



PRIMARY FOUR GRAMMAR- SELF STUDY LESSONS – SET ONE

Use your English Grammar class workbook to write down this work and attempt all the given activities.

Use the following reference for further reading;

- Oxford Advanced Learners; dictionary.

LESSON 1

TOPIC : TENSES

SUB – TOPIC: FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to;

- a) Construct sentences in the future simple tense.
- b) Read and spell words

Read and spell these words.

1. weaving
2. deceiving
3. shaking
4. dyeing
5. dying
6. dirtying
7. believing
8. dancing
9. fetching
10. carrying

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

This tense is used when thinking of or imagining an action or event that will happen at some time in the future. We use the helping verb **will/shall**

He }
She } + **will**
It }
They }
You }

Examples

1. He will **meet** Jonah tomorrow.
2. The girls will **collect** firewood in the evening.
3. You will **go** to Nairobi next week.

We } + **shall**
I }

Examples

1. I shall **mop** the house tomorrow morning.
2. We shall **carry** the bags to the markets

Exercise

Complete these sentences with the correct tense of the given verb.

1. Joan _____ us next Sunday. (visit)
2. I _____ do my homework after supper. (do)
3. The teacher _____ harder next term. (work)
4. The chairman and I _____ the village meeting. (attend)
5. The boy _____ the blackboard after the lesson. (clean)
6. We _____ the concert next Saturday. (enjoy)
7. The bus _____ at exactly 7:30 am. (leave)
8. Mother _____ care of our uncle's wife. (take)

LESSON 2

TOPIC : TENSES

SUB – TOPIC : FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to,

- a) Tell what negative sentences are.
- b) Tell what interrogative sentences are.
- c) Construct sentences in negative form.
- d) Construct sentences in interrogative form

Read and spell these words

<i>word</i>	<i>opposite</i>
dog	bitch
king	queen
prince	princess
waiter	Waitress
conductor	conductress
nephew	niece
<i>Uncle</i>	<i>aunt</i>

NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE

When changing the sentence into negative, we use the word '**not**'.

When changing a sentence into interrogative, we begin with a helping verb such as; **will and shall**

Examples of Negative/interrogative

1. We shall grind the millet tomorrow. (affirmative)
 - a. We shall not grind the millet tomorrow. (negative)
 - b. Shall we grind the millet tomorrow? (interrogative)

2. The candidates will pay school fees next week. (affirmative)
 - a. The candidates will not pay school fees next week. (negative)
 - b. Will the candidates pay school fees next week? (interrogative)

Exercise

Change the sentences below into negative and interrogative. Follow the examples given.

1. It will shine brightly tomorrow.
2. The judge will sentence him to life imprisonment.
3. The baby will take milk in the evening.
4. The journalist will envelop the letter.
5. Nelson will fight for people's right.

LESSON 3

TOPIC : TENSES

SUB – TOPIC : FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- **Change the sentence into passive voice.**

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Active voice is when a sentence puts emphasis on the doer (subject).

Passive voice is when a sentence puts emphasis on the object (receiver).

Examples

1. Aisha will forgive me (Active)

I will be forgiven by Aisha (passive)

2. The tailor will sew my shirt. (Active)

My shirt will be sewn by the tailor. (Passive)

Exercise

Change these sentences to passive voice following the above examples.

1. The cashier will receive the money.
2. The florist will spray the flowers.
3. The bee will sting the night dancers.
4. The nipper will drink the milk.
5. Our class teacher will mark our books.
6. We shall repair the chimneys.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- a) Define what an adjective is
- b) State the kinds of adjectives

Read and spell these words

1. myself
2. herself
3. himself
4. yourself
5. ourselves
6. oneself
7. themselves
8. mine
9. its
10. theirs

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word that describes a noun. It tells us more about nouns

Read these sentences

1. That is a nice flower
2. I have a blue pen.
3. It is a big tree.

Note:

The words ‘**nice**’, **blue** and **big** are describing a flower, pen and tree respectively. Therefore, we call them adjectives.

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below: -

1. Napoleon was a strong man.
2. The teacher gave us little work.
3. Our mother told us an interesting story.
4. He has a rectangular table.
5. Tom is a very old man.
6. She is very humble.

Exercise

Underline the adjectives in the sentences below: -

1. Alice was putting on a red dress.
2. That is a useful tin.
3. Mummy bought me small books.
4. Education is a good thing.
5. My aunt takes much sugar.
6. Sinning is a bad thing.
7. Aisha is a beautiful girl.
8. I enjoy looking at bright colour.

LESSON 5

TOPIC : ADJECTIVES

SUB – TOPIC : COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- a) Identify the given adjectives in the sentences.
- b) Compare the adjectives in the different degrees.

Read and spell these words

1. furniture
2. fruits
3. carpenter
4. cobbler
5. barber
6. pilot
7. choir
8. congregation
9. audience
10. mechanic

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are compared using three degrees. These are;

1. **Positive degree:** This is used when describing only one noun.
2. **Comparative degree:** This is used when comparing two nouns.
3. **Superlative degree:** This is used when describing three or more nouns

Forming comparative and superlative degree adjectives

- a) For adjectives with only one syllable, add 'er' and 'est' to form the comparative and superlative degree respectively

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
bright	brighter	brightest
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
long	longer	longest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
thick	thicker	thickest
hard	harder	hardest
soft	softer	softest
quick	quicker	quickest
near	nearer	nearest
old	older	oldest
dear	dearer	dearest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
weak	weaker	weakest
strong	stronger	strongest
slow	slower	slowest
poor	poorer	poorest
deep	deeper	deepest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
rich	richer	richest

strict	stricter	strictest
black	blacker	blackest
neat	neater	neatest
bitter	bitterer	bitterest
low	lower	Lowest
quick	quicker	quickest
blunt	blunter	bluntest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
fast	faster	fastest
loud	louder	loudest
rough	rougher	roughest
tough	tougher	toughest
kind	kinder	kindest
calm	calmer	calmest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
young	younger	youngest
new	newer	newest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
green	greener	greenest
high	higher	highest
light	lighter	lightest
dark	darker	darkest
dull	duller	dullest
stubborn	stubborner	stubbornest

Activity

Use the correct form of the word given in the brackets to complete the following sentences

1. He is the _____ boy in our class. (small)
2. Mary is _____ that Jane. (tall)
3. Her face is _____ than mine (smooth)
4. He is _____ than his sister. (clever)
5. He got the _____ marks in our class. (low)
6. This is the _____ lake in Uganda (deep)
7. This is the _____ surface I have even seen. (rough)
8. Our home is _____ to school than yours. (near)
9. He is the _____ child in this school (old)
10. A pineapple is _____ than a mango (sweet)