

OSEB EDUCATIONAL CONSULT-KAMPALA

2024

GRAMMAR

Teachers' Handbook

P.4 LESSON NOTES



TERM 1 2024

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P4 ENGLISH GRAMMER LESSON NOTES TERM 1 2024

WEEK 2

DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTS

LESSON 1

OBJECTIVES

- An adjective is a word that is used to describe a noun or a pronoun.
- Examples of adjectives;
kind, colour, tall, ugly, bad, polite, smart, thin, black, short, beautiful, etc
- A good book.
- A red colour.
- A lovely flower.
- A big house.

The underlined words have been used to describe nouns e.g. book, colour, flower and house.

Exercise

Pick out the adjectives from the sentences below:

1. The farmer has a fat goat.
2. Kambugu has a big house.
3. Angelina is a beautiful girl.
4. Tom is a dishonest man.
5. She told us an interesting story.
6. It is a good and cheap car.
7. We bought a new radio.
8. She peels with a sharp knife.
9. The boy has a ripe banana.
10. The car has a large engine
11. It is an old building.
12. These are broken bottles.
13. The lady washed the dirty clothes
14. She drank a glass of cold water.
15. The pupils sang a beautiful song.
16. Yesterday was a warm day.
17. Mulefu has a nice dog.
18. The weak boy cannot lift the bag.
19. Mary looks after her beautiful and young baby.
20. Kizza is a smart, active and obedient boy.

Reference:

- i. *Std English Aid Book 4; Pages 31-33.*
- ii. *Progress in English; Pages 17-18.*
- iii. *MK Precise English Grammar; Page 37.*

DESCRIBING NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES AND CONSTRUCTING SENTENCES USING ADJECTIVES

- Look at the phrases below;
 - i. A dirty home.
 - ii. A clever girl.
 - iii. A good school.
 - iv. An important visitor.
 - v. A wise man.
 - vi. An interesting novel.
- The underlined words are adjectives. They have been used to describe the nouns; home, girl, school, visitor, man and novel.
- They are answers to questions like;
 - a. What is the noun like?
 - b. What sort of thing is it?
- For example;
The word important in (iv) above tells us what kind of visitor he or she is.

Exercise 1**Write an adjective to describe each of these nouns;**

1. Cat
2. Book
3. Pen
4. School
5. Man
6. Game
7. Table
8. Cup
9. Holiday
10. Servant

Exercise 1**Write an adjective to describe each of these nouns;**

11. Fat
12. Kind
13. Lazy
14. Tall
15. Good
16. Dirty
17. Cheap
18. Interesting
19. Expensive
20. Easy

Reference

English Grammar & Exercises 2, Page 52.
(H/M's Library)

LESSON 3

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES

- Most adjectives can be expressed in three levels (degrees), ie Positive, Comparative and Superlative.
- The word "than" is usually used after the comparative, when you have two objectives.e.g.
You are fatter than her.
- Most adjectives are compared by adding "er" and "est" in the comparative (C.D) and superlative (S.D) degrees respectively.e.g.

P.D

long

C.D

longer

S.D

longer

- For some adjectives that end with a consonant, the last letter of the positive word is repeated before "er" or "est"

e.g.

P.D

thin

C.D

thinner

S.D

thinnest

red

redder

reddest

- We just add "r" and "st" when the positive ends in "e"

Exercise

Complete the table below:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	rich	.....	.....
2.	cold	.....	.....
3.	near	.....	.....
4.	soft	.....	.....
5.	big	.....	.....
6.	sad	.....	.....
7.	hot	.....	.....
8.	fat	.....	.....
9.	nice	.....	.....
10.	white	.....	.....
11.	thin	.....	.....
12.	tall	.....	.....
13.	small	.....	.....

14.	smart		
15.	sharp		

LESSON 4

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES

- Adjectives where the positive ends in "y". The "y" is dropped and replaced with "i" before "er" and "est" are added in the comparative and superlative degrees respectively. e.g.

P.D
dirty

C.D
dirtier

S.D
dirtiest

Comparisons of irregular adjectives

- Most irregular adjectives form their comparative and superlative using "more" and "most" respectively

This rule applies to adjectives of more than one syllable.

P.D
afraid

C.D
more afraid

S.D
most afraid

- Some other adjectives change word or spelling from the positive forms to the comparative and superlative forms.e.g.

much

more

most

little

less

laest

Exercise

Complete the table below correctly

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	easy		
2.	careful		
3.	bad		
4.	dry		
5.	dangerous		
6.	good		
7.	ugly		
8.	many		
9.	useful		
10.	generous		
11.	ignorant		

12.	much		
13.	handsome	.....	.....
14.	well	.....	.....
15.	difficult	.....	.....
16.	dangerous	.....	.....
17.	valuable	.....	.....
18.	wonderful	.....	.....
19.	far	.....	.....
20.	ill	.....	.....

