**SHALOM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**GRAMMAR NOTES FOR PRIMARY FIVE –TERM TWO 2020**

**WEEK ONE**

**LESSON 1.**

**VERBS-TENSE REVIEW**

Exercise

Use the verb in brackets to complete each sentence in the past simple tense.

1. I …………with him to the disco dance last Saturday. (go)
2. She ……………me a note book. (give)
3. The candidates ………………..for their P.L.E last November. (sit)
4. He ……………..some money to the school. (lend)
5. They …………their examinations a few days ago. (begin)
6. We ……………in lake Mburo last Christmas.(swim)
7. He …………..that he was wrong. (admit)
8. The boys ……………the windowpanes this morning.(break)
9. The policemen…………….the boy from his kidnappers.(rescue)
10. The ship ……………….near the coral reef last night. (sink)

Using the verb in brackets, complete each sentence in the past continuous tense.

1. Alice……………with her friends when the teacher called her. (play)
2. The ships……………shelter in the new harbor that evening. (take)
3. Mealy………………..her hair when her friends came. (wash)
4. They ……………….about mistakes in the records all morning. (argue)
5. John ………………my biscuits but I stopped him. (eat)
6. Ceaser………………..a bicycle when I met him.(ride)
7. While the teacher was hanging the charts, the pupils ……………the worktop. (tidy)
8. The patient ……………..on the bed when the doctor arrived. (lie)
9. I……………….the prices in those shops last Sunday. (compare)
10. The lawyer…………the law to her. (explain)

Fill in each blank with the present continuous tense of the verb in brackets.

A bevy of beautiful ladies …………(parade) on the stage. They …………(wear) their national costumes. Every one of them …………(smile) sweetly at the judges. The judges………(select) a lady to be crowned Miss Galaxy. They ………….(award) points to each contestant. The audience of one thousand like the contest. They………….(clap) their hands and ………..(enjoy) themselves.

LESSON 3

THE PAST SIMPLE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.

We use…did….in the past simple negative and interrogative.

(a)Study the table below and complete it correctly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| verb | Positive | Negative | Interrogative |
| Start | I started | I didn’t start …….. | Did I start……….? |
| Play | We played | We didn’t play…… | Did we play……….? |
| Watch | You watched | You didn’t watch……. | Did you watch……….? |
| Have | They had | They didn’t have…….. | Did they have……….? |
| See | He saw | He didn’t see………. | Did he see……….? |
| Do | She did | She didn’t do………. | Did she do……….? |
| Go | It went | It didn’t go………. | Did it go……….? |

(b)- The villagers selected him as their chief. (Affirmative)

- The villagers didn’t select him as their chief. (Negative)

- Did the villagers select him as their chief? (Interrogative)

-Didn’t the villagers select him as their chief? (Negative interrogative)

Exercise

(a) Change the following sentences into the negative form.

1. He laughed at me.

2. She stole my blouse.

3. I cut myself.

4. Jose was late.

5. Akol passed the test.

6. I knew the right answer.

7. He traveled to the market by a bicycle.

8. She wrote her name in the diary.

9. The cat slept in my sofa.

10. They wore beautiful sweaters.

(b) Change the following sentences into the interrogative form.

1. Naome smiled at her boyfriend.

2. The bridegroom wore a grey suit.

3. He built a house within a week.

4. They were in the studio by 10:00 a.m.

5. I was late for school.

6. She didn’t lose the bedroom key.

7. Wendy broke the news to me in the evening.

(c) Change the following sentences in the affirmative form.

1. They didn’t win the match.

2. Our cow didn’t feed the calf.

3. We didn’t go for swimming.

4. She didn’t write an apology letter.

5. The teacher didn’t punish the latecomers.

6. My mother didn’t receive the first call.

7. The dog didn’t chase the thief.

8. The bride didn’t wear a nice gown.

LESSON 4

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE-PASSIVE.

