LESSON NOTES

FOR P.3

GRAMMAR

TERM III

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Health

Content : Tenses and Verbs

Tenses

A tense is the changing of a verb according to time of action.

A verb is a doing word.

Present simple tense (Every day tense)

This tense is used to tell us action done daily, weekly or yearly etc. The verbs used depend on the noun or pronouns used in the sentences as a subject. It is also called every day tense. Singular nouns and pronouns adds **s, es** or **ies** on the main verb

She
He
It
} 's' , 'es', 'ies' is added to the verb

Examples

1. Tom eats meat every day.
2. Our baby cries every night.

We
I
You
They
} We don't add anything on the main verb.

Examples

1. Betty and I go to school daily.
2. The boys play football every evening.
3. I attend the church service every Sunday.

Exercise

Use the words given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. She…….her teeth every morning.(brush)
2. The children…….their books in the desks daily (keep)
3. Our baby …….every time (cry)
4. Sometimes Angella ……..some food to school some times (carry)
5. We ……..our plants every mornings and evenings (water)
6. I ……..my homework daily (do)
7. Timothy ……..in class all the time .(play)
8. Precious ……cars to get school fees (wash)
9. My mother ……to town every morning(go)
10. You ……in class all the time (shout)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Basic Technology

Present perfect tense

Content : Use of has/ have

This tense is used when expressing actions which have just taken place. A past participle verb is used. **Singular nouns and pronouns take has.**

The helping verbs for this tense are **has** and **have**

He
She } has
It

E.g.

1. Paul has drown a good picture.

It has rained heavily this morning

Maria has eaten some food.

Mummy has gone to the Hotel

Plural nouns and pronouns take have

We
They
I } have
You

Examples

1. The boys have slashed the compound
2. I have fetched enough water
3. You havedressed smartly.
4. Thenge and I have dug in the flower garden.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with has or have

1. Namu ……..a big garden
2. Baby Aisha …….drunk all the milk
3. The villagers ……..arrested the kidnapper
4. Our grandma…… a small granary
5. I ……..a new reading book
6. My father …….a big shop in town
7. Seera ……scored highly in the English test.
8. Bosco ……..bought a blue pen.

Complete using the correct form of word given

9. I have ……the snake (beat)
10. Namuli has ……. All the books for marking. (take)
11. Opio has …….. Shukurah's pencil. (hide)
12. The teachers have …….. a gift for good performance (give)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Health

Content : Past continuous tense

This tense is used when talking about an action which was taking place in the past.

It is also used to show that two events are/were taking place at the same time. The helping verbs are **was** and **were** plus **ing** on the main verb.

*Nouns and pronouns take **was** while the plural nouns and pronouns take **were.***

Examples:

1. Alice was mopping the house. (mop)
2. I was cooking food in the evening.(cook)
3. The dog was barking at us.(bark)

(They , you, we) use 'were' as the helping verb. The verb also ends with 'ing'

Examples

1. The children were playing in the field. (play)
2. You were shouting for the baby.(shout)
3. Ali and I were cleaning the tables.(clean)

Exercise

Complete these sentences with the correct verb tense.

1. Nancy was ……..the class in the morning. (sweep)
2. We were…….for our parents yesterday.(dance)
3. I was ……for the baby to sleep.(sing)
4. As I was cooking. Alex was……..his books.(revise)
5. The girls were……with new ropes.(skip)
6. The goat was …….loudly at night.(bleat)
7. Tina was ……. Table cloths while the visitors were eating (knit)
8. Waiswa and Nabirye were …… Mopping the house as Mother was sweeping. ( )

Fill in using was or were

9. I …… sleeping when it started raining.
10. They …… slashing as I was cooking.
11. The boys …….. playing as the girls were doing homework.
12. The teachers were …… a meeting in the morning

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Health

Content : Past tense of irregular verb

Irregular verbs

These are verbs whose past and past participles have no uniform order.