WEEK 3

LESSON 1

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE POSITIVE DEGREE

- With the positive degree, we use “as” before the adjective and “as” after it, e.g.
The stick is as long as this one.

Note:

With the negative, some people use “so.....as.....” with “not” coming before “so”, e.g

This stick is not so long as this one.

Exercise

A. Complete these sentences correctly with the adjectives in brackets using “as..as” or “not so.....as”.

1. This book is.....that one. (good)
2. Francis is not so.....as Muntu. (old)
3. It was not so.....yesterday as it is today. (bad)
4. His book is as.....as Gordon's. (interesting)
5. This exercise is not so.....as that one. (difficult)
6. Kibera village is as.....as Kivuulu. (dangerous)
7. China is not as.....as Africa. (beautiful)
8. My pet is as.....as my sister's. (pretty)

B. Join the sentences using “as.....as” or “not so.....as” or “not so....as...”

9. The exam was easy. It was like the one they did.
10. Today's weather is bad. It is like yesterday's.
11. My novel is interesting. His is also interesting.

12. Sandra is beautiful. Sarah is also beautiful.

13. Oketche is two metres tall. Ouma is one and a half metres tall.

14. He is a cunning boy. He is like a fox.

15. This room is big. That room is small.

LESSON 2

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE

- With the comparative degree, we use “than” after the adjective, e.g.
 - i. This stick is longer than that one.
 - ii. This horse is better than that one.
 - iii. He has more money than I have.
 - iv. Bridget is more beautiful than Tracy.

Note:

The word “more” is used before adjectives with more than two syllables such as; beautiful, important, wonderful, difficult, dangerous, valuable, courageous, industrious, etc.

Exercise

Use the correct forms of the words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. Today's weather is.....yesterday's. (bad)
2. That exercise is.....this one. (difficult)
3. The weather is.....today.....it was yesterday. (bad)
4. Ayi is.....Kweku. (old)
5. English is.....Science. (interesting)
6. Gold is.....Silver. (useful)
7. This boy isthat one. (strong)
8. My book is.....yours. (good)
9. Messi is.....Ronaldo. (famous)
10. My bag is.....yours. (heavy)
11. Writing is.....reading. (easy)
12. Thomas is.....Otim. (tall)
13. Moses was.....Joshua. (courage)
14. She is.....her sister. (beautiful)
15. Their car is.....ours. (expensive)

Reference:

- i. *Brighter Grammar Book 2, Pages 23-25*
- ii. *High School English Grammar & Composition, Pages 23-26*
- iii. *MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 39-41*

LESSON 3

COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

- The superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality, and is used when more than two things (or sets of things) are compared; “Most” is used before longer adjectives.
- After the superlative, we often use “of” e.g.
 - i. This boy is the strongest of the three.
 - ii. This is the prettiest of her dresses.
 - iii. This is the sharpest of all the knives.
 - iv. English is the most interesting of all the subjects.

Use the correct superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. This is thebook of all. (big)
2. Their car is the.....of all. (good)
3. Today's weather is the.....in the week. (bad)
4. Kiprotich ran the.....distance. (far)
5. This is the.....idea of the year. (good)
6. The boy chose the cake which looked the.....(sweet)
7. Pamela is the.....girl in the class. (brilliant)
8. He is the.....boy in their family. (industrious)
9. Who is the.....boy in our class? (handsome)
10. The church is the..... building in the country. (old)
11. The farmer killed the.....turkey on his farm. (fat)
12. Maywood is the.....musician. (pretty)
13. Brenda is the.....hand writer in class. (bad)
14. He ate the.....amount of food. (little)
15. Water transport is the.....of all. (cheap)

Reference

- i. *Junior English Revised, Haydn Richards, Pages 46-52*
- ii. *Brighter Grammar Book 2, New Edition, Pages 23-25*
- iii. *High School English Grammar & Composition, Pages 24-26*

LESSON 4**REVISION EXERCISE ABOUT COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES****(Application of Adjectives)****Exercise****A. Fill in the missing words correctly.**

1. Timi is older.....Rufia.
2. Folu is not.....old.....Tindi.
3. She is.....oldest.....the three.
4. This house is better.....that.
5. This book is not.....good.....that.
6. This pen is.....best.....the three.
7. That exercise is more difficult.....this one.
8. Her condition is worse today.....it was yesterday.
9. It was not.....bad yesterday.....it is today.
10. The meal today is.....worst.....the week.

