

GRAMMAR FOR P.4 TERM III

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
		Grammar		

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word which can be used in place of a noun.

Pronouns usually help to avoid unnecessary repetitions.

Types of pronouns

1. Personal pronouns
2. Possessive pronouns
3. Reflexive pronouns
4. Demonstrative pronouns
5. Relative pronouns

Personal pronouns

These are pronouns used in place of a person.

When we talk of persons we mean the 1st person (person speaking), 2nd person (person spoken to), 3rd person (person spoken about)

These persons appear in singular and plural.

Person	singular	plural
1 st person	I , me	We, us
2 nd person	You	You
3 rd person	He, She, It	They

Examples:

1. **Nakato** is a beautiful girl
She is a beautiful girl.
2. **Nakku and Achen** both got the first position.
They both got the first position.
3. The dog ate the bone.
It ate the bone.

Exercise**Replace the nouns with pronouns**

1. Alex was punished by the teacher.
2. The cat ate the rat.
3. The girls are sleeping now.
4. Pamela was grazing the cows.
5. Mutesi and I shall mop the classroom.
6. The children are running to school.
7. The dog chased the thief last night.
8. Joel has a good handwriting.
9. Pauline and I visited the zoo last week.
10. Alice is a smart girl.

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TOPIC: PRONOUNS**SUB – TOPIC: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS****Possessive pronouns**

These are pronouns which show ownership.

Examples

1. I am wearing Jack's shirt
I am wearing his shirt.

Note:

"His" is a possessive pronoun.

The possessive pronouns include:- mine, ours, its, his, hers, theirs, yours

e.g.

1. This is Peter's book. It is his.
2. That house belongs to Alice. It is hers.

Exercise

Complete the sentences with a suitable possessive pronoun

1. Those books belong to Bena. They are ____.
2. That is our house. It is ____.
3. This is my uncle's son. He is ____.
4. That is the cat's kitten. It is ____.
5. These are their books. They are ____.
6. This house belongs to me. It is ____.
7. That pen belongs to Peter. It is ____.
8. Those are their books. They are ____.

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TOPIC: PRONOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns show that the action is being done or something has been done to a person. They are formed by adding “self” in singular and “selves” in plural.

Examples

Singular	Plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
herself	themselves
itself	themselves
oneself	oneself

Examples:

- a) I bought the book myself.
- b) We did the work ourselves.
- c) He gave her the new orders himself.

Exercise

Complete these sentences with a suitable reflexive pronoun.

1. He nearly hit ___ with a hammer.
2. They had to blame ___ for failing to score.
3. I always look at ___ in the mirror before going to school.
4. She did the work ___
5. We always help ___ in times of danger.
6. One must respect ___ always.
7. They mopped the class by ___
8. The dog carried the bone by _____

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TOPIC: PRONOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative pronouns

“Demonstrate” means “to show”

These pronouns are used to show things. We have singular and plural demonstrative pronouns

Singular	Plural
This	These
That	Those

Note:

If these words (this, that, these, those) are followed by a verb, they are pronouns e.g.

1. This is the way to the school
2. That has been very good.

but if they are followed by nouns, they are adjectives e.g.

1. This book is mine.
2. That boy took our pen.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences in plural

1. That is a tall tree.
2. This man is carrying a box.
3. This is a funny animal.
4. That is a green dress.
5. This is a new watch.
6. That is an interesting story.
7. That apple is mine.
8. This house is nice.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: PRONOUNS

SUB – TOPIC: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

These are pronouns used in clauses which are related, sometime they are used as conjunctions (joining words). These pronouns include. (who, whom, whose, which, that)

Examples

1. That is the boy. His bicycle was stolen
That is the boy whose bicycle was stolen.
2. Samali is the girl. I told you about her.
Samali is the girl whom I told you about.
3. That is the tree. The tree fell over our house.
That is the tree which fell over our house.
4. Ali is the boy. Ali escaped yesterday.
Ali is the boy who escaped yesterday.

Note:

“Who” and “whom” are used with people.

“Which” is used with other things.

