**LESSON I**

**Topic: Expression of the future**

**THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE**

We use this tenses when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place at a point in the future.

**Guidelines for using this tense**

* The helping verbs used are “will” or “shall”
* We use “will” with pronouns he, she, they, you, it plus singular and plural nouns.
* We use “shall” with pronouns “I” and “we”

**Examples**

**shall**

1. I shall come back tomorrow.
2. We shall meet next week.

**will**

1. He will be punished next Monday.
2. They will eat potatoes.
3. Carol will get a prize.

Another way of expressing the future is by using “going to”

**Examples**

1. I am going to buy a new book after classes.
2. Are they going to sweep the classroom in the evening?

**Exercise**

Complete the following sentences using “will”, “shall” or “going to”

1. I …………………………..pay you next week.
2. I ……………………………read a book tonight.
3. He ……………………..….leave for England on Tuesday.
4. This train ……………………take you to Lagos.
5. It is very cloudy and am sure it …………………….rain.
6. I …………………..stay in this town for a month.
7. He ………………..give you chance if you ask him.
8. She …………………..clean this bicycle in the evening.
9. Tomorrow …………………….be the last day of the week.
10. The headteacher …………………..punish the boy id he is late again.
11. We……………………have more students in this school next term.
12. The train………………………..arrive at the station at 2:00 o’clock.
13. The boy scouts ………………show you the way to their camp.
14. You ………………………stand in a straight line.
15. She ………………..sit here until I call her.

Ref: precise English Grammar, pages 87 - 88

Lesson 2

The negative forms of “will” and “shall”

will will not (won’t)

shall shall not (shan’t)

Examples

I shall eat a mango tomorrow. (+ve)

I shall not eat a mango tomorrow. (- ve)

In question forms, “shall” comes at the beginning of the question, e.g

1. Shall we go to school tomorrow?

Yes, we shall go to school tomorrow.

No, we shall not go to school tomorrow.

In question forms, “will” also comes at the beginning of the question, e.g.

1. Will Masaba come to school tomorrow?

Yes, Masaba will come to school tomorrow?

No, Masaba will not come to school tomorrow?

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the sentences below using ………..shall not………. or will not…………)**

1. He will lend me the money.
2. We shall write letters next week.
3. She will leave tomorrow.
4. They will grow beans in their garden.
5. They will learn French next term.
6. You will see him later.
7. The children will complete their work on Tuesday.
8. I shall meet him in the afternoon.
9. You will have it back tomorrow.
10. We shall teat them all.
11. WE shall talk to them about it.
12. Jordan will see his house next year.

**Lesson 3**

The future simple tense

Completing sentences with “will” and “shall” with given verbs.

Examples

1. Sylvia ……………………a prize next year. (get)

Sylvia will get a prize next year.

1. We ………………….in the afternoon. (meet)

We shall meet in the afternoon.

1. The girls ……………………..netball next month. (play)

The girls will play netball next month.

**Exercise**

Use the verbs in brackets to complete each of the following sentences in the future simple tense.

1. Joan ………………………….us next Sunday. (visit)
2. Mother ………………………….care of our uncle’s wife. (take)
3. I ………………………….my home work after supper. (do)
4. The students ………………………harder next week. (leave)
5. We …………………..the village meeting. (attend)
6. I …………………..that place next week. (leave)
7. The baby…………………with the maid. (stay)
8. I ……………………my final exam next year. (sit)
9. We ……………………….some beans tomorrow. (buy)
10. The farmer ……………………the seeds next week. (sow)
11. We …………………………many question when he comes. (ask)
12. My father ………………………..a present to the bride. (send)
13. She ………………………all our meals on Friday. (prepare)
14. Adriko ………………………his bicycle after school. (ride)
15. The sky ……………………..before dawn. 9celar)

**Week 3**

**Lesson 1**

The future continuous tense

This tense is used when saying or writing about an event that will he taking place for a period of time in the future.

We use the helping verbs “will be” or “shall be”, plus a mina verb ending in “………..ing” form

**Examples**

1. We shall be leaving for Nairobi next week.
2. The teacher will be marking our books in the evening.
3. They will be going for a walk after lunch.
4. She will be bringing her clothes with her.