B. Write out these sentences putting the adjectives that are in brackets in their correct form.

11. Alex is.....than Kwemboi. (old)
12. Kakama is the.....boy in the class. (clever)
13. Kampala is not the.....city in the world. (big)
14. This sentence is.....than the first one. (difficult)
15. Muri's dog is the.....of the three. (good)
16. The cat will be.....in her new home.
17. This mountain is the.....in Africa. (high)
18. This piece of homework is as.....as your last one. (bad)

19. Luanda is.....from London than Rome is. (far)
20. They have (many) hens than we have, but they get (few) eggs.

Reference: Brighter Grammar 2, New Edition, Pages 23-26

WEEK 4

LESSON 1

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

A. FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

1. Adding “y” to certain nouns, e.g.

- rain ---- rainy
- cloud----cloudy
- wind-----windy
- dust-----dusty
- water-----watery etc.

2. Adding “sh” to certain nouns, e.g.

- child-----childish
- girl-----girlish
- fool-----foolish

3. Adding “ful” to nouns, (and replacing “y” in some cases) e.g.

- beauty-----beautiful
- use-----useful
- harm-----harmful
- help-----helpful

Exercise

A. Form adjectives from these nouns

1. sand
2. faith
3. storm
4. mercy
5. forget
6. dirt
7. milk
8. boy
9. woman
10. blood
11. salt
12. grace
13. skill
14. hope
15. play

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

16. Nakku is a.....woman. (beauty)
17. January is always a.....month. (rain)
18. She felt.....after a heavy meal. (sleep)

19. It is.....today. (cloudy)
 20. Lake Katwe has.....water. (salt)
 21. Her mother behaves in a.....way. (child)
 22. John has a.....way of doing things. (girl)
 23. It is not good to sit in a.....class. (dust)
 24. Their father is a.....man. (wealth)
 25. The.....man ate five kilograms of beef. (greed)

Reference: MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 42-44.

LESSON 2

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

4. Adding “less” to certain nouns, e.g.

- use-----useless
- care-----careless
- help-----helpless
- hope-----hopeless
- money-----moneyless
- fear-----fearless

5. Adding “ous” to certain nouns, e.g.

- danger-----dangerous
- religion-----religious
- poison-----poisonous
- courage-----courageous
- fame-----famous
- zeal-----zealous
- advantage-----advantageous

6. Adding “y” to nouns that end in “e”. The letter “e” is dropped and replaced by “y”, e.g.

- noise-----noisy
- smoke-----smoky
- stone-----stony
- ease-----easy
- shade-----shady
- bone-----bony, etc

7. Adding “y” to certain nouns, after the last letter has doubled, e.g.

- sun-----sunny
- fog-----foggy
- skin-----skinny
- bag-----baggy
- fun-----funny
- fat-----fatty

Exercise

A. Write the missing adjectives using the words in brackets

1. A.....day. (sun)
2. An.....chair. (ease)
3. A.....hand. (skin)
4. A.....animal. (fur)

5. A.....chimney. (smoke)
6. A.....class. (noise)
7.trousers. (bag)
8. A.....tree. (shade)
9. A.....path. (stone)
10. A.....night. (fog)

B. Use the correct form of the words in brackets correctly

11. My father has been.....for two years. (job)
12. Primary four is a.....class. (noise)
13. The.....children failed the test. (care)
14. Ouko became.....after the terrible accident. (help)
15. A cobra is a.....snake. (poison)
16. Our pastor is a.....man. (religion)
17. He became.....after the accident that killed his father. (faith)
18. The class became.....after the heavy punishment. (noise)
19. We did an.....homework. (ease)
20. They slaughtered a.....goat on Christmas. (skin)

Reference:

- i. Junior English 2, Haydn Richards, Pages 8, 19.
- ii. MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 43-45.
- iii. Junior English Revised, Haydn Richards, Pages 53-54

LESSON 3

VERBS

- A verb is a doing word.
A verb tells you what a noun is “doing”, “does”, “did” or “has done”. Therefore verbs are action words.

a) Regular Verbs:

These are doing words which have their past and participles changed by adding either “ed” or “d”.

Examples

Present	Past	Past Participle
look	looked	looked
open	opened	opened
use	used	used
hope	hoped	hoped

- Some verbs have their past and past participles by doubling the last consonant, after which “ed” is added.

Examples

Present	Past	Past Participle
admit	admitted	admitted
prefer	preferred	preferred
mop	mopped	mopped
fit	fitted	fitted

- For verbs that end with “y”, the “y” is dropped and replaced with “i” before “ed” is added.

• Examples

Present	Past	Past Participle
cry	cried	cried
marry	married	married
copy	copied	copied
dirty	dirtied	dirtied

- However, there are verbs that end in “y” before which there is a vowel, you just add “ed”, e.g.
 Pray-----prayed
 Play-----played
 Stay-----stayed, etc.

Exercise

Complete the table below correctly.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	work		has.....
2.	move		has.....
3.	carry		has.....
4.	walk		has.....
5.	pack		has.....
6.	study		has.....
7.	advise		has.....
8.	live		has.....
9.	hurry		has.....
10.	behave		has.....
11.	allow		has.....
12.	fetch		has.....
13.	jump		has.....
14.	try		has.....
15.	prefer		has.....
16.	fit		has.....
17.	climb		has.....
18.	clap		has.....
19.	lap		has.....
20.	quarrel		has.....