“That” and “whose” are used with both things and people.

Exercise

Join these sentences as instructed

1. This is the boy. He slapped my sister. (Use:who ...)

2. George is the teacher. His book got lost. (Use.....whose...)
3. That is the dog. It barked loudly at night. (Usewhich.....)
4. This is the car. It carried the bride and groom. (Usewhich)
5. Pauline is the girl. I told you about her. (Use:whom)
6. Those are the girls. They fetched water. (Use:who.....)

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	P.4	Grammar		

Punctuation marks

These are signs and symbols used in writing.

Examples of punctuation marks

A comma, full stop question marks, exclamation marks e.t.c.

Capital letters (A,B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z)

- a) Capital letters are used at the beginning of sentences

Examples

1. They will attend the party.
2. Mary, librarian has not come today.

- b) Capital letters should be used in abbreviations for titles

Examples

- Dr.
- Mr.
- Rev.
- Hon.
- Mrs.

- c) Capital letters are used to write pronoun/ whether at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence.

1. I will buy a diary tomorrow.
2. Jane and I did not go to the library

- d) A capital letter is used when writing the first word of the closing / greeting of a letter.

Examples

- Sincerely
- Yours

- Hello
- Dear

Capital letters are also used when writing the first letter of all proper pronouns and adjectives.

Examples

- Monday
- August
- Maria
- Entebbe
- Mt. Elgon
- Lake Albert

Capital letters are also used when writing the first of public holidays

Examples

- Independence day
- Christmas day

Activity

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

1. diana is a very beautiful girl.
2. monday, tuesday and friday are days of the week.
3. we always go to kampala on independence day
4. mr. okello is our teacher of English
5. tom was born in September, 2017
6. mary an i are friends.
7. Salt mining is done in lake albert.
8. Nana, mariana and joy are my sisters.
9. i will buy a pen for you tomorrow.
10. douglas will go to mbarara on Tuesday, 10th dec, 2017.

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	P.4	Grammar		

Punctuation

A full stop

A full stop is put at the end of a statement or a sentence

Examples

1. Jane bought a diary.
2. Towera will reach the hospital late.
3. Alice is a rich woman.
4. He went to the diary to buy milk.
5. He recorded his birthday in his diary.

A full stop used when writing initials

Examples

- M.D. Mpaka
- M.I. Musitwa
- O. James

A full stop is used on top of small letter “i”

Examples

1. He will not write to us, will he?
2. Where is my letter?
3. Alice is a rich woman.
4. He recorded his birthday in his diary

Activity

Punctuate the following sentences correctly

1. Mr. Musoke will buy a notebook for his wife.
2. Hon. Ekanya has been sentenced to life imprisonment.
3. I explained my problem to the doctor.
4. Will you go with them to the party
5. You did not reply her letter, did you?
6. Have they come back from their holidays?

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Punctuation

An apostrophe

An apostrophe is used in contractions

Examples

Full form

Cannot

I am

They are

Will not

Shall not

Did not

O'clock

They will

Short form

Can't

I'm

They're

Won't

Shan't

Didn't

Of the clock

They'll e.t.c

An apostrophe is also used to show possession / ownership

Examples

Singular

Jane's bag

Tom's book

Stephen's car

A baby's toy

A lady's dress

A teacher's phone

Agnes' dress

Moses' shirt

Douglas' bicycle

Amos' phone

Plural

Babies' bags

Ladies' dresses

Teachers' phones

Children's books

Pupils' pens

Activity

Write the following in short

1. I have
2. Is not
3. He had
4. Cannot
5. Will not

Give the plural form of the words below

6. A woman's bag
7. A child's toy
8. Mary's dress

Apply apostrophe where necessary in the following sentences

9. My fathers car was stolen by a gang of thieves.
10. Janes book has been torn by the stubborn boy.
11. We spent holiday at our aunts home.
12. Amos shopping list got lost.

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	P.4	Grammar		

A comma

A comma is used when writing series of words

Examples

1. Nana, Mariana, Teddy and Joy are friends
2. Tom bough text books, note books, diaries and calendars.
3. Mummy always uses tomatoes, onions, cooking oil and curry powder while cooking.

