

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**SECONDARY ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME**  
**SEPTEMBER 2020**

**WEEK THIRTEEN: Lesson two**

**Subject:** Eleven

**Grade:** Eleven

**Topic:** Usage

**Sub-topic:** Guidelines

**Objectives:** Using the rules governing grammar, students will identify errors and correct them 9 out of 10 times.

**Concept:** Language has rules governing its usage and when it is applied correctly it makes our written and oral pieces fluid and less ambiguous.

**Content:**

**Directions:** Some of the following sentences are unacceptable because of grammar, idiom or vocabulary. Some sentences are acceptable as they stand. No sentence contains more than one inappropriate element. Select the underlined part that you feel is inappropriate and choose the corresponding letter. If the sentence is acceptable as it stands choose D.

**NOTES:**

A. The following expressions often cause problems:

- i. No sooner had...than
- ii. Hardly had....when
- iii. Scarcely had...when

E.g.

- **No sooner had** the flood subsided **than** the long line of vehicles began moving.
- **Hardly had** I finished reading the book **when** the bell rang for dismissal of class.
- **Scarcely had** the news begun **when** my friends returned from their adventure in the woods.

B. A double negative is using two negative words or phrases in a sentence. Not only does it sound awkward, but it is also incorrect grammatically.

- i. There **ain't no**....
- ii. I **don't** get **no** time....
- iii. I **can't** find my wallet **nowhere**....
- iv. Could **not hardly**....
- v. **None** of the songs **seldom** play....
- vi. I **don't** like **none**....

E.g. Corrections

- There are no...
- I don't have any time...
- I can't find my wallet anywhere....
- Could hardly...
- The songs seldom play...
- I don't like any...

C. **Much** is used with singular uncountable nouns; **Many** is used with plural countable nouns.

- Is there much unemployment in this area?
- How many eggs are in this cake?
- I haven't got much change.
- Too many campers are at this campsite.

D. **Number** is used with nouns that can be individually counted; **Amount** is used for nouns that cannot be individually counted.

- Mark asked Julia to read the **amount** of olive oil called for in the recipe.
- Mark asked Julia to read him the **number** of garlic cloves called for in the recipe.
- A number of children were playing on the jungle gym.

E. Prepositional phrases begin with a preposition and ends with the object of preposition (noun/pronoun). The highlighted section is to be used as object of preposition (pronouns)

PRONOUNS			
Person	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive
<b>SINGULAR</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>	I	<i>Me</i>	My, Mine
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You	<i>You</i>	Your(s)
3 <sup>rd</sup>	He, She, It	<i>Him, Her, It</i>	His, Hers, Its
<b>PLURAL</b>			
1 <sup>st</sup>	We	<u>Us</u>	Our, Ours
2 <sup>nd</sup>	You	<u>You</u>	Yours
3 <sup>rd</sup>	They	<u>Them</u>	Theirs, their

1. No sooner had he left the house when the burglar entered. No Error  
A B C D
2. This is one of the reasons which makes attending graduation difficult. No Error  
A B C D
3. The workers claimed that having completed the job they did not get no pay. No Error  
A B C D
4. The amount of people inside the store made it impossible to move through the lanes. No Error  
A B C D
5. "This is the worst of the two months I have stayed here," remarked the visitor. No Error  
A B C D
6. Between you and me, I knew about the incident before they did. No Error  
A B C D
7. Having run the race, we could not hardly wait to be served refreshments. No Error  
A B C D
8. Too much entries were received for the contest; only few were good enough to be considered  
A B C  
for the prize. No Error  
D
9. Office supplies and furniture are available at General Stores. No Error  
A B C D
10. Official warnings no matter how severe, does not deter workers in demanding better working  
A B C  
conditions. No Error  
D