**PRIMARY FOUR**

**GRAMMAR NOTES**

**FOR**

**TERM ONE**

**2019.**

**WEEK 2**

**DESCRIBING PEOPLE AND OBJECTIVES**

**LESSON 1**

**ADJECTIVES .**

* 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 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.

**References:**

1. ***Std English Aid Book4; pages 31-33***
2. ***Progress in English; pages 17-18***
3. ***MK Precise English Grammar; page 37***

**LESSON 2**

**DESCRIBING NOUNS WITH ADJECTIVES AND CONSTRUCTING USING**

**ADJECTIVES**

* Look at the phrases below;

1. A dirty home.
2. A clever girl.
3. A good school.
4. An important visitor.
5. A wise man.
6. An interesting novel.

* The underlined words are objectives. They have been used to describe the nouns; home, girl, school, visitor, man and novel.
* They are answers to questions like?

1. What is the noun like?
2. What sort of thing is it?

**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;**

1. fat
2. kind
3. lazy
4. tall
5. good
6. dirty
7. cheap
8. interesting
9. expensive
10. easy

***Reference***

***English Grammar & Exercise 2, page 52.***

***(H/M’S Library)***

**LESSON 3**

**COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES**

* Most adjectives can be expressed in three levels (degrees), i.e. positive, Comparative and Superlative.
* The word “than” is usually used after the comparative, when you have two adjectives. 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 C.D S.D

long longer longer

* For some adjectives that end with a consonant, the last letter of the e.g.

P.D C.D S.D

Thin thinner thinnest

* We just add “r” 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 | ……………………………… | …………………………... |

**WEEK 3**

**LESSON 1**

**COMPARISION 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 C.D S.D

Dirty dirtier 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 C.D S.D

Afraid more afraid 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 least

**Exercise**

**Complete the table below correctly.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Positive** | **Comparative** | **Superlative** |
|  | easy | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | careful | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | bad | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | dry | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | dangerous | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | good | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | ugly | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | many | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | useful | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | generous | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | ignorant | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | much | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | handsome | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | well | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | difficult | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | dangerous | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | valuable | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | wonderful | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | far | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |
|  | ill | …………………………….. | ……………………………… |

**WEEK 3**

**LESSON2**

**COMPARISIONS OF ADJECTIVES IN THE POSITIVE DEGREE.**

* With the positive degree, we use “as” before the adjective and “as” after it, e.g.

The stick as long as this one.

Note:

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

This sick is not so long as this one

**Exercise**

1. **Complete these sentences correctly with the adjectives in brackets using “as…..as or “so……………as”**
2. This book is ………………………………that one.(good)
3. Francis not so……………………………as Muntu. (old)
4. It was not so………………………………yesterday as it is today.(bad)
5. His book is as………………………….as Gordon’s. (interesting)
6. This exercise is not so ……………………. as that one.(difficult)
7. Kibera village is as………………………..as Kivuulu. (dangerous)
8. China is not as………………………………as my sister’s.(beautiful)
9. My pet is as……………………………… as my sister.(pretty)
10. **Join the sentence using “as…..as or “not “so…….as” or “so……as”**
11. The exam was easy. It was like the one they did.
12. Today’s weather is bad. It is likely yesterday’s.
13. My novel is interesting. He is also interesting.
14. Sandra is beautiful. Sarah is also beautiful.
15. Oketcho is two metres tall. Ouma is one a half metre tall.
16. He is a cunning boy. He is like a fox.
17. This room is big. That room is small

**LESSON 3**

**COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES IN THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.**

* With the comparative degree, we use “than” after the adjective, e.g.

1. This stick is longer than that one.
2. This horse is better than that one.
3. He has more money than I have.
4. Bridge 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, industrial, etc.

**Exercise**

**Use the correct forms of the word in brackets to complete the sentences**

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

***Reference***

1. ***Brighter Grammar Book 2, pages 23-25***
2. ***High school English Grammar & composition, pages 23-26***
3. ***MK Precise English Grammar, pages 39-41***

**WEEK 4**

**LESSON 1**

**COMPARISON 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 things )are compared;

“most” is used before longer adjectives.

* After the superlative, we often use”of” e.g.

1. This boy is the strongest of the three
2. This is the prettiest of her dresses.
3. This is the sharpest of all the knives.
4. English is the most interesting of all the subjects.

