

## ENGLISH JUNIOR LESSON NOTES P.5 TERM II.

### PRONOUNS:

a) Pronouns are words used in place of nouns:

#### Examples:

Here are some pronouns commonly used:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	we	me	us
you	you	you	you
he, she, it	they	him, her, it	them

b) Pronouns are divided into; personal, relative, interrogative, demonstrative and indefinite pronouns.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

a) Personal pronouns are used as subjects and objects; thus,

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Object</u>
I	me
he	him
she	her
we	us
they	them
who	whom

### SENTENCES:

1. He bored me in the play.
2. You will talk to them.
3. Will you come with us for dinner this evening?
4. They talked to them last night.

b) The words, 'he', 'you' and 'they' are the subjects in the above sentences. While 'me', 'them' and 'us' are the objects in the sentences.

### EXERCISE:

Re-write these sentences replacing the underlined words with a personal pronoun correctly.

1. The pilot said that the pilot had made a forced landing.
2. The children cried when the children were burnt.
3. Judith says that Judith is going to talk to a friend of Judith's.
4. The sister told the nurses to report to the sister when the nurses go off duty.
5. Andrew said that Andrew would be meeting a friend of Andrew's.
6. Peter said, "When you see Joe, tell Joe to come and Peter."
7. Dorothy's mother asked Dorothy to dust the lounge.

### RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

- a) Relative pronouns are used to join two parts of a sentence.
- b) They include; who, whom, whose, which, what, that and when.

### SENTENCES:

1. Tom is a boy who learns fast.
2. She is a pupil whom I taught.
3. Was it Denis whose boat sank?
4. This is the house that Jack built.

When a relative pronoun is used in the middle, it usually follows its noun directly as shown in the examples given above i.e. the pronouns; who, whom, whose, what, follow their nouns as underlined in each sentence above.

### Usage of relative pronouns:

Whose is a relative possessive word, used as a determiner before nouns in the same way as his, her, its or their.

It can refer back to people or things.

We use whose mostly for people; it replaces his/her/their in a relative clause e.g.

What's the name of the man? You borrowed his car.

What's the name of the man whose car you borrowed?

I met a man. I went with his brother to school.

I met a man whose brother I went to school with.

### EXERCISE:

Join the following pairs of sentences using ----whose-----

1. That is the man. His dog bit me yesterday.
2. Here comes the lady. Her house was robbed.
3. There goes the shepherd. His sheep are all lost.
4. A stranger came to see me. His money had been stolen.
5. An actor makes a lot of money. His play was successful.
6. A thief can easily be caught. His track can be followed in the sand.
7. A boy often gets into trouble. His books and clothes are dirty.
8. They met a fisherman. His boat had just sunk.

Whom: is more formal than who

e.g. A woman whom I wanted to see was away on holiday is more formal than;

A woman who I wanted to see was away on holiday.

Whom is used with people only. (not things)

You can use whom with a preposition (to whom/ from whom/ with whom) or when referring to the object of the verb e.g.

- That is the teacher to whom I gave the key.
- Kenneth is a man with whom he works in the factory.

Where are the boys from whom the teacher got the book?

### EXERCISE:

Join the following pairs of sentences using 'whom':

1. This is Mr. Roger. You met him last year.
2. The man was riding a horse. You spoke to him.
3. The boy was sick. They were travelling with him.
4. The librarian has gone away. We borrowed a book from her.
5. We saw your uncle. You visited him last month.
6. A girl has gone back home. I gave the keys to her.
7. The old woman did not thank us. We dug the garden for her.
8. The man is my uncle. I went with him home.
9. This is the girl. We got a dictionary from her.
10. That is the doctor. I paid the money to him.

Who: We use who when we are talking about people (not things).

We use who instead of he/she/they e.g.

The woman is a doctor. She lives next door.

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

An architect is someone. He designs buildings.

An architect is someone who designs buildings.

What is the name of the man? He lent you money.

What is the name of the man who lent you money?

### EXERCISE

Re-write these sentences using 'who'

- 1) Can you show me the boy? He abused the visitor.
- 2) This is the girl. She won a prize.
- 3) We saw the dentist. He treated my sister in his clinic.
- 4) The cyclist was taken to police. He knocked an old woman down.
- 5) He has got a new girl-friend. She works in a garage.
- 6) The night watchman was arrested. He stole a gun.

