

NEGA

NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR AID

Language structure and grammar only

For

P.4, P.5, P.6 & P.7

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PREFACE

This booklet is intended to aid both the teachers and Learners in teaching and learning English especially Structure usage. It is very important to have a variety of resources to enhance effective learning in class and outside class.
It covers almost all the structures used in English language. Every structure used has been given a brief explanation and examples to make it easier to understand.
It is also a combination of work in all Upper section therefore, any class in upper can benefit from this booklet. All the examples given are within these classes.

It can act as self study book for individuals who are willing to learn for themselves at school or home with self evaluation questions at the end of every language structure.

Parents, Teachers are encouraged to acquire this booklet for their children to excel in English exams as it follows the current syllabus for Primary schools in Uganda.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

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I also wish to acknowledge the authors of other English textbooks. They have provided an opportunity for me to make comparisons in gathering this work.

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NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR AID

FOR

UPPER PRIMARY

2023

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ENGLISH STRUCTURE

Use of .....too.....to.....(with a single subject)

This structure shows the idea of ....not.... Therefore, do not use "not" again in the same sentence.

Example

Join the sentences using .....too.....to.....

1. **The knife is very blunt. It could not cut the boy's finger.**
   The knife is too blunt to cut the boy's finger.
2. **Joan is very short. She can not touch the ceiling .**
   Joan is too short to touch the ceiling.

Activity

1. **Junior is very young. He can not go to school.**

   _____

2. **Mukisa is very dull. He can not pass English.**

   _____

3. **This vehicle is very old. It can not travel long distance.**

Use .....too....for.....to....(With double subjects)

When using the structure .....too....to ... The pronoun at the end of the second sentence should be dropped to avoid repetition.

Note: "For" must be used after the adjective when joining sentences with different subjects.

Example

Join the sentences using .....too.....for.....to.....

1. **The classroom is very small. We can not fit in it.**

   The classroom is too small for us to fit in.

2. **The bus fare is very expensive. I can not afford to pay it.**

   The bus fare is too expensive for me to afford to pay.

Activity

1. **The hospital is very far . They can not reach in time.**

   _____

2. **Her handwriting is very tinny. The teacher can not see it well.**

   _____

3. **The driver drove very slow. We could not reach early.**

   _____

Use of .....enough.....to.....

Enough is used after a verb, adjective or adverb to mean ....to the necessary degree"

It is used with a preposition..... "to".....to join the sentence.

Example

1. **I have money. It can buy a smartphone.**

   I have enough money to buy a smartphone.

2. **The bank manager is experienced. He can manage this bank well.**

The bank manager is experienced enough to manage this bank well.

3. **Joel is old. He can open bank account with us.**

   Joel is old enough to open bank account with us.

Activity

1. **The cheque is valid . It can be accepted by the bank.**

   _____

2. **The ATM card is durable. It can last for long period of time.**

   _____

3. **The safe is secure. It can keep your property safely.**

   _____

4. **The cashier is knowledgeable. He can balance all the books well.**

   _____

5. **My sister is old . She can get married now.**

_____

Use of .....such a/an .....that.....

Such" is followed by an adjective, the common noun plus .....that....

If the noun is singular , it is followed by the articles either "a" or "an" depending on the nature.

But for plural nouns, there is no need for articles

Example

Join the sentences using.....such a .....that.....

1. **The butcher is a very kind man. He accepted to give me a discount.**

The butcher is such a kindman that he give me a discount.

2. **The tailor is a very hardworking man. He did my work in time.**

   The tailor is such a hardworking man that he did my work in time.

3. **Shanitah is a very beautiful girl. She got married to an Indian man.**

   Shanitah is such a beautiful girl that she got married to a princess.

Activity

1. **It was a very long queue. I spent a lot of time in it.**

   _____

2. **He was a very poor man . He failed to pay school fees for his child.**

   _____

3. **Smuggling is an illegal act. It leads to imprisonment.**

   _____

4. **Deforestation is a very bad practice. It can lead to soil erosion.**

   _____

   _

5. **The mayor is a very humble man. Most people like him in this town.**

   _____

6. **He was an intelligent man. He became one of the best politicians in this place.**

   _____

7. **She has a very neat handwriting.**

   _____

8. **All the teachers appreciated her.**

   _____

Use .....as soon as.....

