

P. 3 THIRD TERM GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES

WK1

LESSON 1

Use of some / any

- a) Some is used in positive statements eg
 - i) I need some water.
 - ii) They found some frogs in the pond.
 - iii) Sarah has some mangoes in the bag.

- b) Some can be used with plural countable and uncountable nouns.
 - i) We meet some of our friends yesterday.
 - ii) She has some sugar in the cup.
 - iii) Mwanga keeps cows on his farm.

Construct five sentences using some.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Use of any

‘Any’ is used in negative sentences.

- 1. I don’t need any water.
 - 2. They didn’t find any frog in the pond.
 - 3. She hasn’t any tea in the teapot.
-
- b) Any can be used in questions.
 - i) Are there any children in class?
 - ii) Did you get any present on your birthday?
 - iii) Were there any parents in the office?

Exercise one

1. Construct five sentences using ‘any’

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Fill in the gaps using some of any.

- 1. There isn’t _____ sugar in the bowl.

2. There are _____ children in the class.
3. The teacher hasn't marked _____ books.
4. The children haven't _____ pencils in the bags.
5. Ibra has _____ money in the bag.
6. I haven't done _____ numbers.
7. The car has _____ fuel in it.
8. Are there _____ cups in the cupboard?
9. Did you get _____ mosquito nets yesterday?
10. Nabukalu has eaten _____ food.
11. The birds didn't lay _____ eggs last week.
12. The maid hasn't washed _____ clothes.
13. Has Robert done _____ numbers?
14. Were there _____ sodas in the fridge?
15. We have _____ rabbits at home.

WK1

LESSON 2

Changing sentences from using 'any' to 'some'

Examples

- a) There isn't any chalk on the table.
There is some chalk on the table.
- b) I don't have anything in my pocket.
I have something in my pocket.

The compound forms of some and any are joined as shown below.

- a) someone - anyone
- b) somewhere - anywhere
- c) something - anything
- d) somehow - anyhow
- e) somebody - anybody

Change these sentences from negative question form to positive (affirmative) by following some of the examples below.

Examples

1. There isn't any dust on the floor.
There is some dust on the floor.
2. She hasn't any apples in the basket.
She has some apples in the basket.

Examples

1. These aren't nice flowers.
2. There isn't any marked books in my bag.
3. Mwami doesn't have anyone to look after him.
4. We have not eaten any food.
5. Are there any pigs in the sty?
6. Anabel hasn't any books in the cupboard.
7. They haven't gone out.
8. They weren't given any prizes last year.
9. He doesn't speak good English.
10. She didn't live anyone to look after us.
11. They don't have any food left for dinner.
12. We haven't washed any clothes.
13. They haven't taken any tea.
14. Mummy hasn't any money in the bank.
15. There aren't any elephants in the Zoo.

WK1

LESSON 3

Form negative sentences usingany.....

1. There is some milk in the kettle.
2. The boys have paid some school fees.
3. Okiria keeps some goats on his farm.
4. We ate some chicken during the trip.
5. Gracia bought some salt.
6. There is someone at the door.
7. They have gone somewhere.
8. She was given some clothes in the prison.
9. Anita has some money in the pocket.
10. There is some chalk in the classroom.
11. There are some cars at the parking yard.
12. Mary has some biscuits in the house.
13. They have some chairs in the classroom.
14. The beggar asked for some money.
15. There are some children in the toilet.

WK2

LESSON 1

Punctuation

The word punctuation means the correct use of symbols. There are a number of punctuation marks like capital letters, full stops, commas, question marks, exclamation marks, apostrophes and many others.

Capital letters

Every sentence must begin with a capital letter. The following are other uses of capital letters;

1. The pronouns 'I' wherever it is in the sentence represents a person.
- It is only small when written in the middle of the word.

Example

James and I went to school together.