- 7) The boy was caned by the headmaster. He took my pen.

Which / that: Which and that can be used as determiners in relative clauses.

'That' is used with nouns that refer to either people or things whereas 'which' is only used with nouns which refer to things.

Examples:

1. Where is the cheese? – It was in the fridge.  
Where is the cheese which was in the fridge?
2. I don't like stories, - they have sad endings.  
I don't like stories which have sad endings.
3. Sheila couldn't come to the party, it was organized poorly.  
Sheila couldn't come to the party that was organized poorly.

### Exercise II

Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns.

1. You met my sister yesterday. She wants to speak to you.
2. Her father has been to Paris. He has just returned.
3. Oxford University is one of the oldest in the World. It has many colleges.
4. We breathe air. It is made up of many years.
5. The teacher in the next class, his name I can never remember, makes a lot of noise.

Relative adverbs 'when' and 'where':

- a) When and where can introduce relative clauses after nouns referring to time and places.

Examples:

- i) I don't remember the day when I met her on the streets.
- ii) Will you see him when you reach there?
- iii) I will meet you at the place where we met Sally last time.
- iv) Do you remember the shop where you bought sandals from?

#### Exercise 4

##### Complete each sentence using when / where

1. What is the name of the street\_\_\_\_\_ we found George?
2. A cemetery is a place \_\_\_\_\_people are buried.
3. Christmas is the day\_\_\_\_\_ we celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.
4. I shall never forget the day\_\_\_\_\_ I ate sausages for the first time.
5. The place\_\_\_\_\_ we spent our holidays was really beautiful.
6. I don't know the name of the town \_\_\_\_I spent a night\_\_\_\_\_ I was in Tanzania.
7. Isaac is the boy whose leg broke\_\_\_\_\_ we were playing.
8. Henry couldn't remember \_\_\_\_\_he left the car keys.

#### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS:

-Interrogative pronouns are words used in questions to show what kind of information is wanted. These words include;

Who, whom, whose, which, what, when, where, why, how etc.

-Question words normally come at the beginning of their clauses.

-At the end of each question clause or sentence, there is a question mark (?).Note that;

'who'(the nominative form) is commonly used in a wrong way instead of using

'whom'(the objective form)e.g.

- Who do you think I met? Instead of;
- Whom do you think I met?

##### More examples on question forms:

1. Who said that? (asking for a personal subject)
2. Whom do you want? (asking for a personal object)
3. What did she want? (asking for a non- personal object)
4. When will it be ready? (asking for a time expression)
5. Why are you laughing? (asking for a reason)

However, interrogative pronouns can be used to ask indirect questions such as seen below:

- I asked him who was speaking.
- I don't know who is there.
- Tell me what you have done.

These kind of indirect questions are commonly used in indirect / reported speech.

### EXERCISE I:

Complete each of the following sentences correctly using an interrogative pronoun.

1. -----wishes to see you?
2. -----did she say was the winner?
3. About -----thing are you speaking?
4. To-----did you give the key?
5. -----do you think you are?
6. With-----were you talking when I met you?
7. ----- did you ask me that funny question?
8. -----have you decided to do?
9. I asked you -----he was arriving.
10. -----we stay doesn't matter, so -----do you talk about it?

### EXERCISE II:

Re-write these sentences into question forms:

1. He wants some water to drink.
2. She came here.
3. You were talking with some people last night.
4. The room costs fifty US Dollars.
5. They use this type of battery.
6. The red car standing over there is for uncle John.
7. Angela's place of work has caught fire. (Using: Whose-----?)
8. The President and his family are staying in Kampala.(begin; Where-----?)

9. Her mother is sick.(begin; Whose-----?)
10. -----many people work in your office? (Complete the question correctly)

Practical English Usage pp.472-478.

### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

What are reflexive pronouns?

Reflexive pronouns are personal pronouns which end in the suffix 'self' or 'selves'.

Examples: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

- They are formed when the word self or selves is added to: my, your, him, her, it, one and our, your, them respectively.
- They are used to talk about actions where the subject and object is the same person. The object reflects the subject of the clause or sentence.

#### Examples

1. The boy cut himself as he was peeling an orange.
2. She's very pleased with herself.
3. You will hurt yourself.
4. One who talks to oneself is said to be insane.
5. They walk to school by themselves.
6. The cat bit itself.