This structure is used when talking about actions which took place at the same time. It shows that one action happened immediately after the other.

Therefore, when one of the above structures should not be together in one sentence instead it should replace the existing structure.

NB: When the sentence starts with As soon as.....there must be a comma in the middle.

Example

Join the sentences using .....as soon as.....

1. **I arrived at the bank. It started raining.**
   It started raining as soon as I arrived at the bank.
2. **Immediately I handed over the withdraw form to the teller. She asked me for the ID.**
   I handed over the withdraw form to the teller as soon as she asked me.
3. **I deposited the money. They gave me a copy of the deposit form.**
   They gave me a copy of the deposit form as soon as I deposited the money

Activity

1. **Immediately Kalule read the bank statement. He tore it.**

   _____

2. **The manager looked at the cheque. He refused to honour it.**

   _____

3. **They sang the National Anthem. The debate started.**

   _____

4. **The driver stopped the car . The passenger entered.**

   _____

5. **The waitress served me . I ordered for the meal.**

   _____

Other Similar structures here include:

immediately.....

Just as .....

Shortly after.....

The moment.....

Use of .....because.....

This structure is used to give reason for something.

NOTE : The reason should always come after the structure.

Example.

Join the sentences using .....because.....

1. **I did not eat food at lunch time. I am feeling hungry**

   I am feeling hungry because I did not eat food at lunch time.
2. **She was absent from school. She went to visit grandma.**

   She was absent from school because she went to visit grandma.
3. **He misbehaved at school . He was punished by the teacher.**

   He was punished by the teacher because he misbaved at school.
4. **There was too much rainfall. Our crops were destroyed.**

   Our crops were destroyed because there was too much rainfall.

Activity

1. **The opposers won the debate. They had more points**

   _____
2. **Aminah passed very well. She revised hard.**

   _____
3. **The pupils were punished. The pupils are not happy.**

_____

4. **The driver caused an accident. He was over speeding.**

_____

5. **Prossy did not go to school yesterday. She was very sick.**

_____

6. **The patient died. The doctor was not around.**

_____

Use of .....not only .....but also.....

This structure is used in the middle when the same person has done two different activities

Note : It must come after the helping verb

Example

Join the sentences using .....not only .....but also.....

1. **He speaks Luganda. He speaks Lusoga.**
   He speaks not only Luganda but also Lusoga.
2. **Joyce enjoys singing. She enjoys dancing**
   Joyce enjoys not only singing but also dancing.
3. **She reads loudly. She reads fluently.**
   She reads not only loudly but also fluently.
4. **The robbers stole his money. They killed him**
   The robbers not only stole his money but also killed him.

Activity

1. **Jibson is a teacher. He is a graphic designer .**

_____

2. **The letter was read to him. It was translated to him.**

   _____

3. **We shall go to Entebbe. We shall go to Mukono.**

   _____

4. **Sharon respects her class teacher. She respects her class monitor.**

   _____

5. **The main speaker was smart. He was audible**

   _____

6. **Timothy is short. Timothy is young.**

   _____

Use of .....either.....or.....

Either .....or.... shows that one of the thing will happen. It is used in affirmative form (positive sentences)

Other related structures with the similar meanings here are

It is used in the middle of the sentence when talking about the same subject

"either" must come after the helping verb and before the main verb in the sentence.

Example

Join sentences using .....either .....or.....

1. **He will be a proposer. He will be an opposer.**
   He will be either a proposer or an opposer.
2. **We shall win today's debate. We shall lose today's debate**
   We shall either win or lose today's debate.
   Activity

1. **She will be the chairperson. She will be the secretary.**

   _____

2. **My uncle will go to town. My will go to village**

   _____

3. **I will agree with this motion. I will disagree with this motion.**

   _____

It can also be used at the beginning of the sentence when talking about different subjects doing same action.

Here, the helping verb and the main verb must come after the use of either.....or...

Example.

Begin: Either.....or.....

1. **The proposers will win the debate. The opposers will win the debate.**

   Either the proposers or the opposers will win the debate.

2. **My uncle may come today. My aunt may come today.**

   Either my uncle or my aunt may come today.

