

#### **CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO**

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#### P.3 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

TOPIC: Tenses

**ASPECT: Grammar** 

**CONTENT:** Past simple tense

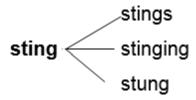
**Learning outcomes:** 

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

Construct sentences in the past simple tense

Change the given verbs from the present tense to the past tense

#### **Word web**



You are welcome to this lesson; you are continuing to learn about tenses.

## Past simple tense (yesterday tense)

This tense tells us about actions which happened some time back. We usually use the adverbs of time such as yesterday, last week, last month, last year, last night **Verbs form their past tense in different ways:** 

(i) Some verbs form their past tense by adding "ed" to the verb.

Most verbs that end with consonant letters like; b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, t, w, y, we add '.....ed" to form their past tense.

## Complete the table below following the examples given.

Verb	Past Tense
look	looked
play	played
clean	
cook	cooked
slash	slashed
push	
brush	brushed
stop	stopped
clap	
shout	shouted
show	showed
rain	
finish	finished
kill	killed
work	

## ii) Verbs that end with 'e', we add '.....d' to form their past tenses.

## **Examples**

Complete the table below.

Verb	Past Tense
love	loved
care	cared
change	
use	used
complete	
live	lived
chase	
graze	grazed
dance	
exercise	

#### Exercise

We \_\_\_\_\_\_happily yesterday. (dance)
 The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us to the staffroom last week. (welcome)
 The herdsman \_\_\_\_\_ the animals last week. (graze)
 They \_\_\_\_\_ their compound yesterday. (slash)
 The barber at my father last night. (shout)

#### LESSON 2

TOPIC: Tenses

ASPECT : Grammar

**CONTENT**: Past simple tense

#### **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Construct sentences in the past simple tense.
- Change the given verbs from the present tense to the past tense.

#### Read and spell these words

1. stopped 4. travelled

2. slapped 5. laughed

3. killed 6. knelt

## Some verbs form their past tense by adding "t" to the verb.

#### Examples

Verb	Past Tense
mean	meant
learn	learnt
dream	dreamt
deal	dealt

Verbs that end with "y" but before 'y', we have a consonant letter, we change "y" to "i" and then we add "...ed" to form their past tense.

#### Complete the table below.

Verb	Past Tense
cry	cried
dry	
try	tried
carry	
tally	
dirty	dirtied

#### **Examples**

## Fill in the gap correctly using the given verb.

All these sentences are in the past simple tense, so we shall change the verbs in brackets to the past tense. Take note of the adverbs of time which show that the action is in the past tense

- 1. He cooked <u>delicious</u> food yesterday. (cook)
- 2. Jerome grazed the cow up the hill. (graze)
- 3. Mother kneltdown to greet my grandmother. (kneel)

#### **Exercise**

#### Fill in the gap correctly using the given verb

1. Nandujja	at my aunt's party. (dance)
2. Peter	at him last week. (shout)
3. We	the bush around our home yesterday. (slash)
4. The dog	the calf away yesterday evening. (chase)
5. Sister Ritah	about the dead people last night. (dream)

TOPIC: Tenses

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT:** Past simple tense

#### **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

Construct sentences in the past simple tense

Change the given verbs from the present tense to the past tense.

Read	and	spell	these	words	correctly
1. slept			4. drea	amt	
2. knelt			5. lear	nt	
3. felt			6. wep	t	

## Past Simple Tense with of the irregular verbs

Irregular verbs are verbs that do not form the past tense by adding "d, '...ed' t" but change to other words completely.

**Past Tense** 

#### **Examples**

Verb

## Read and understand the following changes of verbs.

see	saw
buy	bought
sell	sold
sleep	slept
come	came
tell	told
drink	drank
go	went
bring	brought
ride	rode
sit	sat
stand	stood
draw	drew
write	wrote

drive drove eat ate sing sang run ran keep kept sweep swept fall fell break broke wake woke throw threw teach taught

dig dug

#### **Exercise**

## Use the given word correctly to complete the sentences

1.	Wea giraffe in the zoo last term. (see)
2.	The matronearly last Sunday. (sleep)
3.	Whoyesterday night? (cry)
4.	Mr. Okellous English yesterday in the morning. (teach)
5.	Ineatly in my homework book last week. (write)
6.	The boysnice cartoons yesterday. (draw)
7.	We in the garden last week. ( dig)
8.	Hethe bicycle down the valley last month. (ride)

TOPIC: Tenses

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT:** Past simple tense

## **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

Construct sentences in the past simple tense

- Change the given verbs from the present tense to the past tense.

