

ENGLISH GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES WEEK TWO

LESSON ONE

QUESTIONS TAGS

These are short responses demanding either yes or no. They are used to confirm the speaker`s opinion.

Rules to be followed when dealing with the question tags

- When the statement is positive, the question tag should be negative.
- When the statement is negative, the question tag should be positive.
- Question tag is made up of helping verb and a pronoun.
- A comma separates a statement from a question tag.
- A question mark is used at the very end of a question tag.
- Requests and commands take positive question tags.
- With other requests which usually begin with let`s they take a question tag `shall we?` While let us will take `will you?`

Examples

1. We are breaking up for holidays next week, aren`t we?
2. Faustin did not travel upcountry by bus, did she?
3. Get out of here now, will you?

Exercise

Supply a suitable question tag to the following statements below.

1. People of Budaka died of landslides, _____
2. I am going to write to my pen pal this week, _____
3. The holiday will commence on Monday, _____
4. They plan to go to America this holiday, _____
5. Joseph has not written his holiday plans, _____
6. P.7 children are attending remedial classes, _____
7. Let us go to the village, _____
8. I shall make my birthday party, _____

LESSON TWO

THE PARTICIPLE TENSE

Participles are verb forms which are incomplete. Some are used with helping verbs. They are of two forms: the present participle and the past participle.

FORMATION OF THE PARTICIPLE TENSE

1. Verbs ending in single 'e' drop 'e' before adding 'ing'

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Continuous Tens</u>	<u>Past simple</u>	<u>Past participle</u>
revise	revising	revised	revised
close	closing	closed	closed
wipe	wiping	wiped	wiped
advise	advising	advised	advised
judge	judging	judged	judged
dance	dancing	danced	danced
receive	receiving	received	received

2. Verbs that add 'ed'.

walk	walking	walked	walked
discover	discovering	discovered	discovered
earn	earning	earned	earned
pull	pulling	pulled	pulled
harvest	harvesting	harvested	harvested
complain	complaining	complained	complained
open	opening	opened	opened

etc.

3. Verbs that double the last letter before adding 'ed'.

Prefer	preferring	preferred	preferred
refer	referring	referred	referred
transfer	transferring	transferred	transferred
control	controlling	controlled	controlled
drop	dropping	dropped	dropped
knit	knitting	knitted	knitted
rob	robbing	robbed	robbed
hem	hemming	hemmed	hemmed
fit	fitting	fitted	fitted
skip	skipping	skipped	skipped
slap	slapping	slapped	slapped

LESSON THREE

4. Verbs that have the form in the past simple and the past participle.

Put	putting	put	put
Hit	hitting	hit	hit
Cut	cutting	cut	cut
Split	splitting	split	split
Set	setting	set	set
Hurt	hurting	hurt	hurt
Cost	costing	cost	cost
broadcast	broadcasting	broadcast	broadcast
Thrust	thrusting	thrust	thrust
Forecast	forecasting	forecast	forecast
Burst	bursting	burst	burst

etc.

5. Verbs that drop 'y' for 'i' before adding 'ed'.

bury	burying	buried	buried
carry	carrying	carried	carried
marry	marrying	married	married
hurry	hurrying	hurried	hurried
worry	worrying	worried	worried
dry	drying	dried	dried
deny	denying	denied	denied
fry	frying	fried	fried
classify	classifying	classified	classified
comply	complying	complied	complied

etc.

6. Verbs that do not drop `y` in the past simple and past participle.

play	playing	played	played
spray	spraying	sprayed	sprayed
replay	replaying	replayed	replayed
pray	praying	prayed	prayed
delay	delaying	delayed	delayed
decay	decaying	decayed	decayed
destroy	destroying	destroyed	Destroyed
obey	obeying	obeyed	obeyed
disobey	disobeying	disobeyed	disobeyed
display	displaying	displayed	displayed

7. Verbs that change i to a in the past simple and u in the past participle.

swim	swimming	swam	swum
sing	singing	sang	sung
ring	ringing	rang	rung
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
spring	springing	sprang	sprung
shrink	shrinking	shrank	shrunk

LESSON FOUR

8. Verbs that change i to u in the past simple and past participle.

sting	stinging	stung	stung
stick	sticking	stuck	stuck
dig	digging	dug	dug
sink	sinking	sunk	sunk
strike	striking	struck	struck
sling	slinging	slung	slung
wring	wringing	wrung	wrung
string	stringing	strung	strung
cling	clinging	clung	clung

9. Verbs that add `t' in the past simple and past participle

dream	dreaming	dreamt	dreamt
mean	meaning	meant	meant
learn	learning	learnt	learnt
spoil	spoiling	spoilt	spoilt
deal	dealing	dealt	dealt
burn	burning	burnt	burnt
leap	leaping	leapt	leapt