#### Note that;

1. The words, himself, herself, yourself, oneself, themselves and itself refer to the subjects, boy, she, you, one, they, the cat respectively.
2. Reflexive pronouns can be used with or without 'by' in a sentence to refer to the subject of the clause e.g.
  - a. They wash clothes by themselves at school.



b. They wash clothes themselves at school.

### EXERCISE I:

Complete these sentences correctly using a reflexive pronoun.

- a) He did it by-----.
- b) I am going to handle the issue-----.
- c) Kevin always walks to school -----.
- d) He -----did it.
- e) I will go and see the President-----if I have time.
- f) Does she cook food -----?
- g) They were found preparing it by-----.
- h) We got out of the water and dried -----.

### EXERCISE II:

Re- write each of these sentences as instructed in brackets.

- 1. Suzan walks to the market alone.(Re-write the sentence using; -----herself.)
- 2. They organised the play without anyone's help. (Use a suitable reflexive pronoun.)
- 3. Daniel is always proud of Daniel.(Re-write and don't repeat Daniel)
- 4. People who talk ill about others, disrespect people who talk ill about others.  
(Replace the words underlined with a reflexive pronoun.)
- 5. 'Do you need help?' 'No thanks. I can do it without help.'(Re-write and end '-----  
myself.')
- 6. The door opened by-----.(Complete correctly)
- 7. One has to do it without help.(Use the correct reflexive pronoun)

Practical Eng. Usage pp.485-486.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- Possessives pronouns are used to show ownership. They show that something belongs to someone or something. my, your, his, her, its, one's , our and their.
- They are used at the beginning of a noun phrase.
- They are also used as determiners (used before adjectives) e.g.
  1. Have you seen my new coat?
  2. His new sandals got lost.
  3. It is easy to lose one's property if one is careless.
  4. Their village house caught fire last evening.

- Possessives can also be used without following nouns (used emphatically). These include; mine, yours, his, hers, ours and theirs. e.g.

1. That coat is mine.
2. Can I borrow your keys? I can't find mine.
3. The house you see over there is theirs.
4. This pen isn't mine. It's yours.

- Possessives can also be used with preposition of:
- We use a structure with; determiner + noun + of + possessive.

### Examples:

1. That policeman is a friend of mine.
2. The man who comes here is a neighbour of ours.
3. He's a cousin of the Queen's.
4. He watched each move of hers as she planned to escape.
5. How is that brother of yours?



### EXERCISE:

Complete the following sentences, using possessive pronouns:

1. This pen belongs to me. It is-----.
2. This pistol belongs to him. This pistol is-----.
3. Judith said that she would be meeting a friend of -----.
4. Does the blue scarf belong to you? It is therefore -----.
5. You must take responsibility. The responsibility is -----.

Re-write these sentences using the structure; - - -of-- - - .

1. My friend lost a father. (Begin: A friend -----)
2. He is my father's friend.
3. I met another friend yesterday. He is Lucy's friend.
4. Your cousin came here. (Begin; A cousin of ----)
5. Their friend will visit them on Saturday.
6. Her dog ran mad last week.

### DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

- a. These refer to each single member of a group. e.g. each, every, either, neither.  
These are called distributive pronouns because they refer to persons or things, one at a time.
- b. Distributive pronouns take up singular verbs. (is, was, has, does)
- c. We use distributive pronouns in different ways. But the following two ways are common as seen below:
  - i) used before singular nouns to mean 'one or the other'.

Examples:

1. Each boy gets a prize after the competitions.
2. Come on Tuesday or Thursday. Either day is ok.
3. If you don't come on Tuesday or Thursday. I am afraid neither day in the week is possible.
4. Every room in this school is being used.

ii) Used with preposition 'of'.

Examples:

1. Each of the boys in our class wears shorts.
2. Either of the accusations is true.
3. Each of us in this class is a pupil
4. Neither of my brothers can sing.
5. Every one of the children was crying in the house.

EXERCISE I:

Re-write each of these sentences using 'each'.

1. All the boys play rough games.
2. All teachers in the school have phones.
3. All of them were fighting in the room.
4. They were all carrying sticks ready to beat up the thief.

Re-write each of these sentences using 'every'

1. People made their own travel arrangement.
2. I told all single students what I thought of him.
3. The teacher called all the pupils who were in the conference hall.
4. All of us in the bus were caned to death point.