## Read and spell these words

taught
 caught
 brought
 bought

**3.** fought 6. sought

#### **Past Simple Tense**

We have verbs that remain the same when changing them to their past tenses.

These one do not change at all.

	Verb		Past Tense
cut	_		cut
	put	_	put
	shut	_	shut
	hit	_	hit
	burst	_	burst
	hurt	_	hurt
	cost	_ cost	
	broadcast	_	broadcast

# Also read and master these confusing verbs and their changes in the past tense

	Past tense
died	
dyed	
	lied
ally)	lay
/ produce eggs) laid	
	tied

## **Examples**

- 1. My niece **lay** on that mat yesterday.
- 2. I <u>lied</u> to my father that I was sick.
- 3. The hen <u>laid</u> seven eggs last week.
- 4. Ritah laid her bed neatly the last term.
- 5. My grandmother **dyed** her hair yesterday.
- 6. Mr. Musoke <u>died</u> in a motor accident last week

#### **Exercise**

## Use the correct form of the verbs in the brackets to complete the sentences

1. The little girl	my glass yesterday. (break)
2. Theboys	to school very fast last week .(run)
3. They	cassava and beans yesterday.( cook)
4. She	to Mbarara speedily last week. (drive)
5. Anisha	to us that she has a new bicycle yesterday. (lie)
6. We	to the zoo last year. (go)
7.The children	their hair last evening.(dye)
8. I	on the mat yesterday. (lie)
9.The hen	two eggs yesterday.( lay)
10 . Joseph	his finger as he was peeling matokeyesterday.(cut)
11 .We	a deep hole last month. (dig)

TOPIC: Tenses

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT:** Future simple tense

**Learning outcomes:** 

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Construct sentences in the future simple tense.

## Read and spell these words correctly

Word	Opposite
laugh	cry
give	take
visitor	host
go	come
went	came
clean	dirty

#### **Future simple tense**

This tense is used when talking about an action or event which will happen sometime to come or in the future.

The helping verbs used in this tense are <u>'will'</u> and '<u>shall.</u> The main verb remains in the present tense.

## NOTE:

- **1.** Wendy and I <u>shall mop</u> the house. (mop)
- **2.** I <u>shall weed</u> the beans the next day. (weed)
- **3.** Peter will slash the compound tomorrow. (slashing)
- **4.** They will wash their clothes next Saturday. (washed)

#### **Exercise**

## Complete the sentences correctly

1.	oan willus next Sunday.(visiting)
2.	other willcare of our uncle's wife tomorrow.(take)
3.	shallmy homework after supper. (do)
4.	ne teachers willharder next term. (worked)
5.	e shallthe village meeting tomorrow.(attend)
Us	will or shall to complete the sentences  Their father visit them tomorrow.
	I greet my mother when she comes back.
	The doctor treat the patient next week.
	We eat rice and meat for lunch tomorrow.
	It bark at the thief at night tomorrow.

TOPIC: Tenses

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT**: present perfect tense (has/have)

#### **Learning outcomes:**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Construct sentences using 'has/have'.

#### **Spell these words**

Word	opposite
sit	stand
punish	reward
blame	praise
like	dislike
lovo	hata/ hat

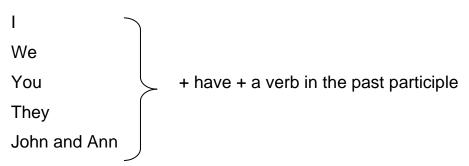
love hate/ hatred

#### Present Perfect Tense (has/ have)

The present perfect tense is used to talk about actions that have just happened a few hours ago. We commonly use **has/ have** + the verb in the past participle

• 'Has 'is used with singular nouns and pronouns e.g.

• 'Have' is used with the pronoun I, you we, they and plural nouns like goats, John & Anna



- 1. She <u>has eaten</u> my sugarcane.
- 2. The farmers <u>have grown</u> maize.
- 3. They <u>have taken</u> their books.
- 4. Joan has read a novel.
- 5. The girls <u>have cleaned</u> the tables.
- 6. The cats <u>have run</u> around the house.