10. Verbs that change the last letter to `t'.

lend	lending	lent	lent
spend	spending	spent	spent
bend	bending	bent	bent
spell	spelling	spelt	spelt
dwell	dwelling	dwelt	dwelt
smell	smelling	smelt	smelt
send	sending	sent	sent

11. Verbs that drop `e' for `t`.

keep	keeping	kept	kept
kneel	kneeling	knelt	knelt
sleep	sleeping	slept	slept
creep	creeping	crept	crept
feel	feeling	felt	felt
weep	weeping	wept	wept
sweep	sweeping	swept	swept

12. Verbs that change to aught or ought.

teach	teaching	taught	taught
catch	catching	caught	caught
fight	fighting	fought	fought
bring	bringing	brought	brought
buy	buying	bought	bought
think	thinking	thought	thought
seek	seeking	sought	sought

13. Most verbs that have `a-e' change to `oo' in the past simple and `en' in the past participle.

shake	shaking	shook	shaken
take	taking	took	taken
forsake	forsaking	forsook	forsaken
undertake	undertaking	undertook	undertaken
overtake	overtaking	overtook	overtaken
mistake	mistaking	mistook	mistaken

LESSON FIVE

14. Verbs that change `old' to `eld'.

hold	holding	held	held
uphold	upholding	upheld	upheld
withhold	withholding	withheld	withheld
behold	beholding	beheld	beheld

15. Verbs that drop one `e' or `a' in the past simple and past participle.

bleed	bleeding	bled	bled
feed	feeding	fed	fed
meet	meeting	met	met
breed	breeding	bred	bred
flee	fleeing	fled	fled
weed	weeding	wed	wed
lead	leading	led	led

16. Verbs that change the vowel to `o' and to `en'.

drive	driving	drove	driven
ride	riding	rode	ridden
write	writing	wrote	written
win	winning	won	won
shoot	shooting	shot	shot
tread	treading	trode	trodden
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
grind	grinding	ground	ground
forget	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
speak	speaking	spoke	spoken
weave	weaving	wore	worn
wind	winding	wound	wound
bear	bearing	born	born
swear	swearing	swore	sworn
wear	wearing	wore	worn
tear	tearing	tore	torn

17. Verbs that drop 'y' for 'id'.

say	saying	said	said
lay	laying	laid	laid
pay	paying	paid	paid

18. Verbs that drop 'ie' for 'y' in the continuous.

tie	tying	tied	tied
lie	lying	lied	lied
die	dying	died	died
vie	vying	vied	vied

Except

dye	dyeing	dyed	dyed
-----	--------	------	------

19. Confusing verbs.

lie (to deceive)	lying	lied	lied
lie (down)	lying	lay	lain
lay (eggs)	laying	laid	laid
lay (beds, tables)	laying	laid	laid
hang (put up)	hanging	hung	hung
hang (kill)	hanging	hanged	hanged
see (eye)	seeing	saw	seen
saw (to cut)	sawing	sawed	sawn
sew (clothes)	sewing	sewed	sewn
sow (to plant)	sowing	sowed	sown
beat (stick)	beating	beat	beaten
bite (teeth)	biting	bit	bitten
shine (shoes, bags)	shining	shined	shined
shine (the sun)	shining	shone	shone

etc

MIXED UP EXERCISE

Use the correct form of the word given in the bracket.

1. My toe _____ when I hit it with a big stone.(swell)
2. The potter _____ all the broken pieces of pots into the truck.(load).
- 3.His sister was _____ at the mad man by the time I passed here.(stare).
- 4.Mary _____ on the mat after she had had lunch.(lie).
- 5.The sun _____ a lot during the holidays.(shine)
- 6.Who has _____ the baby` s ball?(burst)
- 7.Five hundred thousand shilling was _____ from my father`s account.(withdraw)
- 8.Paul _____ to Dubai two years ago.(fly)
- 9.He has been _____ from the bed room since you came.(hide)
- 10.The tailor has _____ all her dresses nicely.(sew)
- 11.Have you ever _____ of the word `ewe`?(hear)
- 12.He _____ himself due to poverty.(hang)
- 13.Lighting _____ two cows to death. (strike)
- 14.Augustine has _____ a nice basket. (weave)
- 15.The snake _____ my brother last week. (bite)

WEEK TWO

LESSON ONE

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech means quoting the actual words spoken by a person. The speech marks are used to enclose the speaker's words ("").

EXAMPLE

- 1) "I am a Nigerian," he said.
- 2) The teacher said, "We shall break up for holidays soon."

When writing direct speech, you should take note of the following.

