



P.5 GRAMMAR SELF -STUDY LESSONS SET ONE 27.5.2020

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

Use the following references for further reading:

- Oxford Advanced Learners: dictionary.

LESSON 1

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Learning Outcome

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

- Construct sentences in the past simple tense

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

This tense refers to past events that are not related to the present.

- With this tense, no auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.
- Most verbs form their past tense by adding “ed” to the verb.

Examples

- He **looked** at me yesterday.
- Some verbs which end with consonant vowel consonant (CVC), we double the last letter, and then we add ‘.ed’ on a verb to form the past simple tense of the verb.

Examples

1. They **stopped** all flights into Entebbe.
2. He **dropped** the mask down.
3. The man **slapped** his wife.

d. Some verbs remain unchanged.

Examples

1. My balloon **burst** last Friday.
2. He **hit** my sister.
3. She **cut** her fingers

Past simple tense uses the following commonly used adverb and adverbials: *yesterday, last year, last week, last week.*

Exercise

Use the verb given in bracket to complete each sentence in the past simple tense.

1. I _____ with him to disco dance last Saturday. (go)
2. She _____ me a note book yesterday. (give)
3. They _____ their examination a few days ago. (begin)
4. We _____ in Lake Nabugabo last Christmas. (swim)
5. A wasp _____ my baby sister. (sting)
6. I _____ at it yesterday. (look)
7. She _____ a new car before the lockdown. (buy)
8. He _____ me before the lockdown. (punish)
9. I _____ that novel last Monday. (read)
10. We _____ a lion yesterday. (see)

Lesson 2

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Learning Outcome

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

- Change sentences from:
 - o Active to passive
 - o Passive to active voice, for the past simple tense.

Active and passive voice

Active voice is used when putting emphasis on the subject (doer) of the sentence.

Passive voice is used when putting emphasis on the object (receiver).

We use:

was } + a verb in the past participle
were }

Examples

1. The pupils bought sweaters yesterday. (active voice)
Sweaters were bought by the pupils yesterday. (passive voice)
2. Tendo swept the classroom. (active voice)
The classroom was swept by Tendo. (passive voice)

Exercise

Change these sentences to passive voice following the above examples.

1. They ate meat last night.
2. Tom kicked the ball yesterday.
3. The baby cried for milk.
4. Lucy tore my shirt last term.
5. The school children played football.

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are phrases put at the end of a sentence to make it a question. We use helping verbs like did, was, were, to form the question tags.

Examples

1. The columnist read the advertisement yesterday
The columnist read the advertisement yesterday, didn't he?
2. The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat
The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat, didn't she?
3. Tracy abused Cathy.
Tracy abused Cathy, didn't she?

Exercise

Re-write these sentences and supply a suitable question tag.

1. The passenger sang a nice song.
2. The conductor abused the driver.
3. Tom cleaned this windscreen
4. Sarah fixed the wiper yesterday.
5. James did not write the article.
6. The reporter read the article secretly.

7. The headteacher took the announcement to the radio station.

LESSON 2

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Learning Outcome

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

Construct sentences in the past continuous tense

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

a) This tense is used in the following ways: -

i) To show that the events were taking place at the same time.

Examples

1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising us.
2. They were sleeping while the teacher was teaching.

b) To show that an activity was going on when another one was carried out.

Examples

1. As I was going to school, it started raining.
2. While I was digging, Mary was slashing.

c) To show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

Examples

1. We were reading through our notes all night.

NOTE

In this tense, we use “was” /“were” + a verb ending in “__ing”

Examples

1. Mary was reading a novel.
2. The cat was looking at the rat.
3. They were cleaning the desk.
4. The cats were running after the rats.
5. Mary was digging in the garden

Exercise

Use the words in brackets to complete these sentences in the past continuous tense

1. Alice ___with her friends when the teacher called her. (play)
2. We ____our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (weed)
3. I fell down while I ____to school. (run)
4. When they entered, we ____our prayers (say)
5. Peter and Paul _____ cards all day. (play)
6. The child ___his toy behind the table (hide)
7. The bees ____everybody they came across. (sting)
8. The student ___in a pool of water (swim)
9. Okwir and Wailaka ___pictures on the wall. (stick)

LESSON 3

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: Use ofWHILE / WHEN / AS.....

Learning Outcome

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

Join the sentences using '.... while/when/as....'

When you begin with the above words, you use a comma after the first sentences.

When you use them in the middle of a sentence, a comma is not necessary.

Examples

1. a) While the villagers were harvesting maize, Murimi was thinking of rewarding them.
- 1 b) Murimi was thinking of rewarding the villages while they were harvesting maize.
- 2a) As they were finishing the work, Murimi came.
- 2b) Murimi came as they were finishing the work.