Examples.

(a) Musa wrote a letter. (Active)

-A letter was written by Musa. (Passive)

(b) Who broke the glass? (Active)

-By whom was the glass broken? (Passive)

(c) Did you weave these baskets? (Active)

-Were these baskets woven by you? (Passive)

(d) The timekeeper rang the bell. (Active)

-The bell was rung by the timekeeper. (Passive)

(e) Someone stole my red pen. (Active)

-My red pen was stolen. (Passive)

Exercise.

Change the following sentences into the passive form.

1. Tom rode my new bicycle.
2. My aunt sent me an invitation card.
3. Mummy sewed my skirt.
4. He invited me to his birthday party.
5. The class monitor cleaned the blackboard.
6. Who tore my new bag?
7. Did Juliet sweep the house?
8. Why did they abuse me?
9. I didn’t beat those girls.
10. We called him to attend to the sick.

Change these sentences into the active voice.

1. My car was repaired by Mr. Kalungi.
2. By whom was this verandah swept?
3. Were the children well fed?
4. The bicycle was hidden by the naughty boys.
5. The house was mopped by the house keeper.

WEEK TWO

LESSON 1

THE PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

(a) Study the table below and complete it correctly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| verb | affirmative | negative | interrogative |
| play | I play the piano. | I don’t play the piano. | Do I play the piano? |
| Know | They know me. | They don’t know me. | Do they know me? |
| Work | He works in town. | He doesn’t work in town. | Does he work in town? |
| Has | She has a bath. | She doesn’t have a bath. | Does she have a bath? |
| Do | We do the work daily. | We don’t do the work daily. | Do we do the work daily? |
| Ring | You ring the bell. | You don’t ring the bell. | Do you ring the bell? |
| Pray | Mary prays everyday | Mary doesn’t pray everyday. | Does Mary pray everyday? |
| write | The teacher writes well. | The teacher doesn’t write …. | Does the teacher write …? |

(b) I like my job.

-I don’t like my job.

- Do I like my job?

-Don’t I like my job?

(c) Margaret speaks good English.

- Margaret doesn’t speak good English.

- Does Margaret speak good English?

-Doesn’t Margaret speak good English?

Exercise.

Change the following the following sentences into the negative form.

1. The girls knit sweaters.
2. They go to the kraal every morning.
3. The children brush their teeth daily.
4. Most teachers write well on the blackboard.
5. Jimmy, Pat and Jill are always smart in their uniforms.
6. The office messenger takes letters to all teachers.
7. Philly bakes bread.

Change these sentences into the interrogative form.

1. She knows the reason for her coming late.
2. The goat feeds its kids on milk.
3. I am not always cheated at the market.
4. The children have measles.
5. He does his work well.
6. The teacher doesn’t polish his shoes.
7. Asiimwe writes letters regularly.
8. They kill antelopes whenever they go hunting.

Change these sentences into affirmative form.

1. I don’t like you.
2. Does he serve customers in the restaurant?
3. They don’t make noise whenever they are alone.
4. She doesn’t dance properly.
5. People in our village don’t grow sorghum.

LESSON 2

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

This tense is used ton show what will happen or the actions that will be performed in the future. It is also used to express predictions and promises.

Examples

1. She will be a good teacher. (prediction)
2. I will inform him about it. (promise)

The adverbial particles of time such as, tomorrow, next month, next week, next year etc. are used.

There are three way of constructing sentences in the future simple tense.

…….will……/……..shall………/…….going to……

We use ….will… with pronouns he, she it, they, you plus the singular and plural nouns.

Examples

(a)They will go for a trip next term.

(b) He will attend my birth day party.

(c) She will write a good composition.

We use ……..shall…….. with pronoun I and We

Examples

* 1. I shall apply for a new job at the end of the month.
  2. We shall wrap these presents in an attractive paper.

We also use …….going to…..referring to the future.