**Exercise**

**Use the correct superlative forms of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. This is the………………………book 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 cakes 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………………………….handwriter in class.(bad)
14. He ate the ………………………………..amount of food.(little)
15. Water transport is the …………………………..of all.(cheap)

***Reference***

1. ***Junior English Revised, Haydn Richards, pages 46 – 52***
2. ***Brighter Grammar Book 2, new Edition, pages 23-25***
3. ***High school English Grammar & composition , pages 24-26***

**LESSON 2**

**REVISION EXERCISE ABOUT COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

**(Application of Adjectives)**

**Exercise**

1. **Fill in the missing words correctly**
2. Timi is older …………………………….Rufia.
3. Folu is not ……………………old …………………Tindi.
4. She is ……………………oldest …………………………the three.
5. This house is better …………………………that.
6. This book is not ………………………..good………………..that.
7. This pen is …………………………best……………………the three.
8. That exercise is more difficult ………………………this one.
9. Her condition is worse today…………………………it was yesterday.
10. It was not ………………………bad yesterday…………it is today.
11. The meal to day is ……………………worst……………the week.
12. **Write out these sentences putting the adjectives that are in brackets in**

**their correct form.**

1. Alex is………………….than Kwemboi.(old)
2. Kakama is the……………………boy in the class. (clever)
3. Kampala is not the ………………………city in the world.(big)
4. This sentence is…………………………than the first one.(difficult)
5. Muti’s dog is the ………………………of the three.(good)
6. The cat will be ……………………….in her new home
7. This mountain is the……………………..in Africa.(high)
8. This piece of homework is as…………………as your last one. (bad)
9. Luanda is …………………….from London than Rome is.(far)
10. They have (many) hens than we have, but they get (few) eggs.

**Reference: Brighter Grammar 2, new Edition, Pages 23-26**

**LESSON 3**

**FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES**

**FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS**

1. **Adding ‘y’ to certain nouns, e.g.**

* rain – rainy
* cloud—cloudy
* wind --- windy
* dust--- dusty
* water ---- watery etc

1. **Adding “sh” to certain nouns, e.g.**

* child – childish
* girl – girlish
* fool---- foolish

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

* beauty –beautiful
* use----useful
* harm—harmful
* help –helpful

**Exercise**

1. **Form Adjectives From These Nouns**
2. sand
3. faith
4. storm
5. mercy
6. forget
7. dirt
8. milk
9. boy
10. woman
11. blood
12. salt
13. grace
14. skill
15. hope
16. play
17. **Complete these sentences with the correct form of the words given in brackets**
18. Nakku is a …………………………….woman.(beauty)
19. January is always a……………………..month. (rain)
20. She felt ………………………………….after a heavy meal. (sleep)
21. It is …………………………………today. (cloudy)
22. Lake Katwe has………………………water.(salt)
23. Her mother behaves in a…………………………….way.(child)
24. John has a ……………………….. way of doing things.( girl)
25. It is not good ton sit in a …………………………….class.( dust)
26. Their father is a ………………………….man.(wealth)
27. The……………………………man ate five kilograms of beef. (greed)

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

**WEEK** **5**

**LESSON1**

**FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS**

1. **Adding “less” to certain nouns, e.g.**

* use --------useless
* care ---------careless
* help -----------helpless
* money---------moneyless
* fear---------- fearless

1. **Adding “ous” to certain nouns. e.g.**

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

1. **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

1. **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**

1. **Write the missing adjectives using the words in brackets**
2. A ---------------------------------day.(sun)
3. An---------------------------chair.(ease)
4. A………………………….hand.(skin)
5. A………………………..animal.(fur)
6. A…………………………chimney.(smoke)
7. A……………………………class.(noise)
8. …………………………trousers.(bag)
9. A…………………………tree.(shade)
10. A………………………..path.(stone)
11. A……………………….night.(fog)
12. **Use the correct form of the words in brackets correctly**
13. My father has been……………………………for two years.(job)
14. Primary four is a…………………………….class.(noise)
15. The…………………………………children failed the test.(care)
16. Ouka became……………………………….after the terrible accident.(help)
17. A cobra is a……………………………..snake.(poison)
18. Our Pastor is a………………………….man.(religion)
19. He became……………………after the accident that killed his father.(faith)
20. The class become………………………after the heavy punishment.(noise)
21. We did an……………………….home work.(ease)
22. They slaughtered a ………………..//goat on Christmas.(skin)

***References:***

1. ***Junior English 2, Hydn Richards, pages8,19***
2. ***MK Precise Engish Grammar, pages 43-45***
3. ***Junior English Revised, Hydn Richards, pages 53-54***

**LESSON 2**

**VERBS**

* A verb is doing word

A verb tells you what a noun is “doing” ,”does” ,”did”, or “has done”.