Re-write each of these sentences using 'either'

1. Angelo uses both legs when playing football.
2. He speaks both languages, 'Luganda' and English when at work.
3. Any of the children is capable of looking after the baby.
4. I don't like both of them.
5. There are roses on both sides of the door.
6. He will not be here on the two days.

Re-write each of these sentences using 'neither'

1. He will not be here on the two days.
2. Both boys cannot walk to school on their own.
3. Both sisters are not married.
4. He cannot come on either day.

### HOMOPHONES

Words that have the same sound, different meaning and spelling.

Examples:

1. allowed	aloud	13	wring	ring	25	fair	fare
2. bad	bud	14	blew	blue	26	flour	flower
3. ate	eight	15	belle	bell	27	flew	flue
4. bare	bear	16	beach	beech	28	feat	feet/fit
5. buy	bye, by	17	aren't	aunt	29	grate	great
6. cellar	seller	18	cereal	serial	30	hear	here
7. cheap	cheep	19	aisle	isle	31	him	hymn
8. ewe	you	20	check	cheque	32	hour	our
9 .faint	feint	21	coarse	course	33	knew	new
10.ceiling	sealing	22	crews	cruise	34	knight	night
11.board	bored	23	dear	deer	35	mare	mayor
12.collar	caller	24	die	dye	36	meat	meet

### EXERCISE

Complete each of these sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets.

1. The pupils told \_\_\_\_\_teacher that \_\_\_\_\_was an accident at the junction (there, their).
2. When the \_\_\_\_\_of directors felt \_\_\_\_\_, they left. (board, bored).

3. Go and \_\_\_\_\_ the bell please (wring, ring)
4. The passengers watched the \_\_\_\_\_ talking off from the other side of the air port.  
(plain, plane).
5. You should not \_\_\_\_\_ our time; hurry up. (waste , waist)
6. The lion was busy looking for its \_\_\_\_\_ from a very thick bush. (pray, prey).
7. We always reap what we \_\_\_\_\_ (saw, sow).
8. The children took the shortest \_\_\_\_\_ to the forest. (root, route)
9. Out of \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't mean out of mind. (site, sight)
10. Joan bought a \_\_\_\_\_ book and her mother \_\_\_\_\_ it. (cheque, check )

### SYNONYMS:

Words similar in meaning are referred to as synonyms.

abandon	leave	courage	bravery
accused	blamed	curb	control
affectionate	loving	custom	habit
aid	help	perspire	sweat
amazement	wonder	difficult	hard
blank	empty	disaster	calamity
broad	wide	emperor	king
circular	round	enemy	foe
conceal	hide	mute	dumb
coarse	rough	noisy	rowdy
moan	groan	option	choice
modern	new	purchase	buy
rank	position	vacant	empty
regret	sorrow	wealth	riches
remedy	cure/solve	wicked	sinful
residence	dwelling	withdraw	retire

reveal	show		wrath	anger
roam	wander		yearly	annually
slender	slim		glance	look
small	little		protect	guard
stubborn	obstinate		rule	govern
tested	tried		pretty	beautiful

### Exercise 1

Use a similar word in place of the underlined words:

1. The minister reads the budget annually.
2. I was tested twice.
3. Uganda has abundant sunshine.
4. "Don't conceal that information," said the policeman.
5. The P.L.E will be very difficult this year.
6. She filled wrong answers in the blank spaces.
7. He is a friend of mine.
8. AIDS has no remedy.
9. They were brave fighters.
10. What is the maximum temperature of a day in the desert?

Write the words similar in meaning to those given below:

- |             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. abandon  | 6. made   | 11. hard    |
| 2. sharp    | 7. strong | 12. wicked  |
| 3. assemble | 8. select | 13. pretty  |
| 4. warn     | 9. wonder | 14. wealth  |
| 5. site     | 10. copy  | 15. conceal |



## REVISION OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

### IF 1

If 1 is used when we want something to take place and a certain condition is to be fulfilled.

There are two clauses in the If 1 sentences i.e. If clause and the main clause.

The If clause is in the present simple tense / sometimes in the continuous tense and the main clause is in the simple future tense e.g.

If I get money, I will buy a radio.

