

P.6 ENGLISH WEEK THREE

MONDAY, JUNE 22ND, 2020

Lesson One

The present perfect tense.

The present perfect – changes to past perfect tense. For example.

D (1) The teacher said, "I have marked my books." IND The teacher said that he had marked his books.

D (2) "We have made our holiday plans," said the candidates. IND The candidates said that they had made their holiday plans.

The past simple tense.

The past simple also becomes past perfect. Examples

D "I met Obadiya in the holidays," said Oloya.

IND Olaya said that he had met Obadiya in the holidays.

D "I worked hard last year," she said.

IND She said that she had worked hard the previous year.

Exercise II

Change the sentence in indirect speech.

- 1) "I have lost the way to my father's farm Juma said.
- 2) He said, "I have designed your compound today."
- 3) "Nambasa has lost her ring," said Miriam.
- 4) Elna said, "I lost my bag yesterday."
- 5) He said, "My brother passed PLE last year.
- 6) I said, "I slept for a long time last Sunday."
- 7) The lazy boy said, "I didn't complete my holiday work."
- 8) The girl said, "the dog has bitten this baby today."

9) "I received this gift from my aunt yesterday," said Sarah 10)"The holiday has ended today," said Angella.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 2020

Lesson Two

Structure

Hardly scarcely and Barely.

These structures take the helping verb 'had' and 'when' as a time adverb. For example

- 1. Hardly had we got our reports when the bell for break rang.
- 2. Scarcely had they reached the stage when the bus left.
- 3. Hardly had I called on my penpal when he sent me a message.

Learners will be guided to do a lot of oral work using the structure.

EXERCISE Rewrite the sentences using the structures (Hardly, scarcely or Barely)

- 1) The teacher read out the best mark. All the candidates clapped their hands.
- 2) We went home as soon as the headmaster addressed us.
- 3) The pupils sat down when they received their reports.
- 4) We all went to play immediately we heard the bell.
- 5) The learners saw a snake. They shouted loudly.
- 6) The form captain rubbed off the black board as soon as we completed the exercise.
- 7) The players started the game immediately the referee blew the whistle.
- 8) We ended the exam as soon as we heard the bell.
- 9) I wrote to my aunt the moment I received an a message.
- 10)We dispersed immediately we saw a stranger.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 2020

Lesson Three

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

Given the future simple tense to indirect speech the 'will or 'shall' changes to would.

For example

- 1) Direct "We shall go for holidays next week," said Albert. Indirect Albert said that they would go for holiday the following week.
- 2) Direct "I will visit you during the third term holiday." Promised Menya Indirect Menya promised that he would visit me during the third term holidays.
- 3) Direct "We shall finish this lesson tomorrow," said the learners. Indirect The learners said that they would finish that lesson the next day.

EXERCISE

Change the sentences to reported speech.

- 1. "They will go camping tomorrow," said the guide.
- 2. She said, "I shall see him soon."
- 3. "We shall break up for holidays next week." Said Alvin.
- 4. "I will begin the journey from home," said Kakya.
- 5. "She will tell you the story" said Marian.
- 6. "I shall go alone to that shop," said the small boy.
- 7. "We shall meet at the function," said Golola.
- 8. "The dog will bite you if you shout," said the farmer.
- 9. "The visitors will find us there," mum said.
- 10. "He will stay with us during holiday," said dad.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH, 2020

Lesson Four

REPORTING QUESTIONS

When changing questions to indirect speech, we remove the questioning idea. i.e. the statement order is used instead of the a questioning order. i.e. Direct speech=verb + subject Indirect speech=subject+verb

The question mark is also dropped.

REPORTING QUESTIONS THAT BEGIN WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS(QUESTIONING WORDS).

When reporting questions that begin with the following words: Why, what, when, who, which, whose and how. We use that very word as a joining word.

For example.

- 1) Direct "Why have you come late today?" asked the teacher. Indirect The teacher asked me why I had gone late that day.
- 2) Direct "Why is the baby crying?" my little sister asked mother. Indirect My little sister asked mother why the baby was crying.
- 3 Direct "Who beat you on the head yesterday?" she asked me.

Indirect She asked me who had beaten me on the head the previous day.

EXERCISE

Change the question forms from their direct speech to indirect.

- 1) "Why haven't you come with your report card? asked the dad.
- 2) "Whose mother is that?" she asked me.
- 3) "Who brought you to school yesterday?" she asked.
- 4) "How long does it take you to complete the exercise?" asked the teacher.
- 5) "What will you do during holidays?" my uncle asked me.

- 6) "Which girls broke this window?" the class teacher asked John.
- 7) Paul asked Sharon, "When is your father coming back from work?"
- 8) The player asked the coach, "How did yesterday's match end?"

FRIDAY, JUNE 26TH, 2020

Lesson Five

REPORTING QUESTIONS THAT BEGIN WITH HELPING VERBS.

Examples of those helping verbs are: is, are, were, was, have, has, did, does etc.

Such questions require "if or whether" as their joining word. Examples:

"Will you go to the village?" Mother asked.

Ans: Mother asked me if I would go to the village.

"Did the school open today?" Juma asked the teacher.

Ans: Juma asked the teacher whether the school had opened that day.

Exercise

Change the following questions to indirect speech.

- 1) "Are the pupils bring their books for marking?" the teacher asked Suzan.
- 2) Simon asked, " John, were you traveling upcountry?"
- 3) "Did you find my bag in the dining yesterday?" Sarah asked Kate.
- 4) "Does this pot have any water?" the old man asked Cathy.
- 5) "Is the baby drinking the milk now?" mother asked the maid.