A comma is used when writing the address.

Example

Cornerstone Junior School,
P.O Box 704,
Mukono.

A comma is also used when writing the greeting and the closing of a letter.

Dear Alice,
Hello Jane,

Your sister,
Yours sincerely,

A comma is used before a question tag is added to a statement.

Examples

1. They will not attend the party, will they?
2. They will attend the party, won't they?
3. Stephen did not eat food, did he?
4. Stephen ate food, didn't he?

A comma is also used before and after the word please

Examples

Please, can you help that girl?

Can you help that girl, please?

A comma can also be used to separate sentences / clauses

Examples

1. Although he has a swimming pool, he does not know how to swim.
2. While I was going to school, I met a madman.
3. If I get money, I will buy a car.
4. Immediately Mary entered the classroom, she started reading her books.
5. Much as I was beaten, I did not cry.

Activity

Use a comma where necessary in the following sentences

1. I am going to Jinja aren't I?
2. If my mother beats me, I will cry the whole day.
3. Tom went to the shop and bought sugar rice posho and beans.
4. As soon as it started raining power went off .
5. As she was digging in the garden she cut herself.
6. Tina will dig in the garden won't she?
7. Jane has a pair of scissors books pens and pens for her sister.
8. Unless you read hard you will not pass.

A question mark(?)

It is used at the end of questions

Examples

1. Who will win the race?
2. By whom was the letter written?
3. Where is your brother's house?
4. Did you listen to your father?
5. Have you taken your medicine?

A question mark is used after a question tag.

Examples

1. He will not go to school, will he?
2. The librarian will not give you any book, will he?
3. Diana can go to the library on her own, can't she?

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets ending with question marks

1. Who will sweep the classroom? (Begin: By?)
2. Who is the owner of that car? (End.....belong?)
3. Stephen owns this house (Begin: Is this.....?)
4. Whose book is this? (Begin: To whom.....?)
5. I am going to Jinja, aren't I? (End.....am I?)
6. Jane ate matoke for supper, didn't she? (Enddid she?)
7. She is my sister, isn't she? (End.....is she?)

Exclamation mark

Is placed at the end of a phrase or sentence that expresses strong feeling / emotions

Examples

Oh!

Hello!

Bravo!

Oh my God!

What a beautiful flower this is!

What a wonderful mother I have!

What beautiful flowers these are!

How beautiful this flower is!

How ugly that girl is!

How hungry I am !

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. A diary is a very important book. (Begin: What!)
2. Her mother is a very kind woman (Begin: what!)
3. Jane has a very nice dress. (Begin: What!)

4. Douglas is a very handsome boy (Re-write and endis!)
 5. Mr. Opio is a very hard working man. (Begin: What!)
- (Re-write all the above sentences beginning: How.....!)

Conjunctions

These are words used to join sentences

Examples

but, although, though, and, both etc.

using : but and although

these are conjunctions used to join sentences that are different

Examples

1. The librarian locked the library. The thieves broke into.
The librarian locked the library but the thieves broke into.
Although the librarian locked the library, the thieves broke into.
2. My father has a swimming pool. He does not know how to swim
My father has a swimming pool but he does not know how to swim.
Although my father has a swimming pool, he does not know how to swim.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. Tom reads very hard. He is always the last.
(Begin: Although.....)
(use.....but)
2. He is very rich. He does not pay his children's fees
Begin: Although.....)
(Use.....but.....)
3. Jane eats well. She does not grow fat.
(Begin: Although.....)
(Use.....but.....)

4. That man grows crops but he always lacks food.
(Begin: Although)
(Use.....but.....)
5. That girl is very clever but she cannot pass any paper
(Begin: Although.....)
(Use.....although.....)

Examples

1. Although Opio write well, the teacher does not like his work.
The teacher does not like Opio's work although he writes well
2. The story book is very interesting but the children don't like it.
The children don't like the story book although it is interesting.
3. Our team played very well but we did not win the match.
We did not win the match although our team played very well.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using:although.....)