**Exercise**

**Change the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense.**

1. They …………………………..the zoo at the end of third term. (visit)
2. Our class meeting ………………………places in the evening. (take)
3. The bus ………………………at exactly 7:00am tomorrow. (leave)
4. We ……………………..a lot of work next week. (do)
5. I ……………….my parents during holidays. (help)
6. The doctor …………………the patients after lunch. 9treat)
7. We ………………….the concert next year. (enjoy)
8. Father …………………..chicken when he comes. (buy)
9. They ………………………a picnic in the afternoon. (have)
10. I ………………………..here till Sunday evening. (stay)
11. The postman …………………………………..soon. (come)
12. He …………………………us next week. (meet)

Lesson 2

The passive voice in the future simple

The passive voice in the future simple is used in the order below.

will be

+ past [participle form of the verb

shall be

**Examples**

1. The woman will dig the garden tomorrow.

The garden will be dug by the woman tomorrow. (passive)

1. Okoth will play football tomorrow. (active)

Football will be played by Okoth tomorrow. (passive)

1. They will guide us. (active)

We shall be guided (passive)

1. He will learn English (Active)

English will be learnt English. (passive)

**Exercise**

**Change the following sentences into the passive voice in future simple.**

1. They will take the ball.
2. He will bat us.
3. We will carry it.
4. I will answer many questions.
5. They will sweep it.
6. He will learn science.
7. Many will carry the basket.
8. Fred will guide us.
9. The teacher will write to the children.
10. The hairdresser will make the hair.
11. Earnest will take the bicycle.
12. The girls will water the flowers.
13. The mother will smear the baby.
14. The child will eat the Pringles.

**Ref.** Precise English Grammar, page 92 – 101

**Lesson 3**

**Conditional clauses**

Conditional clauses contain the “if” or “unless”

“conditional clauses” are also called “if clause”

If (I)

If clause 1 or conditional clause I is formed in the order below.

IF + present + tense + future tense.

**Points to remember**

1. When an “If clause” comes first, put a comma after it.
2. When the “main clause” comes first, a comma is not needed.
3. We commonly use a future simple tense in the “main clause,” and the present simple tense in the “if clause”

**Example**

1. If I pass exams. I will fly to London.

If clause main clause

1. The teacher will punish us if we fail the work.

main clause if clause

**NB**

The children to be fulfilled is contained in the “If clause” because that is where the word “If” is.

On the other hand, the action to take place is in the main clause.

**Exercise**

1. Fill in the bank spaces correctly with the words in brackets.
2. If the plane ………………., we shall go. (come)
3. Geoffrey will ……………………….(find) you here if you a bit. (wait)
4. I ………………him the truth if he ………………….. (tell, come)
5. He is going to find you here if you ……………..a bit. 9wait)
6. I ……………..(not give) him the book unless he …………………. (pay( for it.
7. Unless he ………………. (give) enough money, I will not ………………(waste) my time to go.
8. James will not be happy unless his mother ……………….(give) him enough money.
9. Nobody ………………….(pass) unless he ……………….. (pay) for the road license.
10. He ……………….(not go) unless he …………….. (pay) for the last dress.
11. IF he ………………… (go), the father will not be happy.
12. Complete the following sentences in many different ways possible.
13. I shall come tomorrow if …………………………..
14. I will be very happy if ………………………………
15. If I meet them on the way, I …………………….
16. If he arrives on time, ……………………..
17. IF my father complains ……………………..
18. Ouma will get a prize if ……………………….
19. My aunt will give me a present if ………………….
20. IF mummy produces a baby girl, ………………….
21. If I pass my exams very well, ……………………
22. If my father gives me enough money, ………………….

**Week**

**lesson 1**

If (2) or conditional clause 2

Conditional sentence or clause (2) is used to express a condition which is impossible and whose result we are only imagining

We do not expect it to come true

In if (2), one is just imagining what would happen if the impossibility came true. The condition cannot be fulfilled at all e.g.

1. If I was God, I would leave man to live forever. (but, it is impossible to become GOD)
2. If I were you, I wouldn’t eat posho. (bit it is impossible to turn into some one)

**Requirements**

1. We use the past simple tense in the “if clause” and a “would” and a verb in the present tense in the main clause.
2. We often uses “were” instead of “was” in order to put emphasis on the nature of the impossibility.