LESSON 4

IRREGULAR VERBS

- These are doing words whose past and past participles have no uniform order.
- There are those which change their spellings in the past and past participle.

Examples

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	am /is	was	has been
2.	eat	ate	has eaten
3.	swim	swam	has swum
4.	go	went	has gone

5.	draw	drew	has drawn
6.	grow	grew	has grown
7.	choose	chose	has chose
8.	begin	began	has begun
9.	bite	bit	has bitten
10.	blow	blew	has blown
11.	break	broke	has broken
12.	do	did	has done
13.	drink	drank	has drunk
14.	drive	drove	has driven
15.	fall	fell	has fallen
16.	forget	forgot	has forgotten
17.	freeze	froze	has frozen
18.	give	gave	has given
19.	hide	hid	has hidden
20.	know	knew	has known
21.	ride	rode	has ridden
22.	rise	rose	has risen
23.	see	saw	has seen
24.	shake	shook	has shaken
25.	sing	sang	has sung
26.	speak	spoke	has spoken
27.	steal	stole	has stolen
28.	take	took	has taken
29.	throw	threw	has thrown
30.	tear	tore	has torn
31.	write	wrote	has written
32.	show	showed	has shown
33.	run	ran	has run
34.	weave	wove	has woven
35.	wear	wore	has worn

WEEK 5

LESSON 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

- There are other irregular verbs that never change their spellings in both the past and past participle.

Examples

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	burst	burst	burst
2.	put	put	put
3.	cost	cost	cost
4.	let	let	let
5.	hurt	hurt	hurt
6.	hit	hit	hit
7.	cut	cut	cut
8.	shut	shut	shut

- Some irregular verbs change the spellings in the past and past participle different from the spelling of the present tense.

Examples

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	bleed	bled	has bled
2.	bring	brought	has brought
3.	build	built	has built
4.	buy	bought	has bought
5.	catch	caught	has caught
6.	creep	crept	has crept
7.	deal	dealt	has dealt
8.	feel	felt	has felt
9.	fight	fought	has fought
10.	hold	held	has held
11.	kneel	knelt	has knelt
12.	lay	laid	has laid
13.	leave	left	has left
14.	teach	taught	has taught
15.	think	thought	has thought
16.	win	won	has won
17.	tell	told	has told
18.	say	said	has said
19.	pay	paid	has paid
20.	die	died	has died

Activity

Complete the table below with the correct form of the given verb.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
1.	give		
2.	draw		
3.	come		
4.	buy		
5.	steal		
6.	teach		
7.	do		
8.	drive		
9.	cost		
10.	eat		
11.	fall		
12.	know		
13.	sleep		
14.	burst		
15.	hide		
16.	tell		
17.	leave		
18.	drink		
19.	write		
20.	go		

Reference:

- i. English Grammar and Exercises 2, Pages 62-64
- ii. MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 58-65
- iii. Basic English Grammar, Page 33

LESSON 2

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

TENSES

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

- Also known as the simple present tense.
This tense is used for an action that is done regularly.
Words like; usually, generally, everyday, sometimes, always, etc, are used with the tense.
- Singular nouns or pronouns take verbs which have "s" or "es" or "ies" added to them.
Plural nouns or pronouns do not have "s", "es", "ies".
- Examples:
 - i. I get up everyday at five o'clock.
 - ii. The sun rises in the east.
 - iii. He comes to school by bus daily.
 - iv. My watch keeps good time.

Exercise

Use the verbs in brackets in the present simple tense to complete the sentences correctly.

1. She.....me daily. (help)
2. A friend.....a piano. (play)
3. The farmer.....in the field. (work)
4. He.....at the pictures everyday. (look)
5. We.....to the music. (listen)
6. James.....letters to his friend. (write)
7. She.....pictures. (draw)
8. We.....a song at the assembly. (sing)
9. The baby.....dinner at 6.00 o'clock everyday. (eat)
10. It.....every march. (rain)
11. The cat.....in the seats. (sleep)
12. I.....my breakfast early. (eat)
13. He.....English fluently. (speak)
14. We.....teeth after every meal. (brush)
15. The boy.....his homework early. (finish)
16. The maid.....me in my work. (help)
17. John.....his bicycle every evening. (ride)
18. He usually.....exercises during P.E. (ride)
19. Mr. Mululu.....a lot of food. (eat)
20. Bushes always.....fire in the dry season. (catch)

Reference:

- i. High School English Grammar & Composition, Page 70
- ii. Brighter Grammar Book 2, Pages 71-74
- iii. MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 71-74

LESSON 3

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

- We use “do” and “does” in statements that do not have a helping verb.

