
NUR-
AFRICA
ACADEMY


English
Grade 6



Reflexive pronouns



- ***Reflexive pronouns are words ending in –self or selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same.***
- ***It is used to reflect the action of the subject.***

Reflexive Pronouns

	Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
Plural	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves



Example:

- *1. I talk to myself when I am nervous or excited.*
- *2. He hurt himself playing hockey.*
- *3. It saw itself in the mirror.*
- *4. He hurt himself playing hockey.*

Reflexive Pronouns

English reflexive pronouns end in -self' or -selves and are used when the subject of the verb and the direct object of the verb are the same person.



I cut myself on a broken glass.

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

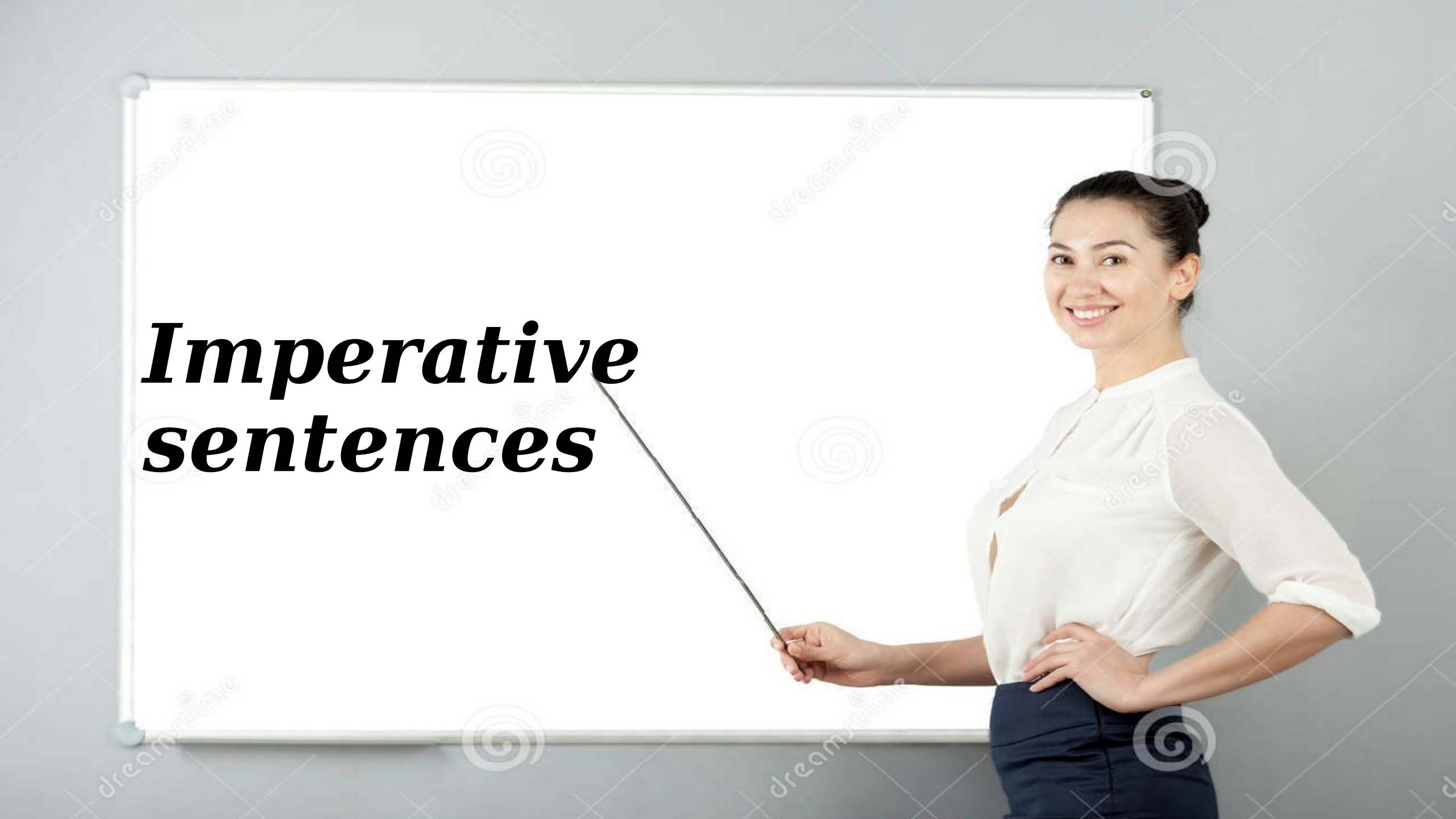
Reflexive Pronoun (Example 1)