{If clause} {Main clause}

The condition to be fulfilled is in the 'if clause' and the action to take place when the condition is fulfilled is in the 'main clause'.

### More Examples:

1. If I go home, I shall eat food.
2. If it rains, the ground will be wet.
3. If you wash yourself, you will be clean.

OR

1. I shall eat food if I go home.
2. The ground will be wet if it rains.
3. You will be clean if you wash yourself.

NB: Whenever you begin with the IF CLAUSE, a comma is used to separate the two clauses and when the main clause begins, a comma is not used.

### EXERCISE.

Fill in the blank spaces correctly with the given verbs in their right tense of the if clause.

1. If the plane -----, (come) we ----- go.
  2. Geoffrey ----- (find) you here if you ----- (want).
  3. I ----- (tell) him if he ----- (come)
  4. He ----- (go) to town if you ----- (give) him time.
  5. I ----- (not get) him the book if he does not pay.
  6. If he -----, (not get) enough money, I -----not waster my time to go.
  7. Jimmy ----- not be happy if his mother does not ----- (give) him enough food.
  8. Nobody ----- (pass) this road if he ----- pay taxes.
  9. He ----- (not go) if he does not ----- (pay) for the dress.
  10. If he -----, (not pass) his father will not be happy
- pp. 37-38 of Junior English Composition and Grammar Drill 46

### EXERCISE.

Rewrite the following pairs of clauses as 'if sentences'.

#### Things to happen (main clause)

#### Condition( if clause)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. My passing the examination                 | my working hard.                          |
| 2. Musoke's being very happy                  | his father finding money for school fees. |
| 3. Our stopping the game                      | it raining                                |
| 4. Their giving us some books                 | our asking them nicely.                   |
| 5. Margaret's going to a new school next year | her passing O' level examination          |

## UNLESS.

Unless means 'if not'.

### Examples.

1. I shall come tomorrow if I get time. (If I don't get time, I shall not come tomorrow.)  
I shall not come tomorrow unless I get time.
2. If my father gets enough money, he will go to London.  
Unless my father gets enough money, he will not go to London.
3. If you don't set off early, you will be late.  
Unless you set off early, you will be late.
4. Tom will not see him if he does not go there.  
Tom will not see him unless he goes there.

NB.-When there is no negative word in both clauses, the 'main clause' changes to negative.

- A comma is only used when we begin with the 'if' or 'unless' clause.
- The word not is only used in the 'main clause' but not in the 'if clause'.

## EXERCISE:

The following sentences correctly using unless in place of if.

1. If she scores good marks, she will go to the University.
2. If he does not come, he will not go with us.
3. The teacher will not mark our books if we do not write well.
4. We shall be very pleased if you send us a copy of the video coverage.
5. We shall be punished if we do not pass this exercise.
6. If you fail, we shall not go with you.
7. I shall not do anything about if I don't hear from you.
8. We shall not get presents if we don't work hard.
9. He will miss lessons if he is absent.
10. When you wake up early, you will get to school early.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCE TWO (IF 2)

The If 2 conditional sentences are all impossible so we just imagine the results and not expect them to come true.

It also has two clauses, the main and the if clauses. We use the past simple tense for the if clause and a would tense in the main clause.

Examples:

1. If I didn't get money, I wouldn't buy a new car.
2. The teacher wouldn't mark our books if we didn't write well.
3. If you didn't work hard, you would fail end of month exam.

## EXERCISE I

Change the following sentences into If 2.

1. If he doesn't read very hard, he will repeat P.5.
2. Mary will succeed if she works hard.
3. You'll come with us if you wish to see her off the airport.
4. You will take a rest if you are tired.
5. If I wake up late, I shall miss the train.
6. If we get in, we will see the movie.
7. He will be able to see if he puts on his spectacles.
8. That old tree will fall on their house if a strong wind blows.
9. The child will cut himself badly if he plays with a knife.
10. If I remember the address, I shall inform you.

## EXERCISE II

Complete the sentences correctly.

- 1) If I were my father, -----.
- 2) If I found a snake under my bed, -----.
- 3) If the sea dried up now, -----.
- 4) If the sun didn't rise up tomorrow, -----.
- 5) If there was never any more rain, -----.

- 6) If a lion came to school, -----.
- 7) If Chris didn't understand the teacher, -----.
- 8) If he all of a sudden became a soldier, -----.