Examples

1. He is going to visit his uncle tomorrow.
2. Are you going to sweep the classroom in the evening?
3. I am going to buy a new book after classes.

Exercise

Fill in each blank with ….will or shall….

1. Mr. and Mrs. Chen…………celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary next week.
2. The aeroplane…………leave at nine o’clock tonight.
3. I………..send her a box of chocolate for Christmas.
4. The workers……….deliver the furniture this morning.
5. The farmers …………harvest the rice in a month’s time.
6. The officers ………..teach them all about first aid.
7. The government …………build a community centre here before the end of the year.
8. The old buildings …………be torn down soon.
9. The employees …………demand a pay rise next month.
10. We ……………prepare everything for the concert ourselves.

Fill in each blank with the future simple tense of the verb in brackets.

1. The nurse ………….your wound for you. (bandage)
2. The cashier……….the amount of money collected tomorrow. (calculate)
3. The workers ………..this street.
4. The flood water ………..the goods in the storeroom.
5. You……………your letter if you reach the post office.(receive)

LESSON 3.

THE FUTURE SIMPLE NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE.

Study the table below and complete the sentences correctly.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| verb | affirmative | negative | interrogative |
| Help | Jimmy will help you. | Jimmy will not help you. | Will Jimmy help you? |
| Visit | I shall visit her. | I shall not visit her. | Shall I visit her? |
| Meet | We shall meet tomorrow. | We shan’t meet tomorrow | Shall we meet tomorrow? |
| Go | He will go there. | He won’t go there. | Will he go there? |
| Carry | The car will carry gifts. | The car won’t carry gifts. | Will the car carry gifts |
| Write | You will write to me. | You won’t write to me. | Will you write to me? |
| Ring | Sarah will ring him. | Sarah won’t ring him. | Will Sarah ring him? |

(a)The headmaster will address us in the assembly.

-The headmaster will not (won’t) address us in the assembly.

-Will the headmaster address us in the assembly?

-Won’t the headmaster address us in the assembly?

NB. Shall not = shan’t, will not= won’t

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the negative form.

1. I shall visit him next week.
2. Santa will get a prize for her neat work.
3. This place will receive some rain.
4. We shall apologize to the teacher.
5. They will carry their own luggage.

Rewrite the following sentences in the interrogative form.

1. The bridegroom will wear a nice suit.
2. This mango tree will bear fruit soon.
3. The teacher will punish him for cheating.
4. Our Coach will select the best players for the football team.
5. Our soldiers will defend the country against enemy attacks.

Rewrite the following sentences in the interrogative form.

1. She won’t do that work.
2. I think we shan’t manage that team.
3. I won’t be here tomorrow.
4. Tom will not be late for the interview.
5. I won’t attend her wedding meetings.

LESSON 4

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE-PASSIVE.

Examples

(a)I will write letters tomorrow.

-Letters will be written tomorrow.

(b)The timekeeper will ring the bell.

-The bell will be rung by the timekeeper.

(c)We shall burn the tyres.

-The tyres shall be burnt by us.

(d)Who will take snaps at the studio?

-By whom will the snaps be taken at the studio?

(e)Will Peter draw pictures?

-Will pictures be drawn by Peter?

(f)They are going to visit their aunt.

-Their aunt is going to be visited.

NOTE

As seen in the examples above, the passive of the future simple tense is formed by the following helping verbs:

(i)…..will be +past participle……

(ii)….shall be +past participle….

(iii)…..are/is going to be + past participle….

Exercise

Change these sentences into the passive voice.

1. Who will carry the luggage?
2. Sarah will wash the dishes.
3. Who will mop the dining room?
4. Joseph and George are going to clean the toilets.
5. The best man will wear a blue suit.
6. The government will fight the rebels.
7. We shall elect a chair person.
8. I am going to grind the millet.
9. Brian will fly the kite.
10. The P.5.pupils will sing the school Anthem.

