

I/We	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• My garden is near the road.• Our garden is near the road.
You	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Your mother has come to school.
He	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• His father has nine sons.
She	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Her mother has one child.
It	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The world's resources are diminishing.

3. Njakaija, Difo and Njoki areonly children.
They are also step-children.
4. Kano, Ola and Odi aresons. They
..... step-brothers.

A3: Draw your own family tree and discuss with a partner the following:

- Who your parents and grandparents are.
- How many brothers or sisters you have.
- Whether you have any step-brother, step-sister, step-mother.
- What you like or dislike about your family.

Possessives are words which show that you have or own something. This is indicated by adding 's' to the noun, with an apostrophe before the 's', for singular nouns, or after the 's' for plural nouns and nouns that end with 's'.

For example

- *Karanja's brothers and sisters like him.*
- *The brothers' love for Karanja makes Wairimu happy.*
(Many brothers love Karanja)
- *James' bicycle is brand-new.*

B1: The possessive is normally used with living creatures and proper nouns only. **Inanimate nouns** do not take the possessive.

The leg of a chair has been mended.

or

The chair leg has been mended.

[Not: The chair's leg...] ×

A class monitor should ensure that the class is swept. [Not: The class's monitor...] ×

B2: However, some inanimate nouns take the possessive form:

(i) Geographical names:

- *Africa's economic liberation is still going on.*
- *The city's support staff is (are) dedicated.*

(ii) Nouns of time:

- *Today's lesson was interesting.*
- *Last night's movie was boring.*

(iii) Nouns of special interest to human activity:

- *The premiership's football competition programme has been released.*
- *The body's needs should be taken care of.*

Possessives

How far back can you trace your family tree?

In the passage, 'KARANJA'S LESSON' we are told that Karanja was the only son of Wairimu who was one of the four wives of his father. These wives had children too. Assuming that Karanja's father was called Kaija and his step-mothers were Namundi, Ezinima and Mai, his family tree would look like this:



These sentences are about the family tree above. Choose the appropriate possessives to complete them. Discuss your answers with your teacher.

1. Wairimu, Namundi, Ezinima and Mai arewives. Kaija is husband. He is Karanja's

Please Note:

1. Contractions are different from plural noun forms.
2. Some of the negative short forms for 'not' can be formed in two ways:
 - a. she + is not = *she isn't* or *she's not*
 - b. they + are not = *they aren't* or *they're not*
 - c. it + is not = *it isn't* or *it's not*
3. Note that the apostrophe is placed exactly where the letter or letters have been omitted.

Examples:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| a. have + not = | haven't | Correct |
| | have'nt | Wrong |
| b. must + not = | mustn't | Correct |
| | must'nt | Wrong |
4. 'I am not' has only one short form that is: 'I'm not'. Please note that 'amn't I' is not English.
 5. Also note that 'ain't' is not standard English. The correct short form for 'are not' is 'aren't'.

Exercise 2: Oral Exercise

In pairs let your friend ask you to write at least any 10 contractions.

Exercise 3: Writing

Write the underlined contractions in the following sentence in full.

1. She's got to visit the dentist before the situation gets worse.
2. What's the matter with him?
3. When's the birthday party?
4. They're going to the concert tomorrow.
5. Shouldn't you leave the door open?
6. He daren't speak rudely to the head teacher.
7. Where've you placed my bag?
8. You've hung the picture upside down.
9. You'll see the singer's full picture in the newspapers tomorrow.
10. Who'll convince my parents that going to the concert is important for me?
11. There'd have been no problem if you had talked honestly to your parents.
12. By the time the concert began, they'd not taken their seats.

CONTINUOUS WRITING

Contractions

Contractions are forms of words like 'don't' or 'can't' which are made up of two words: *do + not = don't*; *can + not = can't*.

The term 'contractions' comes from the word 'contract' which means 'to make smaller' or 'to reduce in size'. That is why we call the combined words 'contractions'.

When contracting words, we use an apostrophe (') to indicate that we have omitted some letters.

Contractions are mainly used to represent the way we speak. For example, when we are speaking we combine the two words 'are' and 'not' to make them one word, i.e. 'aren't'.

When do we use contractions?

- When we are writing stories, to show the way people actually say certain words.
- When we are writing conversations.
- When we are writing letters to friends.
- In question tags.

When do we not use contractions?

We do not use contractions when we are writing

- compositions
- essays
- official/formal letters
- other forms of official/ formal communication

In the last three cases, all the words should be written out in full.

Exercise 1: Group work

Below are tables showing contractions grouped according to the pairs of words that are usually combined. Study them and copy them in your exercise book if you wish.

