

## **P.2 English Grammar Notes Term I 2012**

### **Nouns**

What is a noun?

A noun is a name of a person , place or object.

Examples: table, Ann, Kampala, tree

### **Types of nouns**

#### a) Proper nouns

These are particular names of people, places or things.

Names of people

- Patrick
- Okello
- James

Names of places

- Kololo
- Nairobi
- Mukono

Titles of people

- King
- President
- Reverend

All proper nouns begin with capital letters

#### **b) Common nouns**

These are names of ordinary things they are shared by all e.g. school, city, hospital,boy,girl

Common nouns begin with small letters unless they begin a sentence.

### **C. Compound nouns**

These are names of things mad of two more words. Eg headmaster, headgirl, milkman and father-in- law

### **d. Possessive nouns**

- they show ownership
- john's bag, elephant's tail, teacher's table

### **Singular and plurals**

Plural means two or more things

a. Some plurals add 's'

- a. dog-dogs
- b. cup-cups
- c. tree-trees

b. Nouns which end with s,x,ch,o form their plurals by adding 'es' eg

box – boxes

church- churches

bus – buses

mango- mangoes

c. some nouns which end with 'y' have their plurals binding with ss but some drop to add 'ies'  
(when y follows a consonant)

e.g

city – cities

baby- babies

lorry-lorries

puppy-puppies

d. Some nouns which end with 'f', 'fe' have their plurals ending with 'ves'

e.g.

Life – lives

Leaf – leaves

These are some exceptions like chief, chiefs

Handkerchief-handkerchiefs

d. Compound nouns that form there plurals by adding 's' to the first word

e.g father-in-law \_\_\_\_\_ fathers in – law

officer -in- charge \_\_\_\_\_ officers –in- charge

e. nouns ending with 'o' and add 'es' to form their plurals

f. – o should follow a consonant

e.g mango – mangoes

piano-pianos

Some nouns have irregular plurals

foot – feet

man- men

louse – lice

tooth – teeth

**g. Some nouns don't change their plural forms (Zero) they remain the same**

Sheep – sheep

Fish- fish

Furniture – furniture

Deer-deer

Nouns, which have only the plurals forms

Ie. They are always in plural forms, trousers, scissors, shorts, pyjams, revision exercise about plurals and singulars.

**c. Articles a, an, the**

a. use of 'a'

'a' is used with nouns that begin with a consonant sound

e.g

tin

flower

sheep

b. an axe is used with nouns which begin with vowel sounds

an axe

an owl

an umbrella

'the' is used with particular or specific noun

it can be used for both singular and plural nouns beginning with a consonant or vowel sound

the sun, the king, the president

## **Pronouns**

Pronouns are words that are used in place of a noun e.g. She, he, them and ours

- a. Personal pronouns are words that are used to refer to one or more people e.g. I , you,he,she,it,we,they,me,you,him etc

### **Plurals of personal pronouns.**

The are got from singular pronouns

Singular	plural
I	we
He	they
She	they
You	you

### **Forms in which these pronouns are used**

We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	their

e.g. we are looking for our friends

They are sweeping their house

### **Possessive pronouns**

Possessive pronouns show special relations or possession

My	mine
Your	yours
Our	ours
Their	theirs
Her	hers

Revision exercises on pronouns

Verbs

A . Verb is a doing word example run, swim, go,eat,jump,look,buy,dance etc

### **Present continuous tense**

The action is seen to be taking place.

We add 'ing' to regular verbs

Verb	present continuous
go	going
eat	eating
buy	buying
laugh	laughing
pay	paying

Words that end with 'e' drop 'e' to add 'ing'

Example

write	writing
come	eating
drive	driving
rid	riding

Verbs that double the last letter

Before adding 'ing'

They end in cvc form. Example

Cut	cutting
Drop	dropping
Clap	clapping

### **Present simple tense, everyday tense just 's'**

This tense is used to report something done regularly repeatedly

Some word like everyday, every week, every Sunday always etc are used.

Some verbs just add 's'

Walk	walks
Eat	eats
Sleep	sleeps
Move	moves

e.g

every Sunday he rides his bicycle

Verbs that add 'es' in everyday tense.

**These verbs** end with, o,ch,s,z,x

Example

Go	goes
Push	pushes
Catch	catches
Wash	washes
Do	does

**Verbs that change drop 'y' to add 'ies'**

Example

Fly	flies
Cry	cries
Carry	carries
Dry	dries
Hurry	hurries

The sun dries our clothes every day

Tom hurries home every evening

**The past simple tense yesterday tense**

The past simple tense shows actions that happened same time back.

The verbs change the same way for all persons e.g.

I / we	opened
He/she/it/you	laughed
They	danced

**Some verbs just add 'ed' to the past tense for example**

open	-	opened
walk	-	walked
cross	-	crossed

He jumped over fence yesterday

Some verbs double the last letter before adding 'ed'

stop - stopped

chop - chopped

drop - dropped

The dirty boy begged for some food

I dropped the house last night

Some verbs change completely

Example

sit – sat

swim -swam

do – did

drink – drank

buy - bought

sleep- slept

steal – stole

cry – cried

The baby carried last night. She went to the market yesterday

Some verbs do not change to past tense form

Examples

cut - cut

hurt hurt

put put

beat beat

shut shut

Mother beat john yesterday

She shut the door last night