GRAMMAR NOTES PRIMARY SEVEN TERM TWO

Week one

LESSON I

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 He / she/ it has	Finished 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 sentences with the right form of the present perfect tense

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 into 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. (lap)
9. I …….because I am sick. (sleep)
10. This shirt……me a lot of money. (cost)

LESSON II

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

When to use it

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.

This tense is made up of:

Have / has been + ing

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

Put the verb in the present prefect continuous tense.

EXERCISE REVISION BY FOREST(page)

The past simple tense

When to use it

The main use of the simple past tense is to describe events which began and ended in the past. e.g. 1. Worked hard last year

2. He drove very carelessly and knocked.

The simple past tense is 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 simple past tense when a definite period of time in the past is given. The actions begin at the start of the period and finishes and the end of it.

e.g. 1.1 waited for him for an hour and then gave up.
2I.lived in Tororo for a year and then moved to Mbale.

Practice (exercise)
Complete the sentences by putting the verb in the past 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. We went to Kate's house but she ……..…at home. (be)
7. She wasn't hungry, so she …….anything. (eat)
8. It was a funny situation but nobody……..……(laugh)
9. The window was open and a bird……..……into the room. (fly)
10. The hotel was very expensive. It……us every much. (cost
11. I was in a hurry, so I ……..…….time to phone you. not have
12. It was hard work carrying the bags. They ……..……very heavy. (be)

Put one of these verbs in each sentence using the past.
buy, catch, cost, drink, fall, sell, spend, teach, throw, win, write.

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 and …….his leg.
7. Jim ……the ball to sue, who……it.
8. Anna ……a lot of money yesterday.
   She ……..…a dress which……twenty thousand shilling.

LESSON III

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

(i) To correspond with the present perfect, but in the past. e.g.
   (a) 1. They have taken their books for marking.
   2. They had taken their books for marking.

   (b) 1. I have seen the president.
   2. I had seen the president.

(ii) When we want to say that an event happened before another event in the past. e.g.
   1. The lesson had begun when we arrived.
   2. We had gone to bed by the time uncle came back.

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

Direct speech **Indirect speech**

1. I have just seen him. — He told me that he had just seen him.
2. What has happened — He asked me what had happened.
3. We have lost the address — We found that we had lost the address.

The past perfect tense in formed with:
Had+ past participle.

Exercise
Use the past simple and the past perfect tense to complete the following sentences.

1. As soon as he…….his work, he…….the office.(finish, leave)
2. They (already score) …….three goals so they……..(feel) confident when the second half began.
3. When we…….(arrive). The party …….(begin)
4. Daudi (come)……into the classroom after the lesson…….(begin).
5. When they…….(reach) home, they found that their house ……..(be) broken into.
6. When she ……..(read) the book herself, she (lend)……it to a friend.
7. After he (have)…….a shower, he……(get) dressed.
8. She……(write) her parents a letter to tell them that she…….(pass) her examinations.
9. I (finish) …….all I had to do by the time the others …….(arrive)
10. I (finish) …….all I had to do by the time…….the other……(arrive)

LESSON IV

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

When to use it:
This tense is used to show that one action started before another sometime in the past and was still going on when the second action took place.

e.g. 1 I was very tired when I arrived home. I had been working hard all day.
2. Ken gave up smoking two years ago.
3. He is out of breath. He has been running for three hours.

This tense is made up of:
Subject + had been + the ing form the verb.

I /we / you/they/had He /she /it	been	doing working paying

Exercise
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the past perfect.

1. We…….football by the time it started raining. (play)
2. By ten O'clock, the band …….for three hours (play)
3. Somebody ……..when I entered the room. (smoke)

4. Sarah…….in the factory for two years. (work)
5. When I arrived, Kate ……..for me in the sitting room. (wait)
6. We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We …….for more than twenty four hours (travel).
7. I ……..for over half an hour when the sea suddenly became rough. (swim)
8. I …….that coat for a year when somebody stole it. (wear)
9. She…….the meal for over an hour when I arrived at the house. (cook)
10. Mellisa…….French for three weeks now. (learn)

WK TWO: LESSON I

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

When to use it

The tense simply indicates that a point of future time an event will be in the past. It is formed with will have /shall have + past participle 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.

Exercise

Write the future perfect tense of the verb to complete the sentences.

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. They've got sugar in the shop. Go and get some now. Soon it……..out. (sell)
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)

LESSON II

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

When to use it. This tense tells us about the partial completion of an action in the future along with continuity of the remaining part of the action. e.g.

1. It will have been drizzling since morning.
2. The mechanic will have been working at the machine for one hour.
3. She will not have been looking after the baby since 10:00a.m.

Children will do oral practice with the guidance of the teacher.

Exercise

Write the future perfect continuous tense of the verbs given.

1. By the end of this year we ……French for seven years. (study)
2. They……..for over two hours. They must be tired. (play)

3. By the year 2013 Uganda Railways……..for 100 years . (operate).
4. That old woman …….(soon sell) fruit and vegetables on the corner for 20 years.
5. At the end of this term Joe ……..…….this school for a year. (attend).

Mixed tenses (evaluation exercise)
Identify the form of tense of the verb in each of the following sentences.

1. Who will have come to my rescue?
2. The body is brushing his teeth.
3. The girls outnumber the boys in this class.
4. The work was finished smoothly.
5. The burglars broke into his house last night.
6. She has been writing a letter to her mother.
7. The sun had set by then.
8. The riots had been rocking the country for one month.
9. She will have taken my advice otherwise.
10. The train was running on time.

