

## **P.5 GRAMMAR, LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I**

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PRESENT TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### **TENSES**

A tense is the changing of verb according to time.

We have three main tenses. These are:-

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

### **THE PRESENT TENSE**

#### **The present simple tense**

This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happen everyday, always, weekly, monthly, generally.

#### **Rules governing this tense:-**

- a) Singular nouns like Mary, Matovu, the dog, an elephant or singular pronouns like she, he, it take verbs which have “s” “es” or “ies” added to them except pronoun/ which takes the verbs in their original state.

#### **Examples:**

1. He **teaches** English
2. The cow **feeds** on grass.
3. She **eats** bananas only.
4. I **fetch** water everyday
5. I **go** to school everyday
6. I **learn** English daily.

- b) Plural nouns like dogs, elephants, the children etc or plural pronouns like they and we take verbs which don't have “s” “es” or “ies”

#### **Examples**

1. They teach English

2. The cows feed on grass.
3. Many people eat bananas.
4. We eat food.
5. They go to school

### **Exercise**

**Use the correct form of verbs to complete the sentences correctly.**

1. She \_\_\_\_ to me once a week. (write)
2. Bashiri \_\_\_\_ English very well. (speak)
3. You always \_\_\_\_ church services. (attend)
4. I \_\_\_\_ maths to science. (prefer)
5. Her uncle \_\_\_\_ blue shirts. (like)
6. The house boy \_\_\_\_ our rabbits. (feed)
7. It rarely \_\_\_\_ in December. (rain)
8. Lillian and Sarah \_\_\_\_ net ball in the school team. (play)

**Change the words underlined to singular and make any other necessary changes.**

9. We go to watch a film every day.
- 10.
11. They eat their food from the nearby hotel.
12. The Americans have a lot of riches.
13. They look after their old grandfather.
14. The children play with their teachers.

### **Affirmative , Negative and Interrogative sentences**

#### **Examples**

1. A: John runs to school every day.  
N: John doesn't run to school every day.  
I: Does John run to school every day?
2. A: Rabbits eat carrots every day.  
N: Rabbits don't eat carrots every day  
I: Do rabbits eat carrots every day?
3. A: Mary eats food

N: Mary does not eat food

I: Does Mary eat food?

4. A: He writes well

N: He doesn't write well

I: Does he write well?

### Activity

#### **Change the sentences to Negative and Interrogative**

1. We eat some oranges every day.
2. She brushes her teeth every morning.
3. Lucy goes to church every Sunday.
4. Teachers mark our books daily.
5. Peter enjoys reading newspapers.

#### **Change the sentences to passive**

1. The mechanic repairs vehicles every Sunday
  - a) Vehicles are repaired by the mechanic every Sunday.
2. The breakdown truck tows the bus every day, doesn't it?
  - a) The bus is towed by the breakdown truck every day.
  - b) The breakdown truck tows the bus every day, doesn't it?

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PRESENT TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## **THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now.

### **Rules governing this tense**

- a) Singular nouns and pronouns use "is" as a linking verb or helping verb.

#### **Examples**

1. He **is running** to school.
2. The shopkeeper **is selling** sugar.
3. She **is coming** tomorrow.
4. *I am going to teach English this afternoon.*

b) Pronoun “I” uses am e.g. I **am cleaning** my bag.

c) Plural nouns and pronouns use “are”

**Examples**

1. They are running to school

2. The shopkeepers are selling sugar.

d) Some verbs which end in a single consonant have that consonant doubled and then add “\_\_ing”

**Examples**

cut – cutting

begin – beginning

run – running

e) The verbs ending in “ie” lose them and– “ying” is added.

