty. I ……..…….the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He ……me by two rounds.
6. Don……downstairs this morning,……down and …….his leg.
7. Jim ……the ball to Susan and she……it.
8. Anna ……a lot of money yesterday.

9. She ……a dress which……twenty thousand Uganda Shillings.

10. Arsenal Football Club……..yesterday's match by two goals.

LESSON IV

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

(i) This tense is used to describe actions completed before a certain time. e.g.

(a) 1. They have taken their books for marking.(Present perfect)

2. They had taken their books for marking.(Past perfect)

(b) 1. I have seen the president.(present perfect)

2. I had seen the president.(past perfect)

(ii) It is also used events/actions that happened at the same time but showing or indicating the one which happened first.

e.g. 1. The lesson had begun when we arrived.

2. We had gone to bed by the time Uncle Dan came back.

(iii) It is also used in reported speech when the sentence in direct speech is either in present perfect or past simple.

Direct speech	**Indirect speech**
1. 'I have just seen him,' he told me.	He told me that he had just seen him.
2. 'What has happened?'he asked me	. He asked me what had happened.

The past perfect tense in formed with:

..had+ the past participle form of the main verb.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the main verb in the past perfect tense.

1. When we are arrived at bus terminal, the bus …….(leave)

2. The police noted that the thief ……..twice.(imprison)

3. By the time Kyolaba rang me, I …….annoyed.(get)

4. He told me that he …….his work.(complete)

5. Jack said that he ……..an award.(receive)

6. The sun ……when we arrived at home.(set)

7. I was punished because I ……..late.(come)

8. By the time we went to bed, we ……supper.(have)

9. I arrived at home when you…….(sleep)

10. All the property ……got……..by the time the Fire brigade arrived.(burn)

WK TWO: LESSON I

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

This tense is to talk about actions that will be completed by a certain future time. It is formed with ***will have /shall have + past participle of the main verb***.

e.g. 1. They ***will have completed*** their work by this time.

2. I ***shall have sewn*** my shirt by the time the clock strikes ten.

Use the correct form of the main verb in the future perfect tense.

Exercise

1. By the end of this year, I ……..…….at this school for seven years. (be)
2. By tomorrow, the children ……..……..everything the teachers taught them today. (forget)
3. Come out! Hurry up! By the time we get to the stadium the match …..…… (start)
4. I think the rain…….……by the time we go out. (stop)
5. I think she…….…….home by now. (reach)
6. My mother …….home by the time I complete my homework.(return)
7. In two days time, old George …….……..here for ten years. (work)
8. I think those greedy boys……..…..…….all the food by this time. (eat)
9. By evening, the old woman ……..……all her eggs and vegetables. (sell)
10. I think we…….our lunch by the time the school bell rings. (have)

More practice from PLE Revision Guide English 62

More practice from Gateway English 49

Teach structures: …after…/ ..before…by the ……

DIRECT /INDIRECT SPEECH

LESSON 1I

DIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech means quoting the actual words spoken by a person. The speech marks are used to enclose the speaker's words ("") for example:

1) "I am a Nigerian," he said.
2) The teacher said, "We shall break up for holidays soon."

When writing direct speech, you should take note of the following.

a) A comma is used to separate actual words used by a speaker from the word or verb that reports e.g. said, asked, told me, requested, ordered, exclaimed.
b) The actual words begin with a capital letter.
c) The speaker's words begin with opening quotation marks and closes with closing quotation marks. (" …")
d) The quotation marks only enclose the actual speech and not the reporting verb.
e) A closing quotation mark is placed clearly away from the nearest punctuation mark, a comma, a full stop, a question mark, or an exclamation mark.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Juma said holidays is time to relax.
2. There are three holiday periods said the teacher.
3. We are making holiday plans they answered.
4. He said the term one holiday is shorter than the third term holiday.
5. Pupils should do house work during holidays said Martin.
6. I am watching a movie said Charlene.
7. You should learn computer during holidays said my aunt.
8. I am going to have holiday studies said Alvin.

LESSON IV

Patterns of direct speech.
There are three patterns of writing direct speech. i.e. pattern I, pattern II, pattern III.

Pattern I
Reporting verb begins and end with speakers words.
He said, "cl _____."
He said, "Every living thing needs a holiday."
They said, "We normally go for holidays in the village."

Pattern II
Begin with speakers words and end with the reporting word.
"cl _____," he said.
1. "I work with bank of Uganda," said Adrian.
2. "She will write her exams tomorrow," said Moses.

Pattern III
Referred to as broken sentence. The reporting verb comes in the middle of the sentence. (ie)
"CL _____," he said, "sl_____."

1. "I think," said Hary, "we shall go for holidays soon."
2. "Why," asked the headmaster, "haven't you done holiday work?"

Exercise
Punctuate the sentences indicating the pattern used:

1. Please hand in your work said the class captain.
2. I think said Hanifa we shall go for holidays tomorrow.
3. Do you come here often he asked.
4. After holidays said Atim, we shall get ready for beginning of term exams.
5. I shall miss you when you have gone whispered James.
6. When is the term ending asked the nurse.
7. I think said Barry we shall have our end of year party on Friday.
8. The old lady said the new teacher teaches well.
9. I asked Patrick what do you want from here.
10. The P.E. teacher asked do you like football or netball.
11. I saw you take the sweets said the store man.
12. Please said the school boy politely take my seat.

Structure

……. going to …….

The structure going to is used to express a future simple tense.
This usually suggests a definite intention or arrangement of doing something.

Example:

1. I am going to visit my parents next holidays.
2. I am going to learn driving next year.

Will and shall are also used to express the future. Here it expresses predictions. For example;

a) It will rain tomorrow.
b) It is going to rain tomorrow.
c) The sky will be clear before dawn.
d) The sky is going to be clear before dawn.