Examples

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Sweep	Swept	Swept
Keep	Kept	Kept
Creep	Crept	Crept
Drink	Drank	Drunk
Ring	Rang	Rung
Sting	Stung	Stung
Sit	Sat	Sat
Find	Found	Found
Put	Put	Put
Cut	Cut	Cut
Write	Wrote	Written
Drive	Drove	Driven
Give	Gave	Given
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Beat	Beat	Beat
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Break	Broke	Broken
Tear	Tore	Torn
Wear	Wore	Worn
See	Saw	Seen
Go	Went	Gone
Do	Did	Done
Grow	Grew	Grown

Exercise

Complete the table correctly

1.	Swim	_____	Swam
2.	_____	_____	Read
3.	Come	Came	Come
4.	_____	_____	Stolen
5.	Draw	Drew	_____
6.	_____	_____	Blown
7.	Burst	Burst	_____
8.	_____	_____	Run

Use the correct form of the word to complete the sentences

1. The cows …… to graze in the swamp. (go)
2. The dog …… in the kennel yesterday. (sleep)
3. Mr. Lwanga …… his car every evening. (drive)
4. The boys have ……. Neatly today. (write)
5. Daddy …… his money in the bank. (keep)
6. I …… my bag in the tent. (find)
7. The little girl _____ under the bed (hide)
8. He _____ our books for marking.(take)

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Theme : Basic Technology

Content : Conjunctions

Using : (….either ……..or)

……..either ……or …….isused in positive sentence. When the sentences to be joined have different subjects, then either will be put at the beginning of the sentence.

When the subjects are the same we use either in the middle.

Examples

1. Pauline will come tomorrow. Jolly will come tomorrow.
   Either Pauline or Jolly will come tomorrow.
2. Jimmy can lift a jerrycan of water. Annet can lift a jerrycan of water.
   Either Jimmy or Annet can lift a jerrycan of water.

   When the sentences to be joined have the same subject then either will be in the middle of the sentence
   examples

1. Jane eats meat daily. Jane eats beans daily

   Jane eats either meat or beans daily.

2. Betty carries either mangoes or apples to school.

Exercise

Join sentences using either ….. or ……

1. Jonah swept the compound. Jonah mopped the veranda.
2. He takes sprite. He also takes Pepsi.

3. The snake is black. The snake is green.
4. Mummy cooked food. Mummy washed dishes.
5. Seera bought onions. Seera bought tomatoes.
6. Musisi has charcoal. Musisi has a stove

Using ……. "either"without**"or"**

It means …….. both ……

Example

1. There are frogs on both sides of the river.

   <u>There are frogs on either side of the river.</u>

2. She can write well using both hands.

   <u>She can write well using either hand.</u>

Exercise

Re-write sentences using either

1. The teacher teaches both classes well.
2. Masaba has mopped both rooms.
3. He has written in both books.
4. Daddy attended both parties.
5. They picked fruits from both trees.
6. She wore earings on both cups of milk.
7. I can play football with both legs.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Basic Technology

Content : Conjunctions

Using : (neither … nor …..)

This conjuction is used to show that none of two things will happen. It is used in negative form.

Example

1. John has no bag. John has no book.

   John has neither a bag nor a book.

2. The insect can not walk. The insect can not fly.

   The insect neither walks nor flies.

3. The sick does not eat. He does not drink.

   The sick neither eats nor drinks.

Exercise

Join the sentences using (…… neither ……. nor …..)

1. Samuel does not greet. He does not smile.
2. The teacher never taught. He never came back.
3. Mark will not sing. Mark will not dance.
4. It is not deep. It is not muddy.
5. My grandmother does not read. She does not write.
6. The sick dog could not sleep. It could not bark.
7. He may not die. He may not survive.
8. They will not win the game. They will not lose the game.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Basic Technology

Content : Conjunction

Using : Neither …… nor ……..

This conjunction is used at the beginning when two different nouns are doing the same active.

Example:

1. Peter has not eaten. Mary has not eaten.
   Neither Peter nor Mary has eaten.
2. Mummy never came back. Daddy never came back.
   Neither mummy nor daddy came back.
3. Paul does not greet. Ragan does not greet.
   Neither Paul nor Reagan greets.

Exercise

Join the sentences beginning (Neither ….. nor …….)

1. Kapere does not go to school. Kalule does not go to school.
2. The teacher has not come. The learners have not come.
3. Suzan will not bathe. Peninah will not bathe.
4. Mugisha never drives. Masaba never drives.
5. The doctor does not understand. The nurse does not understand.
6. He will not watch TV. He will not listen to the radio.
7. They will not play volley ball. They will not play football.
8. The pen does not have ink. The pen does not write.
9. Tom did not eat pork. John did not eat pork.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Energy

Content : Application of degrees or comparison of adjectives in sentences.

Using ……..so…….that / such a …….. that …….

Formula

So + adjective + that.

Such **a** + **adjective** + **that** ……

Eg.