Reflexive Pronoun (Example 2)



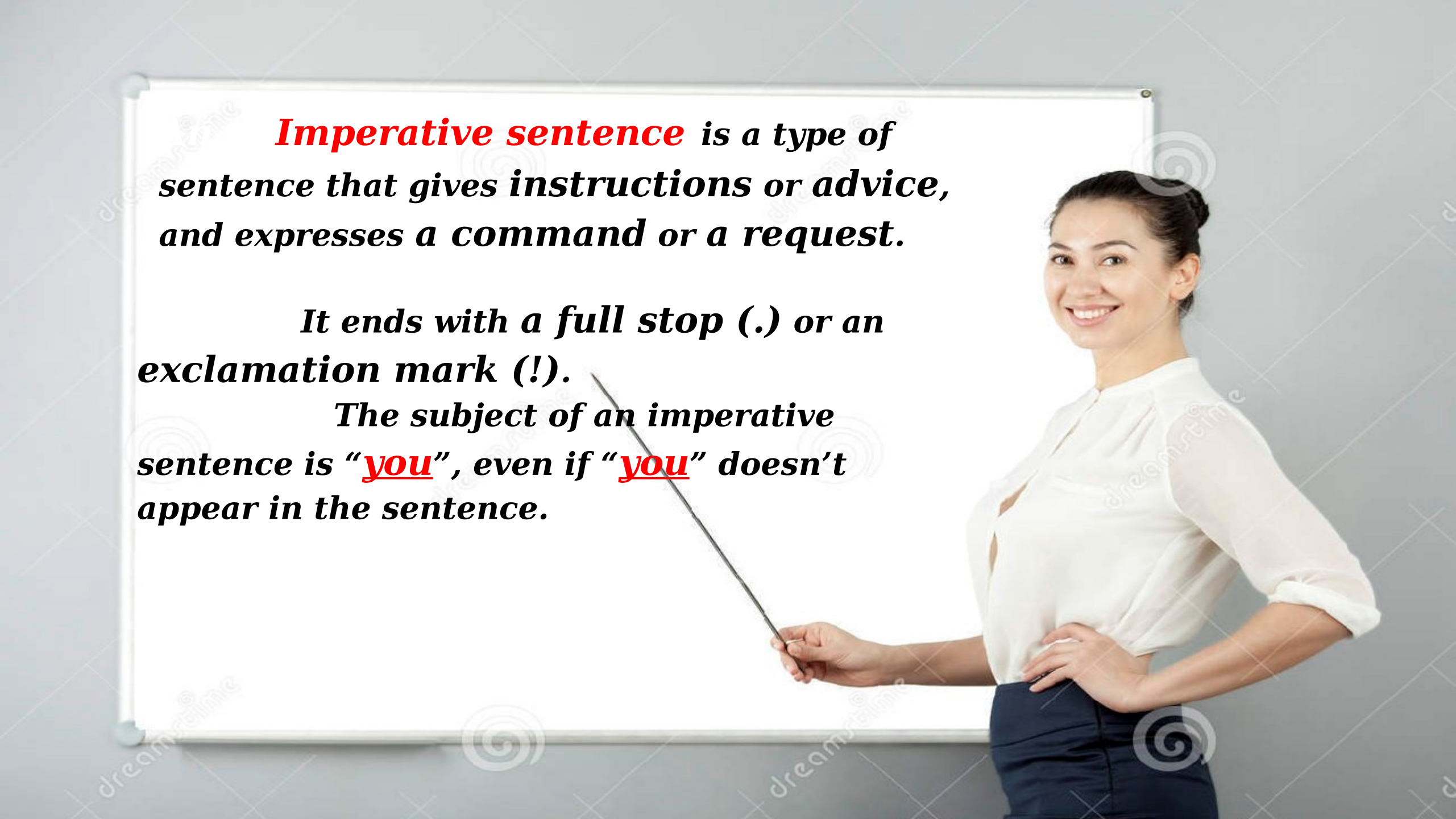
Imperative sentences



Imperative sentence *is a type of sentence that gives* ***instructions*** *or* ***advice,*** *and expresses a* ***command*** *or a* ***request.***

It ends with a ***full stop (.)*** *or an* ***exclamation mark (!).***

*The subject of an imperative sentence is “****you****”, even if “****you****” doesn’t appear in the sentence.*




•Example:
Take the pill after a meal. (Instruction)
Take the cookies out when they are golden. (Instruction)
Please return to your seat. (Request)
Close the door. (Command)
Don’t stay out at night. (Advice)
Stop beating the dog! (Command)
Don’t eat too much food. (Advice)


• Positive imperatives
• Be nice to your friends.
• Find my leather jacket.
• Negative imperatives
• Don’t be nice to your friends.
• Don’t find my leather jacket.

For and Since



A. FOR



For* is used to indicate *a duration or period of time.

Example:

***For* 5 weeks**

***For* 7 months**

***For* 10 hours**

***For* 4 years**

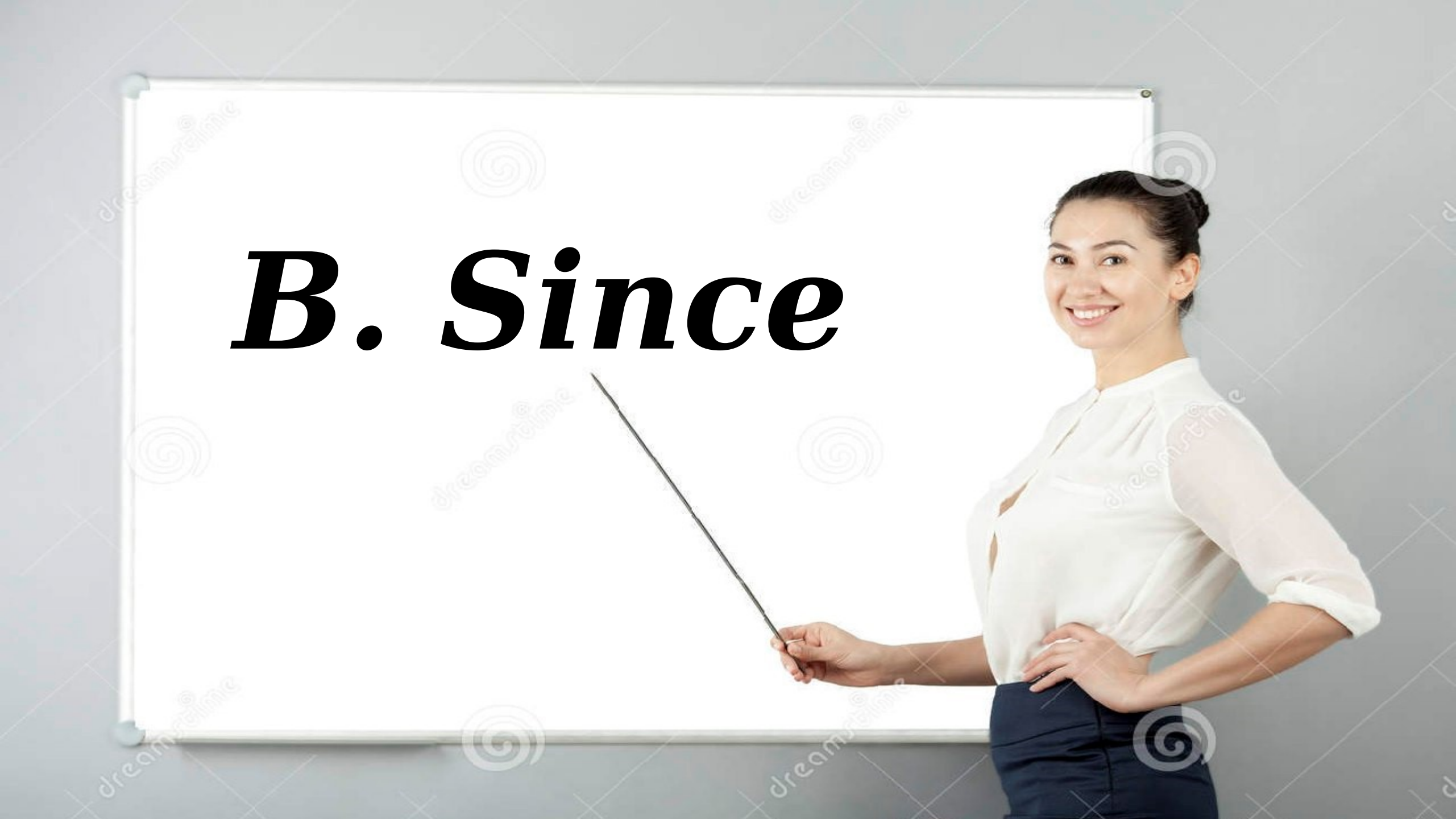
***For* 8 days, etc.**

1. We have drunk beer *for* 12 years.

2. He has taught English *for* 10 years.



B. Since



Since* is used to express *the beginning of a period in the past or when something started.

Example:

***Since* Monday**
***Since* 2009**
***Since* September**
***Since* last week**
***Since* Christmas, etc.**

1. I have eaten burger since 2010.
2. She has learned English since 2018.



ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FOR - SINCE

I have been living in Japan **since** 2012.



I have been living in Japan **for** 4 years.

FOR + period of time + number + time word

When we measure the duration of something or how long it lasts.

It has a start point and an end point and can be used in different tenses.

- *I studied English in Ireland **for** 2 years.*
- *I will be there **for** around two months.*
- *We have been married **for** 14 years.*

FOR

for ten minutes
for eight hours
for five days
for six months
for three years
for two centuries

SINCE + starting point + a time / a date

When something started in the past and continues until now.

Since is mostly used in the present perfect and perfect progressive tense.

- *He hasn't eaten **since** 7 o'clock.*
- *I have been working here **since** June.*
- *We have been married **since** 2002.*