### UNLESS IN IF (2) CONDITIONS

#### Examples:

- 1) If I didn't get money, I wouldn't buy a new car.  
Unless I got money, I wouldn't buy a new car.
- 2) The teacher wouldn't mark our books if we didn't write well.  
The teacher wouldn't mark our books unless we wrote well.
- 3) If you didn't work hard, you would fail end of month exam.  
Unless you worked hard, you would fail end of month exam.

N.B. We use a negative word 'not' in the main clause with would, should, could + the infinitive or the main verb in its original form and the past simple tense in the if (unless) clause .e.g.

---would, could, should not + infinitive + ----unless ---+ past simple tense---

( main clause )

( If / unless clause )

OR:

Unless -----+ past simple tense + -----would, could, should not + infinitive.

( If /unless clause)

(main clause)

## EXERCISE

Re-write these sentences in if (2) using unless.

1. If he doesn't read very hard, he will repeat P.5.
2. Mary will succeed if she works hard.
3. You will come with us if you wish to see her off.
4. You will take a rest if you are tired.
5. If I wake up late I shall miss the train.
6. If we get in , we shall see the movie.
7. He will be able to see if he puts on the glasses.
8. The child will cut himself badly if he delays with the knife.
9. He will fall sick if he continues staying in the cold.
10. He will get influenced if he walks with a group of bad boys

## EXERCISE:

Complete the sentence with the correct relative pronoun.

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_you want has just left.
2. The lady \_\_\_\_\_was here yesterday has gone to London.
3. The magazine \_\_\_\_\_you lent me is very interesting.
4. The fish \_\_\_\_\_I ate yesterday was not very good.
5. The dress\_\_\_\_\_ you are wearing is lovely.
6. The man \_\_\_\_\_cut your hair did it badly.
7. The tree\_\_\_\_\_ stands near the gate has lovely flowers.
8. There's a lady \_\_\_\_\_purse has been stolen.
9. The people.....you were living with in London are coming to see you.
10. Can you remember the person\_\_\_\_\_ you took it from?

## Exercise1

Choose the word which will complete each sentence

1. A crowd saw Sussex bit, beat by fifty runs.
2. The cook separated the \_\_\_\_\_ of the egg from the white. (Yolk, yolk)
3. There was a many \_\_\_\_\_ of bells as the bridal couple left the church. (Wring, ring).
4. The man bumped his head on a low \_\_\_\_\_ of a tree. bow , bough.
5. The prisoner sat in his \_\_\_\_\_ thinking of his family. (cell, sell).

Use one pair of the words form the list to complete each of the sentences below.

Trail, troll, thyme, wring, time, ring, need, feet, feat, kneed

1. At sunset the \_\_\_\_\_ down the union \*jack on the town\_\_flag staff.
  2. Bakers \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ dough hand today machines can do the work.
  3. Autumn is the \_\_\_\_\_ to gather \_\_\_\_\_ from the garden.
  4. Gloria took the \_\_\_\_\_ off her fingers before starting to \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes.
  5. William walked for two hours for charity with blistered \_\_\_\_\_ which was a remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ for a boy of ten.
- 
11. Gloria asked for the remaining \_\_\_\_\_ of meat. (piece , peace)
  12. Have you passed \_\_\_\_\_ the main gate? (Threw, through).
  13. The young one of a \_\_\_\_\_ is a fawn. (Dear, deer).
  14. When he armed at the bird, it \_\_\_\_\_ away. (flue, flew)
  15. We spent an \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for \_\_\_\_\_ visitors. (Hour, our).

GENDER: This is state of being male or female.

Animal gender.

Male	Female
boar	sow
buck	doe
bull	cow
bullock	heifer
cock	hen
colt	filly
cob (swan)	pen
dog	bitch
drake	duck
gander	goose
hart	hind
hold (ferret)	jill
hound	branch
mallard	wild-duck
ram	ewe
sire	dam
stag	hind
stallion	mare
steer	heifer
billy-goat	nanny-goat
buck-calf	cow-calf
cock-sparrow	hen-sparrow
he-goat	she-goat
jack-ass	jenny-ass
cockerel	Hen
peacock	peahen



tiger	tigress
lion	Lioness
fox	vixen

#### DOUBLES/TWIN WORDS.

Two adverbs sometimes go together, joined by the conjunction and; as

again and again (more than once, repeatedly)

By and by (before long, presently, after a time)

Far and near (in all directions)

Far and wide (comprehensively)

First and foremost (first of all)

Now and then (from time to time)

Now and again (at intervals, sometimes, occasionally)

Off and on (irregularly)/intermittently

Once and again (on more than one occasion).