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using:

- a. (.....while.....)
 - b. (.....when.....)
 - c. (..... as.....)
1. Jane was reading. The lamp went off.
 2. The visitors arrived. We were still cooking.

3. I was reading. My sister was plaiting her hair.
4. The cook was serving the stew. The ladle broke
5. The teacher entered. Opio was making noise.

Negative, Interrogative, passive voice

Examples

1. The carpenter was hiding under the breakdown truck.
 - a. The corona virus patient was not hiding under the cargo truck.
(negative)
 - b. Was the corona virus patient hiding under the cargo truck?
(interrogative)

2. The police was towing the car with no travel sticker. (active voice)
 - a. The police was not towing car with no travel sticker. (negative)
 - b. Was the police towing the car with no travel sticker?
(interrogative)
 - c. The car with no travel sticker was being towed by the police.
(passive voice)
 - d. The police was towing the car with no travel sticker, wasn't it?
(question tag)

Exercise

Change these sentences to negative, interrogative, passive voice and supply a suitable question tag following the above examples

1. Bishop Kaziimba was singing a nice song.
2. The driver was driving the car recklessly.
3. The mechanic was wiping the windscreen.
4. The teacher was tearing the brochures.

5. Peter was dirtying the indicators.

LESSON 4

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in the past.

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

- a) The only helping verbs used in this tense is “had”
- b) The main verb is written in the past participle form e.g. written, broken, seen eaten.
- c) Therefore, we use “had” + a verb in the past participle form.

Examples

1. He **had fallen** asleep when the food was served.
2. I **had left** for India when my father died.
3. They **had taken** all this money.
4. He **had taken** poison
5. Maria **had written** the work

Exercise

Use the verb given in bracket to complete each sentence in the past perfect tense.

1. The boy refused to admit that he _____ the money. (steal)

2. My father wanted to know who _____the letter. (bring)
3. We _____our work by lunch time. (complete)
4. We reached the station when the train _____.(leave)
5. Justine _____French before she went to France. (learn)
6. Messi_____two goals by the time the match ended. (score)
7. Who _____without the teachers' permission? (speak)
8. Cate _____before the matron returned. (bath)
9. What _____to you last night? (happen)

Negative, Interrogative, passive and question tags

Examples

Negative sentences are written with the word 'not'.

Interrogative sentences are written starting with a helping verb ' had'
examples

1. Ritah had paid for the ticket.
 - a. Ritah had not paid for the ticket. (**negative**)
 - b. Had Ritah paid for the ticket? (**interrogative**)
 - c. The ticket had been paid for by Ritah. (**passive voice**)
 - d. Ritah had paid for the ticket, hadn't she? (**question tag**)

2. Sam had driven a new car.
 - a. Sam had not driven a new car. (**negative**)
 - b. Had Sam driven a new car? (**interrogative**)
 - c. A new car had been driven by Sam. (**passive voice**)
 - d. Sam had driven a new car, hadn't he? (**question tag**)

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences following the above examples.

1. The thief had stolen the magazine.
2. The cyclist had put on the helmet.
3. The thugs had opened the car boot.
4. Opondo had pulled out the gun.
5. The breakdown truck had towed the school bus.

LESSON 5

TOPIC : TENSES

ASPECT : PAST TENSE

SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Learning Outcome

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

- Construct sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

In this tense, the helping verbs used are “had been” + a verb ending in ‘....ing’

Examples:

- a) He had been dancing for seven minutes.
- b) The workmen had been making a lot of noise.
- c) We had been sweeping the classroom.
- d) The timekeeper had been ringing the bell.
- e) Namuli had been singing the national anthem.

Use the verbs in the bracket to complete the sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.

1. They ____ firewood for the party. (split)
2. The orphan ____ the property of the deceased. (claim)
3. The boy ____ the bicycle by yesterday. (clean)
4. It ____ its leg by the time it was killed. (raise)
5. The rich man ____ a permanent house before he died. (build)
6. We ____ down when the visitors entered (settle)

7. The machine ___the clothes by the time we reached the factory. (spin)
8. The teacher ___the exercise on the blackboard when I pinched my neighbour. (write)

Re-write the following sentences into the past perfect continuous tense

1. He treats COVID-19 patients .
2. They are looking for COVID-19 vaccine.
3. Someone has knocked at the door.
4. Asiimwe was opening the temperature gun box.
5. Nakato rang the bell.
6. The house girl will make masks for us.
7. I am waiting for you.
8. Kaibanda is speaking to the minister.
9. The government has explained the status of COVID-19 to us.
10. The children have washed their hands with sanitiser.