#### **Exercise**

## Fill in using "has", "have"

1.	I	_gone home.
2.	My aunts	come to visit us.
3.	The books	got wet.
4.	The children _	swept the classroom.
5.	The dog	bitten my sister.
6.	Oscar	eaten a lot of food.
7.	Your sister	a lovely smile.

TOPIC: Nouns

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT: Nouns** 

#### **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the meaning of the word 'noun'
- Give the types of nouns.
- Give the meaning of 'proper nouns'

#### **NOUNS**

A noun is a naming word. It can be a name of a person, place, animal or anything.

#### Types of nouns

There are many types of nouns as seen below;

- 1. Proper nouns
- 2. Common nouns
- 3. Collective nouns
- 4. Abstract nouns

#### PROPER NOUNS

A proper noun is the particular name of a person or thing or place e.g. Peter, Mukono, Nankya

## Note: Proper nouns are written starting with a capital letter. Examples

- 1. Names of places e.g Mukono, Kampala, Cornerstone
- 2. Names of people e.g. Moses, Kato, Namubiru,
- 3. Names of physical features e.g.Mabira Forest, River Nile
- 4. Days of the weeks e.g. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
- 5. Months of the year e.g.January, March, December

## Rewrite these sentences and punctuate them correctly Example

1. We went on a trip to jinja last saturday.

### We went on a trip to Jinja last Saturday.

2. <u>uganda</u> is a good country

#### **Uganda** is a good country

#### **Exercise**

#### Rewrite these sentences and punctuate them correctly

- 3. i come from kitete.
- 4. The bible is the commonest book.
- 5. Nairobi is the capital city of kenya.
- 6. The headteacher of our school is Msmawanda immaculate.
- 7. Dr. obote is my relative.
- 8. Let us go to kamuli.
- 9. He comes to visit us every friday.
- 10. Rivernile is the longest in africa.

TOPIC: Nouns

Sub Topic: common nouns

ASPECT: Grammar

**CONTENT:** Plurals of common nouns

#### **Learning outcomes:**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the meaning of the word 'common noun'
- Give the plural forms of common nouns.

#### Read and spell these words correctly

Short-form Full form

Mon. Monday

Tue. Tuesday

Wed. Wednesday

Thur. Thursday

Fri. Friday

#### **COMMON NOUNS**

A common noun is a name given to things of the same kind/type.

### **Examples**

boys belts women chairs girl table

#### Plurals of common nouns

There are two types of common nouns i.e.

- 1. Countable nouns
- 2. uncountable nouns

#### Countable nouns

Countable nouns are the names of things which can be counted.

(a) Common countable nouns that take "s" to form their plural forms.

When writing the plural form of common nouns, these helping verbs change as shown below;

is	are
was	were
has	have

Singular (one)	Plural (many)
pen book dog cow	pens books dogs cows
desk table teacher computer telephone daughter	desks tables teachers computers telephones daughters fathers
father	idilieis

## **Exercise**

1. pen 2. window 3. door

Give the plural form of these nouns.
Olve the biulai lollii ol these houlis.

	emplete the following	sentences by	giving the	plural form	of the	word
7.	chalk board					
6.	gun					
5.	chair					
4.	girl					

## ls in brackets.

1.	Bring those	here. (pen)
2.	Don't open our _	(window)
3.	Stop climbing	(tree)
4.	The	have scared us. (lion)
5.	How many	are they? (symbo

TOPIC: Nouns

Sub Topic: common nouns

ASPECT: Grammar

**CONTENT:** Plurals of nouns

#### **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural forms of common nouns ending in 's, ch, sh,o,x'.

## **Spell these words**

Short form	Full form
Jan.	January
Feb.	February
Mar.	March
Jul.	Julv

**(b)** Common countable nouns ending in <u>'s' 'ch' 'sh,o,x'</u> (hissing sound) form their plural by adding '..... es'

Examples	
Singular (one)	Plural(many)
glass	glasses
dress	dresses
gas	gases
church	churches
watch	watches
dish	dishes
trench	trenches
bench	benches
ditch	ditches
beach	beaches
bitch	bitches
torch	torches
tomato	tomatoes
mango	mangoes

fox	foxes
bus	buses

## **Exercise**

## Give the plural form of these words

	Singular	Plurals
1.	box	
2.	axe	
3.	brush	
4.	bush	
5.	bus	
6.	bench	

## Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words

- 1. My mother has gone to church.
- 2. Could you please go and buy a tomato?
- 3. The mosquito bit James yesterday.
- 4. Our father is feeding the bitch

