



PRIMARY SEVEN GRAMMAR SELF STUDY ACTIVITIES- SET THREE

Dear learner, for more information and practice pertaining to this work, you can consult: English Grammar in Use by Raymond Murphy or Practical English by Michael Swan and GB English Grammar Book.

LESSON 1

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: -

LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to construct oral and written structured sentences using the past perfect tense using “by the time...”.

Affirmative form of the past perfect tense

The past perfect tense indicated that an action was completed or finished at some point in the past, before something else happened. This tense is used to show an activity that happened before another one in the past.

The tense is formed with the past tense form of “to have” (Had) + Past Participle of the verb

Examples of past perfect tense

1. The pandemic had started by the time of the lockdown.
2. The headteacher had told us about it, by the time it was announced
3. The lockdown will have ended by the time we resume school
4. I had completed the last study material set by the time I received the new one.

More examples of use of “ By the time__”

Example

1. The patient died at 12:30pm. The doctor arrived at 2:00pm

Changes to:

By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died.

Or:

The patient had died by the time the doctor arrived.

2. *She left after closing the dormitory door*

Changes to:

By the time she left, she had closed the dormitory door.

Or:

She allowed in more children after the others left

By the time she allowed in more children, others had left

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below:

- a) Beginning “By the time ___”.
 - b) Using “ ___by the time ___”.
1. The police secured the scene at noon. The thieves left at 3pm.
 2. The president closed all national borders on Wednesday. The corona virus fist case was on Monday.
 3. The hut got burnt after I had left for work.
 4. She sang the national anthem and sat down.
 5. The primary seven candidates wrote their PLE in the first week of November. Tim left school in the second week of November.
 6. Kimera lost his phone after purchasing fruits.

LESSON 2

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to use the necessary determiners to construct both oral and written affirmative, negative, interrogative and negative interrogative sentences.

Negative and Interrogative form of the PAST PERFECT TENSE

Negative form: hadn't + Past Participle

Interrogative form: Had ___ + Past Participle__?

- All the interrogative sentences end in a question mark.

Example

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Tina had told me.	Tina hadn't told me.	Had Tina told me? Hadn't Tina told me?
They had lost it	They hadn't lost it	Had they lost it? Hadn't they lost it?
Paul had killed it.	Paul hadn't killed it.	Had Paul killed it? Hadn't Paul killed it?

Exercise

Change the following affirmative sentences into the negative and interrogative forms. Put in a table as above.

1. The candidates had completed the term one work.
2. Pauline had travelled to the village before the floods.
3. My cousin had looked up the word from the dictionary.
4. Sabrina had rung the bell for the house.
5. Gadaffi had lost his seat as president by November.
6. They had gotten the 20 million without permission.
7. The police had given a wrong explanation.
8. The people had been asked to leave the flooded area.
9. He had given the wrong pronunciation to the word.
10. Rwanda had closed all its borders.

LESSON 3

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of the lesson the learner should be able to express themselves using both active voice and passive voice.

Active and Passive voice

Passive voice of the past perfect tense

The passive of this tense is written as;

Had + been + Past Participle of the main verb

Examples:

1. **Brian** had **stolen** **relief food**
doer action receiver

Relief food had been **stolen** by **Brian.**
receiver action doer.

2. **Matayo** had **suffered** from COVID-**19.**
Doer action receiver

The tree had been **cut** down **by Mark.**
receiver action doer

3. **They** had **given** **more work**
doer action receiver

4. **The virus** had been **discovered.**

receiver

action.

Exercise:

Change the following sentences to the passive voice:

1. He had taken a lot of money from me.
2. Mutoni had picked up the rubbish.
3. A cousin of mine had suffered from COVID-19.
4. They had borrowed our teacher's chair.
5. Catherine had broken the glass.
6. She had sung the anthems before.
7. The plumber had fixed all the broken pipes.
8. Zizinga had told me everything.
9. Mum had wrung the clothes very well.
10. We had played the game as a team.

LESSON 4

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- Construct both oral and written sentences using the future tense
- Express themselves using the necessary determiners

Future simple tense basic principle

This tense describes actions that will take place in the future. We normally use helping verbs: *will and shall*.

It also uses adverbs of time for example: *tomorrow, next week, next year and next month*.