Therefore verbs are action words.

1. **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”, “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** |
|  | work |  | has………………………... |
|  | move |  | has………………………... |
|  | carry |  | has………………………... |
|  | walk |  | has………………………... |
|  | pack |  | has………………………... |
|  | study |  | has………………………... |
|  | advise |  | has………………………... |
|  | live |  | has………………………... |
|  | hurry |  | has………………………... |
|  | behave |  | has………………………... |
|  | allow |  | has………………………... |
|  | fetch |  | has………………………... |
|  | jump |  | has………………………... |
|  | try |  | has………………………... |
|  | prefer |  | has………………………... |
|  | fit |  | has………………………... |
|  | climb |  | has………………………... |
|  | clap |  | has………………………... |
|  | lap |  | has………………………... |
|  | quarrel |  | has………………………... |

**LESSON 3**

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** | **Past** | **Past participle** |
|  | am/is | was | has been |
|  | eat | ate | has eaten |
|  | swim | swam | has swum |
|  | go | went | has gone |
|  | draw | drew | has drawn |
|  | grow | grew | has grown |
|  | choose | chose | has chose |
|  | begin | begun | has began |
|  | bite | bit | has bitten |
|  | blow | blew | has blown |
|  | break | broke | has broken |
|  | do | did | has done |
|  | drink | drank | has drunk |
|  | drive | drove | has drove |
|  | fall | fell | has fallen |
|  | forget | forgot | has forgotten |
|  | freeze | froze | has frozen |
|  | give | gave | has given |
|  | hide | hid | has hidden |
|  | know | knew | has known |
|  | ride | rode | has ridden |
|  | rise | rose | has risen |
|  | see | saw | has seen |
|  | shake | shook | has shaken |
|  | sing | sang | has sung |
|  | speak | spoke | has spoken |
|  | steal | stole | has stolen |
|  | take | took | has taken |
|  | throw | threw | has thrown |
|  | tear | tore | has torn |
|  | write | wrote | has written |
|  | show | showed | has shown |
|  | run | ran | has run |
|  | weave | wove | has woven |
|  | wear | wore | has worn |

**WEEK 6**

**LESSON 1**

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** | **Past** | **Past participle** |
|  | burst | burst | burst |
|  | put | put | put |
|  | cost | cost | cost |
|  | let | let | let |
|  | hurt | hurt | hurt |
|  | hit | hit | hit |
|  | cut | cut | cut |
|  | shut | shut | shut |

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

**Examples**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** | **past** | **past participle** |
|  | bleed | bled | has bled |
|  | bring | brought | has brought |
|  | build | built | has built |
|  | buy | bought | has bought |
|  | catch | caught | has caught |
|  | creep | crept | has crept |
|  | deal | dealt | has dealt |
|  | feel | felt | has felt |
|  | fight | fought | has fought |
|  | hold | held | has held |
|  | kneel | knelt | has knelt |
|  | lay | laid | has laid |
|  | leave | left | has left |
|  | teach | taught | has taught |
|  | think | thought | has thought |
|  | win | won | has won |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | tell | told | has told |
|  | say | said | has said |
|  | pay | paid | has paid |
|  | die | died | has died |

**Activity**

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

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Present** | **Past** | **Past participle** |
|  | give |  |  |
|  | draw |  |  |
|  | come |  |  |
|  | buy |  |  |
|  | steal |  |  |
|  | teach |  |  |
|  | do |  |  |
|  | drive |  |  |
|  | cost |  |  |
|  | eat |  |  |
|  | fall |  |  |
|  | know |  |  |
|  | sleep |  |  |
|  | burst |  |  |
|  | hide |  |  |
|  | tell |  |  |
|  | leave |  |  |
|  | drink |  |  |
|  | write |  |  |
|  | go |  |  |