Change the following into the 'going to' form of the future.

1. He will write to us as soon as he arrives.
2. My aunt will prepare for me during the holidays.
3. We shall see her when we get holidays.
4. You will meet my brother to tomorrow.
5. I won't listen to his speech.
6. I will write to him before we get holidays.
7. I think it will rain tonight.
8. She will go to the village this holiday.
9. The mechanic will repair the car tomorrow.
10. The teacher will give us a test today.

LESSON I1

INDIRECT SPEECH

This is reporting without quoting the words of the speaker for example.
D "I write to my pen pal during holidays," said Brian.
IND Brian said that he wrote to his pen pal during holidays.
D "I didn't get a holiday last year, "said Allen.
IND Allen said that he had not got a holiday the previous year.

Changes;
Make the major changes i.e.
i) Time adverb changes.
ii) Pronoun changes
iii) Tense changes.

1) Time adverb changes.

Direct	**Indirect**
1. today	that day
2. yesterday	the day before / the previous day.
3. tomorrow	the next day/ the following day.
4. yesterday afternoon	the afternoon before
5. last night	the previous night / the night before
6. here	there
7. ago	before
8. now	then

2) Pronoun changes

Direct	**indirect**
I	he/she
we	they
my	his/her
our	their
you	me/us
this	that /the
these	those/ the

3) Tense changes
When the reporting word is in the past simple tense, the present tense is changed to past simple.

a) Present simple – becomes past simple
1. He said, "I am a teacher."
   He said (that) he was a teacher.
2. "We are in our holidays," said the pupils
   The pupils said that they were in their holidays.

Do more oral practice

EXERCISE
Change these sentences in indirect speech.
1. They said, “we walk to school every Monday.”
2. The boys said, “we speak English while at school.”
3. He said, “I bring coloured pencils in every art lesson.”
4. “ I take this bag to school every Thursday ,” said Odeke.
5. “We go for holidays after exams,” said Okello.

LESSON I11

When the reporting word is in present form i.e. says, the tense doesn’t change for example.

D “I plan my holiday activities before the end of the term,” says Allen.
IND Allen says that she plans her holiday activities before the end of the term.
D She says “I play out door games during holidays.”
IND She says that she plays out door games during holidays.

The present continuous becomes past continuous.
D (1) “I am planning my holiday activities,” said Zoe.
IND Zoe said that he was planning his holiday activities.
2) “I am completing my home work now,” said George.
George said that he was completing his homework then.

Exercise
Change the following sentences to reported speech.
1) She says, “I am writing my holiday work.’’
2) She said, “I am writing my holiday work.”
3) “I am taking these books home now,” said Angella.
4) “We are driving home now,” said Odota.
5) The class monitor said, “I am collecting the books after the lesson.”
6) She said, “Joan is sleeping in the classroom today.”
7) “Babirye helps her parents during holiday,” says Kato.
8) “She is getting ready for her holiday,” said Mary.

LESSON IV

The present perfect tense.
The present perfect – changes to past perfect tense.
For example.

D (1) The teacher said, “I have marked my books.”
IND The teacher said that he had marked his books.
D (2) “We have made our holiday plans,” said the candidates.

IND The candidates said that they had made their holiday plans.

The past simple tense.
The past simple also becomes past perfect.
Examples
D “I met Obadiya in the holidays,” said Oloya.
IND Olaya said that he had met Obadiya in the holidays.

D “I worked hard last year,” she said.
IND She said that she had worked hard the previous year.

Exercise II
Change the sentences in indirect speech. (mixed exercise)

1) “I have lost the way to my father’s farm,” Juma said.
2) He said, “I have designed your compound today.”
3) “Nambasa has lost her ring,” said Miriam.
4) Elna said, “I lost my bag yesterday.”
5) He said, “My brother passed PLE last year. “
6) I said, “I slept for a long time last Sunday.”
7) The lazy boy said, “I didn’t complete my holiday work.”
8) The girl said, “the dog has bitten this baby today.”
9) “I received this gift from my aunt yesterday,” said Sarah.
10) “The holiday has ended today,” said Angella.
11) ‘’ I sometimes write my homework after supper,’’ says John.
12) The teachers of SS.T say,’’The sun rises in the East and sets in the West.’’
13) ‘’Get out of this room now!’’ the teacher ordered me.
14) ‘’Have you completed your homework, Sam? asked daddy.
15) ‘’I must work very hard this year,’’said Agaba,’’to excel in PLE .’’

WEEK THREE
LESSON I

Structure
Hardly scarcely and Barely.
These structures take the helping verb 'had' and 'when' as a time adverb.
For example
1. Hardly had we got our reports when the bell for break rang.
2. Scarcely had they reached the stage when the bus left.
3. Hardly had I called on my pen pal when he sent me an sms.

Learners will be guided to do a lot of oral work using the structure.

EXERCISE
Rewrite the sentences using the structures (Hardly, scarcely or Barely)

1) The teacher read out the best mark. All the candidates clapped their hands.
2) We went home as soon as the headmaster arrived.
3) The pupils sat down when they received their reports.
4) We all went to play immediately we heard the bell.
5) The learners saw a snake. They shouted loudly.
6) The form captain rubbed off the chalkboard as soon as we completed the exercise.
7) The players started the game immediately the referee blew the whistle.
8) We ended the exam as soon as we heard the bell.
9) I wrote to my aunt the moment I received an sms.
10) We dispersed immediately we saw a stranger.

LESSON IV
Given the future simple tense to change to indirect speech the 'will or 'shall' changes to would.
For example

1) D "We shall go for holidays next week," said Gilbert.
   IND Gilbert said that they would go for holiday the following week.
2) D "I will visit you during the third term holiday." Promised Menya
   IND Menya promised that he would visit me during the third term holidays.