SINCE

since 8 o'clock
since Monday
since February
since 1982
since I left school
since the end of last century

FOR and SINCE



FOR

- FOR + period of time
- FOR + number + time word

5 minutes	2 centuries
2 weeks	A half hour
6 days	A while
7 months	A long time
10 years	Ever

Examples:

- We've been talking for 30 minutes.
- It's rained for a week.
- I've trained for two months.
- He's been off work for a while.

SINCE

- SINCE + starting point
- SINCE + a time or a date

6 o'clock	1995
2nd June	1991
Thursday	I was young
March	The beginning of time

Examples:

- We've been waiting here since 2 o'clock.
- He's been living in Paris since 2008.
- He has grown since I last saw him.
- Sarah's been sick since Friday.

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Conditional sentences: Type 1

IF CLAUSES : TYPE 1

TYPE 1 ⟶ FUTURE POSSIBILITY

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE 1	IF + SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (SUBJECT+ V_1)	FUTURE TENSE (SUBJECT + WILL + V_1)

USING TYPE 1 IN ENGLISH:

Type 1 is used to express a possibility in the future (It is not certain that it will happen, but it is possible) or when talking about real and possible situations in the future.

EXAMPLES:

- If I have enough money, I will buy a car.
- If I go to the market, I will buy what you want.
- If you work hard, you will win the prize.
- If I am not busy, I will help you.