1. John eats a lot of food. He does not grow fat.
2. Mary ran very fast. She was not the best.
3. Her mother is very fat. She can walk very fast.
4. Timamera is very beautiful but she did not get married to a rich man.
5. A diary is a very good book but people don't like it.
6. Okello is very strong. He cannot carry the teacher's table.

Using.....while / as/ when..... at the beginning of sentences.

These are the conjunctions used to join clauses with actions happening at the same time.

Examples

1. I was going to school. I met my aunt.
 - a) When I was going to school, I met my aunt.
 - b) While I was going to school, I met my aunt
 - c) As I was going to school, I met my aunt.
2. The head teacher was addressing us. The sick girl fell down

- a) When the head teacher was addressing us, the sick girl fell down.
- b) While the head teacher was addressing us, the sick girl fell down.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. He was climbing a mango tree. He saw a snake
 - a) (Begin: As.....)
 - b) (Begin: When.....)
 - c) (Begin: While
2. Ritah was ironing. Mary was washing plates
 - a) (Begin: When
 - b) (Begin While.....)
 - c) (Begin: As.....)
3. Jonathan was singing as Joan was dancing
 - a) Begin : As.....)
 - b) Begin: While
 - c) Begin: When.....)
4. While Caro was playing, she broke her leg.
 - a) (Begin: As.....)

Using:as/when/ while.... in the middle of the sentences

Examples

1. My father was drumming as Tom was acting
My father was drumming while Tom was acting
My father was drumming when Tom was acting
2. Jolly was laughing. A fly entered into her mouth.
A fly entered into Jolly's mouth when she was laughing.
A fly entered into Jolly's mouth while she was laughing

Activity

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. They were carrying heavy luggage. They fell down
 (Re-write using:.....as.....)
 (Join usingwhen.....)

(Use.....while.....)

2. The cobbler was mending shoes. The carpenter was making furniture.
 - a) (Re-write using:.....as.....)
 - b) (Join usingwhen.....)
 - c) (Use.....while.....)
3. While I was fetching water, I was a lion
 - a) (Re-write using:.....as.....)
 - b) (Join usingwhen.....)
 - c) (Use.....while.....)
 - d) Beginning: Bothand

Examples

1. Mary is a brown girl. Joan is a brown girl.
Both Mary and Joan are brown girls.
2. Douglas was very busy. Amos was very busy.
Both Douglas and Amos were very busy
3. Tom is a hard working boy. John is a hardworking boy. (Both.....and)
4. Jackie is a beautiful woman. Sylvia is a beautiful woman. (Begin: Both.....)

Activity

Re-write the following sentences beginning: Both.....)

1. Tom is fat. Tina is fat.
2. Namata is clear. Mata is clear.
3. Victor was a very handsome man. Vicent was a handsom man
4. A diary is an important book. A dictionary is also an important book.
5. Teachers are important. Librarians are also important.
6. That cobbler is clever. This cobbler is clever.
7. Mary can run fast. Tina can run fast.
8. Diana is a farmer. Dinah is a farmer.

Re-write the sentences using:both

Examples

1. Jane is a farmer. Jane is a hunter.
2. My mother is beautiful. She is also hard working.
Jane is both a farmer and a hunter
My mother is both beautiful and hardworking.

3. The stubborn boy is shabby. The stubborn boy is disorganized.
The stubborn boy is both shabby and disorganized.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences usingboth.....

1. Alice is clever. Alice is hardworking.
2. My father is a teacher. My father is a farmer.
3. Tom is kind. Tom is honest.
4. Teachers are intelligent. Teachers are hardworking.
5. Our teachers are tall. Our teachers are nice- looking.
6. Their father is rude. Their father is untidy.
7. Jane is brown. Jane is healthy.
8. Our classroom is clean. Our classroom is organized.

Usingto.....to.....

When too is used in a sentence, it carries a negative idea.

Examples

1. Mary is very clever. She cannot fail that paper.
Mary is too clever to fail that paper.
2. That man is very fat. He cannot fit in that pair of trousers.
That man is too fat to fit in that pair of trousers.
3. The girl is very young. She cannot get married to Mr. Ochieng.
The girl is too young to get married to Mr. Ochieng

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using too.....to.....

