

GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES FOR P.4 TERM 11

VERBS AND TENSES.

Present continuous Tense.

1. It is used to express an action taking place at the particular time or moment.
2. Three auxiliary verbs are used ie is/ are / am + verb + ing-----
3. He, she, it, name use "is"...+ ing
4. they, you, we use "are"...+ ing.
5. I is used with "am".....+ ing.

FORMATION OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

a. Some verbs form their Present Continuous Tense by adding ...ing

e.g

crycrying
climb.....climbing
ask.....asking
buy.....buying
drink.....drinking
jump.....jumping
go.....going
think.....thinking
bend.....bending
swear.....swearing
beat.....beating
bring.....bringing
draw.....drawing
eat.....eating
read.....reading
learn.....learning
sing.....singing
grow.....growing
fall.....falling
blow.....blowing
feel.....feeling
teach.....teaching

bleed.....bleeding

B. Some verbs drop letters.

This is especially done in verbs ending with letter 'e' when it is silent e.g

come.....coming

choose.....choosing

freeze.....freezing

hide.....hiding

leave.....leaving

rise.....rising

live.....living

dance.....dancing

shake.....shaking

take.....taking

strike.....striking

weave.....weaving

write.....writing

change.....changing

Some verbs change 'I' to 'y' and then drop 'e' before adding -ing e.g

lie.....lying

tie.....tying

die.....dying

vie.....vying

Some verbs do not drop 'e' before adding -ing e.g

see.....seeing

flee.....fleeing

free.....freeing

dye.....dyeing

be.....being

b. Some verbs double the last consonant (cvc rule) e.g

run.....running

stop.....stopping

drop.....dropping

sit.....sitting

thin.....thinning

beg.....begging

begin.....beginning
digdigging
swim.....swimming
cut.....cutting
put.....putting
hop.....hopping
get.....getting
hit.....hitting
clap.....clapping
rot.....rotting
forget.....forgetting

Exercise

Complete these sentences using the correct form of words given in brackets.

1. I _____ to school now. (go)
2. They _____ their clothes now . (wash)
3. The girls _____ calypso now. (dance)
4. The maid _____ the house now . (mop)
5. We _____ on our uniforms . (putting)
6. The children _____ outside now . (playing)
7. We _____ an English exercise now . (do)
8. The rats _____ in the grass. (run)
9. Jane _____ to attend the party now . (come)
10. The old woman _____ in the garden now . (dig)
11. The baby _____ for it's mother now . (cry)
12. They _____ a newspaper now . (read)

The passive voice in the Present Continuous Tense .

Examples

is / am / are / + being + participle are used.

1. Jane is cutting an orange

An orange is being cut by Jane.

2. Somebody is sweeping the house.

The house is being swept.

3. John is cleaning the cups .

The cups are being cleaned by John.

4. Someone is knocking at the door .

The door is being knocked at.

The passive voice in the Present Continuous Tense.

1. Jane is cutting an orange.

An orange **is being cut** by Jane.

2. Somebody is sweeping the house.

The house **is being swept**.

3. The girls are cleaning the cups.

The cups **are being cleaned** by the girls.

4. Someone is knocking at the door.

The door is being knocked at.

5. People use telephones all over the world.

Telephones are used all over the world.

6. They call her Jane.

She is called Jane.

7. Someone is abusing me.

I am being abused.

8. Somebody is sleeping in my bed.

My bed is being slept in.

The simple Past Tense

The Past Simple Tense is used to express actions that have passed / were finished / accomplished.

No helping verbs are used .

Regular verbs that end in –ed

ask asked

cook cooked

talk

talked

walk	walked	kick	kicked
work	worked	clean	cleaned
look	looked	fill	filled
pick	picked		
jump	jumped		

Some verbs that end with vowel letter (-e) add letter (-d) to change to past form.

move	moved
arrive	arrived
behave	behaved
live	lived
use	used
hope	hoped
advise	advised
dance	danced
die	died

Verbs that double the last letter and add letter (-ed) ie CVC rule

admit	admitted
stop	stopped
fit	fitted
mop	mopped
clap	clapped
prefer	preferred
permit	permitted
slap	slapped
rot	rotted
drop	dropped