**TOPIC:** Nouns

**Sub Topic: Common nouns** 

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**CONTENT: Plurals of nouns** 

**Learning outcome:** 

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural forms of common nouns ending in '....f, .....fe'

## Read and spell these words

Short-form
Aug.
Sept.
Oct.
Oct.
Nov.
Dec.
Short-form
August
August
September
October
November
December

#### Plural of common nouns

Common countable nouns that end with 'f' or 'fe' form their plurals by changing 'f' or 'fe' into 'v' then add 'es' (ves)

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
wife	wives
calf	calves
leaf	leaves
shelf	shelves
wolf	wolves
life	lives
thief	thieves
self	selves

## **Exceptions**

The following nouns do not follow the above rule but we just add's' to form their plural.

### **Examples**

Singular	Plural
roof	roofs
gulf	gulfs
staff	staffs
chief	chiefs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
chef	chefs

#### **Exercise**

## Give the plural forms of the given nouns

Singular	Plural
1. thief	
2. wolf	
3. self	
4. life	

## Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined words

- 1. The thief was arrested yesterday.
- 2. Who has killed the wolf?
- 3. My wife is very sick.
- 4. You should put the books on the shelf.
- 5. The knife is sharp.
- 6. That tree has a dry <u>leaf.</u>

## Give the plural form of these words.

Singular	Plural
chief	
scarf	
belief	
handkerchief	
gulf	
staff	

# Write the plural form of the words in the brackets to complete these sentences

I hardly talk to the \_\_\_\_\_\_.( chef)
 Look at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ and tell me. (roof)
 Mary, bring me the \_\_\_\_\_\_, please? (scarf)
 All his \_\_\_\_\_\_ are dirty (handkerchief)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_will be coming here ( chief)

#### LESSON 11

TOPIC : Nouns

Sub Topic : Common nouns

**ASPECT**: Grammar

**CONTENT: Plurals of nouns** 

#### **Learning outcomes:**

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural forms of common nouns ending in 'y'

#### Plural form of common nouns

Common nouns that end with 'y' preceded by a consonant, change 'y' into 'i' and then we add 'es'

## **Examples**

Singular	Plural
lorry	Iorries
story	stories
industry	industries
company	companies
puppy	puppies
lady	ladies

## **Exception**

The following nouns do not follow the above rule because 'y' is preceded by a vowel letter. Therefore we just add's' to form their plural.

Examples		
Singular	plural	
turkey	turkeys	
boy	boys	
day	days	
chimney	chimneys	
toy	toys	
Exercise		
Write the plural	form of these words.	
Singular	Plurals	
baby		
lady		
city		
family		
fly		
puppy		
body		
•	entences giving the pl	lural fo
1. Our <u>family</u> is r		
2. I will take care		
3. I like living in	<del></del>	
_	lways kept in granary	
	form of the following r	nouns
monkey •		
tray		
donkey		
valley		
key		
x –ray		
way		
toy		
day		

#### Complete the sentences using the correct form in plural

1. I hate \_\_\_\_\_in my life. (monkey)

2. \_\_\_\_\_are good to farmers. (valley)

3. Send the \_\_\_\_\_ to him. (key)

4. Why do you enjoy playing with \_\_\_\_\_? (toy)

#### LESSON 12

Topic : Common nouns

ASPECT : Grammar

**CONTENT:** Plural nouns

#### **Learning outcomes:**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural forms of common nouns ending in 'o'

#### Plural form of common nouns

Most common nouns that end with 'o' we add 'es' to form their plurals

#### **Examples**

Singular	plurals
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
mango	mangoes
echo	echoes

## **Exception**

The following nouns do not follow the above rule but we just add's' to form their plural.

Singular	Plural
disco	discos
radio	radios
dynamo	dynamos
bamboo	bamboos
piano	pianos

flamingo	flamingos
avocado	avocados
photo	photos

#### **Exercise**

## Give the plural forms of the given nouns.

Singular	Plural
flamingo	
negro	
cargo	
mango	
buffalo	
volcano	
hero	

#### Re- writes the sentences giving the plural forms of the underlined words

- 1. She brought us a tomato.
- 2. We saw a **buffalo** at the zoo.
- 3. A **flamingo** is a wild bird.
- 4. There is a **mosquito** in the net.
- 5. Mummy ate a **potato** for supper.
- 6. This **radio** is very new.
- 7. I want to take a photo.
- 8. The **echo** in the **studio** disturbed us.
- 9. My **tooth** is aching.