3) D "We shall complete this lesson tomorrow," said the learners.
   IND The learners said that they would complete that lesson the next day.

EXERCISE
Change the sentences to reported speech.

1. "They will go camping tomorrow," said the guide.
2. She said, "I shall see him soon."
3. "We shall break up for holidays next week." Said Alvin.
4. "I will begin the journey from home," said Kakya.
5. "She will tell you the story" said Marian.
6. "I shall go alone to that shop," said the small boy.
7. "We shall meet at the function," said Golola.
8. "The dog will bite you if you shout," said the farmer.
9. "The visitors will find us there," mum said.
10. "He will stay with us during holiday," said dad.

LESSON I1

REPORTING QUESTIONS.
Questions that begin with wh, the question adverb must appear in the sentence in reported speech.
For example.

1) D "Why have you come late today?" asked the teacher.
   IND The teacher asked me why I had come late.
2) D "Why is the baby crying?" asked mother.
   IND Mother wanted to know why the baby was crying.

When the sentence begins with a helping verb e.g. has, have, had, is, are, was, were, you include if/whether in the reported speech sentence.

For example
(1) D "Have you already made the holiday plans?" asked Tendo.
   IND Tendo asked me whether I had already made the holiday plans.
(2) D "Are the children in class now?" asked the headmaster.
   IND The headmaster wanted to know whether the children were in class then.

Exercise
Change the question forms from their direct speech to indirect.
1) "Why haven't you come with your report card? asked the dad.
2) "Were you involved in the motor accident?" inquired Mirembe.
3) "How old are you?" she asked me.
4) "Who brought you to school yesterday?" she asked.
5) "How long does it take you to complete this exercise?" asked the teacher.
6) "What will you do during holidays?" my uncle asked me.
7) "Did you take your breakfast?" asked the nurse.

8) “Do you go to church every Sunday?” mum asked me.

CHANGING FROM INDIRECT TO DIRECT SPEECH

The same changes have to be made i.e. time adverb, tenses and pronouns.
For example

1) IND “The teacher asked him why he didn’t go on a trip.
   D “Why didn’t you go on a trip?” the teacher asked him.
2) He told me that what I had heard was not true.
3) He asked me to tell him when the train would leave.
4) I wanted to know whether he had enjoyed the first term holidays.
5) He answered that his father is a doctor.
6) She said that her wedding would take place the following year.
7) The mourners said that they didn’t have lunch.
8) They said that they didn’t have enough time to complete their holiday work.

LESSON THREE

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are three conditional sentences.

If I

If II

If III

If condition one

We use it when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled. e.g.

If James studies hard, he will get good marks. NB: Each conditional sentences has two clauses.

i.e. (i) The if clause

(ii) The main clause.

If condition one is made up of two tenses.

(i) The present tense.
(ii) The future simple tense.

When the if clause come first, it is followed by a comma, if it comes last no comma is required.

Examples: If I

(a) If you go now, you will find him there.
(b) You will find him there if you go now.

(c) If it rains, I will not go out.
(d) I will not go out if it rains.

Oral practice

Complete the following sentences sensibly.

1. She will not come today if……..
2. If Mary goes there, she……
3. If Juliana comes tomorrow, I …….
4. You will feel hungry if……
5. If I have time, I ……..
6. If his play is performed……
7. You will get a job if…….

8.They will write to her if……

9. If he wins the race, she……

10.If you behave well, you……

Written exercise

1. If Jojo ……to see me, I shall be very happy. (come)
2. If we…….there on time, we shall not miss the party. (get)
3. I shall ……tomorrow if I complete my work. (go)
4. If Menya……..hard, he will succeed in life. (work)
5. John will…….him if hurries. (see)
6. If it (not snow). ……I shall go for a brisk walk.
7. If he…….to your plan, he will assist you whole heartedly (agree).
8. If he ……..the answer, he will tell you. (know)
9. If I see him, I …….him a lift. (give)
10. If he…….all that food, he will be ill.

11. Someone ……..your car if you leave it unlocked. (steal)

12. If he…….……my car, I will give him five thousand shillings. (wash)

13. Ice …….……to water if you heat it, (turn)

14. If you come late they……..…….you in. (not let)

15. The table……..…….if you stand on it. (collapse)

16. She won't open the door unless she…….…….who is knocking (know)

Review the structures on conditional sentences 1,2 and 3.

LESSON 1V

Unless

'Unless' ***means:*** if….. not……

'Unless' cannot be used in the same sentence with 'if.'

Usage

e.g 1.If you don't work very hard, you will not excel in PLE

Unless you work very hard, you won't excel in PLE..

3. I will not bring your books if I don't see you today.

I will not bring your books unless I see you today.

More oral practice will be done using 'unless'

LESSON I

IF CONDITION II

If condition II is used to express the condition which is impossible and we only imagine the result and we don't expect it to happen.

e.g. If Tom went to London, he would study law.

This is known as likely condition.

If condition II is made up of two tenses:

(a) If clause Main clause

Past simple tense conditional tense

More examples

1. If Kamese ran faster, he would win the race.
2. The headmaster would expel you, if you behaved badly.
3. If I saw him, I would give him a lift.

Oral practice

Complete the following sentences in if condition II

1. If I told my father…….……
2. If he saved enough money……..…….
3. I would give him the book if…….…….
4. If he spent a year in France,……..……..
5. We would be late,…….…….
6. If I had a bicycle…….……..…..
7. The school would close if……..…….
8. If I were a king…….…….
9. If I were the president of Uganda,…….……
10. If I had two heads,…….……..……

Written exercise

Complete the sentences using if condition II.