- a) A comma is used to separate actual words used by a speaker from the word or verb that reports e.g. said, asked, told me, requested, ordered and exclaimed.
- b) The actual words begin with a capital letter.
- c) The speaker's words begin with opening quotation marks and closes with closing quotation marks. ("...")
- d) The quotation marks only enclose the actual speech and not the reporting verb.
- e) A closing quotation mark is placed clearly away from the nearest punctuation mark, a comma, a full stop, a quotation mark, or an exclamation mark.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. Juma said holidays is time to relax.
2. There are three holiday periods said the teacher.
3. We are making holiday plans they answered.
4. He said the term one holiday is shorter than the third term holiday.
5. Pupils should do house work during holidays said Martin.
6. I am watching a movie said Charlene.
7. You should learn computer during holidays said my aunt.
8. I am going to have holiday studies said Alvin.

LESSON II

Patterns of direct speech.

There are three patterns of writing direct speech. i.e. pattern I, pattern II, pattern III.

Pattern I

Reporting verb begins and end with speaker's words.

He said, "cl _____."

He said, "Every living thing needs a holiday."

They said, "We normally go for holidays in the village."

Pattern II

Begin with speakers words and end with the reporting word.

"cl _____," he said.

1. "I work with bank of Uganda," said Adrian.

2. "She will write her exams tomorrow," said Moses.

Pattern III

Refers to as broken sentence. The reporting verb comes in the middle of the sentence. (ie)

"CL _____," he said, "sl_____."

1. "I think," said Hary, "we shall go for holidays soon."

2. "Why," asked the headmaster, "haven't you done holiday work?"

Punctuate the sentences correctly:

1. Please hand in your work said the class captain.

2. I think said Hanifa we shall go for holidays tomorrow.

3. Do you come here often he asked.

4. After holidays said Atim, we shall get ready for beginning of term exams.

5. I shall miss you when you have gone whispered James.

6. When is the term ending asked the nurse.

7. I think said Barry we shall have our end of year party on Friday.

8. The old lady said the new teacher teaches well.

9. I asked Patrick what do you want from here.

10. The P.E. teacher asked do you like football or netball.

11. I saw you take the sweets said the store man.

12. Please said the school boy politely take my seat.

LESSON III

INDIRECT SPEECH

This is reporting without quoting the words of the speaker for example.

Direct "I write to my penpal during holidays," said Brian.

Indirect Brian said that he wrote to his penpal during holidays.

Direct "I didn't get a holiday last year," said Allen.

Indirect Allen said that he had not got a holiday the previous year.

Changes;

This speech make the following changes changes ie.

i) Change in verbs.

ii) Change in pronouns

iii) Change in adverbs.

iv) Change in tense.

v) Change in punctuation marks

1) Change in adverbs

Direct

today

yesterday

tomorrow

last

here

ago

now

this

these

Indirect

that day

the day before / the previous day.

the next day/ the following day.

the previous

there

before

then

that

those

2.change in pronouns

Direct

I

We

My

Our (s)

You

Us

Your

indirect

he/she

they

his/her

their (s)

me/us/I /we

them

his/her/their

3.Change in verbs

am/is

are

was/were

will/shall

can

must

may

was

were

had been

would

could

had to

might

4.Tense changes

When the reporting word is in the past simple tense, the present tense is changed to past.

a) Present simple – becomes past simple

1. He said, "I am a teacher."
He said (that) he was a teacher.
2. "We are in our holidays," said the pupils
The pupils said that they were in their holidays.

Do	more	oral	practice
----	------	------	----------

EXERCISE

Change these sentences in indirect speech.

1. They said, "we walk to school every Monday."
2. The boy said, "we speak English while at school."
3. He said, "I bring coloured pencils in every art lesson."
4. " I take this to school every Thursday ," said Odeke.
5. "We go for holidays after exams," said Okello.

LESSON IV

When the reporting word is in present form i.e. says the tense doesn't change for example.

Direct "I plan my holiday activities before the end of the term," says Allen.

Indirect Allen says that she plans her holiday activities before the end of the term.

Direct She says "I play out door games during holidays."

IndirectShe says that she plays out door games during holidays.

The present continuous tense changes to the past continuous tense.

Direct "I am planning my holiday activities," said Zoe.

Indirect Zoe said that he was planning his holiday activities.

2) "I am completing my homework now," said George.

George said that he was completing his homework then.

Exercise

Change the following sentences to reported speech.

- 1) She says, "I am writing my holiday work.
- 2) She said, "I am writing my holiday work."
- 3) "I am taking these books home now," said Angella.
- 4) "We are driving home now," said Odota.
- 5) The classmonitor said, "I am collecting the books after the lesson."
- 6) She said, "Joan is sleeping in the classroom today."
- 7) "Babirye helps her parents during holiday," says Kato.
- 8) "She is getting ready for her holiday," said Mary.