



# CORNERSTONE JUNIOR SCHOOL - MUKONO

P.O. Box 704 Mukono. Tel: 0772485711/0786809463,

Email: [cornerstonejuniorschool@gmail.com](mailto:cornerstonejuniorschool@gmail.com)

---

## PRIMARY THREE ENGLISH GRAMMAR SELF - STUDY LESSONS SET ONE

30.5.2020

Use your English Grammar class workbook to write these lessons and do all the given activities correctly.

### LESSON ONE

Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about verbs. You are going to:

- Define a verb and a tense
- Give examples of verbs
- Make sentences using verbs of different tenses.

### Verbs

A verb is a doing word .e.g. play, go, sit, cook, wash, cover, eat

### **Types of verbs**

1. Regular verbs
2. Irregular verbs

**Regular verbs:-** These are verbs which have their past tense and past participle change by adding “**ed**” or “**d**”

### **Read and learn these verbs**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
dance	dancing	danced	danced
move	moving	moved	moved
remove	removing	removed	removed
trace	tracing	traced	traced
walk	walking	walked	walked
cook	cooking	cooked	cooked
pray	praying	prayed	prayed
collect	collecting	collected	collected
finish	finishing	finished	finished
add	adding	added	added
brush	brushing	brushed	brushed
work	working	worked	worked

talk	talking	talked	talked
kill	killing	killed	killed
want	wanting	wanted	wanted
open	opening	opened	opened
wash	washing	washed	washed
hang	hanging	hanged	hanged

Verbs which end with constant vowel constant ( CVC) letters, we double the last letter and then add “.....ed”

**Examples**

Verb	Continuous	Past	Perfect
clap	clapping	clapped	clapped
mop	mopping	mopped	mopped
slap	slapping	slapped	slapped
stop	stopping	stopped	stopped
skip	skipping	skipped	skipped
drop	dropping	dropped	dropped

**Some regular verbs which end with “y”, we remove “y” and add “ied” to form the past tense and the past participle respectively.**

Verb	Continuous	Past	Past participle
cry	crying	cried	cried
carry	carrying	carried	carried
hurry	hurrying	hurried	hurried
marry	marrying	married	married
dry	drying	dried	dried
empty	emptying	emptied	emptied
study	studying	studied	studied
copy	copying	copied	copied
fry	frying	fried	fried
dirty	dirtying	dirtied	dirtied

**Use the correct word in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. We are \_\_\_\_\_ English now. (study)
2. Byansi is \_\_\_\_\_ the dustbin now. (empty)

3. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ eggs for breakfast yesterday. (fry)
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom yesterday. (hurry)
5. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ the basket last week. (carry)
6. My brother got \_\_\_\_\_ last year. (marry)

## **Lesson 2**

**Topic:** Verbs and their tenses

**Sub – topic :** Verbs

**Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about irregular verbs and their tenses.**

### **Irregular verbs**

These are verbs which form their past tense and past participle differently.

**Some verbs with the letter “i”. Change “i” to “a” and “u” to form the past tense and past participle respectively.**

#### **Example**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle (has/ have/ had)</b>
<i>sing</i>	<i>singing</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
<i>ring</i>	<i>ringing</i>	<i>rang</i>	<i>rung</i>
<i>swim</i>	<i>swimming</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>
<i>drink</i>	<i>drinking</i>	<i>drank</i>	<i>drunk</i>

**Some verbs change “i to u to form the past tense and past participle respectively**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>past participle (has/ have/ had)</b>
<i>swing</i>	<i>swinging</i>	<i>swung</i>	<i>swung</i>
<i>sting</i>	<i>stinging</i>	<i>stung</i>	<i>stung</i>
<i>dig</i>	<i>digging</i>	<i>dug</i>	<i>dug</i>
<i>wring</i>	<i>wringing</i>	<i>wrung</i>	<i>wrung</i>
<i>hang ( item)</i>	<i>hanging</i>	<i>hung</i>	<i>hung</i>

**Some irregular verbs with double vowel letter “e” drop one “e” and add the letter “t” to form the past tense and past participle.**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>past participle (has/ have/ had)</b>
sweep	sweeping	swept	swept
sleep	sleeping	slept	slept
kneel	kneeling	knelt	knelt
feel	feeling	felt	felt
creep	creeping	crept	crept
keep	keeping	kept	kept
weep	weeping	wept	wept

### **Exercise**

**Use the correct form of the words in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. My shops \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday after a long time (open)
2. The president \_\_\_\_\_ the country in March. (lockdown)
3. The COVID-19 task force \_\_\_\_\_ food to our family last week.  
(give)
4. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine in the cupboard yesterday. (keep)
5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ corona virus now. (suffer)
6. I have \_\_\_\_\_ a very big snake. (see)
7. Our mother \_\_\_\_\_ a new pair of shoes. (buy)
8. The police has \_\_\_\_\_ the jam today. (cause)
9. Jane has \_\_\_\_\_ my little finger. (cut)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ the Uganda National Anthem at the assembly. (sing)

### LESSON 3

**Topic** : Verbs and their tenses

**Sub – topic** : Verbs

**Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about verbs. You are going to:**

- Form the past tense and past participle
- Make sentences using the given verbs
- Make sentences with verbs in different tenses.