**Examples**

lie – lying

die – dying

tie – tying

**Verbs that drop “e” and add “ing”**

**Examples**

move	moving
come	coming
arrange	arranging
believe	believing
dance	dancing

**Exercise**

**Use the words in brackets to complete the following sentences in present continuous tense**

1. I \_\_\_not going to school. (be)

2. Musa is \_\_\_to me (lie)

3. Why are you \_\_\_your friend. (hit)

4. The passengers \_\_\_for Entebbe airport now. (leave)

5. The P.6 class \_\_\_ baskets now. (weave)
6. All the parents \_\_\_ school fees in the bank now. (pay)
7. Children \_\_\_\_\_ their hand up now. (raise)
8. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the cup on the table now. (raise)
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ the work now. (begin)

**Re-write the following sentences in the present continuous tense**

10. Musoke buys milk from the milk man.
11. The children fetch water.
12. He collects all our books.
13. The farmer harvests his crops.
14. The market vendor don't sell clothes.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## **THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place.

### **Rules governing this tense**

- a) We usually use auxiliary verb “**has**” in cases where the subject in the sentence is in singular form. E.g. it, Paul, my pen, the tree etc.
- b) Plural pronouns and nouns e.g. we, they you, the girl, men etc use “**have**”
- c) The pronoun “I” also takes “have”
- d) The main verb in the sentences is in the past participle.
- e) That is **has/ have** + a past participle

### **Examples**

1. She **has eaten** my sugar cane.
2. The farmers **have grown** maize.
3. They **have taken their** books.

The adverbs, ever, today, never, since, just, now already are commonly used in the present perfect tense.

### Examples

1. Tom has never been to school.
2. I have already finished my work.
3. She has just eaten the mangoes.
4. They have been married since last year.
5. Mary has ever been to our school
6. He has already eaten food.

### Exercise

**Use the correct form of the verb in bracket to complete the sentences.**

1. She \_\_\_\_ some seeds in the garden already. (sow)
2. The tailor \_\_\_\_ my clothes already. (sew)
3. He \_\_\_\_ his shirt already (tear)
4. The stubborn pupils \_\_\_\_ by the headmaster. (bite)
5. The house girl \_\_\_\_ clothes already.(hang)

**Change the following sentences from the given tense to the present perfect tense**

6. Mukasa is preparing some mud for his house.
7. She is teaching English.
8. The pupils are having lunch.
9. They grow beans in the garden.
10. The new girl is doing her homework.
11. Bbaale Francis is reading the newspaper.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### Active, passive and Question tags

1. The cartoonist hasdesigned a nice picture
  - a. A nice picture has been designed by the cartoonist
  - b. The cartoonist has designed a nice picture, hasn't he?
2. Peter has completed the puzzle successfully

- a. The puzzle has been completed by Peter successfully.
  - b. Peter has completed the puzzle successfully, hasn't he?
3. Mary has bought newspapers
  - a. Newspapers have been bought by Mary.
  - b. Mary has bought newspapers, hasn't she?

### Exercise

1. The mechanic has repaired the head lamps
2. The passengers have not fastened their seat belts
3. The columnists have edited the news articles.
4. The cyclist has ridden the bicycle
5. John has cleaned the windscreen
6. Madam Aidah has started the engine already
7. The editors have designed a very nice brochures.

### **Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences**

#### Examples

1. A: Mr. Mukisa has bought some tomatoes.  
N: Mr. Mukisa has not bought any tomatoes.  
I: Has Mr. Mukisa bought any tomatoes?
2. A: They have gone to the market.  
N: They have not gone to the market.  
I: Have they gone to the market?
3. A: Dinah has gone to school  
N: Dinah has not gone to school  
I: Has Dinah gone to school?
- 4.

### Exercise

Change these sentences to Negative and Interrogative

1. Tr. Keddi has marked our books.
2. We have eaten some food.
3. The little girl has torn my dress.
4. They have stolen our money.
5. We have learnt about newspapers
6. Mary has written a letter

## THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Guidelines about this tense

- a) We use auxiliary verb “have” and “has” plus been as an auxiliary past participle and “-ing”
- b) “For” and “since” can also be used.