Examples

- i. He plays football. (+ve)
He does not play football. (-ve)
- ii. She speaks English. (+ve)
She does not speak English. (-ve)
- iii. Ouma is the owner of the car. (+ve)
Ouma is not the owner of the car. (-ve)

Exercise

A. Change these sentences to negative.

1. She is my sister.
2. Smith watches a movie on Sunday.
3. It rains in the wet season.
4. They work very hard.
5. He goes home early.
6. The hunter kills animals.
7. He stays in that house.
8. The dog barks at the thieves.
9. The baby cries at night.
10. The child drinks milk.

B. Change these sentences to positive in the present simple tense.

11. He does not write letter.
12. They don't do their homework.
13. She doesn't go to School everyday.
14. It doesn't cry for sweets.
15. You don't sing very well.
16. We don't sing very well.
17. She doesn't attend lessons.
18. You don't eat a mango.
19. He doesn't make a box.
20. They don't listen to a radio.

Reference:

- i. *Basic English Primary 4/5, Harbans Kaur, Page 24*
- ii. *Brighter Grammar Book 2, Pages 56-58*

LESSON 4

THE INTERROGATIVE OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

- We use “do” and “does” in statements that don't have a helping verb.

- Examples;
- i. ~~James plays cricket.~~

Does James play cricket? (interrogative)
Doesn't James play cricket?

- ii. He speaks French.
Does he speak French? (interrogative)
Doesn't he speak French?

- iii. The child drinks milk.
Does the child drink milk?

Exercise

Convert/change the sentences below to the interrogative form in the present simple tense.

1. Moses writes a letter.
2. The teacher draws pictures.
3. The children go to School.
4. It rains heavily everyday.
5. We see him everyday.
6. The cat runs after the mouse.
7. The cat catches the mouse.
8. They listen to the news.
9. The parents know their children.
10. Students turn up always.
11. I know his father's name.
12. The dog barks at the thieves.
13. She lives in this house.
14. He runs very fast.
15. It rarely rains in December.
16. Mary rides a bicycle every evening.
17. He is very happy with his new bag.
18. She cleans her bicycle daily.
19. Alice carries the bag everyday.
20. The cow feeds on grass.

Reference:

- i. *Basic English Primary 4/5, Harbans Kaur, Page 24*
- ii. *Brighter Grammar Book 2, Pages 56-58*

WEEK 6

LESSON 1

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Examples:

- i. Olga helps Daniel. (active)
Daniel is helped by Olga. (passive)

- ii. Mukisa likes him. (active)
~~He is liked by Mukisa. (passive)~~

- iii. He finishes his work in time. (active)
Work is finished in time.
His work is finished in time. (passive)

- iv. The boy kills the bird.
The bird is killed by the boy. (passive)

Note:

It is formed from;

is }
am } + a past participle verb.
are }

Exercise

Re-write the sentences in the passive voice in the present simple tense.

1. He finishes his work daily.
2. They teach English.
3. Many people eat bananas.
4. He teaches English.
5. The cow feeds on grass.
6. Alice carries a bag.
7. He reads story books.
8. Kato plays football.
9. A lion eats a goat.
10. A doctor treats patients.
11. Muddu learns Mathematics.
12. She plays netball.
13. Cars carry people.
14. We sing a song.
15. They drink juice.
16. She reads a novel.
17. He eats a lot of food.
18. Hilda fetches water.

Reference:

- i. *MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 92-98*
- ii. *High School English Grammar & Composition, Pages 62-63*

LESSON 2

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- This tense is used for an action going on at the time of speaking; and those that are to take place in the future.

- Helping verbs like “is”, “are” are used.

• Examples;

- She is singing.
- The boys are playing hockey.
- Umar is going to mosque.
- Bridget is eating a mango now.
- I am going to the cinema tonight.
- He is always running out along the road.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the verb/word in brackets in the present continuous tense

- I.....food. (eat)
- She.....a letter. (write)
- Joseph.....us. (teach)
- A dog.....us. (chase)
- The girls.....netball. (play)
- They.....a song. (sing)
- The policemen.....for the robbers. (look)
- The mechanic.....my father's car. (repair)
- I.....for beginning of term exams. (revise)
- She.....us prizes. (give)
- They.....to the news. (listen)
- I.....School items today. (shop)
- Her family.....to a new house. (move)
- The teacher.....late comers. (punish)
- We.....English now. (learn)
- He.....to School. (run)
- She.....tomorrow. (come)
- The shopkeeper.....sugar. (sell)
- The rainy season.....(begin)
- The President.....to America. (fly)

Reference:

- Precise English Grammar, Pages 74-76*
- L.E.S for Schools, Pages 49*

LESSON 3

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- “Affirmative” is another word to mean “positive”.
- Examples;
 - He is reading a book. (+ve)
He is not reading a book. (-ve)
 - They are going to School. (+ve)
They are not going to School. (-ve)
 - My uncle is coming for dinner on Friday. (+ve)
My uncle is not coming for dinner on Friday. (-ev)