2. Capital letters are used for proper nouns (particular names) of people, places, countries and things e.g Marion, Uganda, Albert, Elly, Amelia, Nairobi, Sudan, etc. when the names or rivers, lakes mountains and so on consist more than one word, both words are capitalized e.g
 - a) River Nile
 - b) Mountain Elgon
 - c) Lake George
 - d) Lake Victoria
3. Capital letters are used for the days of the week and months of the year.
 - We shall meet on Sunday.
 - January is the driest month of the year.
 - Alinda was born in February.
 - We go for swimming on Wednesday.
4. Each word in the address begin with a capital letter e.g
Mukono Junior School.
P.o Box 7411,
Mukono.
5. The main word in the title of the book, play, Television programme or film always begin with a capital letter e.g
 - a) The Adventure of Mr. Hare.
 - b) Candle in the Wind.
 - c) Hidden Treasure.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. nelson and jerom go to Africa academy.
2. i went to see a movie on monday.
3. mr brian is going to china next week.
4. betty and i went to mbale last december.
5. the headmaster will visit kasese next Friday.
6. mark wants to drive his car to Rwanda
7. i went to visit bernad at mulago hospital
8. sarah has read 'the animal farm'

9. his name is timothy
10. we went back racing on river Nile

LESSON 2

An exclamation mark (!)

1. An exclamation mark is written at the end of the sentence. It follows a sharp expression, surprise or warning.
2. An exclamation mark indicates a statement which shows joy. Sadness, shock, worry, e.t.c
3. An exclamation mark is written in a place of a full stop.
4. It may come at the end of a full sentence or may follow only one word.

Examples

Ouch!

Hey!

Hurray!

Get out of class immediately!

Use of an exclamation mark

- a) It is used at the end of a sentence which begins with the word What or how and doesn't ask a question.

Examples

i) What a kind mother you have!

ii) How clear you are!

iii) What a jolly baby she has!

iv) _____

v) _____

vi) _____

2. A name called and not part of the sentence is followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples

1. Samson! Stop beating your friend.

2. Jane! Don't play with fire.

3. Isaac! Don't let the dogs out.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences using the exclamation mark.

1. What a hot day it is

2. His name is David

3. Mark stop writing nonsense

4. What a pretty dress she has
5. How old are you
6. Dan don't abuse your friend
7. How dirty I have made my book
8. What did you do to the teacher
9. What a beautiful baby she has
10. How did you come to school
11. What s sharp corner it is
12. Tom stop playing with electric wires
13. How dare you do that
14. What a clever girl you are
15. Ouch I have hurt my finger

LESSON 3

An apostrophe

- a) An apostrophe is used to show a short form. To show that a letter has been omitted as shown in the example below.
- i) Can't - Cannot
 - ii) Don't - Do not
 - iii) Haven't - Have not
 - iv) I've - I have
 - v) We've - We have
 - vi) There's - There is
 - vii) O'clock - Of the clock
 - viii) She'll - She will
 - ix) They'll- They will
 - x) That's - That is
- b) An apostrophe is used to show ownership of property.
- i) The girl's dress.
 - ii) The lady's bag.
 - iii) The woman's car.
 - iv) The man's suitcase.
 - v) The old man's walking stick.

In the plural nouns, it is shown in two ways.

- a) When the plural ends in –s or –es the apostrophe is written at the end.

Examples

- i) Boy's clothes
- ii) ladies shoes

- iii) babies milk
 - iv) dog's bones
-
- b) When the plural doesn't end in -s, the apostrophe is written before s.
 - i) children's clothes
 - ii) men's wear

Write down words where an apostrophe has been used to shorten them.

Won't

I'd

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Exercise II

Use the apostrophe to show ownership of these

- 1. The car belongs to the man. The man's car.
- 2. The shoes belong to the women. _____
- 3. The dress belongs to the girl. _____

Punctuate the following using an apostrophe

- 1. The boys pencil was on the floor.
- 2. The ladies coats are on sale.
- 3. The register lay on the teachers table.
- 4. He looked very smart in the peg boys uniform.
- 5. The maid dress was torn.
- 6. A ducks egg is cheaper than a hens.
- 7. My childs doll fell into the pond.
- 8. My cousins hand was badly hurt.

Write the following abbreviations in full

- 1. O'clock _____
- 2. She'll _____
- 3. He's _____
- 4. Shan't _____
- 5. I'll _____
- 6. I've _____

Write the following in short.

- i. did not _____
- ii) cannot _____
- iii) has not _____
- iv) They will _____
- v) We have _____
- vi) That is _____
- vii) We are _____

WK 3

LESSON 1

The use of much, many and a lot of

Much is used before uncountable nouns as an adjective.

Example

- i) much oil
- ii) much water
- iii) much food
- iv) much salt
- v) much sugar

Much is usually used with negative statements and questions in the uncountable nouns only.