### Examples

1. We **have been learning** English since morning.
2. She **has been eating** for half an hour.
3. They **have been dancing** since morning.
4. I **have been waiting** for her since three o'clock.
5. Diana has been crying since morning

### Exercise

**Change the verb in bracket to complete the sentences in present perfect continuous tense.**

1. He \_\_\_\_ the goat on the tree. (tie)
2. They \_\_\_\_ the mango tree for mangoes. (climb)
3. Yowana \_\_\_\_ hands because of happiness (clap)
4. The spectators \_\_\_\_ the match between KCC and villa football clubs. (watch)
5. The congregation \_\_\_\_ for the pope (pray)
6. The shepherd \_\_\_\_ in the bush since yesterday. (grace)
7. Jonathan and I \_\_\_\_ cards since morning (play)
8. She \_\_\_\_ a soldier since he left university. (be)
9. He \_\_\_\_ that shop since his father died. (leap)

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**



## **SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### **THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE**

This tense refers to past events which are not related to the present.

Guidelines on the use of this tense.

- a) With this tense, no auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.
- b) Most verbs form their past tense by adding “ed” to the verb.

#### **Examples**

He **looked** at me.

- c) Some verbs have their ending consonant doubled.

#### **Examples**

- 1. They stopped playing with us.
- 2. He dropped the glass down
- 3. The man slapped his wife
- 4. Dinah hurt her leg
- 5. They beat the baby

- d) Some verbs remain unchanged.

#### **Examples**

- 1. My balloon **burst** last Friday.
- 2. He **hit** my sister.
- 3. She cut her fingers

- e) We commonly use adverb and adverbials like yesterday, yester night, last year, last week

#### **Exercise**

**Use the verb given in bracket to complete each sentence in the past simple tense.**

- 1. I \_\_\_\_ with him to disco dance last Saturday. (go)
- 2. She \_\_\_\_ me a note book. (give)
- 3. They \_\_\_\_ their examination a few days ago. (begin)
- 4. We \_\_\_\_ in lake Nabugabo last Christmas . (swim)

5. A wasp \_\_\_\_ her baby. (sting)
6. I \_\_\_\_ at it yesterday. (look)
7. She \_\_\_\_ a new car last week. (buy)
8. He \_\_\_\_ me at the end of the term. (punish)
9. I \_\_\_\_ that novel last Monday. (read)
10. We \_\_\_\_ a lion yesterday. (see)

### Passive and active voices

#### Examples

1. A: The pupils bought sweaters yesterday  
P: Sweaters were bought by the pupils yesterday
2. A: Tendo swept the classroom  
P: The classroom was swept by Tendo
3. The cow ate the grass
4. Mummy cooked food.

### Exercise

#### Change these sentences to passive voice

1. They ate meat last night.
2. Tom kicked the ball yesterday
3. The baby cried for milk
4. Lucy tore my shirt last term.
5. The school children played football.

### Passive and active voices and question tags

#### Examples

1. The columnist read the advertisement yesterday
  - a. The advertisement was read by the columnist yesterday
  - b. The columnist read the advertisement yesterday, didn't he?

2. The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat
  - a. The luggage was forgotten by the passenger on the front seat.
  - b. The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat, didn't she?
3. Tracy abused Cathy
  - a. Cathy was abused by Tracy.
  - b. Tracy abused Cathy, didn't she?

### Exercise

Change these sentences to passive, question tag

1. The passenger sang a nice song.
2. The conductor abused the driver.
3. Tom cleaned this wind screen
4. Sarah fixed the wiper yesterday.
5. James did not write the article.
6. The reporter read the article secretly
7. The head teacher took the announcement to the radio station.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## **THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

Guidelines on the use of this tense

a) This tense is used in the following ways:-

- i) To show that the events are or were taking place at the same time.