WEEK THREE

LESSON 1

CONDITIONALS

THE USE OF IF2- THE UNLIKELY CONDITION

It is use to imagine what might happen if the impossible came true.

Examples

(a) If he was a river, he would drown all swimmers.

(b) If I were a fish, I would not accept to be eaten.

(c)I would tell you the answer if I knew it.

It is used to show that the condition is impossible and we are only imagining and not expecting it to come true.

We use the past simple tense in the if clause and a would tense in the main clause.

Examples

1. If I had enough money, I would buy a helicopter.
2. What would you do if you found a thief in your house?
3. I would marry many wives if I were my father.

Comparison of IF1 and IF2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If1(conditional sentence one) | If2(conditional sentence two) |
| (a) I will buy a new car if I get money. | I would buy a new car if I got money. |
| (b) If you disturb a dog, it will bite you. | If you disturbed a dog, it would bite you. |
| (c) If you work hard, you will pass. | If you worked hard, you would pass. |
| (d) She will be clever if she reads hard. | She would be clever if she read hard. |

A comma is very important in this structure if the sentence begins with a condition.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses.

1. If someone …………… you a helicopter, what would you do with it? (give)
2. If you ………… fast, you would knock someone. (drive)
3. If I ……….a big prize in the lottery, I would give up my job. (win)
4. If ………..enough money, I would buy a new set of chairs. (have)
5. I would visit him more often if he ………….on a bus route. (live)
6. If you …………someone drowning, what would you do?
7. I would get my letter from the post office if I ………..there. (go)
8. If you slept under a mosquito net, you…………..so often. (not bite)
9. He would get a job easily if he………….a degree.(have)
10. If we …………..the Pope, we would be very rich.(to be)

Rewrite the following sentences in IF2.

1. The teacher will punish us if we make noise.
2. The driver will hit a tree if he doesn’t drive carefully.
3. If the frogs stop making noise, we will be able to hear.
4. If Kanga drives faster, he will cause an accident.
5. If Jane joins University, she will study medicine.

LESSON 2

THE USE OF UNLESS AND THE CONDITIONALS

Unless refers to…if….not or except if…..

If you are to use unless at the beginning of a sentence, the following rules are followed:

1. If you have positive sentences in both the if clause and the main clause and you are told to begin with unless, make the main clause negative.

Examples

(a) If I go to the post office, I will post my letter.

- Unless I go to the post office, I won’t post my letter.

(b) If I see him, I will believe he is an American.

- Unless I see him, I won’t believe he is an American.

2. If you have negative sentences in both clauses and you are told to begin with unless, leave the main clause as it is.

Examples

1. If you don’t practise the language, you won’t learn it.

-Unless you practise the language, you won’t learn it.

(b)If you don’t have enough airtime, you won’t make an international call.

-Unless you have enough airtime, you won’t make an international call.

3. If you have a positive sentence in the If clause but a negative in the main clause and you are told to begin with unless, make the main clause positive.

Examples .

1. If I have your letter, I will not reply it.

-Unless I receive your letter, I will reply it.

(b) If the army gets the rebels, it will not forgive them.

- Unless the army gets the rebels, it will forgive them.

4. If you have a negative sentence in the if clause but a positive one in the main clause and you are told to begin with unless, don’t make any other changes in the main clause, and leave it positive.

Examples

1. If you don’t come to my birthday party, I will get annoyed with you.

-Unless you come to my birth day party, I will get annoyed with you.

(b) If Rajab doesn’t stop playing in class, he will fail.

- Unless Rajab stops playing in class, he will fail.