**The following verbs do not change to form their past tense and past participle.**

**These remain the same in both tenses.**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Perfect</b>
<i>cut</i>	<i>cutting</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>cut</i>
<i>shut</i>	<i>shutting</i>	<i>shut</i>	<i>shut</i>
<i>put</i>	<i>putting</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>
<i>set</i>	<i>setting</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>
<i>hit</i>	<i>hitting</i>	<i>hit</i>	<i>hit</i>
<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurting</i>	<i>hurt</i>	<i>hurt</i>
<i>split</i>	<i>splitting</i>	<i>split</i>	<i>split</i>
<i>burst</i>	<i>bursting</i>	<i>burst</i>	<i>burst</i>
<i>cast</i>	<i>casting</i>	<i>cast</i>	<i>cast</i>
<i>broadcast</i>	<i>broadcasting</i>	<i>broadcast</i>	<i>broadcast</i>

Some verbs form their past tense and past participle by adding 't'

#### **Examples**

burn	burning	burnt	burnt
learn	learning	learnt	learnt
dream	dreaming	dreamt	dreamt
spoil	spoiling	spoilt	spoilt
deal	dealing	dealt	dealt

Some irregular verbs form their past and perfect simply by adding "t"

**Other irregular verbs**

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Continuous tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
<i>fly</i>	<i>flying</i>	<i>flew</i>	<i>flown</i>
<i>teach</i>	<i>teaching</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>
<i>buy</i>	<i>buying</i>	<i>bought</i>	<i>bought</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>eating</i>	<i>ate</i>	<i>eaten</i>
<i>make</i>	<i>making</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
<i>wear</i>	<i>wearing</i>	<i>wore</i>	<i>worn</i>
<i>tear</i>	<i>tearing</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>torn</i>
<i>beat</i>	<i>beating</i>	<i>beat</i>	<i>beaten</i>
<i>hide</i>	<i>hiding</i>	<i>hid</i>	<i>hidden</i>
<i>ride</i>	<i>riding</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>
<i>bit</i>	<i>biting</i>	<i>bit</i>	<i>bitten</i>
<i>tread</i>	<i>Treading</i>	<i>trod</i>	<i>trodden</i>
<i>shine</i>	<i>Shining</i>	<i>shone</i>	<i>shone</i>

**Exercise**

**Use the correct form of the word in the bracket to complete the sentences.**

1. My ball \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday. (burst)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my book here yesterday. (put)
3. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ her bicycle now. (ride)
4. Mr. Ssentengo is \_\_\_\_\_ the stubborn boy. (beat)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ English last week. (learn)
6. Anita \_\_\_\_\_ a very good composition. (writes)
7. Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ a very deep pit. (dig)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ matooke last night. (cook)
9. Sarah has \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (go)

## LESSON 4

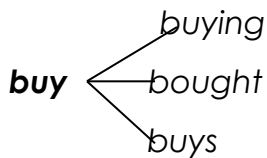
**Topic** : Verbs and their tenses

**Sub – topic** : tenses

**Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about verbs. You are going to;**

- Define a tense
- Construct sentences in the present simple tense.
- Change the sentences into the present simple tense.

**Study the word web below.**



## TENSES

**A tense** is the changing of a verb according to time

### Types of tenses

We have three main tenses and these are;

Present tense

Past tense

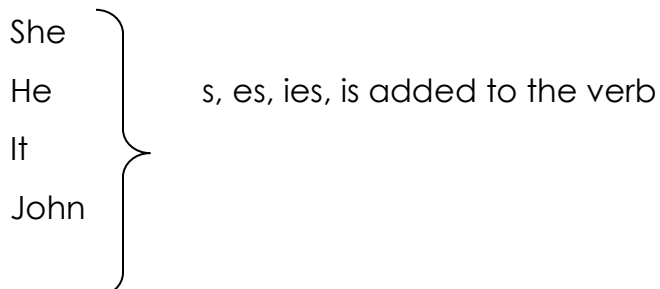
Future tense

### **1. Present simple tense (everyday tense)**

This tense is used to refer to events which take place every day, weekly, monthly, yearly and always etc

**The Singular nouns and pronouns take verbs which end with.**

"s", "es" and "ies"



A cow

### Examples

1. She **sits** on a mat every day.
2. The baby **cries** every night

Plural nouns and pronouns do not take 's' 'es' or 'ies'

We  
I  
You  
They

do not add any letter to the verb

### Examples

1. We **fetch** water daily.
2. They **welcome** visitors every day.
3. Sarah and John **entertain** the guest every day.

