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P.3 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SELF-STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

TOPIC : Tenses

ASPECT: Grammar

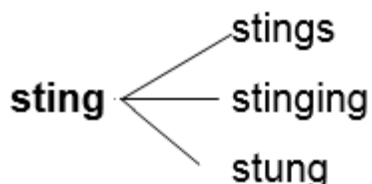
CONTENT: Past simple tense

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.

Examples

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

1. We _____ happily yesterday. (dance)
2. The teacher _____ us to the staffroom last week. (welcome)
3. The herdsman _____ the animals last week. (graze)
4. They _____ their compound yesterday. (slash)
5. 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.

Examples

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 delicious food yesterday. (cook)
2. Jerome grazed the cow up the hill. (graze)
3. Mother kneel down 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)

LESSON 3

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. dreamt		
2. knelt			5. learnt		
3. felt			6. wept		

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.

Examples

Read and understand the following changes of verbs.

Verb	Past Tense
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. We _____ a giraffe in the zoo last term. (see)
2. The matron _____ early last Sunday. (sleep)
3. Who _____ yesterday night? (cry)
4. Mr. Okello _____ us English yesterday in the morning. (teach)
5. I _____ neatly in my homework book last week. (write)
6. The boys _____ nice cartoons yesterday. (draw)
7. We _____ in the garden last week. (dig)
8. He _____ the bicycle down the valley last month. (ride)

LESSON 4

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. taught | 4. brought |
| 2. caught | 5. 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.

Examples

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

Verb	Past tense
die (losing life)	died
dye(colouring)	dyed
lie (deceive)	lied
lie (rest horizontally)	lay
lay (to make bed/ produce eggs)	laid
tie	tied

Examples

1. My niece **lay** on that mat yesterday.
2. I **lied** to my father that I was sick.
3. The hen **laid** seven eggs last week.
4. Ritah **laid** her bed neatly the last term.
5. My grandmother **dyed** her hair yesterday.
6. Mr. Musoke **died** 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. The boys _____ 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)

LESSON 5

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 **'will'** and **'shall'**. The main verb remains in the present tense.

NOTE:

He
She
They
You
It
Peter

} + will

We
I

} + shall

Examples

1. Wendy and I shall mop the house. (mop)
2. I shall weed 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. Joan will _____ us next Sunday.(visiting)
2. Mother will _____ care of our uncle's wife tomorrow.(take)
3. I shall _____ my homework after supper. (do)
4. The teachers will _____ harder next term. (worked)
5. We shall _____ the village meeting tomorrow.(attend)

Use will or shall to complete the sentences

1. Their father _____ visit them tomorrow.
2. I _____ greet my mother when she comes back.
3. The doctor _____ treat the patient next week.
4. We _____ eat rice and meat for lunch tomorrow.
5. It _____ bark at the thief at night tomorrow.

LESSON 6

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
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.

He	} + has + a verb in the past participle
She	
It	
Sarah	

- **‘Have**’ is used with the pronoun I, you we, they and plural nouns like goats, John & Anna

I	} + have + a verb in the past participle
We	
You	
They	
John and Ann	

Examples

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

LESSON 7

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

Examples

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. uganda 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.

LESSON 8

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

Examples

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

Exercise

Give the plural form of these nouns.

1. pen _____
2. window _____
3. door _____
4. girl _____
5. chair _____
6. gun _____
7. chalk board _____

Complete the following sentences by giving the plural form of the words 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? (symbol)

LESSON 9

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.	July

(b) Common countable nouns ending in ‘s’ ‘ch’ ‘sh,o,x’ (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

LESSON 10

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	Full form
Aug.	August
Sept.	September
Oct.	October
Nov.	November
Dec.	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**)

Examples

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 leaf.

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

1. I hardly talk to the _____.(chef)
2. Look at the _____and tell me. (roof)
3. Mary, bring me the _____, please? (scarf)
4. 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	lorries
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	_____

Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word

1. Our family is rich.
2. I will take care of the baby.
3. I like living in the city.
4. Our millet is always kept in granary

Give the plural form of the following 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.

Examples

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.

Examples

<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 hair is very black.

LESSON 14

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.

Examples

<u>Singular</u>	<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 giving the plural forms of the underlined words.

1. James collected a jerrycan of water.

2. Mukisa broke a piece of chalk.

3. Daddy bought a loaf of bread.

Give the plural forms of the underlined group of words

4. I have to buy a bar of soap.

5. The baby takes a litre of milk every day.

6. He used the piece of land for farming.

LESSON 15

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	bevy
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

- A _____ of thieves
- A _____ of trees
- A _____ of keys
- A _____ of cattle
- A _____ of singers
- A _____ of dancers
- A _____ of birds
- A _____ of chicks
- A _____ of flowers
- A _____ 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 a group of bees
- c) The collection of trees has caught fire
- d) The police arrested a group of thieves