Examples

1. I will dig the garden tomorrow.
2. Donald Trump will re-open the country next month.
3. I shall play football tomorrow.

Distribution of different helping verbs

I
We } shall

He
She
It
They
You
James } will

Use the words in brackets correctly to complete the sentences below:

1. The nurses..... care of the COVID-19 patients. (care)

2. Johnus next Sunday. (visit)
3. Imy self-study activities after supper. (do)
4. The teachersharder after the break. (work)
5. Theydistribute some posho and beans tomorrow. (buy)
6. My secretary willthe letter tomorrow. (type)
7. The headteacherall the announcement. (make)
8. My motherthe cake next week. (bake)

Negative, interrogative, affirmative and question tags

affirmative	negative	interrogative	question tag
I shall eat meat.	I shall not eat meat.	Shall I eat meat?	I shall eat meat, shan't I ?
They will find the Corona virus vaccine.	They will not find the Corona virus vaccine	Will they find the Corona virus vaccine?	They will they find the Corona virus vaccine, won't they?

Exercise:

Change the following sentences into the negative, interrogative and question tag forms:

1. My sister will wear a face mask new next week.
2. The deputy will put out the hand washing containers in the afternoon.
3. We shall have the end of year party next month.
4. They will punish the people who don't respect the curfew.
5. The tailor will sew ten face masks next week.

LESSON 5

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE:

LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of the lesson the learner should be able to construct both oral and written passive voice sentences for the Future Tense.

Guiding principle:

When changing a sentence in the future simple tense from active to passive voice use:

“...will/shall + be + past participle of the main verb ..”

Examples :

1. Peter will sing the song tomorrow.
The song will be sung by Peter tomorrow.
2. John will buy a new jerrycan for fetching water.
A new jerrycan will be bought by John for fetching water.
3. Some people will speak Luganda during the meeting.
Luganda will be spoken during the meeting.
4. The Americans will discover the corona virus vaccine by the end of the year
The corona virus vaccine will be discovered by the Americans by the end of the year.

Exercise

1. Suzan will swim in this well tomorrow.
2. Peter will wind the watch after lunch.
3. Ben will hang the clothes on the wire line.
4. Someone will ring the bell for break.
5. People will not dig the grave.
6. Anybody will help me to carry the luggage.

LESSON 6

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of the lesson the learner should be able to construct sentences in future perfect tense.

Future perfect tense

Basic facts about the future perfect tense:

This is a tense that describes actions that will have taken place by a particular time in the future.

When changing a sentence into the future perfect tense use:

“...will/shall + have + a verb in the past participle

Examples

1. They will have buried the body by the time the daughter arrives.
2. By Wednesday, we shall have completed this task.

Instruction: Rewrite using the future perfect tense

Exercise

1. Tom will see the supervisor at 2:00pm. Tom will enter the examination room at 3:00pm.
2. The mourners will sympathize with the widow after burying the husband.
3. The teachers will give the next study materials after this set is done.
4. The market woman will travel back to the village before the lockdown.
5. The boy will swallow the medicine before the doctor returns home.
6. The curfew will be announced at 4:00 pm .(Begin: By 5:00pm,.....)
7. The president will address the nation on Friday. (Begin: By Sunday.....)

LESSON 7

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

LEARNING OUTCOME:

By the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to use question tags correctly using helping verb “had”.

Simile: As false as dice.

Proverb: Prevention is better than cure.

Question Tags

A question tag is a grammatical structure in which a sentence is turned into a question by adding an interrogative statement. Question tags are thus used to change sentences into questions. They are used to check information we know is true. A positive sentence is followed by a negative question tag.

Most of the question tags are formed using helping/ auxiliary verb (**for example:** be or have) and a subject pronoun (For example: I, you, she).

Examples of helping verbs

Exercise

Form question tags to the following sentences

1. Babirye has no food for her children, _____
2. Many old people have died during the COVID-19 pandemic, _____
3. You cannot fly out of the country during the lockdown, _____
4. The health service is overwhelmed, _____
5. The government food distribution team has not yet come, _____
6. Our neighbors will get their free food tomorrow, _____
7. The German Bundesliga season will start today, _____
8. Schools will reopen next week, _____
9. I have finished the set one study materials, _____
10. Museveni and Kenyatta are presidents, _____