Examples:

- a) Negative statements
 - 1. There isn't much salt in the sauce.
 - 2. There isn't much food on your plate.
 - 3. He hasn't much work to do.
 - 4. There isn't much time left.

Questions

- 1. Does she eat much food?
- 2. Is there much salt in the sauce?
- 3. Has he much work to do?
- 4. Is there much time left?

Exercise

In the sentence below, use much instead of any.

- 1. The boys haven't taken any juice to the camp.
- 2. They didn't bring back sand.
- 3. There isn't any milk left.

4. There isn't any traffic in town today.
5. Is there any salt in the cupboard?
6. Musa didn't buy any soap from the supermarket.
7. There isn't any water in your body.
8. Tom doesn't have any interest in his studies.
9. Kato hasn't eaten any food.
10. Annet didn't steal any meat.

WK 3

LESSON 2

Use of 'A lot of'

It is used before both countable and uncountable nouns in the positive sentence. For example;

1. He drinks a lot of milk.
(rather than)
He drinks much milk.

Other examples

- a) I drank a lot of sodas yesterday.
- b) He eats a lot of bread.
- c) She spends a lot of money on clothes.
- d) There were a lot of people at the match.
- e) They have a lot of money.

Activities one

Changing sentences using a lot of.

We can use 'a lot of ...to change sentences from negative to positive where many or much have been used as shown in the example below.

1. There isn't much salt.
There is a lot of salt.
2. He hasn't much work to do.
He has a lot of work to do.

Construct sentences usinga lot of.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Exercise

Change these sentence from negative to positive using a lot of instead of much / many

1. She hasn't much money in the bank.
2. Jimmy hasn't any rice in the kitchen.
3. There isn't much soap in the dish.
4. Mother hasn't much food in the house.
5. Is there any sugar in the sack?
6. There aren't any children in the class.
7. We haven't any mangoes in the basket.
8. She hasn't eaten any paw paws.
9. They didn't buy any sweets.
10. Sandra hasn't taken any water.

Positive	Negative / question
Some	Any
a lot of	Much / many

WK 3

LESSON 3

Conjunctions

(.....who.....)

a) 'who' refers to people.

It is used to join two parts of a sentence as shown in the examples below.

1. Lydia is a girl. She runs fast.
Lydia is a girl who runs fast.
2. The boy stole the bicycle. The boy was arrested.
The boy who stole the bicycle was arrested.
3. The man crossed the road carelessly. He was knocked down.
The man who crossed the road carelessly was knocked down.

b) It must be followed by a verb.

Activity

Construct five sentences usingwho.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise

1. Here comes the woman. She sells nice clothes.

2. Here is the girl. She signs nicely.
3. Patrick saw the man. The man has taken my book.
4. I saw the boy. The boy was putting on a golden ring.
5. The boy fought. He was chased away from school.
6. I know the man. He repairs radios.
7. There comes the teacher. He gives us simple work.
8. The police arrested the man. The man sacrificed the child.
9. Serena is the girl. She swept the classroom yesterday.
10. This the lady. She has a blue car.
11. This is the man. He won the elections.
12. This is the man. He planted that tree.
13. Here is the lady. She wrote an interesting novel.
14. This is the man. He paid school fees.
15. This is the lady. She rears chicken.

WK 4

LESSON 1

Use of (.....whose.....)

a)whose.....is used in possession.

It is also used to join two sentences.

Examples

1. This is the boy. His bag was cut.
This is the boy whose bag was cut.
2. I saw the man. His car got a puncture.
I saw the man whose car got a puncture.

b)whose.....can refer to persons, animals or things in singular or plural forms.

Examples

1. The cow whose tail was cut off died.
2. The nurse treated the boy whose leg was cut.
3. I saw the girl whose father is a minister.

Construct three sentences usingwhose.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise

Join the sentences below usingwhose.....

1. This is the cat. Its kitten is sleeping over there.

2. The boy got a fracture. His father died in the accident.
3. I saw the lioness. Its cub has bright eyes.
4. The police arrested the man. The man's son is missing.
5. The school headmaster went to America. The school is closed.
6. Here is the pig. Its sty is burnt.
7. We live near the woman. Her house was burnt down by the thieves.
8. We met the old woman. His house has blue windows.
9. Here is the man. His daughters married last year.
10. Amooti is the lady. Her shop has everything.

