

PRIMARY FIVE GRAMMAR NOTES FOR THIRD TERM 2012.

WEEK SIX

LESSON ONE

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH.

DIRECT SPEECH PATTERN ONE.

Direct speech refers to the actual words of the speaker when reporting. These actual words of the speaker are always closed in inverted commas which are known as quotation marks.

Quotation marks show that the words within are the actual words of the speaker.

Examples.

- (a) Mpanga said, "The man is already dead."
- (b) Sarah asked, "Is the man dead?"
- (c) The judge said, "Good gracious!"

NOTE

In pattern one, the reporting verb comes before the actual words and it is followed by a comma before opening the quotation marks.

A comma is used to separate actual words used by the speaker from the word or verb that reports e.g. said, asked, told me, requested, ordered, etc

The actual words always begin with a capital letter.

The quotation marks enclose only the actual words of the speaker and not the reporting part e.g. John said, "Go and call Mary."

A closing quotation mark is placed clearly away from the nearest punctuation mark e.g. a comma, a question mark, a full stop and an exclamation mark.

It is wrong to place the closing quotation mark above another punctuation mark or before the punctuation that separates the quotation marks from the reported part.

Examples .

Correct sentence	Wrong sentence
(a) Moses said, "I am hungry."	Moses said ", I am hungry".
He asked, "Where do you live?"	He said", Where do you live?".
The girl said, "What a nice bag!"	The girl said, "what a nice bag!

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences in the direct speech. Do not change the order of words.

1. The president said there is peace and security in the country
2. The teacher asked me what is the matter with you
3. The principal announced the chief justice has arrived
4. The judge said the court case is adjourned
5. The victim said I am guilty
6. Anne said i have lost my keys
7. She said never eat pork
8. My mother said I am going for a court hearing today
9. Susan said I eat mangoes every Thursday
10. Victor said my sister is older than your brother
11. Mandazi said english men are proud
12. james said my father has just been made a judge
13. he asked me have you ever seen a chopper crash
14. the commander in chief ordered go back to the barracks
15. the police officer said the thief has been arrested

LESSON 2

DIRECT SPEECH PATTERN TWO.

In pattern two, the reporting verb comes soon after the actual words of the speaker in the quotation marks.

Examples

- (a) "I have left my books at home," the student said.
- (b) "I was planning to meet him today," Allen said.
- (c) "When were you born?" she asked me.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences in the direct speech without changing the order of words.

1. we are very thirsty the children said
2. are you married the tourist asked me
3. don't come late tomorrow said the teacher on duty

4. which cup is mine asked the cook
5. why don't you go to school mother asked me
6. don't leave your books in the shelf advised the class prefect
7. I watched an interesting movie last night said Jackson
8. you neednt panic said the teacher
9. what big feet you have got wondered Abduls friend
10. it is surprising that you have good results this time the teacher commented
11. an early bird catches the worm my mother told me
12. it is natural for one to feel hungry tony said.
13. what a cold day it is the visitor exclaimed
14. Uganda is steadily developing the president said
15. divide this apple into halves said the teacher

LESSON 3

More exercise about direct speech.

Punctuate these sentences correctly without changing the order of words.

1. don't abuse your friends the teacher shouted
2. is she still working asked Musa
3. where is my bag betty asked her
4. anne said my pen is missing
5. the bank manager said the telephone has been out of service
6. the teacher asked the children why are you making noise
7. the little boy said I want to go with you
8. solome said we play every evening
9. she said I like you
10. the world is round the teacher said
11. mother said to mary wash the plates before you sleep
12. you must hand in your books now the new teacher said
13. the preacher said you either repent your sins or die

14. a friend of mine told me an obedient child brings joy to his parents

15. our pastor said without faith it is impossible to please God

LESSON 4

CHANGING DIRECT SPEECH TO INDIRECT SPEECH.

Indirect speech is referred to as Reported speech. In this speech, the words of the speaker are used to report what has been said.

In indirect speech, the question marks are not used.

We always use the word 'that' after the reporting verb though it can as well be left out.

Examples.

(a) Jane said that she was bathing.

(b) Jane said she was bathing.

Some words like pronouns and adverbs are changed accordingly.

(a) "My pen is missing," said Anne (Direct)

-Anne said that her pen was missing.(indirect)

(b) Tom said, "Tell me now."

- Tom told me to tell him then. (indirect)

When the reporting is in the past tense, the tense is changed.

Examples

(a) Joy said, "I like eating chicken."

-Joy said that she liked eating chicken.

(b) The teacher said, "I must mark these books now."

- The teacher said that he had to mark those books.

When the reporting verb is in the present tense or future tense, there is no change in the tense of the verb in indirect speech.

Examples

(a) "I am not feeling well," mother says.

- Mother says that she is not feeling well.

(b) The headmaster says, " I will see you later."

- The headmaster says that he will see me /us later.

How different words change while reporting.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Am/is/to be	was
are	were
Do/does	did
Has/have	had
Can	could
Shall	should
Will	would
must	Had to
I	He/she
you	Us/him/her/they
us	them
here	there
now	then
this	that
these	those
today	That day
tomorrow	The following day/the next day
yesterday	The previous day/the day before

Last night	The previous night/the night before
Next term	The following term
ago	before
me	Her/him
my	Hers/his
we	they

EXERCISE

Fill in the table with suitable words.