LESSON III

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

There are three conditional sentences.
If I
If II
If III

Explanation
If clause I
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 (i) is made up to two tenses.
(i) The present tense.
(ii) The future simple tense.
When the if clause comes 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 not 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 she 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.(eat)
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 it is (know).

Unless
Unless = if not
Unless cannot be used in the same sentence with if.

Usage
1. Unless you work hard, you won't get good marks.
2. You won't get good marks unless you work hard.
3. Marry cannot write well unless you teach her oral practice will be done using 'unless'

LESSON IV

IF CONDITIONAL II

If conditional II is used to express the condition which is impossible and we are only imagining 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 unlikely condition. If conditional II is made up of two tenses

(a) If clause Main clause
Past simple tense conditional tense

More examples
1. If Kamese ran faster, she 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 it 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 the door 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 were 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).

WEEK THREE:

LESSON I

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

If conditional III is made up of two tenses it.
If clause main clause
(i) Past perfect tense (ii) Conditional perfect tense.

1. If he had seen me yesterday, he would have told me.
2. If I had caught the bus, I would have reached in time.
3. She could have passed the exams if she had worked hard.

ORAL PRACTICE
Complete the following sentences in if conditional 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 kicked him,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 coke. (known)
7. I ……..…….to help him if I had realised that he was sick. (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 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 II

PRONOUNS
A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. It must be of the same number, gender and person as the noun e.g.
(a) Mohan is a good boy. He does not hate anybody.
(b) Sheila is a naughty girl. She plays tricks with her friends.
(c) Women are responsible people. They are responsible people.

NB: Pronouns are used to avoid boring repetitions.

KINDS OF PRONOUNS

Pronouns are of the following kinds:

1. Personal pronouns
2. Reflexive pronouns
3. Emphatic pronouns
4. Indefinite pronouns
5. Demonstrative pronouns
6. Distributive pronouns
7. Interrogative pronouns
8. Relative pronouns
9. Possessive pronouns
10. Object pronouns

The common kinds of pronouns are briefly described below:

1. Personal pronouns

These are pronouns that can be used in place of a person. They are used to replace a subject of a sentence.

Examples:

Singular	**plural**
I	we
You	you
He	
She	they
It	

Sentence construction

(a) I saw the chief yesterday
(b) He knows the answer
(c) They live here.

2. Object pronouns

These pronouns come after the subject. They show one who suffers the action. They include:

		Subject	**Object**
Singular	1st person	I	we
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	he/she/it	him/her/it
Plural	1st person	we	us
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	they	them

Activity

Put the correct pronoun in the space provided.

1. I dropped the vase and _____ broke.
2. We're waiting for Aunt Mary. ____was supposed to arrive at 4 o'clock.
3. Njoki and Michael are my best friends. _____ are in the same class as me.
4. My father and I went to a football match last week. _____ enjoyed _____very much.
5. When you see your sister, give _____ my best wishes.
6. My grandfather took me and my brother out and bought _____ some sodas.
7. We didn't understand the problem so the teacher explained it to _ again.
8. If you do that again, the teacher will punish _____.
9. When the boss comes, tell ____ I've just gone out for a minute.
10. A stray dog came into the compound. We chased ___ away.

LESSON III

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

They are, in fact, compound personal pronouns since they are formed by the addition of the suffix "self or "selves" to the simple pronouns e.g.

My + self = myself
Your + self = yourself
Him + self = himself
Her + self = herself
It + self = itself

Plurals

(a) Our + self = ourselves
(b) Your + self = yourselves
(c) Them + self = themselves

A reflexive pronoun is so called when the action of the subject reflects upon itself e.g.

(a) I cut my self
(b) You cut yourself
(c) He cut himself
(d) She cut herself
(e) The child cut itself
(f) They cut themselves
(g) We cut ourselves

Thus the reflexive pronoun is the object to the verb of which the preceding pronoun in the nominative case is the subject.

Emphatic pronouns:

When the compound personal pronouns (i.e.) pronouns with the adjunct "self' or 'selves' are used to lay emphasis on a particular point, they are called emphatic pronouns' e.g.
I completed the work myself
He himself told me about it
You yourself know better than anybody else.
They themselves left the place.

LESSON IV

RELATIVE PRONOUNS
The pronoun which relates (or refers) to a preceding noun is called a relative pronoun. The preceding noun is called **its antecedent**. A relative pronoun performs two functions.

On one hand, it is used instead of a noun. Therefore, it is a pronoun.
One the other hand, it connects two statements. Therefore, it also does the work of a conjunction.
The relative pronouns are; who, whom, whose, that, which
Uses:-
Who is used to talk about people? (Subject)
e.g. (i)Mary who lives in London is my friend.
(ii) The boy who stands first will get a prize.
Whom: for persons (object)

Who can be used instead of whom when it is the object of the verb in a relative clause

Usage:
Mukasa, **who I gave** my bicycle, has not come to day.
Our history **teacher, whom I saw** on my way here, said he would see us today.
Whom can be used with a preposition such as: by whom, about whom, for whom, to whom with whom.

Practice
1. The man from whom I got a present is my uncle.
2. This is the teacher from whom I borrowed a book.
3. The nurse about whom they were talking is my aunt.

WHICH
Used with things or animals.
e.g.(i) The book which he borrowed from you is mine.
(ii) I used a towel which I found in the bathroom.