Verbs that end with letter (-y) drop it and add (-ied)

cry	cried	copy	copy
marry	married	dry	dried
carry	carried	reply	replied
study	studied	simplify	simplified
hurry	hurried	apply	applied

multiply	multiply	try	tried
occupy	occupy	bury	buried
supply	supplied	fry	fried

Irregular verbs (verbs that change spellings and pronunciation)

Verbs that change "y" to "id"

say	said
lay	laid
pay	paid

verbs that change "i" to "a"

sit	sat
give	gave
sink	sank
spit	spat
sing	sang
drink	drank

Verbs that change "ear" to " ore"

wear	wore
tear	tore
bear	bore
swear	swore

Verbs that change "d" to "t"

send	sent
lend	lent
bend	bent
spend	spent

Verbs that change "i" to "u"

strike struck

dig dug

swing swung

Verbs that end in "ght"

think thought

seek sought

catch caught

bring brought

buy bought

fight fought

teach taught

Verbs that change "o" to "e"

throw threw

grow grew

know knew

blow blew

verbs that add "t"

learn learnt

burn burnt

Verbs that drop "e"

hide hid

bleed bled

bite bit

meet met

feed fed

verbs that drop "e" and add "t"

sleep	slept
creep	crept
keep	kept
feel	felt
kneel	knelt
sweep	swept
weep	wept

verbs that change "i" to "o"

ride	rode
drive	drove
win	won
write	wrote

ungrouped irregular verbs

is	was
light	lit
withdraw	withdrew
eat	ate
draw	drew
lose	lost
run	ran
come	came
see	saw
steal	stole
stand	stood
shake	shook
shoot	shot
fly	flew
lead	led
speak	spoke
mistake	mistook
do	did

choose	chose
find	found
break	broke
have	had
spell	spelt
hear	heard
take	took
weave	wove

verbs that do not change(zero past tense)

cut	cut
put	put
shut	shut
hurt	hurt
burst	burst
cost	cost
read	read
broadcast	broadcast
cast	cast
let	let
spread	spread
hit	hit

Use the correct form of words given in the brackets to complete the sentences

1. The food was _____ poorly. (cook)
2. The small girl _____ at the door . (knock)
3. The cat _____ over the yesterday. (jump)
3. The class prefect _____ a geometry set in class. (pick)
5. Juliana _____ well during the concert. (dance)
- 6 The pupils _____ well during the trip . (behave)
7. We _____ our hands to welcome the visitors . (clap)
8. Angela was _____ in Kampala hospital last week. (admit)
9. The maid _____ the room well . (mop)
10. Our music teacher _____ us after lunch. (occupy)
11. Our clothes _____ quickly. (dry)
12. Did you _____ to solve that number ? (try)

Exercise two

1. They _____ of going for swimming. (think)
2. The hunter _____ an antelope. (shoot)
3. The referee _____ the whistle when Ronaldo scored a goal. (blow)
4. The prefects _____ in yesterday . (swear)
5. The baby _____ the newspaper into pieces . (tear)
6. The queen _____ a lovely hat . (wear)
7. The maid _____ a candle when power went off. (light)
8. The old woman _____ when her son died. (weep)
9. The choir _____ the school anthem well yesterday. (sing)
10. She _____ her leg in an accident . (break)
11. The small girl _____ when greeting her dad yesterday. (kneel)

12. The time keeper _____ the bell for assembly . (ring)
13. The teacher _____ the stubborn girl . (forgive)
14. The wound _____ profusely . (bleed)
15. The patient _____ weak after the operation . (feel)
16. The thief _____ behind the wall . (hide)
17. She _____ on disturbing the teacher. (keep)
18. The balloon _____ when it became hot. (burst)
19. I _____ a cake on my birthday party. (cut)
20. She _____ on a dirty uniform yesterday. (put)
21. David _____ his leg while he was running .(hurt)
22. The president _____ his vote at mid-day. (cast)
23. He _____ to pick his coins. (bend)
24. When Diana entered her room , she _____ the door. (shut)
25. This car _____ my dad a lot of money. (cost)

The passive voice of past tense.

We use were/ was + participle e.g.

1. Molly ate beans.
Beans were eaten by molly.
2. They asked questions.
Questions were asked.
3. She washed clothes.
Clothes were washed by her.
4. Someone carried the basket away.
The basket was carried away.
5. John put the books on the table.
Books were put on the table by john.

The present perfect tense

This talks about the present and the past.

The use of have / has indicating an action that has just been done.