1. If I had a type writer I ……..……it myself (type).
2. If……..….. I his address, I would give it to you. (know)
3. He……a lot better if he saved more often. (look)
4. If he worked more slowly, he …….so many mistakes. (not make)
5. I would drink that wine if I ……..……you. (be)

6. If I was sent to prison, you ……..……..me. (visit)

7. I …….……..shares in that company if, I had some money. (buy)

8. If I ……..……..a big prize in a lottery I would give up my job (min).

9. He would get fat if he ….……..smoking. (stop)

10. I would tell you what this means if I ……..…….Luganda. (know)

11. He……..…….a horse if he could afford it. (keep)

12. I could get a job easily if I ……..……..a degree (have)

LESSON I1

IF CONDITION III

If condition III is used to express an action which was supposed to happen and did not take place.

If condition III is made up of two tenses .

If clause main clause

(i) Past perfect tense (ii) Conditional perfect tense.

1. If he <u>had seen</u> me yesterday, he would have told me.

2. If I had caught the bus, I would have reached in time.

3. She would have passed the exams if she had worked hard

ORAL PRACTICE

Complete the following sentences in if condition III (three).

1. Had we written to him,……

2. IF had had time, I ……

3. If your uncle had seen you,……

4. If you had left the open,……

5. He would have been drowned if,……

6. Had he driven carelessly,……

7. He would have lent it to you if……

8. They would not have done it if……

9. If the train had not gone,……

10.I would have been delighted if……

Written exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If I had known that you were in hospital, I ……..……..you. (visit)
2. If you……ten minutes earlier, you would have got a seat. (arrive)
3. If he had slipped he……..…..500 metres. (fall)
4. If he had asked you, you would ……(accept)
5. If I …….……..…a map, I would have been all right. (had)
6. If I …….…..……that you were coming I'd have baked a cake. (known)
7. I …….…….to help him if I had realised that he was (i) (offer)
8. If you (…….……..he wouldn't have known that we were there). (not sneeze)
9. The hens …..…….……..into the house if you had shut the door. (not get)
10. If you……...…….more slowly he might have understood you. (speak)
11. If he had known the whole story he…….……..…….so angry. (not be)
12. If you had left the wasp alone it…….……..you. (not sting)
13. If I …….…….again I thin I would have succeeded. (try)
14. I ……..…...……a taxi if I had realised that it was such a long way. (take)
15. If he ……..……..my advice, he wouldn't have landed into trouble. (take)

LESSON 111

ADJECTIVES
(Review what adjectives are)

LESSON II
Formation of adjectives.
Adjectives can be formed from nouns by using suffixes.. ar,.. ive,.. -y,.. en,.. ible, ..al,.. ful,..less,..ic,…ous

Noun	**adjective**	**crime**	**criminal**
accident	accidental	energy	energetic
ancestor	ancestral	favour	favourite
angel	angelic	fool	foolish
athlete	athletic	fury	furious
beauty	beautiful	gold	golden
bible	biblical	hero	heroic
centre	central	hygiene	hygienic
circle	circular	industry	industrious
credit	creditable	influence	influential
metal	metallic	music	musical
nature	natural	person	personal

Other adjectives can be formed by adding – ous

Noun	**adjective**
courage	courageous
danger	dangerous
disaster	disastrous
labour	laborious
marvel	marvellous

More formations in Junior English Revisions pp (53 -54)
Exercise
Complete each sentence by inserting the adjective formed from the noun given.

1. The shop was situated in a _____ position. (centre)
2. Kampala is an _____ town of Uganda (industry)
3. The headmaster bought new _____ instruments.(music)
4. We had an _____ meeting in town yesterday. (accident)
5. We had a _____ event in the village (ceremony)
6. _____ areas get a lot of rain. (mountain)
7. What is your _____ meal?(favour)
8. The pilots _____ action saved the lives of many people. (hero)
9. Bujjagali falls are a _____ sight. (marvel)

10. We killed two _____ snakes yesterday. (poison)
11. The lady has lost her _____ diamond ring. (value)
12. There isn't any_____ cure for AIDS. (nature)
13. Where have you kept my _____jacket? (wool)
14. It is _____ to drive very fast at night. (danger)
15. To keep ourselves_____ , we must do daily exercises daily. (health)

LESSON IV

Structure ……likely to …..
Likely to … is used to show that something is probable or most expected.
For example
1. Belinda is likely to write to me.
2. I am likely to post the letter tomorrow.

Use :……. Likely to …… appropriately in these sentences.
1. We expect to write the mid term exams next week.
2. You will fail if you make wrong friends.
3. Namukasa may write to me.
4. They will learn bad habits if they keep bad friends.
5. If you don't write my address, you will forget it.
6. When Kakooza gets money, he will pay for the trip.
7. The teacher is expected to teach us about letter writing today.
8. She is likely to reply to your letter.
9. All the candidates may register for PLE.
10. Alice is expected to buy a new car.

LESSON IV

More formation of adjectives will be done.

Noun	**Adjectives**	**Noun**	**Adjectives**
dirt	dirty	triangle	triangular
coward	cowardly	volcano	volcanic
hunger	hungry	mercy	merciful
parent	parental	ocean	oceanic
pride	proud	poet	poetical
noise	noisy	rebellion	rebellious
urgency	urgent	service	serviceable
vacancy	vacant	suspicion	suspicious
skill	skilful	sun	sunny

Activity I
Form adjectives from the following nouns
1. misery _____
2. caution _____
3. courage _____
4. disaster _____
5. grief _____
6. fable _____
7. fortune _____
8. method _____

9. crime _____
10. sympathy _____
11. winter _____
12. fury _____
13. nature _____
14. industry _____
15. skill _____

Activity II

Complete the phrases, using the adjectives formed from the nouns.

