

## REVISED LESSON NOTES P.6 GRAMMAR TERM III

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC:** Conditionals

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**SKILLS:** Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

### CONDITIONALS

- A conditional sentence is made up of two parts called clauses  
i.e. – if clause  
- main clause
- Either clause is separated by a comma i.e. The if clause is separated from the main clause using a comma.

**Examples:**

a) If I die ,                      they will bury me  
If clause                      main clause

b) If she went to prison,                      We would be relieved  
If clause                      Main clause

- Conditional sentences are categorized into three i.e.
  - a) The likely condition (If 1)
  - b) The unlikely condition (If 2)
  - c) The rejected condition (If 3)

### The likely condition

We use the likely condition to talk about the result if a condition is fulfilled.

**Examples:**

a) If I die,                      they will burry me.  
condition                      result

Tenses used with the likely condition

**If clause:**

In the if clause we use the present simple tense

### Main clause:

In the main clause, we use the future simple tense.

### Examples:

- |                                                          |                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| a) <u>If she reaches school,</u><br>present simple       | <u>I will talk to her.</u><br>future simple    |
| b) <u>If Milly goes to the market,</u><br>present simple | <u>she will buy a banana.</u><br>future simple |

### Evaluation:

Complete the following condition with the appropriate result.

1. If Jesus comes back, \_\_\_\_\_
2. If the doctor comes, \_\_\_\_\_
3. If I reach him, \_\_\_\_\_
4. If Jacob dies now, \_\_\_\_\_
5. If we lose the school books, \_\_\_\_\_
6. If Henry thatches the house, \_\_\_\_\_
7. If they run away, \_\_\_\_\_
8. If she leaves her job, \_\_\_\_\_
9. If the barber opens up, \_\_\_\_\_
10. If it loosens the rope, \_\_\_\_\_

### Application of the likely condition (If 1)

#### Examples

1. I will perform well. My parents will be happy.  
If I perform well, my parents will be happy.  
My parents will be happy if I perform well.

### Activity

Re-write the following sentences using “If”

1. Mary will get money. She will buy a book.
2. We shall shout in class. The teacher will punish us.
3. It will rain today . I will plant my seeds.

4. We shall collect our books. the teacher will mark them.
5. I will not wake up early. I will miss the first bus.
6. My mother will give me permission. I will visit my friends
7. John's failing side. His not coming to school.

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### **The Likely Condition**

#### **Beginning with the main clause**

**Note:** When you begin a condition with the main clause, you avoid the comma. the word if acts as a joining words.

#### **Examples:**

- a) If she reaches school, I will talk to her  
I will talk to her is she reaches school.
- b) If Milly goes to the market, she will buy a banana.  
Milly will buy a banana if she goes to the market.

#### **Evaluation:**

#### **Re-write the following sentences beginning with the main clause**

1. If Kasim wring the clothes, they will not drip.
2. If they visit the optician, he will give them the best alternative.
3. If Mary completes her assignment, she will lend a hand.
4. If we, perform very well. Mum and dad will appreciate.
5. If I call the police, they will arrest him.
6. If Moses brings the money, we shall pay for it.
7. If he flies this plane, he will be a savior.
8. If the chief prepares the meal, we shall wait and eat.
9. If Moreen tears the paper, we shall punish her.

10. If they carry the corpse now, they bury on time.

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### **The Likely Condition**

#### **The use of “unless”**

**“Unless” means “if not”**

We use unless to tell what is to happen if a given condition is not fulfilled.

#### **Examples**

- a) If she does not die, we shall rejoice.  
Unless she dies, we shall rejoice.
  
- b) If they do not return, he will look for them.  
Unless they return, he will look for them.

#### **Evaluation:**

#### **Re-write the following sentences using: “unless”**

1. If she doesn't do the work, she will be punished.
2. If he does not call the parents, he will be suspended.
3. If my cousin does not go top hospital, he will die.
4. if they do not follow him up, he will commit suicide
5. If I do not help the girl, she will be in trouble.
6. If Brian does not lay well, his team will lose
7. If Lan does not respond in time, I will lose hope.
8. If we do not play our part, it will look disorganized.
9. If Moses and Musa do not clean the latrine, we shall be embarrassed.
10. If she does not erase the work, they will copy.

### **If / unless / or else/ only if**

- If you don't wake up early, you will reach school late.
- Wake up early or else you will reach school late
- You will reach school early only if you wake up early
- You will not reach school late only if you wake up early.
- Unless you wake up early, you will reach school late.