That: Can be used with both persons and objects.
e.g. 1. Mary is my friend that lives in London.

2. The house that my father built has been sold.

Whose:
It is used for persons. It is used instead of his/her /their.

It is used to show possession.
e.g. We met a woman whose husband died last week.
That is the girl whose book was lost.
Is this the man whose car was borrowed

RELATIVE CLAUSES
We have two main relative clauses.
Defining clause
Non-defining clauses

Defining relative clause
A defining clause is a clause required to define or q**ualify** the main clause when the subject of the main clause is not clear.

However, defining relative clauses have three main characteristics.
The subjects of the main clauses are not clear.
When joining the two clauses, no commas are used.
Examples:
The children are sick. The children were playing in the **mud.**
The children who were playing in the **mud** are sick.

The jokes which Banda made caused a lot of chaos.
The clauses are short.
Activity

In the following sentences use the correct form of the interrogative pronouns.
1. _____ said these words?
2. Of _____ boy are you speaking?
3. _____ do you want to see?
4. _____ pen was stolen?
5. _____ are you doing?
6. _____ did he come here for?
7. _____ is preferable, honour or riches?
8. _____ of them desires to see me?
9. _____ do you think he is?
10. With _____ were you exchanging pleasantries?

Non-defining clause
These are relative clauses which don't define the subject but simply give more information about it. They have three characteristics.

1. The subjects of the main clauses are clear.
2. The clauses are long.
3. When the two clauses are joined, they take commas e.g.

1. George Wegulo, whom I like very much, lives next door.
2. Tamale, who knocked down a pedestrian, has been arrested.
3. Ngugi, who wrote many books, a famous writer.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS
Exercise I:

Fill in the blank space with a suitable relative pronoun.
1. People love boys……respect their parents.
2. I don't know…… he wants.
3. It is an ill wind ……..blows nobody good.
4. God helps those ……help themselves.
5. The book……..is lying on the tale is mine.
6. The letter ……he wrote was in reply to mine.
7. The boy……..was knocked down by a lorry is now in hospital.
8 The girl ……the minister gave the prize to was in form I.
9. The girl to……the minister gave the prize was in form I.
10. Anybody ……comes is welcome.
11. Where is the boy ……..father came to see the headmaster?
12. The concert……we attended last night was very enjoyable.
13. This is the paragraph about ……the teacher was talking.
14. I haven't seen the boy……suitcase was stolen.
15. ……..teacher are you talking about?

Exercise II

Join together each of the following pairs of sentences by means of a relative pronoun.

1. I saw a hill. The hill was very charming.
2. I have a friend, I like him very much.
3. The boy teased another boy. He was punished by the teacher.
4. A leader is sincere. He is loved by his followers.
5. We met a traveller. His bag had been stolen.
6. Air is essential for life. It is present everywhere.
7. Those students are crying. They have been wasting their time over trifles.
8. This is the house. I purchased it from Danish.
9. He said something. I was surprised at it.
10. The boy has come. I was saying something about him.

Exercise III

Rewrite the sentences and put commas where necessary.

1. Gandi is called the father of nations. He belonged to a holy family.
2. Dalip is a clever boy. Dalip is my friend.
3. Magino's books are so popular. Magino is an author.
4. Mulefu was a policeman. He noticed a fire.
5. Allan is waiting outside. Allan wants to see you.
6. Mr. Sonko works as a head of department. He was once a class teacher.
7. We visited solitik last year. He was a colleague of mine in Kenya.
8. Mr. Mweya's lorry knocked down a cow. He is our deputy headmaster.
9. Mr. Warugaba used to live in Nairobi. We were hoping to meet him yesterday.
10. Kibera has already started to learn Swahili. He has just qualified as a teacher from Kyambogo.

WEEK FOUR:

LESSON I

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which modifies or adds to the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb. Adverbs may be divided, according to their use; as below:

(a) TIME: before, now, since, then, already, soon, seldom.
Example: We have met before.

(b) PLACE: here, there, everywhere, nowhere. Example;
They came here yesterday

(c) MANNER: badly, easily, slowly, well. Example; The tall boy won easily.

(d) DEGREE: almost, much, only, quite, very, rather.
Example; The old lady walked very slowly.

(e) NUMBER: once, twice. Example; they ran twice round the park.

(f) Questioning: where, when, how. Example; When did you see him?

(g) Affirmation and negation: yes, certainly, no not
Example; She can certainly swim.
I have not read the book.

Many adverbs can be used as connecting words and therefore become conjunctions. Many of these will be looked at under the unit 'conjunctions'.

EXERCISE I

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. Dinner will soon be ready.
2. There lay the object of our search.
3. The man walked slowly across the field.
4. The apples were quite good.
5. I once saw an eagle kill a rabbit.
6. Where did you find that knife?
7. He can certainly boast about his adventures.
8. We did not go to the concert.

LESSON II

ADVERB FORMATION

The majority of adverbs are formed from corresponding adjectives.

(a) Adding – ly to given adjective.

1.	quiet	-	quietly
2.	generous	-	generously
3.	slow	-	slowly
4.	open	-	openly
5.	willing	-	willingly

(b) If the adjective ends in **'y'** you have to change y into **'i'** and then add – ly e.g.

	Adjective		adverb
1.	happy	-	happily
2.	heavy	-	heavily
3.	hurry	-	hurriedly
4.	hungry	-	hungrily
5.	angry	-	angrily
6.	easy	-	easily

(c) If the adjective ends in 'le' you have to drop le and then add – ly e.g.