IS / HAS

he's - he is / he has	that's - that is
here's - here is	what's - what is
how's - how is	when's - when is
it's - it is / it has	where's - where is

aren't - are not	can't - cannot
daren't - dare not	couldn't - could not
don't - do not	didn't - did not
hasn't - has not	doesn't - does not
isn't - is not	haven't - have not
mayn't - may not	mightn't - might not
mustn't - must not	needn't - need not
oughtn't - ought not	shan't - shall not
shouldn't - should not	wasn't - was not
weren't - were not	wouldn't - would not
won't - will not	hadn't - had not

HAVE

I've - I have	you've - you have
we've - we have	they've - they have
where've - where have	

WILL

he'll - he will	she'll - she will
I'll - I will / shall	that'll - that will
it'll - it will	they'll - they will
we'll - we will	who'll - who will
what'll - what will	you'll - you will

HAD/ WOULD/ SHOULD

he'd - he would / he had	she'd - she would
I'd - I had / would / I should	they'd - they would/ they had
there'd - there would	who'd - who would
we'd - we would / we should	you'd - you would

1. Jane said, 'Jesse is a hardworking boy.'
2. The headmaster answered, 'I have no vacancies in senior two.'
3. Waweru said 'I have lost my money.'
4. Mrs Mate replied, 'I sell only women's shoes in my shop.'
5. The little girl asked, 'When should we return for more?'
6. Mark asked, 'What is your first name?'
7. Frank inquired, 'What model of computer do you like?'
8. Doreen said, 'All the pupils of Form Two are very well behaved.'
9. Bill answered, 'I placed the key under the mat.'
10. The girl in the last row said 'I can't see what's written on the blackboard'
11. Sara said, 'I have a French test this morning.'
12. Ham said, 'My garden is very fertile.'

Exercise 3: Writing

Insert quotation marks in the right places in the sentences below.

1. Juma shouted, I can see you.
2. He answered, I only like rice and chicken.
3. Helen asked, Where is my mother?
4. She stammered, I...I... I am very, very sorry. I broke your plate.
5. The gardener said, When the flowers blossomed the compound looked very beautiful.
6. Shinsha asked, What's the answer to the next question?
7. The Team Captain said, Constant practice will pay off.
8. The bus driver yelled, Out of the way!
9. The teacher asked Have you read the plays written by a Ugandan playwright called Patrick Mangeni?
10. The builder suggested, A wall round your home will improve your security.
11. The little boy said, I wonder what it feels like to live in a storied house!
12. A student of Form Three said, My teacher usually says that studying Literature improves ones English.

Exercise 4: Writing

Words which are often confused

Choose the correct word to complete each of the sentences below.

1. We all got to know (latter/later) that the man who had pretended to be a visitor was actually...

A₁: **Active Voice:** All the 'a' sentences above are in the active voice because the subject in each sentence does something, so it is **active**, hence said to be in the **active voice**.

A₂: **Passive Voice:** In the 'b' sentences, each subject has something done to it, so it is **passive**.

B: Why do we use the **active** or **passive voice**?

B1:

(i) In English, the first part of a sentence is

B4: We may use the word 'by' in the passive voice to show who performed the action.

Example: The door is being painted by Jimmy.

C: In small groups look at the sentences in the first paragraph in the reading passage in this unit. Are they in the active or passive voice? Why?

D: Change the following sentences into the passive voice

1. My father beat me.
2. We appreciate your effort in decorating the room.
3. The driver brought the children back home.
4. Benny's friends were discussing their performance.
5. The organisers of the birthday party have limited us.
6. A bomb might have destroyed the house.
7. I saw the thief escaping from the scene.
8. They were not sweeping their classrooms.
9. We pay him every month.
10. Salasamba lost his purse but someone found it yesterday.

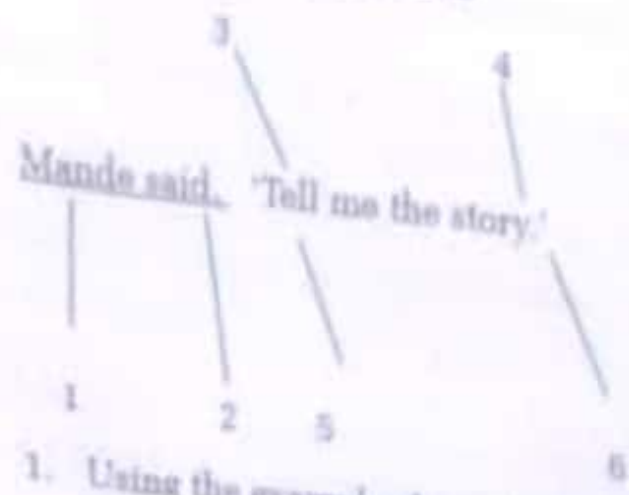
D: Change these sentences into the active voice.

1. He is well looked after by his mother.
2. It can't be done.
3. Cars are repaired by mechanics.
4. Ten thousand years ago, crops were cultivated for the first time by man.
5. The class was swept by Lucy.
6. The meeting was cancelled by the secretary because there was no quorum.
7. It was explained to me.
8. I was followed everywhere by her.
9. Njerejeze was considered a generous leader.
10. Many houses were swept away by the floods.

Direct Speech

When we want to present the exact words that someone said we use a type of quote which is called direct speech also known as reported speech.

Points of Reference



1. Using the example above, 'Mande said' is referred to as the speech tag.
2. The speech tag is separated from the quoted sentence statement or question by a comma.
3. The punctuation mark (') is called the open inverted comma. It comes before the first quoted word.
4. The punctuation mark (') is known as the close inverted comma. It works together with the open inverted comma to close the quotation.
5. The first word of the quoted speech begins with a capital letter.
6. The punctuation mark for the quoted speech is placed inside the 'open' and 'close' inverted commas.



Exercise 1: Oral Exercise

In pairs, take turns to make at least 5 examples of direct speech sentences. Mention where you will place the punctuation marks.

Example:

Mande said, 'Tell me the story.'



Exercise 2: Writing

Identify the correctly punctuated sentences and give the corrected version.