1. A _____ sea (tempest)
2. _____ berries (poison)
3. A _____ cure (miracle)
4. A _____ suggestion. (sense)
5. A _____ sound (metal)
6. An _____ friend (influence)
7. An _____ home (an ancestor)
8. An _____ discovery (accident)
9. An _____ town (industry)
10. An _____ outing (expense)

LESSON I

Structure _____ looking forward to _____

-------look forward to----------.

This structure is used to show that one is anticipating for something. For example

1. We are looking forward to getting our term one holiday.
2. They are looking forward to completing their holiday work.
3. We are looking forward to getting our report cards.
4. She is looking forward to having her end of year party with her parents.
5. Alex is looking forward to completing his course in engineering.

Learners will construct their own sentences using he structure.

Exercise

6. Re-write the sentences using ___ looking forward to ___
7. I am getting ready for my holidays.
8. We are getting ready to write our end of year exams.
9. Allen is eagerly waiting to see her aunt in December.
10. I am eager to hand in my holiday work.
11. 10 Mary and Moses are eager to visit their uncle during holidays.
12. We shall see the headmaster on assembly.
13. The audience is eagerly waiting to listen to Christmas carols.
14. Mobutu wants to see Maureen play the xylophones.
15. I am eagerly waiting for our school to put up a speech day.
16. He is waiting to play the long drum in the play.

LESSON II

Comparison of adjectives.

Adjectives are compared using three degrees ie. The positive, comparative and superlative degree.

Short adjectives take ---er for comparative and --- est for superlative degree.

a)	**positive**	**comparative**	**superlative**
	big	bigger	biggest
	small	smaller	smallest
	short	shorter	shortest
	nice	nicer	nicest
	long	longer	longest
	pretty	prettier	prettiest

b) Some adjectives double the last consonant before adding –er and –est.

fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest
big	bigger	biggest.
sad	sadder	sadder
red	redder	reddest

c) Those which change their 'y' into i—er and –est

ugly	uglier	ugliest
lofty	loftier	loftiest
happy	happier	happiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
funny	funnier	funniest
dirty	_____	_____
busy	_____	_____
ready	_____	_____
shabby	……..	…….
Lazy	……	……..

d) Most two syllable and three syllable adjectives form their comparatives and superlatives by adding more and most respectively.

handsome	more handsome	most handsome
ignorant	more ignorant	most ignorant
active	more active	most active.

Irregular comparisons

These change the whole word.

Positive	comparative	superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
late	later	latest
little	less	least
old (not related people)	older	oldest

old(related people)	elder	eldest
many/much	more	most

Re-write the sentence giving the correct degree of the adjective.

1. Abdul is the _____ boy in our class. (fat)
2. This exercise is _____ than the previous one. (difficult)
3. Only the _____ lady will be selected for the prize. (pretty)
4. These mangoes are _____ than those. (sweet)
5. What is the _____ news? (late)
6. The giraffe is the _____ of all animals. (tall)
7. This is the _____ shirt in the shop. (good)
8. Today is the _____ day of the week. (hot)
9. Is it true that girls are _____ than boys? (intelligent)
10. Today's condition is _____ than that of yesterday. (bad)
11. July is the _____ month of the years (dry)
12. Namubiru is the_____ of the two girls.(shy)
13. She is _____ than her sister. (beautiful)
14. James is _____ than her sister. (generous)
15. Ask him to move a little _____ (far)
16. Who scored the _____ runs in the match? (high)

LESSON III

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

When adjectives are used to qualify a noun, they must appear in a certain order.
N.B: Opinion objectives e.g beautiful, lovely, generally, come before factual adjectives.
The following order can be taken:
N – umber
O } pinion
P }
S – ize
H – shape
H_eight
A – ge
C – olour
O – rigin
M – aterial

P - urpose
N.B: Adjectives that end in ing, normally come close to the noun e.g.
- an interesting book
- a lovely interesting book

1.
    1. I met a man in town. He was tall and fat. He was also light skinned.
       I met a fat tall light skinned man in town.
    2. Our secretary is a kind lady. She is kind. She is also thin.
       Our secretary is a kind thin lady.

    3. I saw a girl. She was dark-skinned. She was from Congo. She was young.
       I saw a young dark-skinned Congolese girl.

EXERCISE
Join the sentences without using:.. who ,that, which or and
1. My father arrested a man. The man was brown. The man was from India.
2. I solved numbers. They were good. They were fifteen.

Learners will be given more written numbers for practice .

LESSON 11

Abbreviations.

Some common abbreviations related to letter writing.

a.m _____ before noon

a/c _____account

AD _____ In the year of our Lord

Ag_____ acting

Attn: _____attention

Ave _____avenue

BC _____Before Christ

Bro._____brother

C.O.D_____ cash on delivery

c/o _____ care of

cc_____ carbon copy

Co. _____ company

do._____ the same

doz_____ dozen

e.g. _____ for example

email_____ electronic mail.

enc_____ enclosed

Fr. _____father.

G.P.O._____General Post Office

Hon._____ Honourable/Honorary

i.e_____ that is

I.O.U_____ I owe you

M.O ___ money order

Mr._____ Mister

Mrs._____ Mistress

N.B _____ note carefully/note well

No. _____number

O'clock _____ of the clock

p_____ page

pp/pp._____ pages

p.p._____ _person present

Prof_____ professor

PS _____post script

PTO _____please turn over

Rd_____ road//Road

Ref._____ reference

ref_____ referee

Rev. _____reverend /Reverend

©_____ copyright.

R.I.P_____ rest in peace

R.S.V.P _____please reply

Rtd_____ retired

S/O _____son of

St._____ saint /street

Tel. _____ telephone number

VIP _____ very important person

Via_____ _by way of

Viz _____ namely

w.e.f _____ with effect from

TV……..television

Write the abbreviations/contractions in full.

1.C.O.D_____

2.w.e.f_____

3. email_____

4.N.B_____

5.Prof._____

6.Hol. …….