Exercise

A. Change the following sentences into negative in the present continuous tense

1. The actors are standing on the stage.
2. She is sweeping the compound.
3. The lady is cooking food.
4. The birds are building nests.
5. The boys are washing utensils.
6. The birds are sleeping in nests.
7. I am going to School.
8. Janet is writing her work.
9. The children are swimming.
10. The mechanic is repairing the vehicle.
11. He is looking for his lost pen.
12. The horse is jumping over the wall.
13. The woman is carrying her baby.
14. The boys are going to School.
15. The old man is drinking a cup of tea.
16. The policemen are standing outside the bank.
17. The men are building a house.
18. The children are playing in the field.
19. The thief is opening the window.
20. The boy is riding a bicycle.

Reference:

- i. *English Grammar & Exercise 1, Pages 11-15*
- ii. *Penguin Grammar Workbook 2, Pages 6-7*
- iii. *Read and Write English Std 5, Pages 15-16*
- iv. *MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 74-76*

LESSON 4

THE INTERROGATIVE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Examples:

- i. John is going to Church. (+ve)
Is John going to Church? (interrogative)
Isn't John going to Church?
- ii. It is raining at the moment. (+ve)
Is it raining at the moment? (interrogative)
Isn't it raining at the moment?
- iii. Baker is eating an apple. (+ve)
Is Baker eating an apple? (interrogative)
Isn't Baker eating an apple?

Exercise

Re-write the sentences below in the interrogative form in the present continuous tense

1. Ronnie is drawing pictures.
2. They are watching television.

3. The farmer is feeding the pigs.
4. The doctor is treating the patients.
5. Students are dancing in the hall.
6. The scouts are helping the blind.
7. The referee is judging the match.
8. The umpire is recording the points.
9. The cat is chasing a mouse.
10. They are going to attend a party.
11. Ogundipe is writing a novel.
12. The farmer is harvesting crops.
13. The teacher is teaching his pupils.
14. She is wearing a beautiful dress.
15. The children are writing homework.
16. The gardener is cutting a tree.
17. He is digging in the garden.
18. They are having supper.
19. A friend is playing a piano.
20. Joel is listening to the music.

Reference:

- i. *Precise English Grammar, Pages 74-76*
- ii. *L.S.E for Schools, Pages 49-50*

WEEK 7

LESSON 1

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- It is formed from;

are	}	+ being + a past participle verb.
is		
am		

- **Examples:**

- i. Lemi is sweeping the floor. (active)
The floor is being swept by Lemi. (passive)
- ii. Yusuf is eating the apples. (active)
The apples are being eaten by Yusuf. (passive)
- iii. Someone is cutting the tree. (active)
The tree is being cut. (passive)
(when the doer of the action is not important.)
- iv. My father is working in the garden. (active)
The garden is being worked in by my father. (passive)

Exercise

Change the following sentences into the passive voice in the present continuous tense.

1. I am writing a letter.

2. She is reading a novel.
- ~~3. They are carrying a coffin.~~
4. He is listening to music.
5. We are resting under a tree.
6. They are repairing a radio.
7. I am revising my notes.
8. Tom is teaching us.
9. We are playing volleyball.
10. It is sitting on a chair.
11. A lion is chasing us.
12. She is giving us prizes.
13. The boy is eating a banana.
14. They are stealing pumpkins.
15. They are drinking milk.
16. We are learning French.
17. He is blowing a trumpet.
18. Mutungi is riding the bicycle.
19. They are writing their homework.
20. Teachers are setting the exams.

Reference:

- i. *Precise English Grammar, Pages 93 & 98*
- ii. *Basic English, Primary 4 & 5, Pages 47-50*
- iii. *A Practical English Grammar, Structure Drills 2, A.J. Thomson, Page 85*

LESSON 2

TIME

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- Also known as the past tense.
- This tense is used for actions that took place in the past.
It often and occurs with adverbs or adverb phrases of the past time.
E.g. last year, yesterday, a week ago, last night, last evening, last Monday, etc.

Examples

- i. He looked at me badly.
- ii. He came here yesterday.
- iii. Milly bought me a new watch, etc.

Exercise:

A. Use the verbs in the bracket correctly to complete the sentences in the past simple tense.

1. Matovu.....me a new book. (give)
2. I.....with him to the party yesterday. (go)
3. The bank.....the School a lot of money. (lend)
4. They.....their exams a week ago. (do)
5. I.....them the truth. (tell)
6. We.....in the lake at the end of the term. (swim)
7. They.....a lot of food at the party. (eat)
8. I.....at it yesterday. (look)
9. The balloon.....last Friday. (burst)
10. Tendo.....a new car yesterday. (buy)

11. He.....my sister on the head. (hit)
12. Jane.....her work two hours ago. (finish)
13. It.....heavily last night. (rain)
14. She.....the President last month. (meet)
15. The hunter.....a lion. (kill)

B. Re-write the sentences below in the past simple tense

16. He eats fish.
17. They read novels.
18. The play is good.
19. She carries her books to School.
20. Barbie serves food to the visitors.