**Exercise**

Use the correct form of the verb given in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. If it ……………………………..the crops would grow well. (rain)
2. If I …………………….. a teacher, I would not beat children. (are)
3. If I were a snake, I would ……………………….all the thieves. (bite)
4. If I ……………………….a fish, I would not be caught. (is)
5. FI the sun …………………..to rise, people would not go for work. (fail)
6. If I ……………………two heads, I would think faster. (have)
7. She would tell me if she …………………….time. (get)
8. If I …………………….in Australia, I would be rich. (leave)
9. If the sun ……………………..from the west, people would wake up late. (rose)
10. If I …………………………at the station early, the train would not leave me. (arrive)
11. If she …………………………to me, I would be very happy. (write)
12. The girls would …………………….the class if the teacher told them. (sweep)
13. Jenifer would bring me mangoes if I ………………………….her for some. (send)
14. If it ………………………today, my mother would sow the beans. (rain)
15. If my problem was ………………………, I would grow fat. (solve)

**Exercise II**

**Complete the following sentence sin as many ways as you can think**

1. If I were the president, ……………………..
2. Jane would tell me if, ………………………..
3. The fish would die if the water, ………………………
4. I would be very happy if …………………………

Ref: Junior composition and grammar. New Edition page 39 – 41

Mk Prices English grammar for upper primary pages 147 – 149

**Lesson 2**

**Unless**

“Unless” means the same as “if not”

**Examples**

1. If you don’t go to bed early, you will feel tires.

Unless you go to bed early, you will fell tires.

1. You will feel tired in the morning if you don’t go to bed early

You will feel tired in the morning unless you go to bed early.

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentence beginning “Unless”**

1. They will all be late unless they wake up very early.
2. Gorge will not see him unless he arrives on time.
3. The cat will eat that bird unless it flies away.
4. My mother will beat me unless I complete all the work.
5. The teacher won’t be happy unless we stop shouting in class.
6. Mary will get late to school unless she sleeps early.

**Exercise II**

**Rewrite these sentences using and beginning “Unless.**

1. The lakes will dry up if it shines a lot.
2. If Jane doesn’t take the doctor’s advice, she will die.
3. If they don’t read hard, they will not get 4 aggregates.
4. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
5. If you clean your shoes, the teacher will allow you in class.
6. He will only get there in time if he leaves right now.
7. If I see the snake, I shall kill it.
8. I shall do that work if you pay me.
9. the vegetation will dry if the children do not water them
10. If I see him today, I shall be happy.

**Lesson 3**

**Prepositions**

A preposition a word which shows the relationship between a noun or a pronouns in a sentences

Particular adjectives have particular prepositions that must be used on them.

For example

afraid of look for, at, into, after

prefer to depend on

accused of suffer from

ashamed of traveling by

jealous of tired of

accustomed to full of

jump over good at

died of writing to, in

rely on lean against/on

access to sure of

escape from aim at

dive into insist on

introduce to addicted to

proud of consists of

according to different from

lead to married to

laugh at arrive at

**Exercise**

**Fill in the blank spaces with a correct preposition.**

1. The thief jumped …………………….the fence.
2. The cow is sleeping ………………….the tree shade.
3. The angry teacher threw the ball……………….the window.
4. The children were told to dive …………………..the pool.
5. We travelled to the village …………………..taxi.
6. Rose it not interested …………………..praying.
7. Vicent kept his fountain pen …………………..the box.
8. There are pebbles ………………..in the pot.
9. Daddy must be tired……………………our bad behaviour.
10. The room was full ………………….old furniture.
11. Linda is good ……………………..dancing.
12. Are you afraid …………………..ghosts?
13. I am writing ……………………my mother.
14. We were accused ………………………..talking while the teacher was teaching.

**Lesson I**

**Pronouns**

Pronouns are words sued to replace nouns.

**Kinds of pronouns**

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

The common kinds of pronouns are briefly described below.

1. **Personal pronouns**

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

**Example**

**Singular plural**

I we

You you

She they

He

It

**Sentences**

1. I saw a chief yesterday.
2. He knows the answer.
3. They live here.

**Reflexive pronouns**

These are pronouns which show that the action is being done or something has been done to a person.

Those pronouns use the word “self” in singular and selves in plural e.g.