***Reference:***

1. ***English Grammar and exercise 2, pages 62-64***
2. ***Mk Precise English Grammar, pages 58-65***
3. ***Basic English Grammar, pages 33***

**LESSON2**

**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, every day, sometimes, always, etc, are used with the tense.

* Singular nouns or pronouns do not have “s”, “es” ,”ies”
* Examples:

1. I get up every day at five o’c lock.
2. The sun rises in the east.
3. He comes to school by bus daily.
4. 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…………………..exercise during P.E.(ride)
19. Mr. Mululu…………………………a lot of food.(eat)
20. Bushes always ……………………… fire in the dry season.(catch)

**Reference:**

1. ***High school English Grammar & composition, page70***
2. ***Brighter Grammar Book2, pages 71-74***
3. ***MK Precise English Grammar, pages71-74***

**LESSON3**

**NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

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

**Examples**

1. He plays football.(+ve)

He does not play football.(-ve)

1. She speaks English.(+ve)

She does not speak English.(-ve)

1. Ouma is the owner of the car.(+ve)

Ouma is not the owner of the car.(-ve)

**Exercise**

1. **Change these sentences to negative**.
2. She is my sister.
3. Smith watches a movie on Sunday.
4. It rains in the wet season.
5. They work very hard.
6. He goes home early.
7. The hunter kills animals.
8. He stays in that house.
9. The dog barks at the thieves.
10. The baby cries at night.
11. The child drinks milk.
12. **Change these sentences to positive in the present simple tense**.
13. He does not write letter.
14. They don’t do their home work.
15. She doesn’t go to school every day
16. It does not cry for sweets.
17. You don’t sing very well.
18. We don’t sing very well.
19. She doesn’t attend lessons
20. You don’t eat a mango
21. He doesn’t make a box.
22. They don’t listen to a radio.

**Reference**:

1. ***Basic English Primary 4/5, Harbans Kaur, page24***
2. ***Brighter Grammar Book2, pages 56-58***

**WEEK 7**

**LESSON 1**

**THE INTERRGATIVE OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

* We use “do” and “does” in statements that don’t have a helping verb.
* Examples;

1. James plays cricket.

Does James play cricket? (Interrogative)

Doesn’t James play cricket?

1. He speaks French.

Does he speak French? (Interrogative)

Doesn’t he speak French?

1. 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 every day.
5. We see him every day.
6. Te 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 daily.
17. He is very happy with his new bag.
18. She cleans her bicycle daily.
19. Alice carries her bag every day.
20. The cow feeds on grass.

**Reference**s:

1. ***Basic English primary 4/5, Harbans Kaur, page24***
2. ***Brighter Grammar Book2, pages 56-58***

**LESSON 2**

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

**Examples**:

1. Olga helps Daniel.( active)

Daniel is helped by Olga. (passive)

1. Mukisa likes him.(active)

He is liked by Mukisa.(passive)

1. He finishes his work in time.(active)

Work is finished in time.

His work is finished in time.(passive)

1. 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.

**References:**

1. ***MK Precise English Grammar, pages 92-98***
2. ***High School English Grammar & composition, pages 62-63***

**LESSON3**

**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 future.
* Helping verbs like “is”, “are” are used.
* Examples

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

1. She is singing.
2. The boys are playing hockey
3. Bridget is eating a mongo now.
4. I am going to the cinema tonight.
5. He is always running out a ling the road.

**Exercise**

**Use the correct form of the verb/word in bracket in the present continuous**

**tense**

1. I ……………………. Food.(eat)
2. She…………………………a letter.(write)
3. Joseph……………………………us.(teach)
4. A dog……………………………us(Chase)
5. The girls…………………………netball.(play)
6. They ……………………….a song.(sing)
7. The policemen …………………for the robbers.(look)
8. The mechanic …………………………….my father’s car.(repair)
9. I ………………………………for beginning of term exams.(revise)
10. She………………………us prizes.(give)
11. They………………………..to the news.(listen)
12. I ……………………………school items to day.(shop)
13. Her family …………………..to a new house.(move)
14. The teacher………………………late comers.(punish)
15. We…………………………….English now.(learn)
16. He ……………………………..to school.(run)
17. She………………………….tomorrow.(come)
18. The shopkeeper……………………..sugar. (sell)
19. The rainy season ……………………………….(begin)
20. The present …………………………………..to America. (fly)