NOTE

A comma is very important in this conditional structure.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with unless. (Apply a comma)

1. If the driver comes early, we will go to the party.
2. If she doesn’t hurry, she won’t catch the train.
3. If it doesn’t rain, we shall go for a picnic.
4. If I get money, I will visit my aunt in America.
5. If it shines the whole day, I will use an umbrella.
6. If the headmaster doesn’t reduce the fees, the parents won’t pay the money.
7. If we don’t work hard, we shall fail the test.
8. If you don’t come early, I will leave you.
9. If my watch gets lost, I will buy another one.
10. If you play in class, the teacher won’t be happy.

LESSON 3

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Personal pronouns are substitutes for nouns that name persons. Personal pronouns are divided into two classes.

(a) Those used as subjects (nominative case)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| person | singular | plural |
| 1st person | I | we |
| 2nd person | you | you |
| 3rd person | He, she, it | they |

(b)Those used as objects (objective case)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Singular | Me, him, her, you, it |
| Plural | Us, you, them |

The subject in a simple sentence is usually a noun.

Examples

1. I came late yesterday.
2. You are my chief enemy.
3. He fasted for two days.
4. She is absent.
5. It has flown away.
6. We shall go together.
7. They promised to come today.

Personal pronouns are used to avoid repetition. Study this short paragraph and see how vague, boring and monotonous it is.

Peter is a school boy in primary five. Peter lives in Tororo. Peter’s parents are both teachers. Peter’s parents always take Peter to school by car so Peter considers Peter to be a lucky.

To avoid repetition, the name Peter can be replaced by the personal pronoun he.

Exercise

Fill in each blank space with a suitable word from the box.

(I, he, she, it, they, we, you)

1. Two pedestrians were involved in the accident. ………were badly injured.

2. The doctor applied some medicine to the wound, and then……………bandaged it.

3. Abdul sprained his ankle yesterday. So ………..he cannot take part in the school sports this afternoon.

4. A triangle has three sides,. …………..also has three angles.

5………...have a brother and a sister. My brother and sister are teachers.

6. Kassim and I are members of the school band……..,have learnt a lot about music.

7. Lingling and Meimi are orphans. ………..have no parents.

8. My father wears spectacles. ………….has been wearing them for several years.

9. The boy was feeding the swans. ……….have black feathers.

10. The mechanic checked the engine of my car. ……….bought the car two years ago.

11. You have heard the news. Are …………upset by it?

12. Mr. Wannie took a picture of the leopards……………were sleeping in their cage.

13. I sent a postcard to my uncle and aunt. ……….live in Hong Kong.

14. Ahmed bought a first day cover from the post office. ………cost seventy five cents.

15. The students found a starfish at the beach…………..were very excited.

LESSON 4

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are divided in two categories.

(a) Possessive case.

These show that somebody has full ownership of something. These include: mine, ours yours, his, hers, its and theirs. They cannot be used as determiners.

(b) Possessive adjectives

These are used as determiners. Examples include: my, our, your, his, her, its and their.

3. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

These end in ….self if used in singular and ….selves if used in plural.

Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Singular | Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself |
| Plural | Ourselves, yourselves, themselves |

This table shows the parts of pronouns in a summary.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| person | Subject-nominative case | Objective case | Possessive adjective-determiners | Possessive pronouns | Reflexive pronouns |
| 1st person singular | I | me | my | mine | Myself |
| 1st person plural | we | us | our | ours | Ourselves |
| 2nd person singular | you | you | your | yours | yourselves |
| 2nd person plural | You, them | you | your | yours | yourselves |
| 3rd person singular | He,she,it | Him, her, it | His, her, it | His, hers, its | Himself, herself, itself |
| 3rd person plural | they | them | their | theirs | themselves |
| indefinite | one | one | One’s | One’s | oneself |

NOTE

1. themselves, himself, ourselves, itself, herself, yourself etc are written as single words
2. you is applied in both singular and plural.