Verbs that end with a consonant

simple present	simple past	present perfect
ask	asked	have/ has asked
walk	walked	have/ has walked
jump	jumped	have/ has jumped
open	opened	have/ has opened
look	looked	have/ has looked

Verbs that end with vowel –e

simple present	simple past	present perfect
use	used	have/ has used
arrive	arrived	have/ has arrived
advise	advised	have/ has advised
behave	behaved	have/ has behaved
hope	hoped	have/ has hoped
dye	dyed	have/ has dyed
move	moved	have/ has moved
dance	danced	have/ has danced

Verbs that double the last letter.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect
admit	admitted	have/ has admitted
stop	stopped	have/ has stopped

mop	mopped	have/ has mopped
clap	clapped	have/ has clapped
slap	slapped	have/ has slapped
skip	skipped	have/ has skipped
fit	fitted	have/ has fitted
permit	permitted	have/ has permitted
sit	sat	have/ has sat
flap	<u>flapped</u>	have/ has flapped
drag	dragged	have/ has dragged

Verbs that end with letter -y

Simple present	Simple Present	Present Perfect
<u>cry</u>	cried	have/ has cried
marry	married	have/ has married
study	studied	have/ has studied
hurry	hurried	have/ has hurried
copy	copied	have/ has copied
dry	dried	have/ has dried
reply	replied	have/ has replied
simplify	simplified	have/ has simplified
apply	applied	have/ has applied
multiply	multiplied	have/ has multiplied
occupy	occupied	have/ has occupied
supply	supplied	have/ has supplied
reply	replied	have/ has replied

fry	fried	have/ has fried
carry	carried	have/ has carried
try	tried	have/ has tried
bury	buried	have/ has buried

Present Perfect Form of Irregular Verbs.

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect
eat	ate	have/ has eaten
beat	beat	have/ has beaten
Speak	spoke	have/ has spoken
steal	stole	have/ has stolen
break	broke	have/ has broken
weave	wove	have/ has woven
tear	tore	have/ has torn
wear	wore	have/ has worn
bear	bore	have/ has born
swear	swore	have/ has swore
go	went	have/ has gone
do	did	have/ has done
throw	threw	have/ has thrown
blow	blew	have/ has blown
grow	grew	have/ has grown
fly	flew	have/ has flown
draw	drew	have/ has drawn
know	knew	have/ has known
withdraw	withdrew	have/ has withdrawn
sing	sang	have/ has sung
ring	rang	have/ has rung

swim	swam	have/ has swum
drink	drank	have/ has drunk
dig	dug	have/ has dug
weave	wove	have/ has woven
bite	bit	have/ has bitten
hide	hid	have/ has hidden
forgive	forgave	have/ has forgiven
give	gave	have/ has given
take	took	have/ has taken
write	wrote	have/ has written
mistake	mistook	have/ has mistaken
ride	rode	have/ has ridden
drive	drove	have/ has driven
shake	shook	have/ has shaken
am	shook	have/ has shaken
freeze	froze	have/ has frozen
choose	chose	have/ has chosen
fall	fell	have/ has fallen
spell	spelt	have/ has spelt
keep	kept	have/ has kept
kneel	knelt	have/ has knelt
feel	felt	have/ has felt
weep	wept	have/ has wept
creep	crept	have/ has crept
sleep	slept	have/ has slept
fight	fought	have/ has fought
bring	brought	have/ has brought
buy	bought	have/ has bought

think	thought	have/ has thought
pay	paid	have/ has paid
say	said	have/ has said
lay	laid	have/ has laid
teach	taught	have/ has taught
catch	caught	have/ has caught
burn	burnt	have/ has burnt
learn	learnt	have/ has learnt
hear	heard	have/ has heard
lead	led	have/ has led
feed	fed	have/ has fed
bleed	bled	have/ has bled
become	became	have/ has become
come	came	have/ has come
lose	lost	have/ has lost

Verbs that do not change (Zero Present Perfect Tense)

Simple Present	Simple Past	Present Perfect
cut	cut	have/ has cut
put	put	have/ has put
shut	shut	have/ has shut
hurt	hurt	have/ has hurt
burst	burst	have/ has burst
cost	cost	have/ has cost
read	read	have/ has read
broadcast	broadcast	have/ has broadcast
cast	cast	have/ has cast