### **Examples**

1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising us.
  2. They were sleeping while the teacher was teaching.
- ii) To show that an activity was going on when another one was carried out.

### **Examples**

1. As I was going to school, it started raining.
2. While I was digging, Mary was slashing.

iii) To show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

### Examples

1. We were reading through our notes all night.

In this tense, we use “was” “were” + a verb in the continuous form (ending in “\_\_ing”

### Examples

1. Mary **was reading** a novel.
2. The cat **was looking** at the rat.
3. They **were cleaning** the desk.
4. The cats **were running** after the rats.
5. Mary **u** in the garden

### Exercise

#### Change the verbs in bracket to past continuous tense

1. Alice \_\_\_ with her friend when the teacher called her. (play)
2. We \_\_\_ our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (weed)
3. I fell down while I \_\_\_ to school. (run)
4. When they entered, we \_\_\_ our prayers (say)
5. Peter and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ cards all day. (play)
6. The child \_\_\_ his toy behind the table (hide)
7. The bees \_\_\_ everybody they came across. (sting)
8. The student \_\_\_ in a pool of water (swim)
9. Okwir and Wailaka \_\_\_ pictures on the wall. (stick)

### LESSON

Use of .....**WHILE / WHEN / AS**.....

#### Note

When you begin with the above words, you use a comma after the first sentences.

When you use them in the Middle, a comma is not necessary.

### Examples

1. While the villagers were harvesting maize, Murimi was thinking of rewarding them.  
Murimi was thinking of rewarding the villages while they were harvesting maize.
2. As they were finishing Murimi came  
Murimi came as they were finishing

### Activity

**Re-write the following sentences using: .....while, when, as.....)**

1. Jane was reading. The lamp went off.
2. The visitors arrived. We were still cooking.
3. I was reading. My sister was writing a letter.
4. Jacob was serving the stew. The ladle broke
5. The teacher entered. Opio was making noise.

### Negative, Interrogative, passive voice

#### Examples

1. The tout was hiding under the breakdown truck.
  - a. The tout was not hiding under the breakdown truck.
  - b. Was the tout hiding under the breakdown truck?
2. The police was towing
  - a. The police was not towing the car.
  - b. Was the police towing the car?
  - c. The car was being towed by the police.
  - d. The police was towing the car, wasn't it?

### Exercise

Change these sentences to negative , interrogative and passive voice

1. The tout was singing a nice song.
2. The driver was driving the car recklessly.
3. The mechanic was wiping the wind screen.
4. The teacher was clearing the brochures
5. Peter was dirtening the indicators
6. The bees were stinging the new reporters

7. The editor was reading the cross word.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## **THE PAST PERFECT TENSE**

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in past.

### **Guidelines on the use of this tense**

- a) The only helping verbs used in this tense is “had”
- b) The main verb is written or said in the past participle form e.g. written, broken, seen eaten.
- c) Therefore, we use “had” + a verb in the past participle form.

### **Examples**

- 1. He had fallen asleep when the food was served.
- 2. I had left for India when my father died.
- 3. They had taken all this money.
- 4. He had taken poison
- 5. Maria had written the work

### **Exercise**

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct forms of the past perfect tense of the verb in brackets.**

- 1. The boy refused to admit that he \_\_\_\_ the money. (steal)
- 2. My father wanted to know who \_\_\_\_ the letter. (bring)
- 3. We \_\_\_\_ our work by lunch time. (complete)
- 4. We reached the station when the train \_\_\_\_ (leave)
- 5. Justine \_\_\_\_ French before she went to France. (learn)
- 6. Peter \_\_\_\_ two goals by the time the match ended. (score)
- 7. Who \_\_\_\_ without the teachers' permission? (went)
- 8. Cate \_\_\_\_ before her mother returned (bath)
- 9. What \_\_\_\_ to you last night? (happen)

### Negative, Interrogative, passive and question tags

#### Examples

1. Ritah had paid for the ticket.
  - a. Ritah had not paid for the ticket.
  - b. Had Ritah paid for the ticket?
  - c. The ticket had been paid for by Ritah.
  - d. Ritah had paid for the ticket, hadn't she?
2. Sam had driven a new car.
  - a. Sam had not driven a new car
  - b. Had Sam driven a new car?
  - c. A new car had been driven by Sam.
  - d. Sam had driven a new car, hadn't he?