Out and away (beyond companion)

Out and out (decidedly, beyond all comparison)

Over and over (many times, frequently)

Though and through (completely)

Thus and thus (in such and such away)

To and fro (backwards and forwards, up and down)

Examples:

1. Good books should be read again and again.
2. His fame has spread far and near.
3. This is far and away the best course.
4. As a stateman he saw far and wide.
5. I write to him now and then.
6. He walked to and for meditating.
7. He gained over and above the goodwill of all people.
8. He reads all the novels of scott over and over.

9. I believe he is out and out the best sportsman.

These doubles or twin words are used in speech for emphasis

Part and parcel ---important part of something.

Body and soul---with all your energy.

Come and go

Fair and square—honesty and according to the rules.

Here and there --- in many or various places.

rack and ruin---get into a bad condition e.g they let the house to go rack and ruin.

great and small---all sizes and types e.g all creatures great and small.

head and shoulders---be much better than other things or persons

heart and soul---with a lot of energy and enthusiasm

in and out --- going regularly to a place e.g he was in and out of jail most of his life.

lock and key--- locked up safely somewhere e.g we keep our valuables under lock and key.

null and void --- not valid

odds and ends--- small articles,items usually without much value.

on and off--- from time to time now and again e.g it rained on and off.

one and all---everyone e.g a happy new year to one and all

one and only--- emphasise only.

over and above--- beside or in addition to something.

round and round

safe and sound --

so and so--- imaginary or unknown person e.g let's suppose Mr.so and so came....

spick and span---neat, clean and tidy

ups and downs---good and bad luck experiences ,events

ways and means---methods and resources for doing something.

Wear and tear (damage sustained from continuous use)

Bag and baggage---with all one's possessions often ,suddenly or secretly.

Alive and kicking---still living in good health and active

Cats and dogs--- heavy rainfall

Down and out---a person who has no home or money.

Facts and figures---accurate and detailed information.

Fast and furious --- (games, parties) lively and full of rapid action.

Fire and water

Fame and fortune

First and foremost---more than anything else.

Forgive and forget---stop feeling angry at somebody for something they had done to you and behave as if nothing happened.

Give and take---willingness in a relationship to accept what somebody else wants and give up some of what you want.

Hare and hounds.

Heaven and earth

Hide and seek

High and low---everywhere

Hip and thigh

Kith and kin---friends and relatives.

Over and done with

Length and breadth---in or to all parts of the place

Peace and plenty

Slow and sure---making slow but definite progress

Sixes and seven---in confusion, not well organised.

Stuff and nonsense---used to say that something is stupid or untrue.

Tooth and nail

Tried and true---what you have used or relied on in the past successfully.

Thick and thin---even when there are problems or difficulties.

Up and doing---suddenly move and do things unexpectedly.

Well and good---quite good but not what is wanted.

Young and foolish

There and then

Hand and foot

## EXERCISE

1. The drunken lodger was turned out bag and -----
2. The police found the shop till empty and the cashier bound hand and -----
3. Matha keeps all her jewelry under lock and -----
4. The old school had been allowed to go to rack and-----
5. What the clerk said was all stiff and -----
6. Although the house was a humble one it was quite spick and ----
7. The team fought tooth and-----to reach the cup final.
8. We caught the plane to pairs but it was touch and-----
9. We must think of ways and -----of raising funds to buy our new circuit equivalent.
10. Although barely fourteen Michael is head and -----taller than his father.

## EXERCISE 2

Write the pair of twin words which could best be applied to each of the following.

Example: A man who has been bound so that he cannot move

Answer: hand and foot

1. An old couple who have lived happily together for so many years.
2. A job tackled with a will.
3. A crowd of people pursuing a pick pocket.
4. A person who has no visible means of support.
5. A youth who does silly things.
6. Rain coming down in torrents.
7. Two horses which are running dead level in a race.
8. An old man who is healthy.
9. A room which is spotlessly clean.
10. A house which has been allowed to become dilapidated

PRONOUNS: (means for –a—noun)

Pronouns are words which are used to take the place of nouns or to refer to things  
.BUT do not name them.