3. **The Director may talk to us . The headteacher may talk to us.**

   Either the Director or the headteacher may talk to us.

4. **The police keep peace. The soldiers keep peace**

   _____

5. **The teacher is very important. The doctor is very important.**

   _____

Use of .....either.....(Without use of ....."or"....)

The "s" after the noun that follows "both" is dropped

Eg: either side, either hand, either leg, either class and either room

Example



Join the sentences using .....either .....

The teacher teaches either class.

1. **Mathias has cleaned both rooms**

   Mathias has cleaned either room.

2. **She wore ear-rings on both ears.**

   She wore ear-rings on either ear.

3. **Halaand can score with both legs.**

   Halaand can score with either leg.

Activity

1. **She can write we with both hands.**

   _____

2. **Atim can speak both languages fluently.**

   _____

3. **She puts her books on both sides of the table.**

   _____

4. **They parked vehicles on the both sides of the road.**

   _____

Use of .....Neither.....nor.....

This structure is used to show that both actions are not possible.

It is used in negative form therefore "not" should be used with neither

Just as in use of either ....or ..., It can be used at the start or in the middle of the sentence.

Example

Join the sentences using .....neither.....nor.....

1. **Amanda will not withdraw money. Amanda will not deposit money.**
   Amanda will neither withdraw nor deposit money.
2. **Jackie did not fill the withdraw form . Jackie did not fill the deposit form.**
   Jackie neither filled the withdraw form nor the deposit form.
3. **Liz is not a teller. Liz is not a manager.**
   Liz is neither a teller nor a manager.
4. **The teacher will not mark your book. The teacher will not punish you.**

   _____
   __
5. **I will forget the book . I will not forget the pen.**

   _____
   _

Use.....and neither.....can also be used for these sentences.

Example

Join the sentences using .....and neither.....

1. **The conductor will not give out the tickets. The driver will not give out the tickets.**
   The conductor will not give out the tickets and neither will the driver.
2. **Opio did not steal the money. Okello did not still the money.**
   Opio did not steal the money and neither did Okello.
3. **Ejidra was not present. Econi was not present.**
   Ejidra was not present and neither was Econi.
   Activity

1. **The bank will not give you loan. The SACCO group will not give you loan.**

_____

2. **The proposers will not win . The opposers will not win.**
3. **Saviour did not go to Kampala. Rashid did not go to Kampala.**

_____

Use of .....both.....and.....(Ownership of numbered items)

When "both" shows ownership of numbered items, the sentence ends eith the word "each" . This shows that the two subjects are equally owning the same number of items.

Example

Begin: Both.....and.....

1. **The army man has a gun. The policeman has a gun.**
   Both the arm man and the policeman have a gun each.

2. **The bank owns two rooms. The school owns two rooms.**
   Both the bank and the school own two rooms each

3 . **Brenda has a case to answer. Martha has a case to answer.**

   Both Brenda and Martha have a case to answer each

4. **This school has to three blocks. That school has three blocks.**

_____

5. **Lubega has a farm. Dan has a farm.**

_____

6. **Gloria has two daughters. Victoria has two daughters.**

_____

Use.....as.....as.....

We use this structure to compare the equality of the nouns .

The adjective must remain in positive form.

When the adjective is not given, look for one that matches with the sentence

Example

1. **Dickson is bright . Daphine is bright.**
   Dickson is as bright as Daphine.
2. **Bennie is young. Fiona is young.**
   Bennie is as young as Fiona.
3. **Josephine is beautiful. Joan is beautiful.**
   Josephine is as beautiful as Joan.
4. **Your bed is 4 feet wide. My bed is 4 feet wide.**
   Your bed is as wide as mine

Activity

1. **Nicholas is strong . Wilson is strong.**
   _____
2. **Milly is three metres in height. Monica is three metres in height.**
   _____
3. **The footballer us 50kg in weight. The netballer is 50kg in weight.**
   _____
4. **Ayikoru is kind. Ayakaka is kind.**
   _____

This structure can also be used in negative form hence we use

.....not as .....as.....

Example

Join the sentences using .....not as.....as.....