Last week
This term
Today's newspaper
My instructions
Do it now
She has it
.....	Their uncle
.....	I was sick
.....	Would cry
.....	Had to fight
This week
These children
Shall come

WEEK SEVEN

LESSON 1

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech. (Make necessary changes)

1. She said, "I will visit you tomorrow."

2. Tom said, "The post office is not open today."
3. John said, "My work is not marked."
4. John and Mary said, "We are late for school."
5. The policeman said, "Thieves have escaped."
6. "This bank statement is faulty," the cashier said.
7. "This ATM Card has expired," the customer said.
8. The children said, "We have been playing in the field."
9. He said, "We are learning English."
10. The pupils said, "We must do it now."
11. She says, "I have already done my work."
12. "She sings sweetly," the music teacher says.
13. "I will write to my father," she says.
14. "I am going to buy a new phone," Peter says.
15. "I am going to read hard for better grades," he said.

LESSON 2

Special rules for questions in indirect speech.

Questions are of two kinds.

- (a) Those which are introduced by interrogative words like who, where, what, when, why, and how.
- (b) Those that are introduced by words like Is, We, Did, Are, Do, Had, Will, Can, May, etc.

If the question is introduced by an interrogative word, that word is retained in the indirect speech and the question mark is dropped.

Examples

1. "Why have you locked the door?" the teacher asked me.
 - The teacher asked me why I had locked the door.
2. He asked Mary, "Why are you late for school?"
 - He asked Mary why she was late for school.

If the question is introduced by inversion, the words if or whether are used.

Examples

1. “Will you go to church today?” my father asked me.
-My father asked me if I would go to church that day.
-My father asked me whether I would go to church or not.
-My father wanted to know if I would go to church that day.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the indirect speech.

1. “Where have you put your shoes?” John asked his sister.
2. The judge asked the prisoner, “Why don’t you tell the truth?”
3. Tom asked me, “Where does your uncle live?”
4. “Are you the first born in the family?” the doctor asked the patient.
5. “Is my answer correct?” James asked the teacher.
6. The bursar asked the parent, “Have you paid all the fees?”
7. He asked his guest, “Do you like coffee?”

LESSON 3

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. “I have seen John in the bank this morning,” Jane said. (Rewrite beginning: Jane said that.....)
2. The plumber asked is there water in the tank (punctuate the sentence correctly)
3. you are quite well now the doctor told the woman (punctuate the sentences correctly)
4. “Take this letter to the post office now, “the headmaster told him.(Begin: The headmaster told him)
5. He said, “The journey is long.”(Begin: He said that)
6. “My sister will be graduating tomorrow, “Sarah said.(Begin: Sarah said)
7. He said that he was very sick.(Begin: He said, “”)
8. The manager asked who slashed the compound(punctuate the sentence correctly)

9. She says, "I don't know her phone number." (Begin: She says that.....)
10. Mother asked daddy, "Have you banked school fees for the children?" (use.....if....)

LESSON 4

REVISION WORK BASED ON CONJUNCTIONS.

Exercise 1

Fill each blank space in the following sentences with a suitable conjunction.

1. Threethree make six.
2. Is his name Sean.....Gupta?
3. He will not comeit rains.
4. He is very richhe is not happy.
5. Romeo was punished.....he was guilty.
6. I wonderhe will come.
7. Will you kindly wait.....I return?
8. Water.....oil will not mix.
9.I were you, I would keep quiet.
10. You will never succeedyou try.
11. She writes slowlyneatly.
12. Timetide do not wait for anybody.
13. I will not pay youyou complete the given task.
14. He lost his balancefell off the bicycle.

15. He bled so profuselyhe died.
16. I know him betteryou do.
17. Either John.....Peter has cleaned this class.
18. I have not seen him.....he was a child.
19.the doctor and the nurse are busy with patients.
20. The doctor arrived earlyto attend to emergence calls.

Ref: High school English Grammar and comp. pg 128-135.

WEEK EIGHT (REVISION WORK)

LESSON 1

The use of hardly/ scarcely

Examples

1. As soon as he entered the house, he removed his coat.
 - Hardly had he entered the house when he removed his coat.
 - Scarcely had he entered the house when he removed his coat.
2. Immediately I entered the bank, the security guard checked me.
 - Hardly had I entered the bank when the security guard checked me.
 - Scarcely had I entered the bank when the security guard checked me.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences beginning with hardly...../scarcely.....

1. No sooner had the bell rung than the children shouted endlessly.
2. As soon as we reached the market, we bought a number of food items.
3. When we sat at the table, the phone rang.
4. Kiprotich said a prayer immediately he finished the race.
5. The suspect made a statement immediately he was brought to the police station.
6. The house keeper hung the clothes on the wire as soon as she finished washing them.

7. Immediately the suspect was announced innocent, his relatives were filled with joy.
8. As soon as my father reached the bank, he picked a withdrawal form and filled in the information.
9. No sooner had the thieves broken into the bank than they were arrested by police.
10. His cheque was bounced as soon as the cashier received it.

GENERAL REVISION