Examples

1. This is Mrs. Kasibante  
She is our teacher.
2. Dike and Ojo are friends  
They are good friends.
3. Somebody is knocking on the door.
4. Everybody is cheering.
5. There is nothing in the box.
6. That is beautiful.

### PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

We may say

Hary is absent, because Hary is ill.

But to avoid repetition of the Noun Hary we may say,

Hary is absent because he is ill.

Examples

-I am young

-You are young.

-He (she,it) is young.

-We are young.

-They are young.

I	}	Personal pronouns.
We		
You		
He		
(She, it)		
They		

because they stand for three persons

- i) The person speaking.(1<sup>st</sup> person)
- ii) The person spoken to,(2<sup>nd</sup> person)
- iii) The person spoken of.(3<sup>rd</sup> person)

- a) The pronouns I and we which denote the person or persons speaking, are said to be personal pronouns of the first person.
- b) The pronoun you, which denotes the person or persons spoken to, is said to be a personal pronoun of the second person. You is in both singular and plural.
- c) The pronouns he(she) they which denote the person or persons spoken of are personal pronouns of the third person.

### Types of Pronoun

- 1. Subject pronouns e.g. I, you, he, she, it .we, they.
- 2. Object pronouns e.g. me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

### Reflexive and emphatic Pronouns.

When –self is added to my, yours, him, her, it and selves to our, your, them, we get what are called compound personal pronouns.

They are called reflexive pronouns: when an action is done by a subject twins back (reflects) upon the subject as

- I hurt myself
- You will hurt yourself.
- He hurt himself.
- She hurt herself.
- The horse hurt itself.
- They hurt themselves.
- ♦ We hurt ourselves.

Sometimes the word self is used as a noun.

- To thine own self be true.
- He cares for nothing but self.
- He thinks much of self.

Emphatic pronouns. Compound personal pronouns are used for the sake of emphasis and are therefore called Emphatic Pronouns.

e.g I will see it myself.

You yourself can best explain.

She herself says so.

Demonstrative pronouns: e.g this, these, that. those.

Examples: This is a caterpillar.

Those belong to Mr. Kasim.

That pen is yours.

These books are ours.

Interrogative Pronouns

Examples

Who is there?

Whom do you want?

What is the matter?

Which is the house?

The Pronouns that ask questions are called Interrogative Pronouns.

- Interrogative pronouns can be used to ask indirect questions.
- I asked who was speaking.
- I don't know who is there.
- Tell me what you have done.

### Exercise

Write the correct form of interrogative pronoun in the following.

1. -----wishes to see you?
2. -----did she say was the winner?
3. About -----are you speaking?
4. To-----did you give the key?
5. -----do you think you are?
6. With-----were you talking?
7. -----is that for?
8. -----have you decided to do?
9. -----stole the bird's nest?
10. -----came here yesterday?

### Indefinite Pronouns

e.g. All, anybody, anything, each, everyone, none, nobody, nothing, several, same, somebody, someone, something.

Examples:

1. Nobody saw him yesterday.
2. Many came to see the football match.
3. Did he tell you anything?
4. There is something in the bushes!
5. None of the poems are well written.
6. Somebody has stolen my watch.

Distributive pronouns e.g. each, either, neither, these are called distributive because they refer to persons or things one at a time.



Examples:

1. Each of the boys gets a prize.
2. Either of these roads leads to the railway station.
3. Neither of the accusations is true.

Exercise.

Underline the correct Pronouns.

1. (I, me) am a student.
2. Is this (your, yours) house?
3. She hurt (herself, itself) when she fell.
4. Aunt Joan told [they, them] not to be so noisy.
5. My father gave [I, me] a present.
6. The cat cleans [itself, it].
7. We built the hut [us, ourselves].
8. [Their, Theirs] books are over there.
9. [We, us] are going to town today.
10. Can you tell [he, him] that I am here?

b. What type of Pronouns are the words underlined.

1. Whose is this?
2. Everyone likes presents.
3. Snowy is the cat that caught the rat.
4. These are carnations.
5. Whom did you see?
6. Elanie is the one who saved me from drowning.
7. That is the state mosque.
8. I need someone to help me.
9. Nothing was done today.
10. What did she tell, you?