## @15 /- WHATSAAPP O721634274 RATIONALIZED SCHEMES NOTES LESSON PLANS

## GRADE 5 ENGLISH NOTES

## Pronouns

- Pronouns are used in place of a noun.  
- There are two different types of pronouns:  
1. **Personal pronouns** refer to a person or a thing.  
2. **Possessive pronouns** show ownership.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Personal pronouns** | **Possessive pronouns** |
| I, me we | my, mine our, ours |
| you, she, he it | his, her, your its |
| they, them | their, theirs |

### Using Pronouns in Sentences

#### Read the passage below:

Susan decided at the beginning of Susan's first school term in Grade 5 that Susan would read a story everyday. Susan knew that Susan would read a lot, so Susan borrowed some money from Susan's mother to buy story books. Susan also borrowed a few books from Susan's friends. That way, Susan could read all the interesting stories that Susan liked.

You can agree that, although the passage is correct, it does not feel natural. To make it better, lets use pronouns. Read the passage again and note the difference.

Susan decided at the beginning of **her** first school term in Grade 5 that **she** would read a story everyday. **She** knew that **she** would read a lot, so **she** borrowed some money from **her** mother to buy story books. **She** also borrowed a few books from **her** friends. That way, **she** could read all the interesting stories that **she** liked.

## Personal and Possessive Pronouns

### Personal Pronouns

**Personal pronouns** talk about the self without using names.  
They may include those talking about people, things, places or even objects.

#### Examples of Personal Pronouns

1. I, you, me, he, she, we
2. They, them, it, us, myself, yourself
3. Himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves

### Possessive Pronouns

**Possessive pronouns** show ownership or belonging.

#### Examples of Possessive Pronouns

1. My, our, his, its
2. Mine, ours, hers
3. Your, yours, theirs

### Practice Exercise on Personal and Possessive Pronouns

**Identify the correct pronoun to fit in the sentences below.**  
1. Edith cooked a tasty meal**(she, us)**.  
2. The whole compound was swept by **(we, us)**.  
3. **(They, them)** took photos of **(we, us)**.  
4. **(Him,He)** laughed at **(we, us)**.  
5. **(We, Us)** did all the work by **(ourselves, themselves)**.  
6. The ball belong to **(I, me)**.  
7. Tairus and **(I, me)** are good friends and **(they, we)** love football.

#### Answers

1. **She** cooked a tasty meal.  
2. The whole compound was swept by **us.**  
3. **They** took photos of **us**.  
4. **He** laughed at **us**.  
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## Determiners as Quantifiers

- A **determiner** is used before a noun to show how the noun is being used.  
- **Quantifiers** show the number or amount of what we are talking about.  
- Examples of quantifiers are: ***any, all, many, much, most, some, a few, and a lot of, a little, a large amount of, none, each, enough, least.***

### Examples of Quantifiers in Sentences

1. Some are used with countable nouns e.g

1. **Few** students came to school. **(A very small number/almost none.)**
2. **A few** children came to the party. **(A very small number/but not many.)**
3. **Each** girl came to the church. **(Every one of the girls.)**

2. Others are used with uncountable nouns only. e.g:

1. **Little** water remained. **(A very small amount/almost none.)**
2. **A little** food remained. **(A small amount but not much.)**

3. The rest are used with both countable and uncountable nouns e.g.:

1. **A lot of** children came to school. **(A large number.)**
2. **Enough** children came. **(A sufficient number.)**
3. **Most** of the food remained. **(Almost all the food.)**

## Future Tense Using Will and Shall

- The words **will** and **shall** are used to foretell future events.  
- **Shall** is used with first person I and we.  
- **Will** is used with the second person ***(you)*** and third person ***(she,he,it,they)***

### First Person, Second Person, and Third Person

**The First Person:** The first person is the person speaking e.g.:

* I **shall** visit the school on Monday.
* We **shall** go to the movies next week.

**The Second Person:** The second person is the person being spoken to e.g.:

* You **will** go to church next Sunday.

**The Third Person:** The third person is the person being spoken about.

* They **will** recite the poem next week.
* He **will** return the books after the lesson.
* It **will** rain later in the day.
* They **will** go to the field to play.

#### Practice Questions for Will and Shall in Future Tense

1. \_\_\_ we visit the museum next holiday? (Shall/Will)  
2. She \_\_\_ sing in church on Sunday. (shall/will)  
3. I \_\_\_ talk to the class tomorrow. (shall/will)  
4. Mark \_\_\_ run the school race next week. (shall/will)  
5. Who \_\_\_ we invite to the party? (Shall/Will)

#### Answers

1. **Shall** we visit the museum next holiday?  
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## Interrogatives

- **Interrogatives** are used to ask questions or request more information.  
- There are basic 'question words' in English which include:

1. who
2. whom
3. whose
4. what
5. when
6. where
7. why
8. which
9. how

- They are used at the beginning of direct questions e.g:  
1. **Who** was singing in the class?  
2. **What** did she tell you?  
3. **Where** do you go to church?  
4. **Which** race did you participate in?  
5. **Why** is your desk untidy?  
6. **How** did he play in the school match?

#### Practice Questions: Interrogatives

1. \_\_\_ is the correct way to solve this issue?  
2. \_\_\_ is it expected to rain?  
3. \_\_\_ did the cat sleep last night?  
4. \_\_\_ is the road so bumpy today?>  
5. \_\_\_ are you doing this morning?

#### Answers to Practice Questions

1. **What** is the correct way to solve this issue?  
2. **When** is it expected to rain?  
3. **Where** did the cat sleep last night?  
4. **Why** is the road so bumpy today?  
5. **How** are you doing this morning?

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#### Answers

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