1. Musa is very fat. He cannot run fast.
    a. Musa is so tall that he can touch the roof.
    b. Musa is such a tall boy he can touch the roof.
2. John is very tall. He can touch the roof
    a. John is so tall that he can touch the roof.
    b. John is such a fat boy that he can fit in that trouser

Exercise

Re-write the sentences using so…….that

1. The man is old. He cannot walk so fast.
2. Ben is very rich. He can buy any expensive car.
3. Mummy is selfish. She can not keep step children.
4. The exam was very difficult. I could not score highly.
5. Matovu is very rude. He cannot keep young children.
6. He is very strong. He can lift that box.
7. Bernard is very polite. He can be our head boy.
8. Our teachers are very good. They love us all

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Pronouns

A pronoun is the word that replaces a noun.

Pronouns are used to avoid unnecessary repetition.

Classification of pronouns

1st person	2nd person	3rd person
Singular plural me we us	**Singular plural** you you	**Singular plural** He they She it
Pronouns used to refer to the person speaking.	Pronouns used to refer to the person spoken to.	These pronouns are used to refer to the person being talked about.

Example:

1. I have a book.
2. You have a book
3. He has a book.
4. This is my bag.
5. This is your bag.
6. This is his bag.

Exercise:

Choose the correct word from the bracket

1. Have brought ……. Pencil. (she, her)
2. The teacher marked ……. books (ours, our)
3. Those are …… benches. (them, their)
4. This pencil belongs to …… . (your, you)
5. Daddy forgot …….. key on the table.
6. …….. are doing an exam. (their, they)

Re-write these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words

7. She has come late today.
8. I did not eat my mango.
9. These bananas are mine.
10. This chair belongs to me.
11.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme :

Content : Joining sentences using …..enough……..

Enough" is used to qualify an adjective. It is following by a preposition **to.** The word **enough** is written after an adjective

Examples

1. Juma is strong. He can lift that desk alone.
   Juma is strong enough to lift that desk alone.
2. Jane is old. She can go to school.
   Jane is old enough to go to school
3. Mugisha is very rich. He can buy an aeroplane
   Mugisha is rich enough to buy an aeroplane

Activity

Join the following sentences using ….. enough……

1. Alice is very bright. She can pass that exam.
2. Benny is tall. He can rub off the chalkboard.
3. Sam is very hardworking. He will get a first grade.
4. This room is very large. I can accommodate all of us.
5. I have money. I can buy a new book.
6. Ritah is very kind. She will help you.
7. Sarah is smart. She can attend the party.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Pronouns

Types of pronouns

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used in place of persons. They include he, she, it, they, you, I, we.

Singular	Plural
She, He, It	They
Me, I, You	Us, We, You

Examples

1. Sarah has gone to town
   She has gone to town
2. The dog ate the bone
   It ate the bone
3. The boys are grazing goats
   They are grazing goats

Exercise

Replace the underlined nouns with a personal pronoun

3. The dog barked at the thieves
4. Mother and I are mopping the house today
5. The head boy was conducting an assembly
6. Primary three pupils are well behaved
7. The cat drank the baby's milk
8. Somal, and I are great friends.
1. Justine and Remmy are sick.
2. Annet is a hardworking girl.

Rewrite the sentences giving one word for the underlined word

9. Mother and daddy have already gone.
10. John, Tom and I write neatly.
11. The policeman is a muganda.
12. Mother wears a gomesi every Sunday.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns

These are pronouns which show possession / ownership.

Examples

Singular	Plural
mine	ours
his/hers	theirs
Its	their
Yours	yours

Possessive adjective	
Singular	**Plural**
My	Our
Her	their
His	
Your	

Examples

1. That is their house. It is theirs
2. This is Ali's set. It is his.
3. Those are our pens. They are ours
4. This is my dress. It is mine.
5. This is a dog's bone. It is ……..bone

Exercise

Complete these sentences correctly.

1. This house belongs to my mother, It is ……
2. That is a cow's calf. It is ……..
3. Those are my mangoes. They are …….
4. Those chairs belong to them. They are …….
5. This is your book. It is ……..
6. That is my father's car. It is …….
7. This is our church. It is ……..
8. This pen belongs to me. It is ……..
9. That is their chair, It is ……

Re-write

10. This book belongs to me.
    This book is mine.
11. It is Jane's bag.
12. These are girls rooms.

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns

These are pronouns used in sentences which are related. These pronouns are sometimes used as conjunctions (joining words) These relative pronouns include;

Who, whom, whose, that, are used for person	That/ which is used for animals and other things
	Where is used to show a place

Examples

1. John is the boy. He took your pen (Use……..who…)

   John is the boy who took your pen.

2. That is the girl. Her dress got torn (Use …whose…)

   That is the girl whose dress got torn.

3. That is the tree. It fell over our house (use ….which……..)

   That is the tree which fell over our house.