**Reference:**

1. ***Precise English Grammar, pages 74-76***
2. ***L.E.S for schools, pages 49***

**WEEK 8**

**LESSON1**

**NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

* “Affirmative” is another word to mean “positive.
* Examples;

1. He is reading a book. (+ve)

He is not reading a book. (-ve)

1. They are going to school.(+ve)

They are not going to school. (-ve)

1. My uncle is coming for dinner on Friday.(-ve)

My uncle is not coming for dinner on Friday (-ve)

**Exercise**

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

**Reference:**

1. ***English Grammar & exercise I, pages 11-15***
2. ***Penguin Grammar work book 2, pages 6-7.***
3. ***Read and write English std5, pages 15-16***
4. ***MK Precise English Grammar, pages 74-76***

**LESSON 2**

**THE INTERROGATIVE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**Examples**

1. John is going to church.(+ve)

Is John going to church? (interrogative)

Isn’t John going to church?

1. It is raining at moment.(+ve)

Is it raining at the moment? (interrogative)

Isn’t raining at the moment?

1. Baker is eating an apple. (+ve)

Is Baker eating an apple? (interrogative)

Isn’t Baker eating an apple?

**Exercise**

**Re- write 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 patient.
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 home work.
16. The gardener is cutting a tree.
17. He is digging in the garden.
18. They are having super.
19. A friend is playing a piano.
20. Joel is listening to the music.

**Reference:**

1. ***Precise English Grammar, pages 74-76***
2. ***L.S.E. For schools, pages 49-50***

**LESSON3**

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

* It is formed from;

are

is + being + a past participle verb.

am

**Examples**

1. Lemi is sweeping the floor.(active)

The floor is being swept by Lemi.(positive)

1. Yusuf is eating the apples.(active)

The are apples are being eaten by Yusuf.(passive)

1. Some one is cutting the tree.(active)

The tree is being cut. (active)

1. My father is working in the garden. ( active)

The gardener 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 volley ball.
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. They are writing their home work.
19. Teachers are setting the exams.

**Reference:**

1. ***Precise English Grammar, pages93& 98***
2. ***Basic English, primary 4&5, pages 47-50***
3. ***A practical English Grammar, structure Drills2, A.J. Thomas, pages 85***

**WEEK 9**

**LESSON 1**

**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 adverbs phrases of the past time.

E.g. last year, yesterday, a week ago, last night, last evening, last Monday, etc.

**Examples**

1. He looked at me badly.
2. He came here yesterday.
3. Milly bought me a new watch, etc.

**Exercise:**

1. **Use the verbs in brackets 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 term.(swim)
7. They ………………………..a lot of food at party.(eat)
8. I …………………………..at it yesterday. (look)
9. The ballon…………………….last Friday.(burst)
10. Tendo………………………..a new car yesterday.(buy)
11. He………………………my sister on the head.(hit)
12. Jane……………………….her work two ago.(finish)
13. It …………………. Heavily last night.(rain)
14. She …………………………president last month.(meet)
15. The hunter………………………….a lion. (kill)
16. **Re- write the sentences below in past simple tense**
17. He eats fish.
18. They read novels.
19. The play is good.
20. She carries her books to school.
21. Barbie serves food to the visitor.

**Reference:**

1. ***Basic English primary 4/5, Harbans kaur, pages 83-86(good exercise page on 85)***
2. ***Precise English grammar, pages80-81***
3. ***High school English grammar & composition , Wren &Martin, page73***

**LESSON 2**

**NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

* We normally use “e” in the statements /sentences and questions
* Examples

1. She left school lat year.( +ve)

She didn’t leave school last year.(-ve)

1. The baby slept well last year.(+ve)

The baby did sleep well last year.(-ve)

1. She carried an umbrella.(+ve)

She didn’t carry her umbrella.(-ve)

**Exercise**

1. Change these sentences to the nagative in the past simple tense.
2. Juma borrowed a book from her
3. The child drunk milk.
4. The boy was sick yesterday.
5. My teacher wrote on the chalk board.
6. He went to school by bus.
7. Gilbert broke the cup.
8. The dog ran after the thief.
9. The girl cut the potatoes.
10. Mariam did her home work.
11. She played a piano.
12. **Change these sentences form negative to positive in past simple tense.**
13. I didn’t see the boys escaping.
14. The baby didn’t break the vase.
15. I didn’t read that novel.
16. He didn’t punish them.
17. It didn’t rain heavily
18. He did not eat the food
19. The hunters didn’t kill the animal.
20. Mutono did not sit for the exam
21. They did not pass the exams.
22. Dombo did not take the tea.