1. **The boys were active. The girls were more active.**

   The boys were not as active as the girls.
2. **My father is tall. My mother is taller.**

   My father is not as tall as my mother.
3. **Amos is young. Amina is younger.**

   Amos is not as young as Amina.
4. **Sandra is bright . Her sister Belinda is brighter.**

   _____
5. **Peter is 60kg in weight. Joseph is 70kg in weight.**

   _____

Use of .....although.....

Although is used to show both positive and negative in a single sentence

Expressing same qualities in a single sentence using although is wrong. Therefore, one quality must be positive and the other is negative in nature.

When a sentence begins with " although" it must have a comma in the middle.

Do not use "although" with "but" in the same sentence because they have carry the same meaning.

Example

Join the sentences using ..... although..... .

1. **He failed his exams. He copied.**

   He failed his exams although he copied.
2. **My father was poor but he paid my school fees.**

My father paid my school fees although he was poor.

3. **The opposers gave many points but they were not recorded.**

   The opposers gave many points although they were not recorded.

4. **Rashid came to school late but he was not punished.**

   Rashid came to school late although he was not punished.

Activity

1. **The man was not arrested but he stole the money.**

   _____

2. **The suspect was imprisoned but he was innocent.**

   _____

3. **The driver did not cause the accident but he overloaded the vehicle.**

   _____

4. **Norah was very sick but she performed well.**

   _____

5. **She speaks English fluently but she failed the exam.**

   _____

6. **She is very beautiful but she failed to get married.**

   _____

Other related structures with the similar meanings her include:

Despite the.....

In spite of the.....

Though.....

Even though.....

Begin: In spite of .....

This structure has same meaning to that of although.

It can be used both at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence.

Example.

Begin : In spite of.....

1. **He dropped out school. He was clever.**

   In spite of the fact that he was clever, he dropped out of school.

2. **She performed very well although she was always sick.**

   In spite of the fact that she was sick, she performed well.

3. **The bread tasted delicious although there was little sugar.**

   In spite of the fact that the bread was delicious, there was little sugar.

Activity

1. **The pupils were happy although they were punished.**

_____

2. **The debate ended late although it started early.**

_____

3. **My uncle is very rich although he did not study.**

_____

4. **We came to school early although the lesson started late.**

_____

5. **He sang the song very well although he is not a musician.**

Use of ..... borrow / lend.....

This is one the common verbs which confuses learners in sentences. It is therefore important to make learners understand how the two verbs can be used in the sentence.

Note : borrow is used with the preposition "from"

and lend is used with the preposition "to"

The subjects interchanges when one of the verb is used to replace the other

Example

Rewrite the sentences using ..... lend.....

1. **Mellisa borrowed a dictionary from Linda**

   Linda lent a dictionary to Mellisa.
2. **Shamim borrowed money from her friend Judith.**

   Judith lent money to her friend Shamim.
3. **The teacher borrowed a loan from the bank.**

   The bank lent a loan to the teacher.
4. **The tailor borrowed a needle from the seamstress.**

   The seamstress lent a needle to the tailor.

   Activity
1. **The cashier borrowed a phone from the receptionist.**

2. **Denis borrowed a book from Kelvin.**

_____

3. **I borrowed a bag from my friend.**

_____

_

4. **Janitah borrowed a dress from Jennifer.**

_____

Use of .....some / any.....

"Some" is used in postive sentence to mean that there is a given quantity of something.

"Any" us used in negative sentence to that there is nothing at all.

It is used with the word "not" to mean nothing exist.

Or it can be used with determiners like...." hardly any, scarcely any, barely any.....

It is also used when asking question to know if there is something .

Example

Rewrite the sentences using .....any.....

1. **There is some sugar in the tea.**
   There isn't any sugar in the tea.
2. **There is some milk left in the flask.**
   There isn't any milk left in the flast
3. **There is some salt in the sauce.**

There isn't any salt in the sauce.

Activity

1. **There is some cooking oil in the tin.**

   _____

2. **There was some honey in the Jerry can.**

   _____

3. **There is some juicy in the bottle.**

   _____

4. **There is some food in the kitchen**

   _____

5. **There is some flour in the bucket.**

   _____

Use of .....before / after.....

These are prepositions used for time. There are another confusing prepositions for the learners to in sentences.

Note: These two prepositions must not appear in a single sentence at same time.