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Exercise

Use the correct form of words given in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. They have just _____ outside. (move)
2. The cat has just _____ jumped over the fence . (jump)
3. She has just _____ her hands .(clap)
4. He has been _____ in Mulago Hospital. (admit)
5. The teacher has _____ a number. (skip)
6. My uncle has just _____ for a job. (apply)
7. Our sister has _____ to climb a tree. (try)
8. Have you _____ to the headmaster ? (speak)
9. We have just _____ our lunch . (eat)
10. The wind has _____ our clothes away . (blow)
11. The girl has just _____ a glass. (break)
12. They have _____ across the river . (swim)
13. We have just _____ the National Anthem. (sing)
14. Mary has just _____ her juice. (drink)
15. She has _____ her books in the desk . (keep)
16. My dad has just _____ my shool fees . (pay)
17. The earthquake has _____ the house. (shake)
18. The relatives have _____ over their son's death. (weep)
19. She has just _____ herself. (hurt)
20. The balloon has just _____ . (burst)

They use of 'already'

It is used to indicate actions taken place.

It comes before a finite verb .

Examples:

She has already gone home.

They have already eaten food.

We have already finished the work.

#CREATIVE 0703745068 P.4 TERM 2

Exercise:

Rewrite these sentences using already

1. They cast their vote.
2. She went home.
3. John came back .
4. My father bought car.
5. The naughty boys fought. (fight)
6. He wrote a letter to his uncle.
7. They took tea.
8. Joseph sang a song.
9. The crops grew.
10. The girls copied the work.
11. The young girl got married.
12. My aunt flew to London.
13. We used the paint.

The use of 'yet'.

'Yet' is used in both negative and interrogative forms.

Examples :

1. Hellen has not come yet.
2. Have they eaten yet ? Not yet .
3. She has not gone yet.

Exercise:

Rewrite these sentences using 'yet'

1. Joseph has not gone home.
2. Have you seen him ?
3. She has not read the book.
4. He has not fed the baby.

5. Have you paid him ?
6. Jane has not bought sweets.
7. Has he gone for swimming?
8. We have not eaten food.
9. Have they done homework ?
10. He has not blown the whistle.

The use of ' since '

'**Since**' is used to specify a point of time.

e.g Peter has been here **since** nine o'clock.

She has been sick **since** last year.

N.B: '**Since**' is used in the Present Perfect Tense i.e (noun + has / have been + since + point of time)

Exercise:

Construct sentences from the table below .

We		been in London		
She		been waiting for him		mid-day.
He		been doing homework		eight o'clock.
They	has	been washing clothes		morning.
I	have	been mopping the house	since	yesterday.
Mummy		been having visitors	e	last week.
Daddy		been away		last month.
Anita		been on holiday		last year.
Trevor				Tuesday.

'Since' can also be used to indicate a period of time or a length of time.

Examples :

It is three weeks since we voted.

Construct sentences from the table below.

	four days			last visited our uncle.
	two weeks now		I	joined this school.
	three months		he	sat for exams.
It's	five years now	since	she	celebrated her birthday.
	one month now		we	last went for swimming.
	two days		they	last met her.
	a week now		mu m	last saw him.
				came to our home.

The use of ' for

'**For**' is used to indicate a duration of time or length of time.

N.B: '**For**' is used in the present perfect tense.

i.e. subject + has / have + been + since +length of time.

Examples:

She has been washing her clothes **for** two hours.

We have been away **for** four days.

Exercise

Construct sentences from the table below.

		been in this school		five years now.
We		been on leave		three months.
She		been waiting for you		two hours.
He	has	been washing clothes		ten years.
They		been in London	for	three weeks now.
I	have	been on holiday		four days now.
Mummy		been away		three hours.
Daddy		been doing homework		four years now.
Jackson		been in America		Six weeks.
Diana		been in Nairobi		

MIXED EXERCISE:

Fill in the gaps with 'for' or 'since'.

1. I have been here _____ two hours
2. She has been crying _____ morning.
3. _____ how long shall I stay here ?
4. _____ when did you become a prefect ?
5. I have not seen my uncle _____ two weeks now .
6. Mary has been washing clothes for _____ two hours now.
7. It's three weeks _____ I last saw my uncle.
8. Joseph has been in London _____ five years now.
9. It's five years _____ Joseph last went to London.
10. We have not had an assembly _____ last week.
11. I have not gone for shopping _____ last week.
12. We have not eaten anything _____ morning.