My+ self = myself

Your + self = yourself

Him + self = himself

Her + self = herself

It + self = itself

**Plurals**

1. Our + self = ourselves
2. Your + self = yourselves
3. Them + self = themselves

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

1. I cut myself
2. You cut yourself
3. He cut himself
4. We cut ourselves

**Exercise**

**Use the most suitable reflexive pronouns and complete the sentence below.**

1. I always loot at ……………………….in the mirror before coming to school.
2. We often help ……………………in times of danger.
3. You should serve ………………………first.
4. Good helps those who help……………………..
5. He nearly hit ………………………..with a hammer.
6. You shouldn’t praise………………………………..
7. She did it………………………………….
8. One is always expected to love…………………….
9. They had to blame ………………for failing to score.
10. They gave ………………….a lot of trouble.
11. Ronald has hurt………………….
12. I was …………………..when I get up.
13. The boy hid…………………..
14. The prisoner hanged……………………
15. The poor widow poisoned………………
16. I was sitting by ………………………
17. The dog chocked……………………
18. Some people always talk about ………………..
19. They have got ……………….into a mess.
20. He was landed ……………….in trouble.

**Lesson II**

**Relative pronouns**

A relative pronoun is a word sued when connecting groups of words.

Also

A relative pronoun is a pronoun that begins a subordinate clause and realties to an idea in the sentence.

**Examples**

that

who

whom

which

whose

How to use relative pronouns

1. “Who” refers to persons
2. “Which” refers to persons or things
3. “that” refers to persons, animals or things
4. “whose” and “whom” are used to refer to people

**Examples**

1. I saw the man who saved the girl from the lion. (person)
2. That dog is the one which barked at us. (animal)
3. I cannot remember that I promised to give it to you. (thing)
4. I met an Indian whose name is Patel. (person)
5. Mukasa is a boy whom I dislike most. (person)

**Relative pronouns act as conjunctions**

**Examples**

1. I found the pen. I lost the pen.

I found the pen which I lost.

1. Here is the book. You lent me the book.

Here is the book which you lent me.

1. These are the girls. We all praise the girls.

These are the girls whom we all praise.

**Exercise**

Complete the sentences below with a suitable relative pronoun.

1. That is the man ………………….car was stolen.
2. From ………………….bookshop did you buy that book?
3. May you suggest a day………………………we can meet?
4. What is the name of the school………………………your brother goes to?
5. Do you know the place…………………..he comes from?
6. Did you see the man ……………………….was standing here?
7. The book ……………………is on the table is mine.
8. The boy ……………………….I saw running was a thief.
9. The girl ……………………..the minister gave a praise was in primary four.
10. Friday is the day…………………………we shall have a party.
11. Clement is the boy……………………..i hate most.

**Exercise II**

**Join the following pairs of sentences with the right relative pronouns**

1. This is the plate. The maid gave it to me.
2. I haven’t seen the boy. His suit case was stolen.
3. He went to the shop. You told him about it.
4. That is the teacher. He teaches us Mathematics.
5. He is a careful pupil. I like him very much.
6. I injured my leg. It got broken last week.
7. This is the cow. We brought it from Kenya.

Ref. Mk Precise English Grammar pages 32 – 34

**Lesson 2**

**Interrogative pronouns**

These are pronouns sued for asking questions  
**Examples**

1. Who are you?
2. Who is there?
3. Whom do you want?
4. Whose book is this?
5. Which one do you prefer?
6. Whose umbrella is this?
7. Which of these books is yours?
8. Who are we electing as the prefect?
9. What is sweeter than honey?
10. What have you found out?

Exercise

Use the correct form of the interrogative pronouns to fill the gaps.

1. …………………………….do you wish to see?
2. ………………………did he invite?
3. ……………………shall I give this?
4. ……………………..do you believe did this?
5. ……………………do you mean?
6. …………………….do you see?
7. ………………….do you give the key?
8. …………………came here yesterday?
9. …………………….is your book?
10. …………………..did you speak to?
11. …………………..are you doing?
12. With ……………………..were you talking?
13. ………………….was that speaking to you?
14. ………………………of you has done this?
15. …………………….of the girls can sew the best?
16. …………………..have you decided to do?

**Lesson 3**

**Possessive pronouns**

These are pronouns which show ownership.

A possessive form of a pronoun can substitute a possessive noun.

They include the following

Singular plural

My ours

mine theirs

its yours

hers

your

his

**Examples**

1. That is Sadam’s Pen.

Thais his pen.

1. I am wearing Mary’s jacket.

I am wearing her jacket.

**NB**

The possessive pronouns are written without an apostrophe, e.g. ours, hers, theirs, yours, etc but not ours, hers theirs

**Exercise**

Rewrite the following sentences and replace the underlined possessive nouns with appropriate possessive pronouns.