### **Note:**

When using unless, do not use the words “not” in the if clause.

- When the if clause is positive, the main clause changes e.g;  
If you fetch water, you will eat food  
Unless you fetch water you will not eat food.
- When the if clause is negative the main clause does not change e.g.  
If Mary doesn't get money, she will not travel to Nairobi.  
Unless Mary gets money, she will not travel to Nairobi.

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**TOPIC: Conditionals**

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### **The Likely Condition**

**Using: unless \_\_\_\_\_**

For cases where there is no negative in the “if clause”, you imagine the result if a given condition is not fulfilled.

### **Examples**

If she dies, we shall not settle.

- In this condition, if the **death** does not occur, there will be settlement.

i.e. unless she dies , we shall settle.

**Evaluation:**

1. If Monica repairs her vehicle, she will offer a lift.
2. If Andrew passes his exam, he will be complemented.
3. If I reach hospital, I will get the drugs.
4. If she draws well, the teacher will display her picture.
5. If Patricia keeps the money safely, I will be happy,
6. If my nephew disappears, we shall not live here anymore.
7. If we loose the match, the manager will not pay us.
8. If he uses the plane, he will not be safe.
9. If my only brother finishes the course, he gives me some support.
10. If Lillian concentrates in class, she shows some improvement.

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**The Unlikely Condition - If – 2**

In If – 2, we imagine the unlikely. We talk about a condition which is not likely to happen.

**Examples**

- a) If I were a fish, \_\_\_\_
- b) If I were the president \_\_\_\_\_

**Tense used in the unlikely condition**

If clause \_\_\_\_ past simple tense

Main clause \_\_\_\_ - would –

**Examples**

- a) If I were a fish, I wouldn't be caught.
- b) If I were the president, I would free Gadaffi.

## Application of the unlikely condition (If 2)

### Exercise

1. I am not a fish. I cannot live in water  
If I were a fish, I would live in water
2. I don't have money. I would buy a phone  
If I had money, I would buy a phone.

### Activity

#### Re-write the sentences using "If"

1. Peter is not a teacher. He cannot teach us.
2. I am not your father. I cannot give you a name.
3. I am not a doctor. I cannot treat patients
4. Rose is not my wife. She cannot cook for me.
5. You are not a bird. You cannot fly.
6. Peter is not a priest. He cannot preach.

### Exercise

#### Complete the following condition with the appropriate results

1. If I found a snake, \_\_\_\_\_
2. If they were here, \_\_\_\_\_
3. If Jesus came back, \_\_\_\_\_
4. If the hen fell sick, \_\_\_\_\_
5. If she prepare the meal well, \_\_\_\_\_
6. If James was a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_
7. If the optician treated me well, \_\_\_\_\_
8. If my step mum was here now,, \_\_\_\_\_
9. If the girls reported to him, \_\_\_\_\_
10. If Jane killed that rat, \_\_\_\_\_

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## The Unlikely Condition

### Beginning with the main clause

#### Examples

- a) If I found a snake in my bed, I would scream,  
I would scream if I found a snake in my bed.
- b) If they were here, they would be proud.  
They would be proud if they were here.

#### Exercise

- a) If they left in time, they would be here by now.
- b) If Tinka went to jail, everyone would be happy.
- c) If the class performed well, they would reward the teacher.
- d) If we were Americans, we would support them.
- e) If she wore a red coat, she would be smart.
- f) If Timothy rung the bell, the pupils would get in class.
- g) If Julius book got lost, we would pay for it.
- h) If my wife divorced, I would suffer a great deal.
- i) If she was struck by lighting, she would be dead by now.

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## The Unlikely Condition

### Using: unless (unless means if not)

We use “unless” to tell the result if a given condition is not fulfilled.

#### Example:

- a) If they didn't return, we would look for them.
- b) Unless they return, he would look for them.



### Exercise

1. If they didn't die, we would rejoice.
2. If the girl bathed early, she would do the assignment.
3. If Mariam harvested her crops, she would sell them.
4. If Henry tore the newspaper, he would be in trouble.
5. If he had the money, he would pay the bills.
6. If Tina understood the recipes, she would prepare the meal well.
7. If they excitedly did the work, they would lose marks.
8. If Dan established the cause of the accident, the insurance would pay.
9. If he borrowed the money. It would help him.
10. If they properly locked the cell, no one would escape.