The passive voice of the Present Perfect Tense.

Examples:

Lillian has already washed the plates.

The plates have been washed by Lillian.

Someone has broken the glass.

The glass has been broken .

They have taken the plates.

The plates have been taken.

Exercise:

Change the following sentences to passive voice.

1. James has broken the chair.
2. The wind has blown our clothes.
3. The cat has drunk the baby's milk.
4. Daddy has driven the car.
5. Someone has sung a song.

- 6.The boys have swept the classroom.
- 7.The naughty boys have burnt the hut.
- 8.Someone has closed the door.
- 9.The hungry girls have eaten the apples.
- 10.They have done home work.

Ref.:

Essential Grammar in use p.40 , pp. 196- 197, pp. 44-45.

The use of 'used to' in the Present Perfect Tense:

'Used to' refers to actions that were done often i.e means 'did it often'.

Examples:

- a. We used to cry for milk.
- a. She used to come late.
- b. I used to write badly but now I have improved..

Exercise :

Rewrite these sentences using 'used to'

1. She digs in the garden.
2. He draws nice pictures.
3. Jane sings a nice song.
4. The dog fights the cat.
5. They give us hard time.
6. Daddy drinks a lot of alcohol.
7. He knows those people.
8. He eats well.
9. He does his work well.
- 10.Andrew speaks French.
- 11.The maid beats me.

12. Mum fries eggs.
13. He chooses good colours.
14. The headmaster forgives late comers.
15. They feel very tired.

Exercise 2:

Change these sentences to the simple present using 'used to'.

- 1 He came to our home.
- 2 The teacher taught us English.
- 3 My aunt went to London.
- 4 She slept early.
- 5 We heard gun shots at night.
- 6 I knew the formular.
- 7 The boy blew the whistle.
- 8 The mad man tore his clothes.
- 9 They ate a good dinner.
- 10 That boy stole our pens.
- 11 The old woman wove nice mats.
- 12 She replied her mum rudely.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word that adds more meaning to a noun (it talks about or describes a noun)

Comparison of adjectives.

1. Adjectives ending with vowel 'e' add 'r' and 'st' respectively.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
large	larger	largest
nice	nicer	nicest
fine	finer	finest
wide	wider	widest
brave	braver	bravest
wise	wiser	wisest
pale	paler	palest
safe	safer	safest
simple	simpler	simplest
humble	humbler	humblest
huge	huger	hugest
gentle	gentler	gentlest

Some adjectives add 'er' and 'est'

bright	brighter	brightest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
short	shorter	shortest
tall	taller	tallest
long	longer	longest
old	older	oldest
quick	quicker	quickest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
high	higher	highest

Adjectives which end with 'y' usually change 'y' to 'i' and then add ..'er' or 'est' e.g

busy	busier	busiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
happy	happier	happiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
lazy	lazier	laziest

Some adjectives double the last letter (cvc rule) e.g

thin	thinner	thinnest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest
red	redder	reddest

Adjectives with more than one syllable take 'more' in the comparative degree and 'most' in the superlative degree e.g

delicious	more delicious	most delicious
honest	more honest	most honest
efficient	more efficient	most efficient
important	more important	most important
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous

wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
exciting	more exciting	most exciting
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
useful	more useful	most useful
interesting	-----	-----
expensive	-----	-----
handsome	-----	-----
humorous	-----	-----
generous	-----	-----
comfortable	-----	-----
famous	-----	-----
careful	-----	-----
hopeless	-----	-----

Irregular adjectives.

These change the words.

good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
ill	worse	worst

SENTENCES.

Constructing sentences using different comparisons

1. Brian is brighter than John.
2. Dora is cleverer than her brother.

3. Agnes is the tallest girl in our class.
4. She is the most beautiful lady in our village.
5. Ann is as bright as Sheila.
6. Ann , as well as Sheila, is bright.

Note. When comparing two people or things, we use comparative degree +
than e.g

Smaller than

Shorter than

Fill in the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets

1. Mathematics is the _____ of all . (easy)
2. My father's chair is _____ than that one . (comfortable)
3. Khan is the _____ of the two girls (courageous)
4. A cobra is _____ than a green mamba .(poisonous)
5. Water is as _____ as fire (useful)
6. Miss Brown is the _____ of the two ladies (beautiful)
7. Andrew is the _____ boy in primary four .(clever)
8. The weather of to day is _____ than that one of yesterday (bad)
9. The people in the war zone are _____ than those in other parts of the country (poor)
10. The old men are _____ than the old women. (lazy) g
11. Angela's condition is the _____ of the two girls.(ill)

The use of asas / not as.....as as a comparative degree.