7.cc_____

8.Rev._____

9.e.g._____

10.Ref._____

11.P_____

12. G.P.O_____

13.P.O. BOX_____

16.O'clock_____

17. do._____

18. s/o_____

19. p.m_____

20. aka._____

14. No._____

15.a.m._____

LESSON IV

Question tags

Question tags are short responses demanding a response either yes or no. they are used when the speaker shows his opinion or belief of what he thinks. He now wants the listener to do nothing else but to agree with him.

There are two types of question tags and these are:-

a) Positive/affirmative.

This is when the speaker's statement is negative and the question tag is positive. For example

1. I don't like swimming, do I?
2. I am not a Rwandan, am I?
3. We didn't enjoy our last holiday, did we?

NEGATIVE

This is when the speaker's statement is positive.

1. I am a tall man, aren't I?
2. We had a nice holiday, didn't we?
3. She can write a formal letter, can't she?

Requirements of question tags.

- There must be a comma separating the statement from the questions tag.
- There must be a question mark at the end of every question tag.
- A question tag must begin with a small letter.

Supply a suitable question tag.

1. You are coming with us, _____?
2. Claire has not paid for the film, _____?
3. They play football every Sunday, _____?
4. He should write a letter, _____?
5. He is studying English, _____?
6. You will read his letter, _____?
7. He lives with his parents, _____?
8. I am better at tennis than he is, _____?
9. He must come today, _____?
10. Zedhi ate food quickly, _____?
11. She is kneeling down, _____?
12. They always work hard, _____?
13. You will write to him, _____?

14. It is raining, _____?
15. Bitu has many books, _____?

WEEK FIVE
LESSON I
Supply a suitable question tag to the following sentences.

1. He mustn't come to see you, _____?
2. Macron didn't invent the telephone, _____?
3. You wouldn't like a sweet, _____?
4. He doesn't need this book, _____?
5. I didn't take your pen, _____?
6. She doesn't have money, _____?
7. I am not going with you, _____?
8. He does not like this idea, _____?
9. You don't write well, _____?
10. She never obeyed her parents, _____?
11. It doesn't last long, _____?
12. He can't drive that car, _____?

LESSON II
need, dare, are not used to supply question tags. Instead they take do, don't, does, doesn't, did, didn't.
For example
1. He dared to fight a leopard, didn't he?
2. You need to see a doctor, don't you?
3. She needs to write to her uncle, doesn't she?
4. I need to listen to elders, don't I?
5. Mr. Muledhu used to be our class teacher, didn't he?

The following model verbs remain in the tag, that is must and ought
For example:-
1. You must complete your holiday work, mustn't you?
2. You mustn't come to school on Saturday, must you?
3. You ought to make a good holiday plan, oughtn't you?

Exercise
Supply a suitable question tag to the following sentences.
1. You needn't have left your books at school, _____?
2. They need to revise for the exams, _____?
3. She must write to her father, _____?
4. He dared to travel on water, _____?
5. She ought to check on her sick parents, _____?
6. He needs to improve on his spellings, _____?

7. You needn't pack those books in one bag, _____?
8. It was raining at that time, _____?
9. He wouldn't have missed the party, _____?
10. Mototo couldn't tell lies, _____?

LESSON III

Structures:

___ although __/___ in spite……..

____ despite _____but …….

These structures are used when you are talking about contrasts for example.

Okello is clever. He is lazy.

Clever and lazy are contrasts.

Study these sentences.

1. Although she passed the exams, she didn't go to the next class.
2. She didn't go to the next class although she passed the exams.
3. She passed the exams but she didn't go to the next class.

In spite of the fact that she passed the exams, she didn't go to the next class.

N.B: These structures shouldn't be used in the same sentences.

Re-write the sentences using: although, despite, in spite or but

1. He was rich. He lived a miserable life.
2. Even if you ask him for help, he won't assist you.
3. She is my relative. She doesn't visit us.
4. The exams were difficult. We all pass with good grades.
5. My parents want me to study. They don't have enough money.
6. The policeman had a gun. The thief escaped.
7. Nelly revised hard. He didn't pass exams.
8. He kept animals. He didn't give them enough care.
9. My grandfather didn't go to school. He speaks English fluently.
10. The baker had all the ingredients. The cake didn't taste nice.

Discuss structures: much as, whereas, nevertheless, nonetheless----------

LESSON I

NOUNS

Review what nouns are.
Types of nouns.
These include

- proper nouns
- common nouns
- collective nouns
- abstract nouns

Proper nouns
These are particular names of people, places, mountains (Mt. Elgon), rivers (River Nile), countries (Uganda).

Common nouns
These are names of ordinary things e.g. city, town, school, village, hospital, country, etc.

Collective nouns.
A collective noun is a group name of people or things.
e.g.
A team of players.
A flock of birds/sheep
A block of flats.
A bevy of beautiful girls
A fleet of ships
A herd of cattle
A bouquet of flowers
A bench of magistrates
A choir of singers
A bunch of keys
A crew of sailors
A board of directors
A host of angels
A company of directors.
A congregation of people in church.
More practice in Jr. Eng. Revised.
Pg 17

Exercise I

Supply a collective noun to complete each phrase.

1. A _____ of ships
2. A _____ of sailors
3. A _____ of cattle
4. A _____ of sheep
5. A _____ of vehicles
6. A _____ of fish
7. A _____ of bees
8. A _____ of soldiers
9. A _____ of flowers
10. A _____ of firewood.
11. A _____ of monkeys
12. A _____ of stamps
13. A _____ of thieves
14. A _____ of bishops
15. A _____ of wolves.

More practice in Jr. Eng. Revised.

WEEK SIX
LESSON I
Abstract nouns:
These are names of ideas or feelings e.g. kindness, stupidity, happiness, cleverness, etc.