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**TOPIC: Conditionals**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

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### The Unlikely Condition

Using \_\_\_\_ unless \_\_\_\_\_

**Examples:**

**(Re-write these sentences using "unless")**

- a) If they didn't return, he would look for them.  
He would not look for them unless they returned.
- b) If he had the money, he would pay the bills.  
He would not pay the bills unless he had the money.

### Exercise

1. If she saw you, she would tell you the story.
2. We would be surprised if she carried a dog on her head.
3. I would buy a bicycle if I had money.
4. She would be free of aids if he didn't play sex.

5. He would fly to God if he had wings.
6. If they didn't understand the exercise, they would repeat.
7. Kate would score a goal if he was well trained.
8. He wouldn't get an accident if he were careful.
9. You would be arrested if they told the LC chairperson.
10. If I received your letter, I would call you.

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**TOPIC: Conditionals**

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### **The Rejected Condition**

This is the third conditional. In this conditional, we use the following tenses.

If clause	Main clause
past perfect	___ would have ___

#### **Example:**

- a) If he had come, they would have arrested him.
- b) If Tim had played well, he would have scored a goal.

#### **Evaluation:**

**Complete the following condition with appropriate results.**

1. If Babirye had had wings, \_\_\_\_\_
2. If you had got a four, \_\_\_\_\_
3. If the puppy had got a bone, \_\_\_\_\_
4. If Peter had stolen it, \_\_\_\_\_
5. If I had learnt how to ride, \_\_\_\_\_
6. If Simon had studied well, \_\_\_\_\_
7. If they had got enough time, \_\_\_\_\_
8. If I had received the invitation, \_\_\_\_\_
9. If she had come early, \_\_\_\_\_

10. If our dad had remembered, \_\_\_\_\_

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### The Third Conditional

#### Beginning with the Main Clause

#### Example

- a) We would have run if she had died.
- b) They would have arrested him if he had come.

#### Evaluation:

- 1. If Kamau had bought that shirt, he would have been happy.
- 2. If you hadn't been serious, you would have failed the exam.
- 3. If the baby had cried for food, I would have given it milk.
- 4. If he had eaten the dirty, he would have fallen sick.
- 5. If she had been clever, she would have passed the exam.
- 6. If he had gone there, he would have found them.
- 7. If Karen had known, she wouldn't have done it.
- 8. Peter would have bought a car if he had got money.
- 9. If my mum had been a teacher, he would have taught well.
- 10. If they had sung well, they would have got a price.

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**TOPIC:** Conditionals

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### The Third Conditional

### **Beginning with: Had \_\_\_\_**

When a third conditional is begun with the helping verb “had” , we omit the word “if”  
i.e.

a) If she had come, I would have told her.

Had she come, I would have told her.

If Hadija had got married, she would have been happy.

Had Hadija got married, she would have been happy.

### **Evaluation:**

#### **Re-write beginning: Had .....**

1. If I go to France, I will learn French.
2. Fred will be happy if he learns Luganda.
3. Kate will not be happy if he fails to understand Germany.
4. Semei will speak well if he is taught in English.
5. I will go to Kotido if it does not rain heavily.
6. The farmer will scatter his maize if it shines.
7. If the priest comes, the children will be baptized.
8. If my driver reports in time, I will offer you a lift.
9. If Joel fails to get a bed, he will sleep on the ground.
10. If he does not invest more money, he will not go any profits.

### **Application of the rejected conditional (If 3)**

#### **Examples**

1. I did not go to town. I did not buy a shirt  
If I had gone to town, I would have bought a shirt.
2. My father did not give me money. I did not go to school.  
If my father had given me money, I would have gone to school.
3. Mary did not take poison. She didn't die.  
If Mary had taken poison, she would have died.

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**TOPIC: Conditionals**

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**Changing sentences from if 1 to 2 and 3**

**If I revise hard I will pass the exams**

- If I revise hard .....
- If I had revised .....

**If they do not get money, they will not go on a tour.**

**Examples**

- a) If she dies, we shall arrest you.  
If she died, we would arrest you.  
If she had died, we would have arrested you.  
Had she died, we would have arrested you.
- b) If he leaves, we will follow him.  
If he left, we would follow him.  
If he had left, we would have followed him.  
Had he left, we would have followed him.