1. That dress is Joan’s.
2. That ball pen is Paul’s.
3. Is that Mary’s bed.
4. Is that Kato’s mother?
5. Was that John’s and Peter’s desk?

**Lesson I**

**Cardinal and ordinal numbers**

Ordinal numbers are numbers that refer to a position of something in series e.g. first second etc

Cardinal numbers are numbers used to show quality rather than order.

e.g. 1, 2, 3, 35, 104, etc

**Cardinal**

1 - one

2 - two

3 - three

4 - four

5 - five

6 – six

11 – eleven

12 – twelve

19 – nineteen

20 – twenty

40 – forty

90 – ninety

**Ordinal**

1st – first

2nd – second

3rd – third

4th – forth

5th – fifth

6th – sixth

7th – seventh

9th – eighth

9th – ninth

10th – tenth

11th – eleventh

12th – twelfth

**Activity**

1. Write the underlined numbers in words.
2. There are **45** pupils in our class.
3. **24** hours makes a day.
4. There are **7** days in a week.
5. **12** months make a year.
6. Martin was the **5th** in the whole class.
7. There are **700** pupils in our school.
8. November is the **11th** month of the year.
9. Today is **20th** October, 2015.
10. Women’s day is celebrated on 8th March every year.
11. Uganda got her independence on 9th October 1962.

**Lesson II**

Direct and indirect speech in the present continuous tense

When changing direct speech in present continuous tense, the present tense chances to past continuous tense.

Direct Indirect

now - then

am - was

is - was

are - were

coming - going

**Examples**

1. “Peter is sweeping the floor,” said Maria (Direct)

Maria said that Peter was sweeping the floor. (indirect)

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

The headmaster said that he was going to school then. (indirect)

**Activity**

Rewrite the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The headteacher said, “I am studying very hard to get a degree.”
2. My neighbour whispered, “We are going to get all these numbers correct.”
3. “I am hunting wild animals there.” said the hunter.
4. “We are coming to the play ground now.” they said.
5. She said, “James is sweeping the classroom today.”
6. “We are taking this car now.” the drivers said.
7. The gatekeeper said, “The thief is jumping over the fence now.”
8. “He is bringing our books here,” said the class monitor.

**Lesson III**

**Direct and indirect speech in the present**

**Perfect tense**

When changing sentences into indirect speech, present, perfect tense changes to past perfect tense

**Examples**

1. The teacher said, “I have spoken to you about your dressing” (Direct)

The teacher said that he had spoken to you about you dressing.

1. He says, “I have drunk this water already.”

He says that he has drunk that water already. (indirect)

**Activity**

**Change from direct to indirect speech**

1. They said, “We have spoilt this desk from here today.”
2. Sarah says, “She has forgotten her name in front of all these people.”
3. The observer said, “You have beaten that boy’s arm for nothing.”
4. A designer said, “He had designed it in the wrong way.”
5. “Stella has gone this afternoon,” said the neighbour.
6. “This dog had bitten this baby today.” the girl said.
7. The priest says, “I have received this gift from Naddangira Parish today.”
8. Kato said, “I have brought these books already.

**Lesson I**

**Direct and indirect speech in the future simple tense**

**Examples**

1. “I shall go to town tomorrow,” said Mary.

Mary said that she should go to town the following day.

Direct and indirect speech of the present simple tense

When changing sentences into indirect speech, the present simple tense changes to past simple tense.

**Direct speech Indirect speech**

am - was

are - were

I - he/she

we - they

this - that

these - those

my - his/her

our - their/theirs

here - there

today - that day

can - could

come - go

bring - take

you - him/her/they

you - her/him

may - might

have/has - had

When the speech tag is in the present simple tense, the actual words remain in the same tense.

**Example**

1. “We eat posho everyday,” say the pupils.

The pupils say that they ate posho everyday.

**Activity**

**Rewrite the following sentences changing to indirect speech.**

1. She say, “I like Irene.”
2. “We play every evening,” said Solome.
3. “I can ride a bicycle,” said Tim.
4. The world is round,” says the teacher.
5. The pupils said, “We sing the national Anthem every Monday.”
6. “This is our home, I live here, said the young girl.
7. “I may not come to school today,” said Kenneth.
8. “ I want to go to Jinja today,” said mother.
9. “Peter brings his books everyday,” said the teacher.
10. “My dad has a good car,” said John.