#### Exercise

1. The thief had stolen the magazine
2. The cyclist had put on the helmet.
3. The thugs had opened the car boot.
4. Opondo had pulled out the gun.
5. The breakdown truck had towed the school bus.
6. The mechanic had bought grease.
7. Ogule had bought new tyres
8. The children had broken the wind screen
9. James had dirtied the mud screen.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### **THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

In this tense, the helping verbs used are "had been"

The main verb ends in "\_\_\_ing"

**Examples:**

- a) He had been dancing for seven minutes.
- b) The workmen had been making a lot of noise.
- c) We had been sweeping the classroom.
- d) The timekeeper had been ringing the bell.
- e) Namuli had been singing the national anthem.

**Use the verbs in the bracket to complete the sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.**

- 1. They \_\_\_\_ firewood for the party. (split)
- 2. The orphan \_\_\_\_ the property of the deceased. (claim)
- 3. The boy \_\_\_\_ the bicycle by yesterday. (clean)
- 4. It \_\_\_\_ its leg by the time it was killed. (raise)
- 5. The rich man \_\_\_\_ a permanent house before he died. (build)
- 6. We \_\_\_\_ down when the visitors entered (settle)
- 7. The machine \_\_\_\_ the clothes by the time we reached the factory. (spin)
- 8. The teacher \_\_\_\_ the exercise on the blackboard when I pinched my neighbour. (write)

**Re-write the following sentences into the past perfect continuous tense**

- 1. He writes to his father.
- 2. They are weaving baskets.
- 3. Someone has knocked at the door.
- 4. Asiimwe was opening the box.
- 5. Nakato rang the bell.
- 6. The house girl will feed the dogs.
- 7. I am waiting for you.
- 8. Kaibanda is speaking to the minister.
- 9. The teacher has explained to us.
- 10. The children have done the exercise.

**TOPIC:        TENSES**

**ASPECT:     FUTURE TENSE**

**SKILLS:      LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**



## THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We use this tense when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place a bit of time in the future.

### Guidelines in the use of this tense

- a) The helping verbs used are “will” and “shall”
- b) We use “will” with pronouns he, she, they, you, it, plus singular and plural nouns.
- c) We use “shall” with pronouns “I” and “we”
- d) Another way of expressing the future is by using “going to”

### Examples:

- 1. I shall come back tomorrow.
- 2. We shall meet next week.
- 3. He will be punished next Monday.
- 4. I am going to buy a new book after classes.
- 5. She will be a good teacher.
- 6. *Phiona will lead the class this term.*
- 7. *The teachers will be happy.*

### Exercise

Use the verb in bracket 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. The teachers \_\_\_ harder next term. (work)
- 4. The baby \_\_\_ with the house girl. (stay)
- 5. The farmer \_\_\_ all the seeds. (sow)
- 6. I \_\_\_ for my primary leaving examinations next year. (sit)
- 7. We \_\_\_ some beans tomorrow. (buy)
- 8. I \_\_\_ that place next year. (leave)

**Re-write the following sentences using.....going to.....)**

1. I shall eat pork tomorrow.
2. Mary will grow crops next season.
3. We shall buy books tomorrow.
4. The teachers will mark our books
5. Diana will beat the teacher
6. They will learn English tomorrow.