**Evaluation:**

1. If Jesca revises her English book, she will pass.
2. If Bob works hard, he will be a rich man.
3. If the government fulfills its pledges, it will get a lot of support.
4. If a thief comes around, the dog will bark.
5. If we work seriously, the teacher will give us prizes.
6. If they steal the money, they will be arrested.
7. If she visits me, I will send some money withy her.
8. If my sister gets a scholarship, she will go to Nigeria.
9. If Mary gets married, she will be more responsible.
10. If he shoots at them, they will fear.

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**TOPIC:** Speeches

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**SKILLS:** Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

## SPEECHES

Speeches are categorized into two. i.e.

- a) Direct speech
- b) Indirect

### Direct speech

This refers to the exact words said by the speaker.

A sentence in the direct speech is made of two parts. i.e. speech tag and the speakers words.

### Examples

1. John said,                      “we are late”  
speech tag                      speakers words
  
2. “We are late”                      “ John said  
speaker’s words                      speech tag

### Note:

The following should be noted in punctuation

- The speaker’s words are started with a capital letter.
- The speaker’s words are always enclosed in quotation marks.
- A comma is used to separate speaker’s words from speech tag.
- Questions end in question marks.
- Commands end in exclamation marks.

### Divided (interrupted) direct speech

This is where the speech tag is with the direct words

1. The first letter after the first open quotation marks is capital.
2. A comma is used to set off the speech tag.
3. The first letter after the 2<sup>nd</sup> open quotations should not be capital.

## Examples

### Questions

- a) "Who are you?" asked Abdul.
- b) "Are they around?" asked he  
Abdul asked, "Who are you?"

### Statements:

- a) All said, "She is at home."
- b) "she is at home," Ali said

### Commands:

- a) "Leave my office now!" commanded the officer
- b) He ordered, "Get out of here!"
- c) "Hurry up here!" ordered the man.

### Evaluation:

Write fifteen sentences in the direct speech and punctuate appropriately.

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**TOPIC:** Speeches

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### Indirect speech / Reported speech

In reported speech, you report the words said by someone.

There are some words that change as you write sentences.

### Change in helping verbs

Direct	Indirect
is/am	was
are	were
has/have	had

can	could
will /shall	would
must	had to

### Examples

“I don’t eat beans,” said Allen.

Allen said that she did not eat beans.

### Evaluation:

1. “Timothy has just died,” said Imran .
2. Tom said, “They must try as much as they can.”
3. “Lillian may leave the house,” said Daniel.
4. “The girls can do the work in time,” said her
5. “They are running away,” said the gate man.
6. “Mariam is sitting down,” said Roma.
7. Ritah said, “That books can help you.”
8. “The boys have escaped,” said the warden.
9. “She must tell him who they are,” said the teacher.
10. “Donald has broken the glass,” said the maid.

### Reporting statements in the present continuous tense

#### Note:

The present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense

### Change of time adverbs / all verbs

Direct	Indirect
is	was
am	was
are	were
now	then
today	that day

### Examples

1. “I am going to school now,” said Mary.

Mary said that she was going to school then.



2. The pupils said, “ we care learning English.”
3. “We are not going to the field today,” said the boys.
4. “She is not cleaning the house well,” said Agnes.

### Note

When the reporting verb is in present tense, we don't change the tense in indirect speech.

e.g.

“I am studying French” says John. John says that he is studying French.

“That driver is driving the bus carelessly” said Peter.

“We are trying as much as we can,” Tom said.

“The boys are escaping”, said the Askari.

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**TOPIC:** Speeches

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### Changes in pronouns

Direct	Indirect
I	he/she
we	they
you	you/he/she/they
me	him / her
my	his / her
our	their
mine	his / hers
ours	theirs

### Examples:

- a) “I will steal it,” said Juliet.

Juliet said that she would steal it.

- b) The boy said, “We are in trouble.”

The boy said that they were in trouble.

**Evaluation:**

1. “You must run away,” said Omar.
2. Rachael said, “you must sweep the class.”
3. “I have an umbrella with me,” said Boa
4. “Juliet is at home,” said the gateman.
5. “I can make a doll out of stone,” said Henry.
6. “You will help me,” said the guard.
7. “We may drive to the clinic,” said Dorah.
8. “I will be there for you,” Suleiman said.
9. “She must tidy up the room,” said Ian.
10. “Allen will write the work tomorrow,” Donald said.