"After" is the opposite of " before" therefore the sentence has to change vice verse when one of them is used to replace the other.

Example

Rewrite the sentences using.....before.....

1. **We ate the cake after taking tea.**

We took tea before eating the cake.

2. **He went to sleep after removing his shoes.**

   He removed his shoes before going to sleep.

3. **I went to school after bathing.**

   I bathed before going to school.

4. **The priest went to bed after saying prayers.**

   The priest said prayers before going to bed.

Activity

1. **We sang the Anthem and then the debate started .**

   _____

2. **He deposited the money after receiving his salary.**

   _____

3. **Rachel recieved the meal after paying the bill.**

   _____

4. **Tom made the phone call after loading the airtime.**

   _____

5. **The thief was arrested after stealing a smartphone.**

   _____

The above sentences can also be used with another structure.

Having....

Begin : All/ None.....

These two are indefinite pronouns

"All" should be used with plural helping verb while "none" is used with singular helping verb

All is the opposite of none therefore, the opposite of the adverb, adjective should be used.

Other indefinite pronouns which can be used here include,

Each.....

Every.....

Not a single.....

The subject has to be plural

Example

Begin: None.....

1. **All the pupils came to school early.**

   None of the pupils came to school late

2. **All the candidates were smart**

   None of the candidates was shabby.

3. **All the teachers were present.**

   None of the teachers was absent.

Activity

1. **All the cashiers were polite.**

   _____

2. **All the girls came to school quickly.**

   _____

3. **All the boys were handsome.**

   _____

4. **All the teachers were young.**

   _____

5. All the soldiers were dirty.

_____

Use of .....belongs to.....

This is used to show ownership of something. It should be used with the preposition "to" .....

The pronoun after the structure should be in objective form.

NB: Use of .....own/ owns ...../ .....owner.....

Example

Rewrite the sentences using .....belongs to.....

1. This is my book

   This book belongs to me.

2. That is her bag

   That bag belongs to her.

3. This is my father's car.

   This car belongs to my father.

4. Those are his aminals.

   Those animals belongs to him.

Activity

1. These are her children.

   _____

2. That is our school.

   _____

3. This is their church.

   _____

4. This is my smartphone.

_____

Use of .....in order to.....

This structure is used to give a reason for something.

It has same meaning to that of .....because, so that, such that

It can be used both at the start or in the middle of the sentence.

Example.

Join the sentences using .....in order to.....

1. **She sold pancakes . She wanted to get money.**

   She sold pancakes in order to get money.

2. **The carpenter bought a saw . He wanted to cut timber.**

   The carpenter bought a saw in order to cut timber.

3. **The tailor bought a garmet. He wanted to make a shirt.**

   The tailor bought a garmet in order to make a shirt.

Activity

1. **The police officer came with a handcuff. He wanted to arrest the criminal.**

   _____

   _____

2. **I asked for the menu. I wanted to select my favorite food stuffs.**

   _____

   _____

3. **Winnie asked for a dictionary. She wanted to check the meaning of some words.**

   _____

   _____

4. **The teacher taught us about baking. He wanted us to apply the skills.**

   _____

   _____

5. **Linda switched on the oven. She wanted to start baking bread.**

   _____

   _____

Use of .....prefer.....to.....

This structure is used to show that one likes something more than the other. It is used when one has to choose one item from among others

It used with the preposition "to"...after the choosing the first item

Example.

Join the sentences using .....prefer.....to.....

1. **I like reading more than writing.**

   I prefer reading to writing.

2. **She likes mopping more than cooking.**

   She prefers mopping to cooking.

3. **They like playing more than digging.**

   They prefer playing to digging.

4. **Diana likes telling stories more than watching cartoons.**

   Diana prefers telling stories to watching cartoons

   Activity

   1. **My mother likes selling more than buying.**

      _____

   2. **Junior likes drawing more than reading.**

      _____

3. **Irene likes rice more than meat.**

   _____

4. **Our teacher likes suit more than t-shirt.**

   _____

Use of .....as well as .....

This structure is used to mean that two different subjects have done the same actions .

There should be two commas . One after the first subject and another after the second subject. Then should be followed by a singular helping verb.

Example.

Join the sentences using ..... as well as.....