	Adjective		adverb
1.	simple	-	simply
2.	gentle	-	gently
3.	able	-	ably
4.	suitable	-	suitably
5.	reliable	-	reliably

EXERCISE II

Form adverbs from the following nouns.

Noun		**Adverb**	**Noun**		**Adverb**
1. accident	-		10. centre	-	
2. anger	-		11. economy	-	
3. beauty	-		12. force	-	
4. distance	-		13. peace	-	
5. force	-		14. nature	-	
6. hope	-		15. origin	-	
7. law	-		16. pride	-	

8. memory -
9. music -
17. silence
18. skill -

LESSON III

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives. This is by putting them under positive, comparative and superlative degree. Some adverbs are compared by adding er or est respectively.

e.g.

positive	comparative	superlative
well	better	best
hard	harder	hardest
fast	faster	fastest
soon	sooner	soonest
long	longer	longest
much	more	most
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest

Adverbs that end – ly are compared by adding more to form the comparative degree and most to form the superlative degrees.

Examples

positive	comparative	superlative
slowly	more slowly	most slowly
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
smartly	more smartly	most smartly
shabbily	more shabbily	most shabbily
generously	more generously	most generously
happily	more happily	most generously
promptly	more promptly	most promptly

Re-write the following sentences using the correct form of the word

1. They arrived much ……than we did. (early)
2. No one can ran as……..……as Charles (fast)
3. Of the three brothers, it is always Othieno who works……(hard)
4. Kamau worked ……but Njirige worked
5. My sister is…….interested in science than I. ((little)
6. Of the six children, Joe worked…… .of all (little)
7. He did ……..(badly) in English and even ……badly in history but it was in maths that he did ……..(badly) of all.
8. Rono can run a long way. Rotich can run……(far) than Rono. Koech can run ……(far) of the three.
9. The ten boys had a competition to see who could throw …….into the air
10. Which member of the class did …….in the exam. (well

Complete the table below by putting the right degree of the adverb.

Positive	comparative	Superlative
Badly	……	……...
Far	……	……...
Little	……	……..……..
Much	……	……..……
Quickly	……	……..……
Stupidly	…….	……..……
Early	…….	……..…….
Fast	……..……	……..……..
Soon	……..	……..……..
Long	…….	……..……..

LESSON IV

ORDER OF TWO ADVERBS

When we wish to use an adverb of place and an adverb of time in the same sentence or clause, the usual order is adverb of place + adverb of time.

e.g.

- He left for Europe last Thursday.
- She went to the theatre last Saturday.

If we wish to emphasise the adverb of time we may place it before the adverb of place.
He left last Thursday for Europe.
She went on Saturday to the theatre.
As mentioned above, the adverb of time can come at the beginning of the sentence or clause.
Last Thursday he left for Europe.
On Saturday she went to the theatre.

An adverb giving the number of times or frequency normally comes before an adverb of time.

- She went to the library several times last week.
- He went fishing every weekend last summer.

The rule also applied when often is used towards the end of a sentence.

- She went there often in 1982.
- He used to come here often last year.

Practice I

Re-arrange the group of words following the procedure discussed and form good sentences.

1. To his parents home at weekends often goes he class he
2. class this term every Saturday play, will he
3. to the clinic last month six times he went.
4. thoroughly last week cleared the rooms were.
5. hardly this year able be her education to complete she will.
6. he in class reminded last year was to pay attention often
7. to his office yesterday I went three times.
8. before had been we there never.

9. arrived last week on time never she for her classes.
10. get up he before seven O'clock never these days.

Practice II
Put the adverb in a suitable position in the sentence without emphasizing it.

1. The builders have completed the house. (almost)
2. His parents arrived. (half an hour ago)
3. This student does good work. (generally)
4. I met him (in the library)
5. He doesn't refer to a dictionary. (often)
6. He has heard of Marconi (never)
7. We were able to hear what he said. (hardly)
8. She doesn't play volleyball. (still)
9. Our teacher has marked these books. (just)
10. He goes to see his parents. (five times a year)
11. He can beat me at tennis (nearly)
12. Have you glanced through the book. (merely)
13. He has explained the theory to me. (often)
14. His father got married. (twice)
15. Do you make many mistakes? (usually)
16. He has become fluent in Arabic. (already)
17. I have glanced at the newspaper. (scarcely)
18. Has her brother been a schoolmaster. (always)

WEEK FIVE:
LESSON I

PREPOSITION
A preposition is a word which is usually (but not always) placed before a noun or a pronoun to show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence.

There are five different relationships that prepositions can be used to express:

(a) **Place**
The prepositions mainly used here are: above, across, along, at, after, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, beyond, by, in, near, off, out, round, under, up , on, etc.
You'll find the box on the table.
She met him at the dance
He went round the house to the back door.

(b) **Time**

The prepositions used here include: after, at, around, before, between, beyond, in, on, by, during, from, of, since, through, until, till, etc.
Arnold will see you at eight o'clock
I worked in the garden from three till six.
They always go to church on Sundays.

(c) **Agency**

These include prepositions and group prepositions; by, by means of, due to, owing to, through, with.
Your success has been achieved by your own efforts.
The mad man killed himself with a table-knife
Tom's late arrival at the school was due to the heavy rain

LESSON II

PREPOSITIONS

Here is a list of prepositions in common use.

