

Read the following information then do the exercise that follow

1. There 4 types of nouns.

(abstract nouns, collective nouns, common nouns and proper nouns)

2. Names of people, place thing are nouns.

3. some nouns take s, es, ies and others do not change in singular and plural.

4 if nouns ends in s, x, ch or sh you add es

4. If the noun ends with a vowel (a, e, i, o,u) and y you add s

5. If the noun ends with a consonant and y change y to I and and -es.

6. some plural noun change their spelling while others remain the same.

Eg. Foot - feet

Change the following sentences into plural.

1. A class was painted. _____

2. His family is wealthy. _____

3. A fox ran into the bush. _____

4. My pocket is torn. _____

5. Her foot is small for the shoe. _____

6. He is a hero. _____

7. The woman has a sick foot. _____

8. She has a strong belief. _____

9. Give me an apple. _____

10. The potato was rotten. _____

VERBS: A verb is a doing word that expresses an action of any kind. It is a doing word.

Underline the verbs following

11. I will cut the cake.

12. She will eat the egg.

13. He is cutting the tree.

14. I will wear the cap.

15. She slept late.

ADJECTIVES: An adjective tells more about a noun or a pronoun. Eg size colour and material. We also have degrees of adjectives eg. short, shorter, shortest.

We also have order of adjectives: arranged in the following order: size, colour, material.

Use the correct form of the adjective to complete each sentence.

16. A giraffe is _____ than an elephant. (tall)

17. Of all the birds, the ostrich is the _____ (fast)

18. Tabby is _____(thin)

complete the following using the given adjectives in the correct order.

19. Maina bought a _____ jug. (black , huge , metallic)

20. He made a _____ coffee table. (big, wooden, brown)

21. The man made a _____ plane for the child. (green, paper, small)

22. All the mangoes are in a _____ container.(plastic, blue, large).

ADVERBS: An adverb tells more about an adjective.

An adverb tells us how, when and where the action happens.

They are explained as follows i) Manner, how- softly, quickly ii) when- now, often; place where - there , here: questioning- which, when, who: number: frequency: once, twice etc.

Select the following words to fill in correctly.

Often, carefully, skillfully, faster, sooner

23. The team played _____ and they won.

24. He walked _____ all the boys.

25. I shall visit you _____ - than later.

26. please walk _____ rest you fall.

27. she walks _____ to school.

Write the correct form of adverb.

28. Try if you can jump _____ than that.(high)

29. The family lives _____ to my home. (close)

30. He shouted the _____(loud)

31. The boy is _____ than the sister.(weak)

32. She sang _____ than all the girls (soft)

PRONOUNS: They are used instead of nouns.

-They replace the nouns examples of pronouns (I, we, they me it , you , them e.t.c)

RE-write the sentences by replacing the words in bold .

33. **Lucy and Emy** ate all the food.

34. **The dog** dropped the bone in the river.

35. **Robert and I** had a nice time.

36. **Emily** washed her clothes.

Select the correct pronoun to fill in the sentences.

37. People (who, which) are lazy do not perform well.

38. The suit (which, who) she wore was smart.

39. This the woman (who, which) worn the race

40. The boy (which who) talked to me was very polite

41. We buried the cow (which, who) knocked by the lorry.

CONJUNCTIONS. These are joining words EG. and, because, but, either, too, so, rather, than, neither, nor

42. My pencil was stolen. My book was stolen.

43. He wanted to play. His mother refused him.

44. I found the keys. I found the books.

44. Jane is a bully. Everybody fears her.

PREPOSITIONS: They tell us relationship, position, time, duration, direction cause and movement. Select the correct preposition to fill in the blanks.

45. There is a river passing (over, through) the city.

46. She wrote (at to) her mother.

47. Mark is good (at in)football.

48. We went to school (by ,on) train.

49. I am in, on) need of a new car.

50. She is suffering (from, with)malaria.

Marking Scheme

1. The classes were painted.
2. Their families are wealthy
3. Foxes ran into the bushes
4. Pockets are torn.
5. Their feet are small for the shoes
6. They are heroes
7. The women have sick feet
8. They have strong beliefs
9. Give us apples.
10. The potatoes were rotten
11. Cut
12. Eat
13. Cutting
14. Wear
15. Slept
16. Taller
17. Fastest
18. Thin
19. Huge, black, metallic
20. Big, brown, wooden
21. Small green paper
22. Large, blue, plastic
23. Skillful
24. Faster
25. Sooner
26. Carefully
27. Oftenly
28. Highly
29. Closely
30. Loudly
31. Weakly
32. Softly
33. They
34. It
35. We
36. She
37. Who
38. Which
39. Who
40. Who
41. Which
42. My pencil and my book were stolen.
43. He wanted to play but his mother refused him.
44. Everybody fears Jane because she is a bully.
45. Through.
46. To
47. In
48. By
49. In
50. From.