**Change the following sentences into the future simple tense**

1. We lost our money.
2. They are sitting under the shade.
3. Bashabe has received a big prize.
4. He prepares our meals at school.
5. They were learning French last year.
6. Adriko rides a bicycle.
7. My father paid for the lost property.
8. We asked many question.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

**Negative , Interrogative, Passive and Question tags**

1. We shall meet the doctor today
  - a. We shall not meet the doctor today.(Negative)
  - b. Shall we met the doctor today? (Interrogative)
  - c. The doctor will be met today. (Passive)
  - d. We shall meet the doctor today, shan't we? (question tag)
2. That spanner will hit the mechanic
  - a. That spanner will not hit the mechanic.(negative)
  - b. Will that spanner hit the mechanic? (interrogative)
  - c. The mechanic will be hit be that spanner. (passive)

- d. That spanner will hit that mechanic, won't it? (question tag)

### Exercise

1. The farmer will sow the seed tomorrow
2. All passengers will reach the destination
3. The mechanic will dirt the side mirror.
4. Suzan will repair the tyre
5. We shall pay for the fare.

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### **THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE**

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

We use the helping verb "will be" or "shall be" plus a main verb end in "\_\_\_ing"

#### **Examples:**

1. We **shall be leaving** for Nairobi next week.
2. I **shall be sitting** for my final examinations.
3. They **will be going** for a walk after lunch.
4. You **will be receiving** a prize at the end of the year.
5. She **won't be seeing** us for seven days.

### **Exercise**

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

1. They \_\_\_\_ the zoo at the end of second term. (visit)
2. Our staff meeting \_\_\_\_ place in the evening (take)
3. We \_\_\_\_ the concert next Saturday. (enjoy)
4. Anitah \_\_\_\_ in that house next July. (live)
5. The doctor \_\_\_\_ you after lunch. (examine)
6. Father \_\_\_\_ sugar when he comes (buy)
7. The bus \_\_\_\_ at exactly 7:30 am. (leave)

8. We \_\_\_\_ a lot of work next week. (do)

Negative, interrogative, passive and question tags

1. The doctor will be examining the patients.
  - a. The doctor will not be examining the patients.
  - b. Will the doctor be examining the patients?
  - c. The patients will be examined by the doctor.
  - d. The doctor will be examining the patients, won't he?
2. The pilot will be flying the aeroplane in the evening.
  - a. The pilot will not be flying the aeroplane in the evening.
  - b. Will the pilot be flying the aeroplane in the evening?
  - c. The aeroplane will be flown by the pilot in the evening
  - d. The pilot will be flying the aeroplane in the evening, won't he?

Exercise

Change these sentences to negative, interrogative, passive and question tag

1. The passenger will be paying the fare
2. The cyclist will be riding the bicycle in the morning
3. We shall be erasing the article tomorrow
4. The tout will be persuading the passengers
5. The conductress will be helping the driver
6. The builder will be renovating the garage

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

**THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

This tense indicates that an event will have taken place by a certain period of time in the future.

The helping verbs used are: *-shall have, will have, plus the main verb in the past participle form.*

**Examples**

1. By next Friday, we shall have received the letters.
2. The bus will have arrived by eight o'clock.

3. They will have completed the work by the end of the lesson.
4. By this time tomorrow, I shall have reported to the teacher.

### Exercise

**Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences in the future perfect tense.**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ about it by next term. (learn)
2. By the end of the year, they \_\_\_\_\_ all the information about him. (get)
3. The train \_\_\_\_\_ by six o'clock. (leave)
4. The patients \_\_\_\_\_ before next week. (recover)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the play in the next thirty minute. (finish)
6. By tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ the exercises. (do)
7. By 2015 the government \_\_\_\_\_ illiteracy.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ the priest by lunch time. (see)
9. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ by 3 o'clock. (close)
10. By the beginning of the year, they \_\_\_\_\_ back. (fly)
11. I think we \_\_\_\_\_ our lunch by the time the school bell rings (have)
12. By the end of this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ at this school for seven years. (be)
13. Come out! Hurry up! By the time we get to the stadium the match \_\_\_\_\_ (start)
14. I think those greedy boys \_\_\_\_\_ all her eggs and vegetables.(sell)
15. By tomorrow, the children \_\_\_\_\_ everything the teachers taught them today.(forget)

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

### THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The helping verbs used in this tense are:-

- i) Shall have been + a verb in the continuous form.
- ii) "Will have been + a verb in the continuous form.