Examples

1. John is bright . James is bright .
John is as bright as James.
2. Herman is very hardworking .
Lydia is very hardworking.
Herman is as hardworking as Lydia .
3. Kato is tall . Kato's mother is taller.
Kato is not as tall as his mother

Rewriting sentences usingas....as..../ not as....as.

1. Ann is smart. Betty is smart.
2. Kennedy is 100cm tall. Emma is 100cm tall.
3. Ima weighs 50kg. Oti weighs 30kg.
4. My cow gives 2litres of milk every day .
Your cow gives 2litres of milk every day.
5. 'Woman of my life' was very interesting. 'Second chance' was very interesting.
6. Daniel is brighter than Duncan.
7. Sheila weighs 65kg. Edwina weighs 65kg.

The use of too...to...e.g.

Note. 1 It makes the second verb negative.

- 2 No repeating the pronoun after using 'too' if it refers to the same subject.
- 3 No using 'very' with 'too' in the same sentence.
- 4 The implication of the statement is negative.

That boy is too weak to walk. (=That boy is so weak that he cannot walk)

The log is too heavy for John to carry.

Join these sentences using too....to.

Examples

1. Allen is very busy. She is unable to see you.
Allen is too busy to see you.
2. We are late. we can't get the bus.
We are too late to get the bus.
3. It is very hot. We can't go out.

It too hot for us to go out.

Exercise

1. Robinah is very selfish. She can not be a good wife.
2. Mark is very lazy. He can not complete the work.
3. The tea is very hot. We can not drink it.
4. The tree is very big. A P.4 boy can not climb it.
5. The test was quite difficult. All the students did not pass it.
6. The weather was fairly cold. The pupils could not go for swimming.
7. The teacher's table is very heavy. I can not lift it.
8. The river is very deep. Fatuma can not swim across it.

The use ofso.....that....

Note.

1. The pronoun is repeated
2. No using 'very'
3. 'so' is followed by an adjective / adverb ie

so + adj / adv + that + pronoun.....eg

That man **is so greedy** that everyone knows him.

The place is so far that we can't reach there in time.

Joining sentences using ----so ----that----

1. I am very thirsty. I can drink two glasses of cold water.

I am so thirsty that I can drink two glasses of water.

2. The table is very heavy. John can't carry it.

The table is so heavy that John can't carry it.

4. Tom is too sick to walk alone.

Tom is so sick that he can't walk alone.

5. This girl is too slow to copy the whole exercise.

This girl is so slow that she can't copy the whole exercise.

Re-writing sentences -----so----that-----

The use of either.....or.....

Note.

1. 'Either' goes with 'or'
2. "Either" must come before the first choice 'or' must be put immediately before the second choice.
3. It deals with two people / things / items eg

1. **You** can go to the church.

You can go to the mosque.

You can go either to the church or to the mosque.

2. Opio ate the baby's food. Achen ate the baby food.

Either Opio or Acen ate the baby's food.

3. Carol can read the novel. She can leave it.

Carol can either read the novel or leave it.

4. Father saw us. Mother saw us.

Either father or mother saw us.

The use of neither.....nor.....

Note.

1. "Neither" goes with 'nor'
2. "Neither" must come before the first choice 'nor' must be put immediately before the second choice.
3. It deals with two people / things / items eg

Examples

1. The baby can not talk. The baby can not smile.

The baby can neither talk nor smile.

2. Peter did not know the answer.

Sanyu did not know the answer.

Neither Peter nor Sanyu knew the answer.

1. Mary does not like sweets. She does not even like cakes.

Mary likes neither sweets nor cakes.

2. Boys did not come to school. Girls did not come to school.

Neither boys nor girls came to school.

Rewriting sentences.

1. The boy can't read or write.

The boy can neither read nor write.

2. The patient can't eat or drink.

The patient can neither eat nor drink.

The use of.....prefer.....to.....in place of 'like'

1. I like English more than Music.

I prefer English to Music

2. Allan enjoys listening to music but he enjoys dancing more.

Allan prefers dancing to listening to music.

3. She likes beans. She likes meat very much.

She prefers meat to beans.