1. Julius is very weak. He cannot complete any piece of work.
2. My baby is very young. My baby cannot go to school alone.
3. Jane is very short. She cannot touch the ceiling.
4. Our brother is very dull. He could not read any sentences
5. The old man is very sick. He cannot stand on his own.
6. Namubbi is very ugly. She cannot get married to the prince.
7. We are very tired. We cannot continue working.
8. Their mother is very lazy. She cannot cook food in time.

Usingtoo.....forto

This is used when the subjects of the two clauses are different.

Examples

1. The desk is very heavy. Isaac cannot carry it.
The desk is too heavy for Isaac to carry.
2. The tea is very hot. The young man cannot take it.
The tea is too hot for the young man to take.
3. The test was very hard. We could not pass it easily
4. The porridge is very hot. I cannot eat it.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using:too.....forto

1. She is very stupid. She cannot realize her mistake.
2. The mountain is very steep. We cannot climb it.
3. The antelope was very fast. The hunter did not get it.
4. The apple was very raw. The children could not eat it.
5. That jerrycan is very heavy. The little boy cannot lift it.
6. John is very lazy. His boss couldn't pay him.
7. The ball was very high. Dorothy couldn't reach it.
8. Mary is very young. The king cannot marry her.
9. The food was bot. The baby couldn't eat it.
10. This classroom is very small. All the children cannot sit in it.

Usingenoughto(affirmative sentences)

Examples

1. Jamir is very strong. He can lift the table alone
Jamir is strong enough to lift the table alone.
2. Mary is very old. She can get married to Price Obua.
Mary is old enough to get married to Prince Obua
3. The girl is very clever She can pass this paper
The girl is clever enough to pass this paper.
4. My mother is very kind. She can allow you to stay with us.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences usingenough.....

1. Apio is very tall. She can reach the mangoes.
2. Opero is very dull. He can get 5% in a paper.
3. My mother is very hardworking. She can do all the domestic work alone.
4. She is very careful. She can write neat work.
5. My father is very brave. He can kill a snake by himself.
6. Tom is very courageous. He can walk alone at night.
7. Angura is very wise. He can pass any paper.
8. Okwii is very careful. He can score a goal.
9. Bwiire is very fast. He can take the first position.
10. Mr. Byansi is very rich. He can buy the most expensive in Uganda.

Usingenough to with negative ideas

Examples

1. Jane is very fat. She cannot fit in this dress
Jane is not thin enough to fit in this dress.
2. Vincent is very lazy. He cannot complete any piece of work.
Vincent is very lazy. He cannot complete any piece of work
3. Dinah is very dull. She cannot pass this paper.
Dinah is not clever enough to pass this paper
4. This pineapple is very raw. The children cannot eat.
This pineapple is not ripe enough for the children to eat.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences usingenough.....

1. Solomon is very weak. He cannot lift that table.
2. Mary is very lazy. She cannot complete that work
3. Suzan is very young. She cannot go to school alone.
4. Kafupi is very short. He cannot accommodate
5. The mangoes are very expensive. We cannot afford it
6. That girl is very ugly. She cannot get married to anybody.
7. This puzzle is very hard. We cannot manage.

8. This knife is very blunt. We cannot use it.
9. He is very rich. He can afford to build an expensive car.
10. The man is very popular. Everybody knows him in this town.

Usingsuchthat

Examples

1. Jane is very clever. She can pass any paper.
Jane is such a clever girl that she can pass any paper
2. Tom is very hardworking. He never stops working.
Tom is such a hardworking boy that he never stops working.
3. He is a very lousy pupil. He doesn't finish work in time.
He is such a lousy pupil that he doesn't finish work in time.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using:suchthat

Examples

1. Charles is very kind. Everybody likes him.
2. My grandmother is very unhappy. She stays indoors full time
3. The president is very intelligent. He will afford to rule this country.
4. Okuru is very clever. He does his homework alone.
5. The shopkeeper is very honest. His does homework alone.
4. Okuru is very clever. He does his homework alone.
5. The shopkeeper is very honest. His customers like him.
6. Dan is very strong. He can fight Golola
7. Okwa is a very rich man. He can pay fees for his children
8. A sheep is a very humble animal. Everybody can graze it.
9. Mr. Opio is a very kind teacher. All children like him.
10. Dinah is very smart. All children admire her.