About	behind	in	till
Above	below	into	to
Across	beside	near	towards
After	between	of	under
Against	beyond	on	until
Along	by	opposite	up
Among	down	over	upon
Around	during	since	with
At	for	through	within
Before	from		without

Commonly used prepositional phrases: place and time

Place:

At: At Limuru (a village or small town); at the Hilton hotel, at the Rookery (the name of a house), at home, at the tailor's, at work, at school, at church, at Kingsley avenue, at the seaside.

In: in Kenya, in Mombasa, in the country, in the suburbs, in a house, in a cottage, in a hotel, in a flat; in an office, in a shop, in a restaurant, on a farm, on an estate, on a coffee plantation.

On: on the wall, on board (ship), on her right, on foot, on television, etc.
By: by the river, by them.

Time:

At: at Christmas, at Easter, at noon, at night, at midnight, at seven o'clock, at ten to six, at bedtime, at (the age of)17.

In: in 1984, in January, in winter, in the morning, in the last century, in ten minutes' time.
On: on Thursday, on Christmas day, on your birthday, on March 25, .
By: by six o'clock, by night, by next week, younger or older by 3 years.
For: for a month, for twenty four hours, for over ten days,
Since: since 1997, since last Friday, since she was a child.

Supply the correct preposition in the following sentences.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Kimani stay……the coast for a month each year.
2. When they were……Nairobi they stayed……..the Inter-Continental Hotel.
3. Wanjiri's aunt lives …….a large house…….a village a few miles from Kiambu.
4. Mwikali will call and see you ……...Sunday ……..three o'clock.
5. All the labourers ceased work…….sunset.
6. The work must be finished …….the end of the week.
7. Our district education officer will be retiring from government services……..….two years' time.
8. We shall call at your office some time …….the morning.
9. Would you prefer to work……..a factory, or……a farm?
10. Miss Nekesa is a typist ……..…..the Town Hall.
11. We have been working on this job ……over three hours.
12. There is an old tree …….the side of the road.
13. We came here……eight o'clock……the morning and have been waiting for the class teacher ……..then.
14. Mukhebi lost her ring ……..the sand.
15. They planned to meet the other members of the party …….school.

A number of English verbs are followed by a preposition. If the preposition is omitted, the sentence will be incorrect. Consider the following sentences.

I am looking for a chair (correct) I am looking a chair. (incorrect)
My ideas differ from yours. (correct). My ideas differ yours. (incorrect)

List of common verbs followed by prepositions

1. They are accused of stealing.
2. I agree to your suggestion.
3. He agreed with his brother on the plan.
4. He should apply for that post.
5. This magazine belongs to met.
6. Some people believe in witchcraft
7. She boasts of her new house.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable prepositions from the list given below.

Between behind in front of

1. Nairobi is …….Mombasa and Kampala

2. The telephone booth is ……the post office.
3. There is a road in front of our home, but there is no road ……..our house.
4. The number 5 is……4 and 6.
5. John is behind Mary and Mary is …….. John.

<u>Use the preposition given in the bracket to complete the following sentences</u>. (on, in under)

1. The President's picture is…….the wall.
2. His sister is ……Dar-es-Salaam.
3. Kamu is…….……his umbrella.
4. George's hat is……that hook.
5. Ndola is……..Zambia.

Fill in the blanks with '<u>by</u>' or '<u>with</u>'

1. John went to England …….ship.
2. Everyday I wash my hands …….soap and water.
3. Sophia cut her nails a pair of scissors.
4. Njoroge and Mwangi went to Kikuyu……bus.

Fill in the blanks 'from' or 'to'.

1. Ogutu wrote …….me yesterday. Here is the letter …….him.
2. Charles is in Kenya. He came ……..Europe…….Kenya in 1961.
3. He is counting …….one ……a hundred.

From the words in brackets choose the correct preposition to complete the following sentences.

1. The hen was chased ……a cat. (by, with)
2. He distributed the oranges ……Edwin and Francis. (among, between).
3. His sister was born ……..…….Malindi. (in, at)
4. William was found innocent…….……the crime. (for, of from).
5. John sat ……..……Jane. (besides, beside)

Complete the following sentences by using the correct preposition in each.

1. Okello is suffering ……..…….Malaria
2. They waited ……..……Jacob to change his clothes.
3. The headmaster was angry ……the boys who ran away from the school.
4. I bought this hat…….……ten shillings.
5. Children should not go …….their parents' wishes.
6. Julius is a carefree man. He does not worry…….…….anything.
7. The villagers ran …….the thief, but did not catch him.
8. When the river is high the boats cannot pass the ……bridge.
9. Fish live ……..water, but some sea animals come…….the surface to breath.
10. Glass is very useful, but easily breaks……..many pieces.
11. I have learnt this book, but revise it…….……..time …….time.
12. He was dressed …….a black suit.

Put a (stick) against the answer you think is correct.