WK 4

LESSON 2

Use of (.....which.....)

'which' can be used to join sentences.

Examples

1. You have a house. It looks like ours.
You have a house which looks like ours.
2. We saw the car. The police recovered it.
We saw the car which the police recovered.
3. I lost my pencil. I bought it from the supermarket.
I lost my pencil which I bought from the supermarket.

'which' is used to refer to animals and things but not persons.

Activity one

Write five sentences usingwhich.....

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Join the following sentences usingwhich.....

1. Joan broke the pencil. I had left the pencil in the table.
2. I have a sharpener. It sharpens very well.
3. I cannot see the textbook. I borrowed it yesterday.
4. Maurice drove the car. It had a damaged wind screen.
5. Mother bought a new fridge. It was very expensive.
6. Mukisa is wearing a shirt. He bought it from Nakumatt.
7. There is a dog at home. It barks at strangers.

Rewrite the sentences as two separate sentences

e.g

1. Musa has a story book which is very interesting.
Musa has a story book. It is very interesting.
- a) She has a pen which writes very well.
- b) The teacher gave me a wrapper which was torn.
- c) I have a chair which has a broken leg.
- d) The man is putting on a shirt which has a blue collar.
- e) George punished a dog which ate his food.

WK 4

LESSON 3

Use of: Although.....

- a) 'Although' is used to show both negative and positive in a single sentence.

Example

1. Although he is rich, he is miserable.
 2. Although she copied, she failed the exams.
 3. Although it rained, Amos walked to school.
- b) Whenever a sentence begins with 'although', a comma is put at the end of the first sentence.
 - c) Although can be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.
 - d) It is used to replace 'but'

Examples

1. John is not happy although he is rich.
John is rich but he is not happy.
- e) 'Though' can sometimes be used instead of 'althoug'

Exercise

Construct five sentences beginning with although.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Construct three sentences using although in the muddle.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Joining the following sentences beginning'

Although.....

1. He is cruel. He rarely beats the children.
2. They live near the church. They don't pray.
3. They are friendly. Nobody likes them.
4. He went to school. He cannot read.
5. We have many clothes. We do not wear them.
6. Makula is not happy. He is rich.
7. She did not revise. She passed in flying colour.
8. Aeroplanes are very fast. They are too expensive.
9. Our father is a tough man. We like him.
10. I went to the swimming pool. I didn't swim.
11. Amina is a fat girl. She runs fast.
12. Mugooli is a slow writer. He finishes his work.
13. Namukwaya didn't go to school. She cares for her children's education.

WK 5

LESSON 1

TENSE

The Future Simple Tense

a) We use the future simple tense for the activities that have not yet taken place but when they are expected to happen.

1. We shall come to school tomorrow.
2. The children will write next week.
3. They will play in the evening.

4. _____
5. _____

b) The helping verbs used in the future simple tense are will and shall.

\

He



She

They will

Mabel

You

We } shall
I }

c) Shan't is the short form of shall not.

Won't is the short form of will not.

d) Some of the words that are commonly used in this tense are;

- 1) next week
- 2) tomorrow
- 3) next month
- 4) next year
- 5) in the evening
- 6) on

Construct seven sentences in the future simple tense

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____

Use 'will' before the following verbs to form the future simple tense

go will go

come	will come
do	will _____
eat	will _____
play	_____
sing	_____

Use 'shall' before the following verbs to form the future simple tense

write	shall write
enjoy	_____
sleep	_____
stay	_____
drink	_____
fly	_____

LESSON 2

Changing sentences into the future simple tense. (end with tomorrow, next week, next month or next year)

1. She goes to school everyday.
She will go to school tomorrow.
2. Mugabi dances everyday.
Mugabi will dance tomorrow.
3. Rose buys food from the canteen.
Rose will buy food from the canteen

Exercise

Changing these sentences into future simple tense using the example above

1. I am driving my car now.
I will
2. She is sleeping in my bedroom.
3. Winnie cleans my shoes every morning.
4. The teacher marked my books.
5. Andrew is going to church now.

