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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>opposite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>bitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>king</td>
<td>queen</td>
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<tr>
<td>prince</td>
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<td>niece</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>aunt</td>
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</table>
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 sown 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

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<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Superlative</th>
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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)