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**Changes in adverbs / adjectives**

Direct	Indirect
now	then
here	there
this	that
these	those
tomorrow	the next day/ the following day
today	that day
ago	before
already	yet
yesterday	the previous day / the day before
last	the prevision
next	the following

**Example:**

- a) "I will take this boy to the office," said the head boy.

The head boy said that he would take that boy to the office.

- b) Annet said, "it is okay now,"

Annet said that it was okay then.

**Evaluation:**

1. "I have been playing volley ball," said Asha.
2. "We have taken our clothes," Adera said.
3. The widow said, "My boy has just died."
4. "This book is mine," said the young girl.
5. "I shall be here tomorrow morning," said Ben.
6. "We shall talk to the criminal to lay," Annita said.
7. The plumber said, "These colours are not supposed to be painted on this walk."
8. Deborah said, "My pen has been broken"
9. Rachael said, "We have bought some sugarcane."

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**TOPIC: Speeches**

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**Reporting Past Tense Sentences**

When the Past tense sentences are reported, they change to past perfect tense.

Direct	Indirect
yesterday	the previous day
ago	before
last	previous

**Examples**

- a) Dan said, "Hajji went yesterday."

Dan said that Hajji had gone the previous day.

b) "Wendy left long ago," said Angela.

Angela said that Wendy had left long before.

### **Evaluation**

1. He said, "We killed the big snake last week."
2. "I broke my friend's ruler," said the boy.
3. "You met him here," said Tinal.
4. "The boy swept the yard yesterday," said the supervisor.
5. Abel said, "We wrung the clothes last evening."
6. The young kid said, "My um punished me."
7. "She told us to keep our books," the pupils said.
8. The class monitor said, "My chair books a week ago."
9. Hadijjah said, "Baker erased the board yesterday,"
10. "We can keep it ourselves," said the children.

Kill not the goose that lap the golden egg.

Silence gives consent

Soft words break us bones

The nearer the church, the farther from God.

The early bird catches the worm

As innocent as a lamb

As invisible as the air

As loud as thunder

As nervous as a mouse

As silent (mute) as the tomb / grave

As noiseless as a shadow

As open as a smile

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## Reporting Questions

Question that begin with helping verbs

### Examples of helping verbs

- |         |        |        |
|---------|--------|--------|
| - shall | - was  | - have |
| - are   | - were | - can  |
| - is    | - has  |        |

When reporting questions, we use the phrases below

- a) ....wanted to know if .....
- b) ....wanted to know whether .....
- c) .....asked if .....
- d) .....asked whether .....

**Note:** Indirect questions do not bear question marks.

- “ Shall we go to school today?” the children asked.
- “Is it necessary for us to talk to the manager?” the visitors asked.
- “Are you coming with me, John?” asked mother.
- “ Have you gained strength to walk to town, Sarah?” asked the teacher.
- “Has the class been swept?” asked the teacher.
- “Is my child performing well?” the parent asked the class teacher.
- “Must we do this work now?” asked the pupils.
- “Can a pupil beat a teacher?” asked the stubborn boy.
- “Shall we eat rice today?” asked the girls.

### Examples

1. “Are you sick?” asked the nurse.  
The nurse wanted to know if you were sick.  
The nurse wanted to know whether you were sick.  
The nurse asked if you were sick.  
The nurse asked whether you were sick.

### Evaluation:

1. “Is she going to hospital this morning?” asked Ketra.
2. They asked, “Must we come with our parents?”
3. Is it far from here to our destination?” the man inquired.

4. Odong asked, “Have they taken any medicine to the patient?’
5. “Does Lucy drink much beer from this bar?” asked David.
6. ‘Will she be taken there tomorrow?’ the mother inquired.
7. “Will you come here to collect your book tomorrow,” asked the woman.
8. “Must you listen properly to understand this topic?” the teacher asked.
9. “Has she brought these eggs now?” asked he.
10. “Shall we understand this topic today?” asked the boys.

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### Reporting Questions

Questions beginning with questioning words

#### Example of questioning words

- |         |        |       |         |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|
| - where | - when | - who | - which |
| - what  | - whom | - why | - how   |

#### Examples:

1. “What is your school?” asked Tim.  
 Tim wanted to know what my school was.  
 Tim wanted to know what your school was  
 Tim asked what your school was  
 “Is it far from here to our destination?”

#### Note:

The very questing word acts as the conjunction

#### Evaluation:

Re-write these sentence in a reported speech

1. “Where is the teacher today?’ the HM asked.