Using either.....or.....

Eitheror are used with affirmative sentences.

When the clauses to be joined have different subjects, the either appears at the beginning of the sentences. When clauses have the same subject, either is used in the middle of the sentence.

Examples

1. Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.
Either Peter or James will bring my books
2. Jane eats meat. Janet eats meat.
Either Jane or Janet eats meat.
3. Ali ate greens. Ali ate fish
Ali ate either greens or fish

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using either.....or.....

1. A shopkeeper is important. A teacher is important.
2. Dogs are dangerous. Cats are dangerous.
3. Our teacher went to Lagos. Our head teacher went to Lagos.
4. A diary is very important. A calendar is very important.
5. Tom likes reading novels. Tom likes reading stories.
6. Mary will buy a book. Mary will buy a pen.
7. Daisy went to Kampala. Douglas went to Kampala.
8. The head teacher will address the assembly. The teacher will address the assembly.

Using: Neithernor.....

Neithernor is used with sentences having negative ideas

Examples

1. Tom will not buy a diary. Teddy will not buy a diary.
Neither Tom nor Teddy will buy a diary
2. Akola is not a shopkeeper. Awuma is not a shopkeeper.
Neither Akola nor Awuma is a shopkeeper
3. Trinah is not a farmer. Tronah is not a farmer.
Neither Trinah nor Tronah is a farmer.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences beginning: Neither.....nor.....)

1. A teacher is not important. A doctor is not important.

2. Tom will not marry Janene. Tim will not marry Janene.
3. Daddy will not pay my fees. Mummy will not pay my fees.
4. Okello is not a carpenter. Okira is not a carpenter.
5. Jane is not a hardworking girl. Joan is not a hardworking girl.
6. Okere did not attend the lesson. Maria did not attend the lesson.
7. Stephen does not eat pork. Victor does not eat pork.
8. Douna has not gone to school. Dinah has not gone to school.

Usingbecause.....

Examples

1. Tina was the first in the race. She was very fast.
Tina was the first in the race because she was very fast.
2. Angura was the best. He worked very hard
Angura was the best because he worked very hard.
3. Jane is very lazy. Jane does not complete work in time.
4. He was the last in all the games. His speed was low.
He was the last in all the games because his speed was low.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences usingbecause.....)

1. Okello went to the market. He wanted to buy a diary.
2. I feel sad. Daddy is sick.
3. We are hungry. Mummy has not given us any food
4. He was the last in class. He wanted to record important events.
5. Opondo is working very hard. He wants to become a doctor.
6. Diana was punished by the teacher on duty. She disobeyed the prefect.
7. Alice will go to parliament. She wants to meet the speaker.

Usingso as.....,in order to.....

We use in order to when giving reason / purpose for an action.

Examples

1. Daddy went to the butcher's. He wanted to buy meat.
Daddy went to the butchers in order to buy meat.
Daddy went to the butcher's so as to buy meat.
2. We went to the library. We wanted borrow a story book.

We went to the library in order to borrow a story book.

We went to the library so as to borrow a story book.

3. Alice went to the teacher. She wanted to get a book.

Alice went to the teacher in order to get a book

Alice went to the teacher so as to get a book.

In order to get a book, Alice went to the teacher.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

1. Joy borrowed a pair of compasses. She wanted to construct angles.

a) (Use.....so as)

b) (Use.....in order)

c) Begin: In order.....)

2. Tom ran very fast. He wanted to be the first.

a) (Use.....so as)

b) (Use.....in order)

c) Begin: In order.....)

3. We went to town. We wanted to buy notebooks.

a) (Use.....so as)

b) (Use.....in order)

c) Begin: In order.....)