**Verbs which end with ' y' take "ies"**

### Examples

cry – cries	tally – tallies
carry – carries	try – tries
hurry – hurries	dry – dries

### Examples

1. Sarah **carries** her bag every day.
2. She **cries** every day.



## Exercise

Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences in the present simple tense.

- a) We \_\_\_\_\_ our home work every day.(do)
- b) Joan \_\_\_\_\_ that bag daily. (carry)
- c) He \_\_\_\_\_ late every night.(sleep)
- d) Juma \_\_\_\_\_ to the mosque every Friday. (go)
- e) We \_\_\_\_\_ our dormitories every day. ( mop)
- f) John usually \_\_\_\_\_ the library. ( tidy)
- g) My young sister normally \_\_\_\_\_ her uniform. ( dirty)
- h) Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ her shoes every morning. (shine)

## LESSON 5

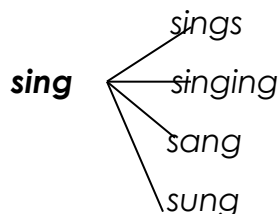
**Topic** : Verbs and their tenses

**Sub – topic** : **Present Continuous Tense**

**Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about verbs. You are going to;**

- Construct sentences in the present continuous tense.
- Change sentences into the present continuous tense.

### **Word web**



The present continuous tense shows verbs/actions that are taking place now. Verbs which end with “e” drop “e” and we add “**ing**”

**Examples**

care	–	caring
love	–	loving
change	–	changing
use	–	using
hide	–	hiding
complete	–	completing
take	–	taking
give	–	giving
make	–	making

**Verbs that end with consonant vowel consonant (CVC) letters, we double their last consonant and add “ing”**

sit	–	sitting
dig	–	digging
run	–	running
begin	–	beginning
put	–	putting
cut	–	cutting
let	-	letting
swim	-	swimming
clap	-	clapping
slap	-	slapping
stop	-	stopping
win	-	winning
knit	-	knitting

**Other verbs**

cook	<i>cooking</i>
<i>play</i>	<i>playing</i>
<i>stay</i>	<i>staying</i>

break

breaking

steal

stealing

### Exercise

#### 1. Complete these by adding "ing" correctly

Verb	Continuous tense	verb	Continuous
write	_____	cut	_____
slap	_____	bite	_____
place	_____	invite	_____
give	_____	slap	_____
use	_____	shake	_____
let	_____	mistake	_____
shut	_____	knit	_____

#### 2. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets to complete the sentences.

- a) Mummy is \_\_\_\_\_ food now. (cook)
- b) She is \_\_\_\_\_ under the bed. (hide)
- c) We are \_\_\_\_\_ to school. (run)
- d) It is \_\_\_\_\_ heavily in town. (rain)
- e) The children are \_\_\_\_\_ their books. (receive)
- f) Musa is \_\_\_\_\_ in his garden now. (dig)
- g) Isa is \_\_\_\_\_ his new bicycle. (ride)
- h) The boys are \_\_\_\_\_ football. (play)

### LESSON 6.

**Topic** : Verbs and their tenses

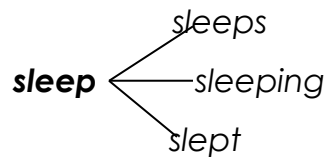
**Sub – topic** : **Present Continuous Tense**

**Dear learners, you are welcome to this lesson. We are going to learn about verbs.**

**You are going to;**

- Construct sentences in the present continuous tense.
- Change sentences into the present continuous tense.

**Word web**



**THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

This tense is used when talking about actions which are taking place at that particular time.

He } use 'is' + the main verb ending with 'ing'  
 She }  
 It }

**Example**

1. The dog **is barking** at the boys.
2. Alice **is washing** utensils.

We } Use 'are' + the main verb ending with 'ing'  
 They }  
 You }

**Examples**

1. The girls **are playing** hide and seek.
2. Ben and I **are going** to town.
3. I **am drawing** a flower

**Exercise**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ home now. (go)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ for posho now. (fight)
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ away from the debate now (run)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice song now. (sing)
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ very well now. (write)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ at John's shoes now. (laugh)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ down dancing now. (go)
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ my cloths now. (wash)

9. She is \_\_\_\_\_back late (come)

10. They are \_\_\_\_\_ now.(sleep)