Reference:

- i. *Basic English Primary 4/5, Harbans Kaur, Pages 83-86.*
(Good Exercise Page on 85)
ii. *Precise English Grammar, Pages 80-81*
iii. *High School English Grammar & Composition, Wren & Martin, Page 73*

LESSON 3

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- We normally use "did" in the statements/sentences and questions.
- Examples;
 - i. She left School last year. (+ve)
She didn't leave School last year. (-ve)
 - ii. The baby slept well last year. (+ve)
The baby didn't sleep well last year. (-ve)
 - iii. She carried an umbrella. (+ve)
She did not carry an umbrella. (-ve)

Exercise:

A. Change these sentences to the negative in the past simple tense

1. Juma borrowed a book from her.
2. The child drank milk.
3. The boy was sick yesterday.
4. My teacher wrote on the chalkboard.
5. He went to School by bus.
6. Gilbert broke the cup.
7. The dog ran after the thief.
8. The girl cut the potatoes.
9. Mariam did her homework.
10. She played a piano.

B. Change these sentences from negative to positive in the past simple tense

11. I did not see the boys escaping.
12. The baby did not break the vase.
13. I did not read that novel.
14. He did not punish them.

15. It did not rain heavily.
~~16. He did not eat the food.~~
17. The hunters did not kill the animal.
18. Mutono did not sit for the exam.
19. They did not pass the exams.
20. Dombo did not take the tea.

LESSON 4

THE INTERROGATIVE FORM OF THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- The statements/sentences in the interrogative form begin with “Did” or “Didn’t” and end with a question mark.
- Examples;
 - i. He left School last week. (+ve)
Did she leave School last year?
Didn’t she leave School last year?
 - ii. The child drank the tea last night. (+ve)
Did the child drink the tea last night?
Didn’t the child drink milk last night? (interrogative)
 - iii. She carried juice with her. (+ve)
Did she carry juice with her? (interrogative)
Didn’t she carry juice with her?

Exercise:

Change these sentences below in the interrogative form in the past simple tense

1. They brought the money.
2. The child broke the plate.
3. The children ate sweets.
4. The farmer worked in the garden.
5. The men stole the money yesterday.
6. He came to our house last weekend.
7. The girls covered their books.
8. He went to School alone.
9. The porters carried the heavy boxes.
10. They looked after orphans.
11. He washed his hands.
12. The dog killed the cat.
13. Bosco supplied the books.
14. Nakuya cooked a nice meal.
15. Naome baked a cake yesterday.
16. The farmer harvested the crops.
17. The pupils wrote the notes.
18. The parent paid the School fees.
19. He married last month.
20. Imelda dodged all the tests.

Reference:

- i. *Progress in English, pages 25-27*

WEEK 8

LESSON 1

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PAST SIMPLE

- The passive form of the past simple tense is formed from;

was } + a particular verb
were }

Examples;

- i. The woman washed clothes. (active)
Clothes were washed by the woman. (passive)
- ii. The police took the car. (active)
The car was taken by the police. (passive)
- iii. Kato played football yesterday. (active)
Football was played yesterday by Kato. (passive)
- iv. The farmers harvested the crops. (active)
The crops were harvested by the farmers. (passive)

Activity

Re-write the following sentences in the passive voice in the past simple tense

1. He stole our books.
2. Juliet broke the glass yesterday.
3. They greeted us.
4. They killed mice.
5. The boy ate an orange.
6. Fatumah lost the money.
7. Andrew closed he windows.
8. Diana asked many questions.
9. He killed the flies.
10. They gave him presents.
11. The girls sang a nice song.
12. He took his children to School.
13. She drew a nice picture.
14. They laughed at him.
15. Todi bought a toy gun.
16. Mummy paid School fees.
17. James won a prize.
18. The boy drank milk.
19. They bought books last evening.
20. Harry sold the red car.

- i. Progress in English, Pages 47 & 51
- ii. Precise English Grammar, Pages 94 & 98
- iii. Brighter Grammar Book 2, Pages 35 & 38

LESSON 2

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- This tense is used with the action which is just completed with the result still around.
- It tells us that the action is completed or perfected by a given time.

This tense is made from;

has	}	+ a past participle verb
have		

"has" is used with the subject in singular form.

"have" is used for plural pronouns and nouns.

Pronoun "I " takes "have"

- Examples;

A. Have

- i. I have done my work.
- ii. We have done our work.
- iii. Angel and Joan have done their work.

B. Has

- i. She has done her work.
- ii. Sheilla has done her work.
- iii. It jumped over the fence.