2. “When are you coming here?” the man asked
3. She asked, “When has James spoilt these mangoes?”
4. They asked, “Whose clothes are these?”
5. Why shall we take long doing this simple job?” asked a friend.
6. “Whom has he slapped in the face?” Onen asked.
7. “How are you now?” asked the maid.
8. “What was his Christian name?” he asked.
9. “Who can eat this stale food today?” asked the brother.

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### Reporting Commands

When reporting commands, we use the phrase

- a) .....told .....to .....
- b) .....commanded .....to .....
- c) .....ordered .....to .....

### Example:

- a) “Joan get out!” ordered the boy.

The boy ordered Joan to get out.

### Evaluation:

1. The teacher said, “Come in at once.”
2. My father said, “Run quickly to school now!”
3. “Be careful with these eggs today!” said the shopkeeper.
4. “Examine me very closely!” said the patient.
5. “Work very hard and score!” ordered the coach.
6. I said, “Lie down for two canes only!”
7. ‘Dig your won grave here!’ the commander said.

8. She said, "Go and bring your parent now!"
9. "Forget it today," he said.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

### **Conjunctions**

Conjunctions are referred to as joining words.

They are used to join clause, sentences and phrases.

### **Either ...or .....**

This conjunction is used to mean one of the two mentioned subjects, verbs or objects.

#### **Different subjects**

- a) John will go to church. David will go to church.
- b) Either John or David will go to church.

### **Evaluation**

1. The boy has a pen. The girl has a pen.
2. Both Hellen and Harriet are sick.
3. I think Janet kept the book. I think Ibrahim kept the book.
4. My man might be around. My dad might be around.
5. The mother will be arrested. The son will be arrested.
6. Rachael does the work in the dormitory. Levin does the work in the dormitory.
7. The teacher is abusing children. The matron is abusing children.
8. You are happy with her behavior. Joan is happy with her behavior.
9. The prefect came late. The guards came late.
10. Dan has a nice set. Derrick has a nice set.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conditionals**

**ASPECT: Grammar**



**SKILLS:     Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**Either ...or .....**

**Different verbs**

**Examples**

Divine stole the book.

Divine hid the book.

Divine either stole or hid the book.

**Evaluation**

1. She bought a new ruler. She borrowed a new ruler.
2. Marriam produce the work herself. Mariam copied the work herself.
3. The girl ironed the clothes very well. The girl hung the clothes very well.
4. He will play football today. He will train football today.
5. The secretary will type the work. The secretary will print the work.
6. My brother was murdered. My brother was kidnapped.
7. Bob will successfully sell the goat. Bob will successfully keep the goats.
8. Harriet will prepare the meal. Harriet will serve the meal.
9. I will chase you away. I will arrest you.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC:     Conjunctions**

**ASPECT:   Grammar**

**SKILLS:     Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**.....either .....or.....**

**Different objects**

**Examples**

- a) Daniela must keep the pictures.
- b) Daniela must keep the art pencils.
- c) Daniela must keep either the picture or the art pencils.

## Exercise

**Re-write these sentences using .....either.....or.....**

1. They will win the match. They will win the cash.
2. The teacher teaches primary six. The teacher teaches primary seven.
3. He was skinning a lion, he was skinning a cow.
4. The boy was playing football. The boy was playing netball.
5. The girls were gathering boos. The girls were gathering rubbish.
6. It rained in the afternoon. It rained in the evening.
7. She is chasing a deer. She is chasing a monkey.
8. Brian carried a mango. Brian carried a pawpaw.
9. You can buy bread. You can buy cake.
10. Let them do housework. Let them do homework.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**Neither .....nor .....**

**Different subjects:**

**Example**

- a) Sheila is not a thief.
- b) Juliet is not a thief.
- c) Neither Sheila nor Juliet is a thief.

## Evaluation

**Re-write these sentences beginning: Neither.....nor.....**

1. The pupil was not present. The teacher was not present.
2. Namusoke is not coming today. Namuli is not coming today.
3. They will not pas the test. He will not pass the test.
4. Glen did not wash her clothes. Barbra did not wash her clothes.