1. Let us look ……..…….this picture. (in, at, on, of)

2. A fire broke ……..…..near here yesterday. (into, down, out, up)
3. He was accused…….……robbery. (with, of, in, for)
4. Pour this water ……..……the tank. (in, into, on, to)
5. Tom fell as he was getting…….his bicycle. (on, up, in, for)
6. Mrs. Pinto was disappointed …….her daughter. (with, in, a, above)
7. Why is that man staring…….us? (at, on, to, after)
8. He is not interested ……..……anything but cricket. (at, with, on, in)
9. The match ended……..a victory for our school. (for, at, to, in)
10. The teacher was angry……..……his pupils. (at, with, on, to)
11. They went home……..……foot. (by, on, with, at)
12. She sat ……..….her aunt and uncle. (Besides with beside by)
13. This is a secrete ……you and me. (among, with, between amidst)
14. During the rains this little stream turns…….a big river. (over, for, into, in)
15. I shall call ……his house later. (on, for, out, at)
16. Your headmaster is satisfied ……your progress. (at, in, with, far)
17. I bought this hat……..…...ten shillings. (in, of, for, with).
18. He is going for a trip……the world. (for, on, with, round)
19. I like to listen ……..…the wireless. (to, with, in, on)
20. When did you set …….for Kisumu? (out, of, Away, in)
21. People take ……..…..their hats before entering the court. (out, off, away, to)

Supply the correct preposition in the following sentences

1. Mr. and Mrs. Kimani stay…….the coast for a month each year.
2. When they were ……Nairobi they stayed ……the inter-continental hotel
3. Wanjiri's aunt lives……..a large house……..a village few miles from Kiambu.
4. Mwikali will call and see you……. Sunday …….three O'clock.
5. Ali the labourer ceased work……sunset.
6. The work must be finished ……..the end of the week.
7. Our district education officer will be retiring from government service…….……two years' time
8. We shall call at your office some time……the morning.
9. Would you prefer to work……..a factory, or …….a farm.
10. Miss Nekesa is a typist ……..….the Town Hall
11. We have been working on this job…….over three hours.
12. There is an old tree……the side of the road.
13. We came here ……..eight o'clock…….……the morning and have been waiting for the class teacher ……then.
14. Mukhebi lost her ring……the sand.
15. They planned to meet the other members of the party…… school.

A number of English verbs are followed by a preposition. If the preposition is omitted, the sentence will be incorrect. Consider the following sentence:
I am looking for a chair (correct) I am looking a chair (incorrect)
My ideas differ from yours. (correct). My ideas differ yours (incorrect)

1. They are accused of stealing

2. I agree to your suggestions.
3. He agreed with his brother on the plan.
4. He should apply for that post.
5. This magazine belongs to me.
6. Some people believe in witchcraft.
7. She boasts of her new house.
8. Parents ought to care for children.
9. He complained to the teacher about John.
10. We congratulated him on his success.
11. He depends on your help.
12. We differ with each other on this.
13. She dreamt of winning a prize
14. They excused him for his absence.
15. She failed in her examination.
16. We helped him with English.
17. They hope for any easy exam.
18. The teacher insists on neat work.
19. We listen to his story.
20. The pupils laughed at the teacher
21. Don't meddle in other people's affairs.
22. Salim played for the Aga Khan Club.
23. He prevented me from buying a house.
24. They quarrelled over money.
25. I wish to remind you of the meeting.

Complete the following sentences with suitable prepositions.

1. Burglars broke …….our neighbours house last night.
2. My uncle congratulated me……passing my exams.
3. The police inspector directed us…….the city hall.
4. They completed ……..each other ……the table-tennis cup
5. He was excluded…….the team for being disobedient to the captain.
6. Edgar threw a coin …….the beggar on the pavement.
7. Shake ruled …….a large kingdom.
8. I asked my friends to glance……..my essay.
9. They disagreed …….Tom over the matter.
10. The surgeon operated ……..him for appendicitis.
11. The boarders are always complaining …….the warden……..the poor quality of the food.
12. The night sentry shot…….…….the thieves.
13. The mayor presented a medal ……..……the fireman ……..…..his bravery.
14. Uncle Tom treated me……..lunch……passing the exam.
15. Our morning assembly always ends……..…….the National Anthem
16. They feed mostly…….……vegetables.
17. Our leaders have done a great deal……...……the country.
18. Why are always meddling ……..….my affairs.
19. I concluded ……..……your remark that you were angry.
20. Some pupils do not seem to care …….their studies at all.
21. A friend of mine was charged ……..careless driving.
22. He apologised ……the teacher…….his behaviour.
23. They concealed the sad news …….their father.

24. Sometimes the headmaster has to deal……..difficult parents.
25. Two pupils in our class were accused ……stealing.
26. If you embark on this scheme, you can count……..……my help.
27. Arthur went without breakfast in order to go……..…….a swim.
28. As our teacher is a hard task master, he insists ……..……our doing the work regularly.
29. Ashrif's father doesn't take wine, nor does he approve ……
30. Brian's mother looked……..him when he was ill.

Some of the prepositions in pairs are given here. Read and remember them

1. in and into
In shows the position – into shows motion. For example.
The books are in the box.
Pour this water into a jug

2. at and in
At is used for a smaller place – in is used for a bigger place. e.g.
Peter stays at Ngong in Nairobi

3. by and with
By is used for a person/agent – with is used for an instrument. e.g. The tree was cut by a farmer with an axe

4. between and among
Between is used for two persons /things – among is used for more than two persons/things. e.g.
The money was divided between two sons
The money was divided among five people.

5. beside and besides
Beside means near – besides means over and above. e.g.
The cat was sitting beside the bed
I have two pens besides this one

6. in and within
in indicates ending time – within indicates before the ending time. e.g.
I shall be back in a week
I shall be back within a week.

7. on and upon
On shows position – upon shows motion. e.g.
The lion was sitting on the log
The lion jumped upon a buffalo.

8. after and in
After shows past tense – in shows future tense. e.g.
I came after a week
I shall come in a week's time.

9. below and under
Below means lower than – under means in and covered by e.g.
His highest is blow six feet
The snake is under the bed.