*Groups of people or things*

You

She

He                will

They

It

We } shall  
I }

### Examples:-

1. By midday, we **shall have been working** for two hours.
2. By next Thursday, I **shall have been staying** with my aunt for a week.
3. By October, Suzan **will have been attending** church service for two months.
4. *By October, the teachers will have been marking our exams.*
5. *By next week, the plants will have been flowering.*

### Exercise

#### Change the verbs in brackets into the future perfect continuous tense

1. By next year, he \_\_\_ school for a year. (attend)
2. By the time you come, I \_\_\_ for two hours. (read)
3. When the bell goes, we \_\_\_-for the teacher for thirty minutes. (wait)
4. By mid March, they \_\_\_ for two months (learn)
5. Juliet \_\_\_ water for twenty minutes by lunch time. (fetch)
6. By the time the minister arrives all the people \_\_\_ up for along time. (stand)
7. If she comes again, she \_\_\_ us for the second time. (visit)
8. By the end of the year, he \_\_\_ in this class for six years. (teach)
9. We \_\_\_ to the teacher for half an hour by the end of the lesson. (listen)
10. By evening, we \_\_\_ for seven hours. (play)

### ADVERBS

TOPIC:        ADVERBS

ASPECT:

SKILLS:       LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

## Simile:

### Lesson 1

1. The dog ate its food greedily.
2. Liz is a very hardworking girl.
3. Amanicia writes quite clearly.

In sentence 1, "greedily" shows how the dog ate its food. (In what manner) Therefore, it modifies the verb "ate".

In sentence 2, "very" shows how much or in what degree Liz is a hardworking girl. Therefore it modifies the adjective "hardworking".

In sentence 3, "quite" shows how far or to what extent Amanicia writes clearly. Therefore it modifies the verb "clearly".

An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

#### Kind of Adverbs.

##### A) Adverbs of time (These show "when")

1. I have heard this before.
2. Let us begin to work now.
3. I received a letter from him recently.
4. He comes here dairy.
5. Yesterday I arrived late.

##### Adverb of Frequency. (They show how often.)

1. I have told you twice.
2. He often makes mistakes.
3. He seldom comes here.
4. I always try to do my best.
5. He frequently comes unprepared.

##### B) Adverbs of degree (These tell us "where")

1. Stand here.
2. Go there.
3. The faithful dog follows its master everywhere.
4. The horse galloped away.
5. Is our teacher within?

C) Adverbs of place (They show how much, or in what degree or to what extent)

1. He was too careless to pass the test.
2. These avocados are almost ripe.
3. I am fully prepared for the debate.
4. Rema sings pretty well.
5. You are altogether mistaken.
6. You are quite wrong.
7. Are you tall enough to reach the photograph?

Adverbs of manner (They show how or in what manner)

1. Liz writes clearly.
2. This story is well written.
3. Mum, I slept soundly.
4. Slowly and sadly we laid the dead boy down.
5. The boy works hard.
6. Arrange the words alphabetically.
7. Serena Hotel is arguably the best in Uganda.
8. I was agreeably disappointed at your behavior.
9. The gallant soldiers fought bravely.
10. It rained ceaselessly all day.

Classify the adverbs in the sentences below as adverbs of time, place, manner, degree, etc.

1. Try again.
2. He is too shy.
3. We rose very early.
4. I am glad to hear it.
5. Cut it lengthwise.
6. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
7. Are you quite sure?
8. Father is somewhat better.
9. The patient is much worse today.
10. We were very kindly received.



## Lesson 2

Comparison of adverbs.