-Its ownership/ possessive for it while as it’s implies it is (contraction)

How personal pronouns are used in sentences

Examples

1. I saw him at the party.
2. This pen belongs to me. It is mine.
3. You should be careful with your pen.
4. I should be careful with my property.
5. They should be careful with their property.
6. He should be careful with his property.
7. She should be careful with his property.
8. One should be careful with one’s property.
9. I did the work myself.
10. We did the number ourselves.
11. She did the number herself.
12. He did the number himself.
13. You did the number yourselves/yourself
14. They did the number themselves.
15. One did the number oneself.

Exercise

Fill in each blank with a suitable pronoun.

1. The kind man found the lost child and took………………home.
2. The manager told…………….that I should work harder.
3. Peter quarreled with Ali and refused to speak with ………….again.
4. Mr. Fang bought a gold chain and gave ………..to his wife.
5. The clerk sealed the envelopes and dropped ………….into a posting box.
6. When the patient came out of the room, the nurse gave…………..his medicine.
7. I am not buying anything from this salesgirl because she was rude to ………..the last time I came here.
8. We like …………….because you are a kind person.
9. Peter caught a bird and kept ……………..in a cage.
10. My mother gave me a ten-dollar bill but I have lost…………..
11. The principal punished ……………because they had been fighting.
12. Many people walked past the beggar but no one gave ………..any money because he was rude.
13. The students visited the old people in the homes and tried to cheer ……..up.
14. When the lady finished talking, a little girl presented…………with a bouquet of flowers.
15. As the manager of that company was walking to his car, someone greeted ………..

Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the pronoun in brackets

1. The candidates were briefed by …………….teachers.(they)
2. He told us that the new green car was ……………..(he)
3. Nabinge is a widow but can live by………………….(self)
4. The headmistress told us to revise ………work.(we)
5. They blamed ………………for their own mistakes. (self)
6. You should not contaminate that water. It’s ………….(me)
7. “……………am not going to assist him,” my aunt said.(me)
8. The dog bit………….own tail.(it)
9. All ……………answers were wrong, so they had to rewrite the exercise. (they)
10. One ought not to praise ………………for………… success.(one)

WEEK FOUR

LESSON I

Review of reflexive pronouns.

Exercise.

Complete the sentences below with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. My brothers are too young to look after ……………
2. I won’t help you mop the house, please do it ……….
3. The lion hurt……….while chasing an antelope.
4. Marvin and I didn’t enjoy …………..at the party.
5. One should not praise ……………..in public.
6. I cut ……………….while peeling cassava last evening.
7. They ought to consider ………….luckier than anybody else.
8. Calvin is an old man who lives all by ……………
9. Greedy people only care about ……………….
10. Mr. Coile ………………talked to me about my career.
11. Who assisted you to carry the luggage? Nobody, I did it ………..
12. Those orphans need some help. They can’t survive all by………..
13. Don’t blame anybody else, you should blame ………….
14. Nobody helped me to do the work. I did it …………
15. We can’t lift this box by………….We need some assistance.

LESSON 2

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

These are used for asking questions. They include, who, what, which, whom, how

Examples

1. What is your name? My name is Joy.
2. Who brought you here? My mother …….
3. Whom do you want? I want my son.
4. Which of these books is yours? The blue one.
5. How old are you? I am ten years old.

The use of :

Who ?

Examples

1. Who saw Paul? Sylivia saw Paul.
2. Who has my keys? I have your keys.
3. Who are you calling? I am calling my friend.
4. Who likes oranges? Walter likes oranges.

What?

Examples

1. What is your favorite subject? My favorite subject is English.
2. What did Jill win? Jill won a gold medal.
3. What time is it? It’s nine o’clock.
4. What is your best colour? Blue is my best colour.

Which?

Examples

1. There are four umbrellas here, which one is yours?
2. Which way shall we go?

NOTE

-We use which when we want are thinking about a small number of possibilities.

-What I s more general for example:

(a) What colour are your eyes?(many colours therefore not specific)

(b) Which colour do you prefer? (pink or blue – not specific)

How?

We use how + adjective or adverb to form a question.