10. till and until
There is hardly any difference in use of till and until e.g.
We waited at the station till/until the train arrived.

11. on and above
On shows contact and above shows position. e.g.
The book is on the table
The clouds are above our heads.

Some words with different prepositions

1. agree to - something: he doesn't agree to your proposal
agree with - somebody: he doesn't agree with me.

2. act upon - something: he has to act upon his boss's instructions
act under - something: she acts under my authority.

3. change into - something: caterpillars change into butterflies or moths.
change from - direction: the wind has changed from east to north.

4. deal in- something: they deal in textile goods.
deal with - somebody: I don't like to deal with them.

5. differ from - opinion: I differ from your opinion
differ with - somebody: does she differ with her parents?

6. disappointed in - something: we were disappointed in our hopes.
disappointed with - somebody: are you disappointed with your boss?

7. divide among - more than two: the property was divided among four brothers.

divide between - two: the property was divided between two brothers

8. interest in - something: he is not interested in your balls.
interested with - somebody: I have no interest with him.

9. liable to - be subject: you will be liable to punishment
liable for - responsible: he is liable for breaking the law.

10. part from - somebody: the child does not like to part from his mother.
part with - somebody: I don't like to arty with my house.

11. tired of - something: I am tired of coughing.
tired with - action: his father is tired with his rudeness.

12. wait for - person/thing: I waited for tea but nobody brought it.
wait upon - somebody: never wait upon others.

13. write about - something: are you writing about wild animals?
write to - somebody: does he write to his father every week?

Write suitable prepositions in these sentences

1. His father was angry ……..him for coming late.
2. My uncle lives ……Nakuru ……..….the Rift Valley Provide
3. I am not afraid…….anybody.
4. The thief jumped …….the wall and vanished.
5. We are thinking to make a wall……our building.
6. Albert climbed ……the pole and tied the rope.
7. Cows were sitting …….the shade of a tree.
8. Hard work is the key…….success.
9. To save his life he jumped ……..…..the window.
10. The children were told not to write…….…….pencils.
11. Charles is suffering ……malaria
12. Day after tomorrow we shall go……..……..a picnic.
13. The child doesn't want to part …..……..……..his toys.
14. The cat was sitting…….…….the bed.
15. It is not advisable to sleep ……..…….……a tree at night.
16. Children are very fond ……..……..ice cream.
17. The train arrived……..time.
18. My friend did not reply ……my letter.
19. We must be very thankful …….…….Almighty God.
20. My pen is different …….yours.

Write suitable prepositions in the following sentences

1. The tree was cut …….. a man …….an axe.
2. We are going……..car but they prefer to come……foot.
3. She was away……work……..… Monday.
4. ……whom were you talking ……the telephone?
5. She met me …….the way ……..…….chance.
6. Cut this apple……eight pieces……..….a knife.
7. If you are ……..need ……..money, let me know.
8. George is weak……..…….English but good……..……..maths.
9. We started working……10 o'clock and finished …….time.
10. What is wrong…….you? Has anything happened ……..….you?
11. On seeing a bone…….the swimming pool, a dog jumped……it.
12. They are supposed to work…….8:00a.m…….5:00p.m
13. Listen ……...your teachers and work according……..……their advice.
14. If you don't believe…….ghosts, why should you be afraid ……them?
15. On seeing the house……..fire, we shouted ……..…….help.

16. He is deaf……..……..my request and doesn't listen…….me.
17. Please, wait ……..me, I am coming ……..……..few minutes.
18. What's the time…….your watch? We should not be late ……..…..a show.
19. It was…….air yesterday that there would be a public holiday……..….. Thursday, the 14th May 2008.
20. Why don't you believe……..….me? I have nothing to hide…….….you.
21. Have you heard anything ……him…….the beginning of this month?
22. The teacher asked Bernard not to look…….his book but to look at the blackboard.
23. Beware……dogs otherwise they will charge …….you.
24. Sorry, I cant agree…….you ……..this matter.
25. I don't have any confidence …….you, so don't boast……..your success.

Write the correct prepositions in these sentences

1. His father is coming …….. Sunday.
2. The flight will arrive ……..time.
3. I have been waiting for the bus……..……8 o'clock.
4. My uncle lives ……...Oceanic Road …….Mombasa.
5. The dog jumped ……the window.
6. There is a kiosk…….….the side of the road.
7. He must finish his work…….the end of this week.
8. Have you arranged ……him to meet ……..….the airport?
9. I have not taken an appointment……..……..him.
10. He will be finishing his study ……two years time.
11. All birds return to their nests ……..…….sunset.
12. they have been watching TV…….over two hours.
13. When we were …….Bombay, we stayed…… Mahal Hotel
14. Mrs. Njuguna is a teacher ……..…….our school.
15. I have three other pens……..……this.
16. There is nothing to report ……..…….him
17. The chairman was besieged…….……..questions and inquiries.…… the members
18. I would like to live ……..……..the sea.
19. Nobody is perfect. Everybody learns……experience.
20. Light does not pass ……..…….wood.
21. Please, look …….……this matter and do the needful immediately.
22. Don't press your opinions …….…….her.
23. She hit her head…….the wall in the dark cellar.
24. We can't reconcile what you say……..the facts of the case.
25. I am full……sympathy…….your demands.

Choose the pronoun that correctly completes the sentences.