Re-write these sentences as instructed.

1. This is the boy. I is bicycle was stolen (Use …whose……)
2. This is the girl. Her mother sells tomatoes (Use ….whose….)
3. Our teacher comes from seeta. He has a car. (Use …who….)
4. That was the house. It was sold by my brother (Use……which……)
5. I met a Kenyan. Her name was Wanjiku (Use ……whose…..)
6. Mr. Okello is the teacher. He taught us Art.(use: ….. who …..)
7. This is the clinic. Daddy was admitted. (use: ….. where ……)
8. Nalongo has a son. He finished studies. (use: ….. who …..)
9. It is the dog. It ate our meat. (use: …… which ……)

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns

Examples:

Singular	Plural
Myself	ourselves
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself	themselves
Herself	themselves
Itself	themselves
Oneself	oneself

Sentences:

1. I bought it myself.
2. She did the work herself.
3. We took the books ourselves.
4. John dug the garden himself.

NB: The Reflexive pronouns are got from the personal pronoun in the sentences.

Exercise:

Complete the sentences using a correct reflexive pronouns

1. The boys cooked food ……
2. Mummy drove the car ……
3. Mr. Wanambwa came to observe it ……
4. Mutebi carried the jerry can on his head ……..
5. The cat produced kittens ……
6. Stella went to town ……
7. We travelled to the village by …….
8. One should wash one's clothes ……

Date	Time	Class	Pupils

Theme : Culture and Gender

Content : Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns

These pronouns include

Singular	**Plural**
This	these
That	those

Activity

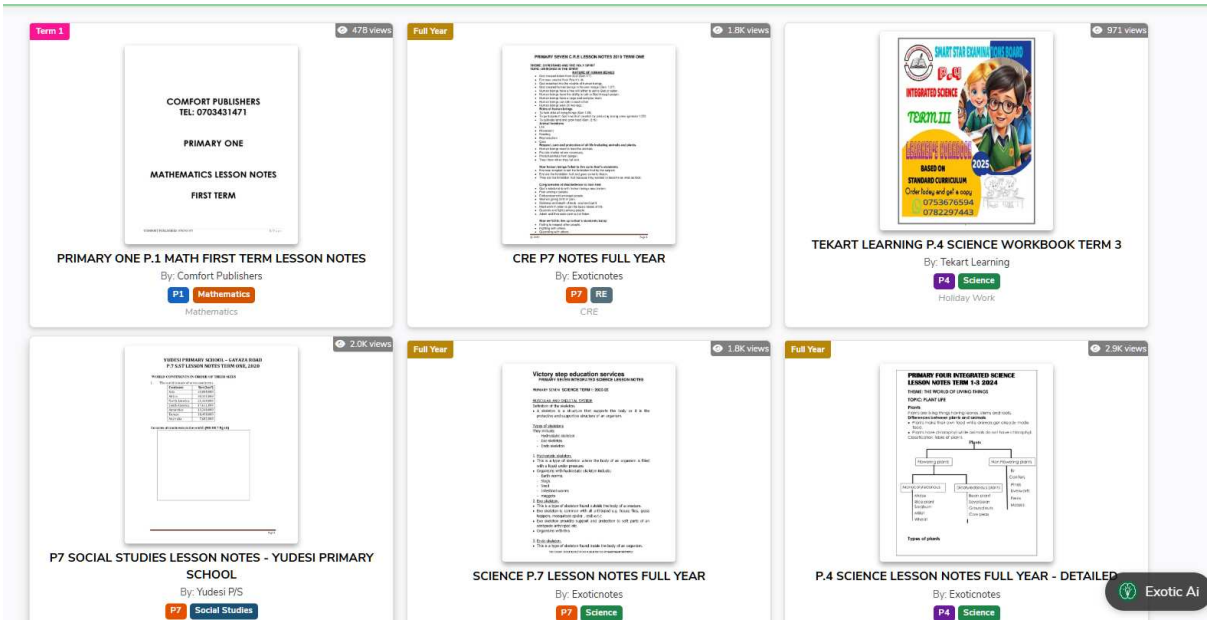
Fill in the gaps with **this, that, these,** or **those** correctly.

1. _____ are my pens.
2. I don't want _____ bag.
3. _____ were their dresses.
4. _____ is her clear bag.
5. _____ was a well known dancer
6. Are _____ your papers?
7. _____ our mother.

Rewrite the following sentences in plural

1. This is an aeroplane.
2. That girl is beautiful.
3. That is a turkey.
4. This is my class.
5. That was a good story.
6. This is an egg plant.
7. This is a chief.

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