FORMATION OF NOUNS
Nouns can be formed from verbs, adjectives, and even from nouns. This is done by using suffixes.

Nouns from verbs are formed by using the following suffixes, ment, tion, ance, al, age, ence.

Study the following examples

Verb	**noun**
enjoy	enjoyment
manage	management
commence	commencement
judge	judgement
move	movement
postpone	postponement

tion

abolish	abolition
create	creation
pronounce	pronunciation
converse	conversation
oppose	opposition
publish	publication

sion

admit	admission
permit	permission
omit	omission
extend	extension
persuade	persuasion
transmit	transmission

ance

assist	assistance
perform	performance
resemble	resemblance
resist	resistance

appear appearance

More formations in Junior English Revised. p 30

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with the correct noun formation.

1. They played enough _____ to their supervisor. (loyal)
2. They went for _____ in Dubai (busy)
3. His _____ prevented us from talking the truth. (cruel)
4. _____ of work wastes time. (repeat)
5. The new road had a good _____(expand)
6. Musa's _____ over the matter was very good. (reveal)
7. It was her _____ that enabled her to win the case. (innocent)
8. Katono's rapid _____ is surprising everybody. (grow)
9. He was very weak at his _____. (child)
10. The manager gave me a _____ of five hundred thousand shillings. (lend)
11. Mary's _____ to Womono was the poorest. (marry)
12. He was very stubborn during his _____ (young)
13. Their _____ didn't last long. (friend)
14. There is _____ of food in Bushenyi. (scarce)
15. She has already made the _____ for the job. (apply)

LESSON II

Formation of nouns.

More practice will be done .

stupid	stupidity	cruel	cruelty
possible	possibility	loyal	loyalty
curious	-curiosity	royal	royalty
clean	-cleanliness	enemy	enmity
care	-careless	Refer to Jn English Revised for more items.	
close	-closure		
please	-pleasure		
modern	-modernity		
organize	-organization.		
admire	-admiration		
advertise	-advertisement		
complete	-completion		
conclude	-conclusion		
explain	-explanation		
explode	-explosion		
expel -	expulsion		
measure	-measurement		

employ - employment
continue -continuation

More exercises for practice.
Use the correct form of the word to complete the sentences.
1. Their _____ resulted into a quarrel. (argue)
2. The teacher's _____ were not clear. (explain)
3. She left school without _____ (permit)
4. It is a _____ hosting you in my home. (please)
5. The _____ took place in Masai land. (rebel)
6. Our doctor is a very _____ person. (competence)
7. I shall take the _____ given by the headmaster. (advise)
8. We are looking for _____ as we put security light. (safe)
9. She was unhappy because of his _____. (poor)
10. The Southern by pass _____ left many people homeless. (extend)
11. The president sent a four man _____ to Nairobi. (delegate)
12. Our _____ letters were sent through the post office. (admit)
13. The rain delayed the _____ of the plane. (fly)
14. The _____ of the train made us reach late. (depart)
15. You don't have full _____ over that car. (own)

LESSON III

Necessity and obligation
Using --- need ---, --- needn't --- needn't have ---.
--- need --- is used to show a necessity.
For example
1. I need to write a letter to my aunt.
2. They need to post their letters before 4:00 O'clock.
3. She needs to learn how to write an informal letter.
4. You need to buy a stamp and put on your letter before posting it.

--- needn't ---
When you want to remove the necessity you use needn't.
Study these sentences.
1. I needn't write a letter to my aunt because she is out of the country.
2. They needn't post their letters because the post master is going to take them.
Note: --- need--- and ---needn't are used in present simple tense.
The past form of needn't is didn't need to.
For example
1. I didn't need to post my letter. (This means that I didn't post it.)
2. She didn't need to post her letter. (This means that she didn't post it.)
--- needn't have ---

This means that something was done but there was no need for it to be done/for doing it.
For example

1. It wasn't necessary for you to write to your aunt.(Using --- needn't have ---.)
   You needn't have written to your aunt.
2. It wasn't necessary for her to post the two letters.
   She needn't have posted the two letters.
3. It is not necessary for you to post the two letters.
   You needn't post the two letters (The action is not yet done).

Re-write the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1) There is no need for her to know the parts of an informal letter. (Use --- needn't ---)
2) There was no need for Anita to read through the whole letter. (Use --- needn't ---)
3) Moses needn't have included the reason for writing the letters.(Use : ….necessary..)
4) It isn't necessary for you to keep all these books (--- needn't ---)
5) They needn't put their letters in the envelope.(Use --- necessary ---.)
6) I needn't put the receiver's address as it is an informal letter. .(Use --- necessary ---.)
7) It was useless for the teacher to punish the whole class. (Use --- needn't ---)
8) We needn't have spent all that money on transport. (Use --- necessary --)
9) It wasn't necessary for me to ask him his name. (use --- needn't ---)
10) You needn't have gone to the post office on Sunday.(Use --- necessary ---)

LESSON IV

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active voice: Here we are interested in the doer where as in passive we are interested in the object and the section of the verb.
In passive voice we use past participles.

The passive with the present simple tense.
Object + is/are + part 3 doer if necessary.
tudy the examples.

A : Mr. Ntuyo sets the midterm exams.
P : The midterm exams are set by Mr. Ntuyo.
A: A supervisor manages the conduct of an exam.
P: The conduct of an exam is managed by a supervisor.
A: Someone has taken my exercise book.
P: My exercise book has been taken.
A: People in Soroti grow a lot of sorghum.
P: A lot of sorghum is grown by people in Soroti.
A: People are playing football now.
P: Football is being played now.

A lot of oral work will be done.

Practice

Change the following sentences to passive voice.