Examples

(a)How tall are you? I am ten meters tall.

(b) How old is your mother? My mother is forty years old.

(c) How often do you use your car? I use my car daily.

(d) How long have they been married? They have been married for ten years.

(e) How far is it from here to the air port? It is thirty five kilometers from here to the air port

Exercise

Form questions to these answers.

1. The book was written by Ogundipe.
2. I gave the key to the class teacher.
3. I am looking for my pen.
4. The trip was very interesting.
5. Musoke broke the chair.
6. The film was about the birth of Jesus.

Write questions beginning with

1. Which bus did ……………………………?
2. What was……………………….?
3. Who………………………?
4. How was ………………………?

Put in …which/what/who…………to complete the statements.

1. You can have tea or coffee. ………………..do you prefer?
2. This is a nice house. ……………….room is yours?
3. ……………is your favorite sport?
4. ………………is more expensive, meat or fish?
5. …………………is older, Anne or George?
6. ………………kind of camera have you got?
7. …………..nationality are you?
8. …………….does it take to complete the exercise?
9. Mary has three cameras, …………..camera does she use most?
10. …………..is that mountain?

LESSON 3

INTERJECTIONS.

These are words or phrases that express strong emotions or feelings such as:

-excitement, anxiety, sorrow, surprise, etc.

Interjections are written with exclamation marks eg. Alas, hurray, gosh, wow, oh, ah, eh, hey, good gracious, my goodness, good heaven, my dear, etc.

Examples

1. Hurray! We have won the match.
2. “Stop it! “ ordered the teacher.
3. Alas! I have failed to make it again.
4. What an interesting book this is!

Exercise

Use each of the following interjections to complete the statements correctly.

(alas, hurray, gosh, oh, hallelujah)

1. …………….my God! What a terrible accident!
2. …………….., Christ is risen!
3. ……………., we are the winners!
4. …………….! The injection is painful.
5. ……………! The child is dead.

Rewrite these sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. You are a handsome boy. (Begin: What………………..!)
2. I was foolish to say that. (Begin How……………….!
3. That is a very big snake. (Begin: What…!)
4. It’s a wonderful explanation. (Begin: What ………………!)
5. You are very ignorant. (Begin: How………………!)
6. She is a beautiful girl. (Begin: What………..!
7. She has a nice bag. (Begin: What…!)
8. It’s a good thing to live together in harmony. (Begin: How …!)
9. It is a very interesting story.(Begin: What………….!)
10. That bag was very heavy. (Begin: What………….!)

LESSON 4

CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word that joins or connects word, phrases, clauses and sentences together.

Examples

1. Musa and Ali are Moslems.
2. I have had lunch but I am still hungry.
3. We delayed because it was raining.
4. You either keep quiet or go out.
5. Although he got treatment, he hasn’t fully recovered.
6. The patient died as soon as the doctor arrived.

In the above sentences, the underlined words are examples of conjunctions.

Correlative conjunctions are conjunctions that consist of two or more words that function in pairs.

Examples

1. Either …………or……………..
2. Neither ……………….nor…………
3. ……........so………………that………….
4. ……………such a……………that………..
5. …………too………………to……………etc

The use of ………either …………or…..

It is used to talk about a choice between two possibilities and sometimes more. It means one or the other.

Study these sentences in the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| We can stay. We can go out. | We can either stay or go out. |
| Percy may have stolen my pen. If not, then it’s Paul. | Either Percy or Paul stole my pen |
| They may watch a movie in the cinema. They may stay at home. | They will either watch a movie in the cinema or stay at home. |
| You can have soda. You can have water. | You can have either soda or water. |
| John can eat rice with meat. John can eat posho with fish. | John can eat either rice with mean or posho with fish. |

Note

This structure is used in affirmative sentences.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using ….either….or…..