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees.

### Irregular adverbs

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Ill	worse	worst
Well	better	best
Little	less	least
Near	nearer	nearest
Far	farther	farthest
Late	later	latest

Complete the sentences using the word in brackets correctly.

1. Richard writes..... .(good)
2. Aidah sings .....than all of you.(well)
3. Liz writes the.....of all pupils in our class.(well)
4. I work.....than you do.(much)
5. Harrison works.....of the three of us.(much)

### **Regular adverbs.**

Some regular adverbs form their comparative by taking –er and the superlative by taking –est.

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Fast	faster	fastest
Long	longer	longest
Hard	harder	hardest
Soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs ending in –ly form the comparative by ending by adding more and the superlative by adding most.

<b>Positive</b>	<b>comparative</b>	<b>superlative</b>
Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Clever	more cleverly	most cleverly
Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Kindly	more kindly	most kindly
Foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly

**Use the correctly the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence.**

1. I answered the questions .....than you.(wise)
2. Our Director moves .....than all of us.(quickly)
3. Amanicia writes .....than Jesca.( slow)
4. Ronaldo sometimes plays.....than everyone on the pitch.(skill)
5. The dog ate its food .....than the cat.(greed)
6. I could not read the letter because it was so.....written.(tidy)
7. You have been instructed to arrange the words .....(alphabet)
8. He did the work.....and went home thereafter (hurry)
9. They .....come here these days.(seldom)
10. Stop behaving .....(child)
11. The street child ate the food.....(hunger)
12. Our dormitories are .....built.(space)
13. Cornerstone Junior school school is.....the best school in Uganda.(doubt)
14. Crossing the road..... ,the pedestrian was knocked down by a speeding lorry. (care)

### **Lesson 3**

#### **Formation of Adverbs.**

**Most adverbs are formed by adding –ly to an adjective.**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Clear	clearly	particular	particularly
Regular	_____	proud	
Quick		slow	
Cheap		clever	
Plain		sudden	
Anxious		public	
Kind		grateful	
Careful		skilful	
Accidental		mental	
Hopeful		immediate	
Wide		rich	
Shy		expensive	

**For adjectives that end in –y, change “y” to “i” before adding –ly**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Angry	angrily	lucky	luckily
Heavy		happy	
Clumsy		noisy	
Shabby		easy	
Steady		stealthy	

**For the adjectives that end in “e”, drop “e” and add-“ly”**

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>	<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Adverb</b>
Humble	humbly	sensible	sensibly
Simple		terrible	
Possible		gentle	
Able		suitable	
Probable		miserable	
True		comfortable	

**Complete the table below.**

<b>noun</b>	<b>adjective</b>	<b>adverb</b>
luck	Lucky	luckily
greed		
speed		
skill		
hope		
incident		
accident		
ease		
noise		
stealth		
comfort		
misery		

#### **Lesson 4**

Order of adverbs

The order of adverbs is as follow:

1. Adverbs of manner.
2. Adverbs of place.
3. Adverbs of time.

#### **Examples.**

1. We take milk ( every morning,hurriedly,at home)  
We hurriedly take milk at home every morning.
2. Let's go( tonight, to the film, tonight)  
Let's go last to the film tonight.

**Rewrite putting the adverbs in the brackets in the correct order.**

1. The prefect spoke (yesterday, at the assembly, wonderfully)
2. Will you run (in the field, at 8:00a.m, tomorrow,fast)?

3. The couple moved (to the reception hall / gracefully/after the church service).
4. The congregation prayed (hard /last Sunday /in the church)
5. I shall take the ball (outside /today/stealthily)
6. Jimmy katumba played music (last Christmas/beautifully/at colline Hotel)
7. The bus arrived (at the bus park/late/this afternoon)
8. The late comers stayed (all day/quietly/there)
9. Take it (there/silently/now)
10. The pupils match (happily/to school/every day)