Lesson 2

Abbreviations and contractions

Common abbreviations

Latin abbreviations

1. A.D – Anno Dmini ( in the year of the lord)
2. A.M – ante meridian (before noon)
3. P.M – past meridian (after noon)
4. E.g. – example gratia (for example)
5. etc – etcetera (and so on)
6. i.e. – idest (that is)
7. N.B – Note bene (not well)
8. R.S.V.P – repsondez sil vous plait (please reply)
9. Viz – cidelicet – (namely)
10. via – by way of

**other abbreviations**

Ave – Avenue

St – saint /street

Rd – road

co. – company

Ltd – limited

Rev – reverend

Dr. – doctor

Mt. – mountain

Dept – department

Abbr – abbreviation

W.ef – with effect from

Ref – reference

P.T.O – please turn over

I.OU – I owe you

C.O.D – cash on delivery

Mr. – Mister

Mrs. – mistress

c/o – care of

a/c – account

cr. – credit

VAT – value added tax

FIFA – Federation of international football association

FUFA – federation of Uganda football association

UWESCO – Uganda women’s effort to save orphans

P.S.V – public service vehicle

PMO - private motor omni bus

PLE – Primary Living Examination

UNEB – Uganda National Examination Board

UPE – Universal Primary Education

USE – Universal Secondary Education

NEMA – National Environment Management Authority

NARO – National Agricultural Research Organization

**Lesson 3**

**Contractions**

That is – that’s

is not – isn’t

will not – wont

shall not – shan’t

I’d – I had / I would

I’ve – I have

has not – hasn’t

it’s – it is

he’d – he would

don’t – do not

you’re – you are

shouldn’t – should not

there’s – there is

let’s – let us

o’clock – of the clock

Days of the week

Mon. – Monday

Tue. – Tuesday

Wed. – Wednesday

Thur. – Thursday

Fri. – Friday

Sat. – Saturday

Sun. – Sunday

**Months of the year**

Jan. – January

Feb. – February

Mar. – March

Apri. – April

Jun. – June

Jul. – July

Aug. – August

Sept. – September

Oct. – October

Nov. – November

Dec. – December

Metric abbreviations

cm – centimetre

G – Gramme/gram

kg – kilogramme/kilogram

l – litre

m – metre

m – milimetre

Lesson I

conjunctions

No sooner ……………..than………..

It is sued to show the shortest time.

Something happened. that is as soon as,

shortly after, immediately etc

**Examples**

1. As soon as the president arrived, it started raining.

No sooner had the president arrived than it started raining.

1. As the teacher left the classroom, the children started shouting.

No sooner had the teacher left the classroom, than the children started shouting.

1. Immediately he switched on the light, the thief entered the house.

No sooner had he switched on the light than the thief entered the house.

**NB:**

* No sooner comes at the beginning of the sentence.
* No sooner is used to show what happened soonest after the other.
* The verb after No sooner had should be in the past participle from e.g. gone, broken, seen etc

**Activity**

**Re-write the following sentences using No sooner ……….than…….**

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. Then the baby saw her lost mother, it started crying.
5. As he switched on the TV, he got a serious.
6. She gave me an invitation as soon 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.

**Use of Neither………….nor……………**

It is sued to show that none of the two will happen.

It is used in negative

When the two sentences which are to be joined have got the same subject, the word “neither” comes after the subject.

e.g.

1. Susan will not dance. Susan will not sing.

Susan will neither dance nor sing.

1. He did not greet the visitors. He did not smile at the.

He neither greeted the visitors nor smiled at them.

When joining sentences with different subjects, begin with “Neither”

**Examples**

1. Susan will not dance. Penny will not dance.

Neither Susan nor Penny will dance.

1. Peter did not go to school. Mary did not go to school.

Neither Peter nor Mary went to school.

**Exercise**

**Join the following sentences using Neither……….**

1. She cannot fly. She cannot swim.
2. Henry doesn’t eat. Henry doesn’t drink.
3. She did not give us a drink. She did not greet us.
4. It could not fly. It could not move.
5. He did not play. He did not warm up.
6. The teacher has not come. The pupil has not come.
7. Moses doesn’t play football. Michael does not play football.
8. Migisha doesn’t not drive Kyemba does not drive.
9. The visitors did not greet. The hosts did not greet.
10. Echokwu is not good at Maths. Opio is not good at Maths.