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to complete the gaps below

6. The teacher _____ very early next Friday. (come)
7. The driver _____ the children from school in the evening. (collect)
8. Bruno _____ the table tomorrow. (clean)
9. They _____ football next Sunday. (play)
10. I _____ sleep late today. (sleep)

LESSON 3

Collective Nouns

These nouns stand for a group of things or individuals. We call them collective nouns because they refer to a collection of things, people, items and others.

The following are examples of collective nouns.

- 1) a gang of thieves.
- 2) a flock of sheep.
- 3) a swarm of bees.
- 4) a set of furniture.
- 5) a forest of trees.
- 6) a troop of monkeys.
- 7) a crowd of people.
- 8) a troupe of dancers.

- 9) a choir of singers.
- 10) a mob of disorderly people.
- 11) a congregation of worshippers.
- 12) a bundle of keys.
- 13) a cluster of bananas.
- 14) a herd of cattle.
- 15) a library of books.
- 16) a flight of birds.
- 17) a fleet of cars.
- 18) a heap of soil.
- 19) a bouquet of flowers.
- 20) a brood of chicks.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences by replacing the underlines group of words with one word.

1. I was among the people who attended the church service.
2. Our school has a nice group of singers.
3. Their university lacks a collection of books.
4. I was lost in the collection of trees.
5. He was killed by a group of disorderly people.

complete each of the phrases with a suitable collective noun

1. a _____ of cars.
2. a _____ of keys.
3. a _____ of cattle.
4. a _____ of insects.

5. a _____ of robbers.
6. a _____ of trees.
7. a _____ of birds.
8. a _____ of furniture.
9. a _____ of bananas.
10. a _____ of books.

WEEK 6

LESSON 1

Affirmative (positive) and negative sentences

Positive sentences are sentences that have a 'yes' response while negative sentences have 'no' response in them.

Examples of positive sentences

1. I have a ripe mango.
2. Our teacher has a red pen.
3. He is my friend.
4. She has finished her work.
5. He is a smart boy.
6. We shall help you.

Examples of negative sentences

1. I don't have a ripe mango.
2. our teacher doesn't have a red pen.
3. He is not my friend.
4. She has not finished her work.

6. He is not a smart boy.
7. We shall not help you.

Exercise

Change the following positive sentences into negative

1. He is a good boy.
2. Joyce has a good handwriting.
3. The boys have eaten food.
4. We shall do the work.
5. She washed the clothes.
6. Alex broke the glass.
7. They have gone out.
8. She sings very well.
9. It is a nice house.
10. I like swimming.
11. The child fell down.
12. They have enough plates at home.
13. He speaks good English.
14. I am late today.
15. Mary has bought a doll.

In negative sentences, the following change take place.

- | | | |
|------|---|--------|
| is | - | isn't |
| are | - | aren't |
| I am | - | I'm |
| can | - | can't |

will - won't

shall - shan't

do - don't

LESSON 2

Change the following sentences into the positive form

1. Children aren't at school.
2. The boy isn't well.
3. Don't climb a tree.
4. The dog didn't run after a thief.
5. We shan't come home today.
6. The farmer didn't plant the seeds.
7. Nobody likes swimming.
8. It hasn't rained heavily.
9. The nurse hasn't treated the patient.
10. Isabel isn't writing well.
11. Merab doesn't know how to ride a bicycle.
12. The butcher doesn't sell good beef.
13. He wasn't a bad boy.
14. That man isn't a thief.
15. He hasn't written the letter.

LESSON 2

Question form

The sentences in the question form end with a question mark.

Some changes that take place in simple sentences are:

a) When is, are, am is used in simple sentences, the question form must be started with Is, Are, Am as shown below.

1. a) She is a pretty girl.

b) Is she a pretty girl?

2. a) They are clever children.

b) Are they clever children?

b) When the verb is in the present simple tense, start with Do (plural) or Does (singular)

Examples

1. a) He writes a letters.

b) Does he write a letter?

2. a) When shall or will is used in the simple sentence, start with shall or will.

Exercise

Change the following sentences into the question form.

1. He is a lazy boy.

2. The child was crying.

3. We can go there now.

4. She has not finished her work.

5. He walks quickly.

6. The woman washes dishes.

7. Tom is writing a letter.

8. I shall pay him tomorrow.

9. She is sick today.

10. They went to America.

11. You have taken my book.

12. They were supposed to come here.
13. The baby has swallowed a pin.
14. He drives an old car. 15. They work hard everyday.