1. He must laugh. He must cry.
2. The cat drank my milk. If not, then it’s the dog.
3. They can go now. They can stay.
4. The pilgrims are from Kenya. If not, they are from Ethiopia.
5. I will decide to go. I will decide to stay.
6. Kangave seems to be a Muganda. He also seems to be a Munyoro.
7. You may win the match. You may lose the match.
8. David may be in the office. He may be in the classroom.
9. The teacher may eat chicken with matooke. The teacher may eat fish with rice.
10. Between Rose and Robinah, one of them has taken my juice.

WEEK FIVE

LESSON 1

The use of ……neither ……nor……

It is used before a singular noun or pronoun to mean –not one and not the other one. It is followed by a singular verb and sometimes a plural verb. It is negative in form and it should not be followed by a negative.

Study these sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tom doesn’t know the answer. Moses doesn’t know the answer | Neither Tom nor Moses knows the answer. |
| The monitor didn’t attend classes. The head prefect didn’t attend classes. | Neither the monitor nor the head prefect attended classes. |
| Phillip can’t spell that word. Marion can’t spell that word. | Neither Phillip nor Marion can spell that word. |
| The boys have not come for lunch. The girls have not come for lunch. | Neither the boys nor the girls have come for lunch. |
| John is not clever. John is not handsome. | John is neither clever nor handsome. |
| She doesn’t write well. She doesn’t read fluently. | She neither writes well nor reads fluently. |

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using ……neither ……nor….

1. You don’t know the answer. I don’t know the answer.
2. Mother can’t read. Father can’t read.
3. Jinja is not a capital city of Uganda. Eden is not a capital city of Uganda.
4. The headmaster is not to blame. The class teacher is not to blame.
5. She didn’t apologize. She didn’t explain.
6. He doesn’t eat pork. He doesn’t eat meat.
7. Both the cat and the dog have not been fed.
8. The bicycle is not mine and it is not yours.
9. The diagram is not large and it’s not bright.
10. Uganda and Kenya have not been ruled by Portuguese.
11. He said that he would not do it and he would not teach them.
12. The children and their parents were not invited at the teacher’s party.

LESSON 2

The special use of …and so…./and neither…

-……and so… is used as a conjunction to join the statements which are affirmative. It means …..and even , ……..just like….., similarly……

-The helping verb is very important and it changes according to the tense used in the sentence.

Examples

1. Anne and Ritah are sisters and so are Nyakato and Babirye.
2. My uncle works in that company and so does my mother.
3. She must finish her work and so must we.
4. The children will go for swimming and so will their teachers.

-……..and neither…..is used as a conjunction to join the statements which are negative.

Examples

1. Sam didn’t have lunch and neither did Jimmy.
2. Susan has not brushed her shoes and neither has Opio.
3. Fred can’t swim and neither can his brother James.
4. I will not go there and neither will I inform him.

Exercise

Complete the following sentences using ….and so……/……and neither……

1. Rachel speaks good English and …………Lucy.
2. Juliet can’t speak good English and……….Romeo.
3. Teacher Joy will come very early for the class meeting and ………teacher Michael.
4. He posted his letter this morning and………I.
5. Morshi is not a Ugandan and ………..Meime
6. His mobile phone was not on and …………… his land line.
7. You must work hard and ………your sister.
8. He couldn’t come for the party and ……..his friend.
9. Michael is a brilliant pupil ………….Abraham.
10. The Karimajong keep cows and ……….the Bahima.
11. Lions don’t eat grass and ………the tigers.
12. The receptionist was rude and……..the manager.
13. The classrooms were painted and ……..the washrooms.
14. The headmaster will attend the general staff meeting and………..the Administrator.
15. The school compound was not slashed and……….the school field.

LESSON 3

Revision exercise

Join the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. The pupils went to the zoo. They wanted to see animals. (use…..so that….)
2. I went to the library. I wanted to borrow a story book. (use…in order….)
3. I woke up early. I wanted to catch the first bus. (use ……so as…..)