5. Bernard cant do such a thing Abdul can't do such a thing.
6. The police will not finish the job. The army will not finish the job.
7. My book wasn't stolen. His book wasn't stolen.
8. My cousin must not participate. My niece must not participate.
9. The head boy and the head girl shouldn't go.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**.....neither .....nor .....**

**Different verbs**

**Examples**

1. Badiru can't write. Badiru can't read.  
Badiru can neither write nor read.

**Evaluations**

**Re-write these sentences using .....neither.....nor.....**

1. Matur will not come today. Matur will not bring anything.
2. Juma did not steal any soap. Juma did not hide any soap.
3. It hasn't caught the rat. It hasn't eaten the rat.
4. The maid does not eat fish. The maid does not prepare fish.
5. We shall not pick the rubbish. We shall not carry the rubbish.
6. She is not playing volley ball. She is not officiating volleyball.
7. The teacher should not be a cheat. The teacher should not be hypocrite.
8. Jack is not a lazy boy. Jack is not a weak boy.
9. Dogs don't drink milk. Dogs don't keep milk.
10. She wasn't abusing the friend, she wasn't beating the friend.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

.....neither .....nor .....

**Different objects**

**Examples**

- a) She did not take the money. She did not take her gift.
- b) She took neither the money nor the gift.

**Evaluation**

**Re-write these sentences using .....neither.....nor.....**

1. Tom did not go to church. Tom did not go to school.
2. They haven't done the homework. They haven't done the house work.
3. He was not sweeping the compound. He was not sweeping the room.
4. I will not come for the girl. I will not come for the boy.
5. We didn't fail the test. We didn't fail the exam.
6. Brandy is not going to hospital. Brandy is not going to the clinic.
7. The stranger did not speak French. The stranger did not speak English.
8. You cannot help your relatives. You cannot help your friends.
9. Yosam rarely eats breakfast. Yosam rarely eats lunch.
10. I couldn't write the test. I couldn't write the exam.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

.....and so .....

This structure is written as

and so + a helping verb + noun/ pronoun

It is used with only affirmative sentences.

### Examples

1. Evans can do the work herself. Eva can no do the work herself.
2. Evans can do the work herself and so can Eva.

### Evaluation:

1. Milly is playing with a ball. Moses is playing with a ball.
2. The girls were fetching water. The boy was fetching water..
3. I can destroy it very fast. He can destroy it very fast.
4. Abdul was dyeing his hair. Ramathan was dyeing his hair.
5. We must help the needy. You must help the needy.
6. Annet will clean the office in time. Irene will clean the office in time.
7. Billy has just gone for a wedding. Dreck has just gone for a wedding.
8. They were playing in the school garden. The primary one pupils were also playing in the school garden.
9. Patra could go to town without any fare. Patrick could go to tow without any fare.
10. Baby should do something to help the little boy. Jane should do something to help the little boy.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

.....and so .....

### Different actions

- a) The girl was abusing her brother. The girl was beating her brother.  
The girl was abusing her brother and so was she beating him.

**Evaluation:**

1. They were tearing our books. They were burning our books.
2. We will be arrested. We will be beaten.
3. I can be intimidated. I can be killed.
4. Mary has read the nice book. Mary has kept the nice book.
5. James broke the glass yesterday. James hid the glass yesterday.
6. The policeman had been shooting at thieves. The policeman has been arresting thieves.
7. They are sitting for PLE. They are completing their year.
8. She is running up and down. She is spoiling everything.
9. I will buy for you some books. I will pay for you school fees.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**.....and neither .....**

This structure is used with only negative sentences.

**Examples**

- a) Norah could not play football. Debbie could not play football.  
Norah could not play football and neither could Debbie.

**Evaluation:**

1. The boys may not enter the room. The girls may not enter the room.
2. The thief had not broken into the house. The policeman had not broken into the house.
3. Angela will not play the match. Alice will not play the match.
4. They have not completed the work. I have not completed the work.
5. Simon wasn't mending a bicycle. Samuel was not mending a bicycle.
6. David is not at home right now. Anisha is not at home right now.
7. Peter did not dirty the jerrycan. Tito did not dirty the jerrycan.
8. The parents weren't happy with him. The children weren't happy with him.
9. Timo couldn't help the baby. Tina couldn't help the baby.