**LESSON 3**

**THE INTERROGATIVES IN PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

* The statement/ sentences in the interrogatives form begin with “Did” or “ Didn’t” and end with a question mark.
* Examples;

1. He left school last week.(+ve)

Did she leave school last year?

Didn’t she leave school last year?

1. 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)

1. 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 tense**

1. They brought the money.
2. The child broke the plate.
3. The children ate sweats.
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:**

1. ***Progress in English, pages 25-27***
2. ***MK. Precise English Grammar, pages 80-81***
3. ***Brighter Grammar, book2, pages 35-39***

**WEEK 9**

**LESSON 1**

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PAST TENSE**

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

was

+ a particular verb

were

* Examples;

1. The woman washed clothes.(active)

Clothes were washed by the woman.(passive)

1. The police took the car.(active)

The car was taken by the police.(passive)

1. Kato played foot ball yesterday. (active)

Football was played yesterday by Kato. (passive)

1. 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 his windows.
8. Diana asked many questions.
9. He killed the flies.
10. They gave him presents.
11. The girl 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.

**Reference:**

1. ***Progress in english , pages 49-51***
2. ***Precise english grammar , pagse 94 & 98***
3. ***Brighter grammar book 2, pages 35 & 38***

**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” I used for plural pronouns and nouns.

Pronoun “I” takes “have”

* Examples;

1. **Have**
2. I have done my work.
3. We have done our work.
4. Angel and joan have done their work.
5. **Has**
6. She has done her work.
7. Sheila has done her work.
8. 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 braed. (go)
3. The dog has ………………….over the fence. (jump)
4. They have……………………the work and its ready for making. (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)

**Reference**

1. ***MK English Handbook, by M.O.O Pages 27 -28***
2. ***Junior English Composition & and Grammar, Pages 12- 28***
3. ***L.E.S, pages 52- 54***
4. ***Progress in English, Pages 20-26***

**LESSON 3**

**NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE SENTENCES IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

* When “not “is introduced in affirmation sentences, they (sentences) change to negative.
* Examples;

1. I have cut my finger.(+ve)

I have not cut my finger. (-ve)

1. The students have gone home .(+ve)

The students have not gone home.(-ve)

1. Anita has spoken to the head teacher.(+ve)

Anita has not spoken to the head teacher.(-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 tome.
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**

1. We have not gone there.
2. She has put on a red dress.
3. The snake has not bitten her.
4. He has not eaten my sugarcane.
5. The farmers have not planted maize.
6. They have not taken their books.
7. We have not been to Kampala
8. She has not come back.
9. Janet has not finished her work.
10. Godwin has not been here since last year.

**Reference:**

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

**WEEK 10**

**LESSON 1**

**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;

1. He has met her before. (+ve)
2. Has he met her before? (interrogative)
3. Hasn’t he met her before? (interrogative)
4. They have done the work. (+ve)
5. Have they done the work? (interrogative)
6. Haven’t they done the work? (interrogative)
7. The butcher has sold a lot of meat.(+ve)
8. Has the butcher sold a lot of meat? (interrogative)
9. Hasn’t the butcher sold a lot of meat?(interrogative)

**Note:**

1. And (b) are 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 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 a way 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:**

1. ***MK precise English Grammar, pages 76-78***
2. ***High School English Grammar, pages 72-73***

**LESSON 2**

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

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

have been

+ a past participle verb

has been

* Examples;

1. They have eaten food.(active)

Food has been eaten by them.(passive)

1. The cat has broken a cup.(active)

A cup has been broken by the cat.(passive)

1. The teacher have taught them.(active)

They have been taught by the teacher.(passive)

1. Aine has played foot ball.(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.

**References:**

1. ***L.E.S for schools, pages 52-54***
2. ***Basic English, primary 4-5, books 3 – pages 52-54***
3. ***MK precise English Grammar, pages 93-94 & page 100***
4. ***The New Student’s Composition for primary school, page 121***