1. My brother and I went for a walk. Our little sister came with (us/we).
2. Where's John? I have got something for (he/him).
3. He sat next to my sister and (I/we).
4. There has been a disagreement between (he/him) and (me/I).
5. The bus left without my sister and (I/me).

Choose the pronoun that correctly completes the sentences.

1. Who's that?
   _____our new neighbour(It's/He's)
2. Who's Mr. Kimani?
   _____ our science teacher. (It's/He's)
3. Who broke a cup?
   I don't know but it wasn't _____ (I/me)
4. What's that animal over there?
   _____ a hyena. (it's/ He's/ She's)
5. Our cow is a getting old.
   _____ doesn't give much milk these days. (She/It)

Complete the following questions with who, what or which.

1. _____ is your name?
2. _____ is that boy over there?
3. _____ of these books did you like best?
4. _____ are you doing?
5. _____ is the weather like this morning?
6. _____is you friend? _____'s her name?
7. _____ colour do you like best?
8. _____ is your favourite colour?
9. _____ of these problems did you find more difficult?
10. _____ kind of insect is this?

In the following sentences fill in the blanks with reflexive and emphatic pronouns, pointing out also which is which.

1. I wash my clothes _____.
2. We enjoyed _____.
3. He is sitting by _____.
4. He absented ___ from the class.
5. She _____ spoke these words to me.
6. He was so much in love with _____ that he thought of none else.
7. The deranged man killed _____ with a gun.
8. Love thy neighbour as _____.

Complete the sentences with a reflexive pronoun.

1. She doesn't employ a maid. She does all the housework _____.
2. They have made _____ very unpopular with all the teachers.

3. He doesn't trust mechanics so he services his car _____.
4. The little girl cut _____ with a knife.
5. Here's some money. Go and buy __ an ice-cream.
6. I couldn't solve the problem _____ so I had to get a friend to help me.
7. God helps those who help _____.
8. We decided to give _____ a treat.
9. Don't do that. You might hurt _____.
10. Can you and Peter manage by _____.

Put the correct possessive adjective or pronoun in the spaces to complete the sentences.

1. He seems a nice boy. What's _____ name?
2. My name's Jane. What's _____?
3. We rent our farm. They own _____.
4. That's a nice bike. Is it _____, Richard?
5. The baby was sound asleep in _____ cot.
6. He ate his own oranges and then he ate _____.

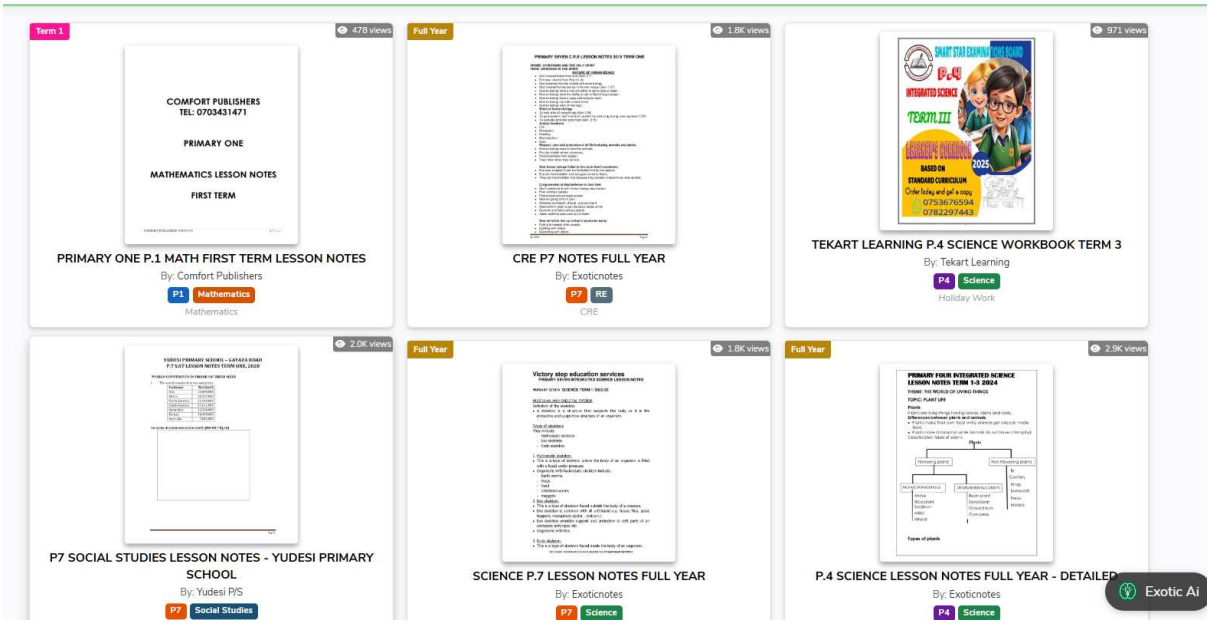
Put this, that, these or those in the spaces.

1. I don't like ____ book. I prefer ____ one.
2. _____ ones are too expensive. Give me _____ ones.
3. _____ is my bike and _____'s yours.
4. _____ houses over there look very attractive.
5. Give me six of _____ red ones and six of ____ green ones.

Complete the following sentences with the missing possessives.

1. I saw a cousin of ____ in town yesterday.
2. Whose is this book? Is it one of _____ Alice?
3. That's a favourite book of _____. She's read it three or four times.
4. Charles introduced me to a friend of _____.
5. If you want mangoes, take some of _____. We've got plenty.
6. You've eaten all your sweets. Here, have one of _____. I've got lots.

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/