10. I cannot marry an Albino. Gordon cannot marry an Albino.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**.....and neither .....**

**Different actions**

**Examples**

1. Billy is not reading. Billy is not writing.
2. Billy is not reading and neither is he writing.

**Evaluation:**

**Re-write these sentences using .....and neither.....**

1. Pius is not at home. Pius is not at school.
2. The girl does not eat potatoes. The girl does not eat matooke.
3. I am not walking. I am not running.
4. They weren't writing the work. They weren't reading the work.
5. She wasn't washing clothes she was hanging clothes.
6. The teacher is not talking to us. The teacher is not teaching us.
7. He will not go to church. He will not go to school.
8. Mark must not carry the books. Mark must not keep the books.
9. Derrick cannot buy a car. Derrick cannot drive a car.
10. Tom could not marry that girl. Tom could not employ that girl.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**Using: As soon as .....**

This conjunction is used to an activity that was followed by another in the shortest possible time.

### Examples

- a) Immediately the bell rang, we went to play.  
As soon as the bell rang, we went to play.  
We went to play as soon as the bell rang.

### Evaluation:

Re-write these sentences

- a) Beginning: As soon as .....)  
b) Using .....as soon as.....)
1. The doctor came in after the patient had died.
  2. Immediately the chief guest arrived, we stood up.
  3. The first activity started after singing the national anthem.
  4. The little boy fainted immediately the teacher began teaching.
  5. Rebecca drew the picture immediately she was told.
  6. Angel was a huge snake. Angle killed it.
  7. Having finished bathing, the girls went to bed.
  8. He went to the toilet. I opened his bag after.
  9. Helga called her aunt when she accessed the phone.
  10. When my mother died. She was taken to the hospital.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC:** Conjunctions

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**SKILLS:** Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

**Using: Hardly .....**

The conjunction is regarded as a near negative.

It is indicated as “Hardly .....when .....”



## Using “Hardly” within the sentences

### Examples

1. As soon as the car stopped, he jumped out.  
The car had hardly stopped when he jumped out.
2. The police arrived. The thief escaped after.  
The police had hardly arrived when the thief escaped.
3. Hard had the ball rung when we went to play football.  
The bell had hardly rung when we went to play football.
4. The doctor came in as soon as the patient died.  
The patient had hardly died when the doctor came in.

### Examples

- a) As soon as the teacher went out, we started making noise.  
Hardly had the teacher gone out when we started making noise.

### Evaluation:

1. Immediately the car stopped. He jumped out.
2. The glasses fell down as soon as her shook the table.
3. Immediately the girl finished the exam, she went home.
4. Martin scored the first goal as soon as he entered the field.
5. Milly cried loudly as soon as her step mum beat her.
6. The police arrived. The thief escaped after.
7. As soon as it started to rain. We went into the house.
8. Immediately the class teacher called me, I went to his office.
9. As soon as we completed our exam, we broke up for holidays.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC:** Conjunctions

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**SKILLS:** Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

**Using:** Scarcely ...../barely .....

**Examples:**

1. As soon as the car parked in the yard, we entered and sat.
  - Scarcely had the car parked in the yard when we entered and sat..
  - Hardly had the car parked in the yard when we entered and sat.

**Evaluation:****Re-write these sentences**

a) **Beginning : Scarcely.....**

b) **Beginning: Hardly.....**

1. We skinned the goat after slaughtering it.
2. The poor lady died soon after giving birth. .
3. The young boy went for a bath after playing football.
4. As soon as he broke the pencil, I slapped him.
5. Immediately the teacher gave us our papers, Ben burst into tears.
6. After finishing the movie, the old man fell asleep.
7. Peter drew the curtains as soon as the chief guest entered the hall.
8. Glen shouted at the man after hearing the brother's loud cry.
9. Tim ran to the canteen immediately the bell rang.
10. The people clapped their hands as soon as they were rewarded.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: Conjunctions**

**ASPECT: Grammar**

**SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

**No sooner .....than .....**

**Examples**

- a) The people clapped their hands as soon as they were rewarded.  
No sooner had the people been rewarded than they clapped their hands.

## **Evaluations**

**Re-write these sentences beginning: No sooner.....**

1. As soon as she opened the door, she saw a snake.
2. The soldiers stood stiff as soon as they saw their commander.
3. As soon as the president arrived, the National Anthem was sung.
4. When the baby saw her lost mother, it started crying.
5. As he switched on the TV, he got s serious shook.
6. She gave me an invitation as soon as she saw me.
7. Immediately he went to bed, he fell asleep.
8. He died instantly after being gunned down.
9. He reported them to the headmaster as soon as the headmaster came back.
10. Immediately the rebels crossed the border, the army ambushed them.