## Give the plural form of the underlined words

- 1. **A flamingo** is a nice looking bird.
- 2. Let's go and bring our **cargo** back.
- 3. I do not eat **potato** nowadays.
- 4. My mango is very sweet.
- 5. Listen to the **echo** produced.
- 6. The girl dislikes video.
- 7. I am good at playing the **piano**.
- 8. Let's go and take a **photo**.

## 9. My radio gets spoilt so easily.

#### LESSON 13

**TOPIC:** Nouns

**Sub Topic: Common nouns** 

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**CONTENT: Plural nouns** 

### **Learning outcomes**

## By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural form of common nouns by changing the vowel letters

## Read and spell these words

keys toys donkeys trays

days monkeys

boys turkey

#### Plural form of common nouns

Nouns that form their plurals by changing the vowel letters.

## **Examples**

Singular	Plural
tooth	teeth
foot	feet
mouse	mice
louse	lice
goose	geese
man	men
woman	women

## (g) Some nouns remain the same in singular and plural form.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
sheep	sheep
luggage	luggage
rubbish	

furniture	furniture
fish	
hair	hair
deer	
salt	salt
sugar	sugar
sand	sand
bread	

#### **Exercise**

## Give the plural form of the underlined word

- 1. I got this **money** from the bank.
- 2. Sarah ate a lot of **bread** yesterday.
- 3. Have you got new furniture?
- 4. Put **sugar** in my tea.
- 5. She has a lot of **rubbish** in her room.
- 6. I sought **permission** from the headteacher.
- 7. Did you get their **equipment?**
- 8. My <u>hair</u> is very black.

**Sub Topic: Nouns** 

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**CONTENT: Plurals of uncountable nouns** 

#### **Learning outcomes**

#### By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the plural forms of common uncountable nouns.

#### Read and spell these words

chiefs	hoofs
chefs	scarfs
roofs	dwarfs

#### PLURALS OF UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted i.e. water, soil, oil, blood, bread, soil, information, advice, news, food.

## Changing uncountable nouns to plural form

We can change them only if a suitable noun is used before them and we form the plural form on the first word.

Singular	<u>Plural</u>
a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
a bar of soap	bars of soap
a piece of paper	pieces of soap
a litre of milk	litres of milk
a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk

## **Exercise**

## Form the plurals of the given nouns.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	
a piece of land		
a cup of blood		
a loaf of bread		
a piece of information		
a glass of oil		
a piece of advice		
a pan of water		
Re-write these sentences  1. James collected a jerry		of the underlined words.
2. Mukisa broke a piece o	of chalk.	
3. Daddy bought <u>a loaf of</u>	f bread.	······································
Give the plural forms of the	ne underlined group of v	vords

## Give the plural forms of the underlined group of words

- 4. I have to buy a bar of soap.
- 5. The baby takes <u>a litre of milk</u> every day.
- 6. He used the <u>piece of land</u> for farming.

**Sub Topic: Nouns** 

**ASPECT:** Grammar

**CONTENT: Collective nouns** 

#### **Learning Outcomes**

## By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Give the meaning of collective nouns.
- Give examples of collective nouns.

## Read and spell these words

loaves

hooves

leaves

lives

knives

## **COLLECTIVE NOUNS**

Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together.

## **Examples**

A group of sheep	flock
A group of bees	swarm
A number of sticks	bundle
A group of people praying	congregation
A collection of books	library
A collection of spoon, forks, knives	cutlery
A group of cattle	herd
A group of thieves	gang
A group of beautiful ladies	bevvy
A group of people watching a game	spectators
A collection of flowers	bouquet
A group of people singing	choir
A group of trees	forest
A group of people listening to a speech	audience

## Complete the sentences below

Α	of thieves
A	of trees
A	of keys
A	of cattle
A	of singers
A	of dancers
A	of birds
A	of chicks
Α	of flowers
Α	of cars
A	of cigarettes

## Re-write these sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words

- a) Ogwang is looking after a group of cattle
- b) We were attacked by <u>a group of bees</u>
- c) The collection of trees has caught fire
- d) The police arrested a group of thieves