Activity

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verb in the present perfect tense

1. She has.....to see you. (come)
2. He has.....to the shop to buy bread. (go)
3. The dog has.....over the fence. (jump)
4. They have.....the work and it is ready for marking. (done)
5. I have.....the door. (shut)
6. The referee has.....the whistle. (blow)
7. I have just.....him outside. (see)
8. It has.....heavily today morning. (rain)
9. He has.....badly about his friend. (speak)
10. I have.....across the river carefully. (swim)
11. He has.....this song before. (sing)
12. Tom has.....his friend badly. (hurt)
13. They had.....him by the time the police arrived. (hurt)
14. She has.....writing the examinations. (begin)
15. The teacher has.....the windows. (shut)

LESSON 3

NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- When "not" is introduced in affirmative sentences, they (sentences) change to negative.
- Examples;
 - i. I have cut my finger. (+ve)
I have not cut my finger. (-ve)
 - ii. The students have gone home. (+ve)
The students have gone home. (-ve)
 - iii. Anita has spoken to the headteacher. (+ve)
Anita has not spoken to the headteacher. (-ve)

Activity

Re-write the sentences below changing them to negative in the present tense

1. We have seen him for several months.
2. I have known him for a long time.
3. Hari has been to Japan.
4. I have known him to be serious.
5. We have lived here for fourteen years.
6. She has gone to India.
7. She has finished washing dishes.
8. They have taken juice.
9. Juliet has broken her spectacles.
10. The baby has cried the whole day.

Re-write these negative sentences into their positive forms in the present perfect tense

11. We have not gone there.
12. She has not put on a red dress.
13. The snake has not bitten her.
14. He has not eaten my sugarcane.
15. The farmers have not planted maize.
16. They have not taken their books.
17. We have not been to Kampala.
18. She has not come back.
19. Janet has not finished her work.
20. Godwin has not been here since last year.

Reference:

- i. MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 76-78
- ii. High School English Grammar & Composition, Pages 72-73

LESSON 4

THE INTERROGATIVE FORM OF THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- The interrogative forms begin with “Has” or “Hasn’t” and “Have” or “Haven’t” and end with question marks.
- Examples;
 - i. He has met her before. (+ve)
 - a. Has he met her before? (interrogative)
 - b. Hasn't he met her before? (interrogative)
 - ii. They have done the work. (+ve)
 - a. Have they done the work? (interrogative)
 - b. Haven't they done the work? (interrogative)
 - iii. The butcher has sold a lot of meat. (+ve)
 - a. Has the butcher sold a lot of meat? (interrogative)
 - b. Hasn't the butcher sold a lot of meat? (interrogative)

Note:

(a) and (b) are the interrogative forms of the sentences.

Activity

Re-write the sentences below changing them to interrogative in the present perfect tense

1. The mechanic has repaired the car.
2. She has learnt to speak French.
3. The journalist has met the contestants.
4. Hey have lived here for long.
5. She has played a piano for years.
6. He has kept away all his books.
7. The boys have painted the fence.
8. My family has planned a picnic at the park.
9. They have waited for long.
10. The company has sent him to china.
11. She has taught English for years.
12. The trader has sold all the goods.
13. The visitors have just come.
14. He has been ill since last week.
15. John has cleaned the chalkboard.

Reference:

- i. *MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 76-78*
- ii. *High School English Grammar & Composition, Pages 72-73*

WEEK 9

LESSON 1

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- The passive voice of the present perfect tense is formed following the order below;

Have been

Has been

+ a past participle verb

- Examples;
 - i. They have eaten food. (active)
Food has been eaten by them. (passive)
 - ii. The cat has broken a cup. (active)
A cup has been broken by the cat. (passive)
 - iii. The teachers have taught them. (active)
They have been taught by the teacher. (passive)
 - iv. Aine has played football. (active)
Football has been played by Aine. (passive)

Activity

Re-write sentences below into the passive form of the present perfect tense

1. He has taken a ring.
2. They have learnt English.
3. We have spoken Kiswahili.
4. It has eaten the rat.
5. We have played football.
6. It has broken a pot.
7. Mary has read the book.
8. Peter has cleaned it.
9. People have built good houses.
10. Jane has seen the robbers.
11. The parent has paid Cleo's fees.
12. An eagle has taken the chicks.
13. I have written the exercise.
14. She has opened the door.
15. I have watched this movie.
16. Harry has eaten a meat pie.
17. Adrian has received a telephone call.
18. The maid has eaten the baby's food.
19. He has sent the money.
20. The teacher has punished the bad children.

Reference:

- i. *L.E.S for Schools, Pages 52-54*
- ii. *Basic English, Primary 4-5, Book 3 – Pages 52-54*
- iii. *MK Precise English Grammar, Pages 93-94 & Page 100*
- iv. *The New Student's Companion for Primary School, Page 121.*