1. The deputy manages the conduct of academic programmes.
2. The candidates are writing an examination.
3. They do homework every day.
4. He is doing homework now.
5. The UNEB secretary releases PLE results every year.
6. Victor is washing my car.
7. Someone is arranging the hall for an examination.
8. Philip is carrying away the examination papers.
9. Joy teaches English everyday.
10. The hens lay eggs in the basket.

WEEK SEVEN

LESSON I

The passive with the present perfect tense.
Object + has/have been + part 3 or past participle.
Study the following sentences.

A Maria has drawn a nice picture.

P A nice picture has been drawn by Maria.
A The invigilator has stopped the examination.
P The examination has been stopped by the invigilator.

The passive with the past simple tense.
Object + was/were+ part 3 + does if necessary.
A The candidates did the beginning of term exams.
P The beginning of term exams were done by the candidates.
A The teacher punished the stubborn boy.
P The stubborn boy was punished by the teacher.

Practice
Change the sentences into their passive form.
1. The learners have done the holiday work.
2. The learners did the holiday work.
3. The pupils did the English paper yesterday.
4. The farmer has milked the cows.
5. Daphne has sung the school anthem.
6. The residents have protected the environment.
7. Our team played netball on Sunday.
8. The tailor has mended the shorts.
9. The bees stung the two boys.
10. The gatekeeper has kept the keys.

LESSON II
The passive with the past continuous tense.
Object + was/were being + part three + doer.
A Mwanja was making the holiday program.
P The holiday program was being made by Mwanje.
A The candidates were writing an examination.
P An examination was being written by the candidates.
A The hen was laying an egg.
P An egg was being laid by the hen.

The passive with the future simple tense.
Object +will/shall be + part 3 + doer in necessary.

Study the following sentences.
A Somebody will post a letter tomorrow.
P The letter will be posted tomorrow.

A The invigilator will conduct the examination process.
P The examination process will be conducted by the invigilator.
A Mr. Magero will teach us a formal letter the following week.
P We shall be taught a formal letter by Mr. Magero the following week.

Practice

Write the passive form of the following sentences.

1. The headmaster was addressing the school.
2. My mother was preparing lunch.
3. The children were making kites yesterday.
4. Their father will sell all the eggs to Ken.
5. The dog will chase the stranger.
6. The teacher will punish the children without holiday work.
7. She will buy the wedding gown next week.
8. The carpenter was making new tables.
9. The policeman was arresting the criminal.
10. The waitress will prepare the dining hall.

LESSON III

Changing from passive to active voice.
Here the object becomes the subject and the subject become the object.
The particles are changed back to the corresponding tense.

Study the following changes.

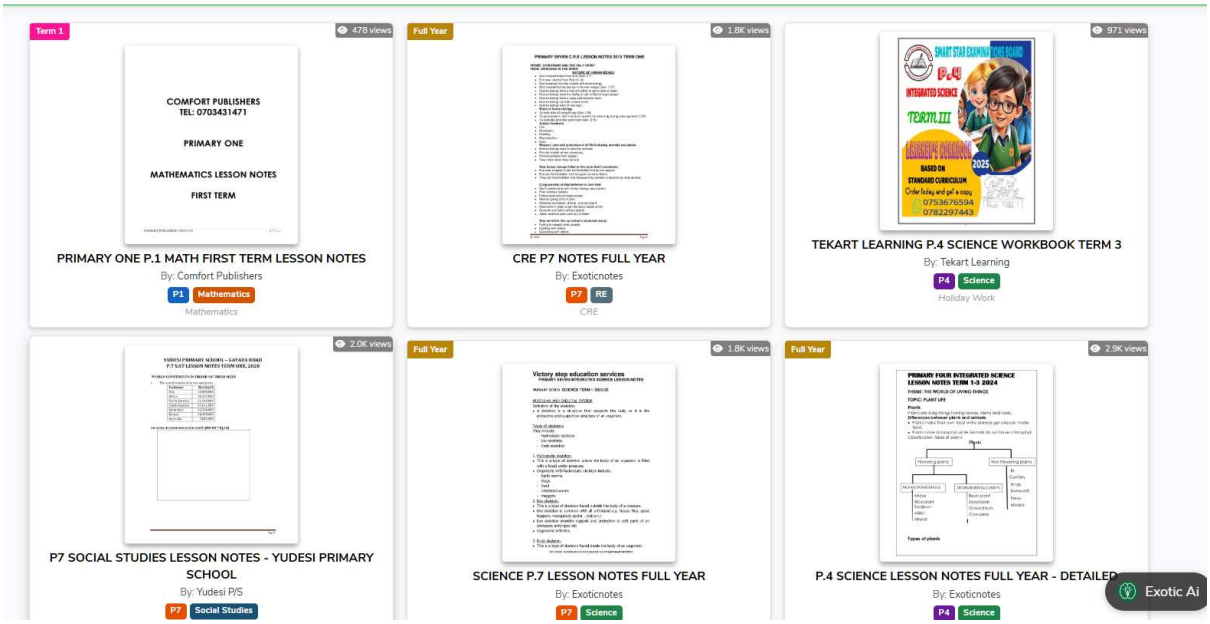
P Meals are served by the waitresses
A The waitresses serve the meals.
P The dough is being kneaded by the baker.
A The baker is kneading the dough.
P A formal letter has been written by Tom.
A Tom has written a formal letter.
P The reports were written by the assistant class teacher.
A The assistant class teacher wrote the reports.

Practice

Change the following sentences from passive to active form.

1. The red pen will be chosen by you.
2. The house is being cleaned by Lugard.
3. The car was driven careless by Otim.
4. The environment has been protected by the community.
5. The baby is being stung by a swarm of bees.
6. The chalkboard was being cleaned by the form captain.
7. The car was stolen by a Nigerian man.
8. Meals are being served by mother Maryen.
9. A letter has been posted by Ogutu.
10. The herdsman will milk the cows.

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