1. **Tricia is a receptionist. Jane is a receptionist.**
   Tricia, as well as Jane, is a receptionist.

2. **The driver died in the accident. The conductor died in the accident.**
   The driver, as well as the conductor, died in the accident.

3. **The man is a criminal. The woman is a criminal.**
   The man, as well as the woman, is a criminal.

Activity

1. **The girl was kidnapped. The boy was kidnapped.**

   _____

2. **Tonny has a bicycle. Martin has a bicycle.**

   _____

3. **The teacher is going to town. The director is going to town.**

   _____

4. **The shopkeeper will not sell today. The market vendor will not sell today.**

   _____

5. **Cathy is very young. Suzie is very young.**

   _____

Begin : Hardly, Scarcely, Barely.....when.....

These structures are used to mean almost nothing. They are used with negative adverbs

There should be a comma immediately after the structure "Scarcely, Barely,or Hardly"

The other related structure to be used here is "No sooner had.....than.....

Example

Begin: Hardly ..... when.....

1. **As soon as I arrived at the park, the earliest bus left for Mbarara**
   Hardly had I arrived at the park when the earliest left for Mbarara.
2. **He entered the hotel, He was given the menu.**
   Hardly had he entered the hotel when he was given the menu.
3. **He celebrated with his friends after scoring a goal.**
   Hardly had he scored a goals when his friends celebrated.

Activity

1. **As soon as the priest entered church, the congregation stood up.**

   _____

   _

2. **As soon as the conductor issued out the tickets, the passengers entered the bus.**

   _____

3. **As soon as the Anthem was sang, the debate started .**

   _____

4. **As soon as the doctor entered the theatre, the patient died.**

   _____

5. **Immediately the ambulance arrived, the casualty was taken to the hospital.**

   _____

6. **As soon as the baker mixed the flour, He added the yeast.**

   _____

7. **As soon as the criminal was brought to court, He was sentenced to death.**

   _____

Use ..... look forward.....

This is used to show that something will happen in the near future.

It is used with the preposition "to" which is followed by a verb in its continuous tense.

Other related structures to be used for the sentences below includes:

.....likely.....

.....might.....

.....awaiting.....

.....may.....

.....possibility.....

Example

Rewrite the sentences using.....look forward.....

1. **We expect to break up for our holiday this month.**
   We look forward to breaking up for our holiday this month.
2. **The candidates will sit for their final exams in November.**
   The candidates look forward to sitting for their final exams in November.
3. **The outgoing prefects are eager to handover power to the incoming ones.**
   The outgoing prefects look forward to handing over power to the incoming ones.

Activity

1. **The carpenter expects to make some profit at the end of this month.**

   _____

2. **The teacher is likey to complete the syllabus this week.**

   _____

3. **Matovu is likely to pass this year's PLE successful.**

   _____

4. **The manager expects to recieve some guests from abroad.**

   _____

5. **The president is likey to address the nation tonight.**

   _____

6. **The director expects to be out of school today.**

_____

7. **The workers expects to receive their salary tomorrow.**

_____

Use.....needn't have.....

"Needn't" is used with the helping verb "have" to mean that something happened but it was necessary.

The word "necessary" should not appear again in the same sentence.

Example

Rewrite the sentences using .....needn't have.....

1. **My sister added salt in the sauce . It was not necessary.**
   My sister needn't have added salt in the sauce.
2. **She abused her friends. It was not necessary.**
   She needn't have abused her friends.
3. **It was not necessary for the children to speak vernacular at school.**
   The children needn't have spoken vernacular at school.
4. **Ritah switched off the oven . It was not necessary.**
   Ritah needn't have switched off the oven.

1. **We shouted at the teacher. It was not necessary.**

   _____

2. **Ariaka shed tears in front of the camera. It was not necessary.**

   _____

3. **It was not necessary for the baker to buy icing-sugar.**

   _____

4. **It was not necessary for the speaker to use vulgar language.**

   _____

5. **It was not necessary for the chairperson to slap the speaker in front of the audience.**

_____

6. **It was not necessary for Aman to walk out from the class without permission.**

_____

Use of..... whose.....

This is a relative pronoun used to join two sentences . It refers to person only .

Example

Join the sentences using .....whose.....

1. **Amanda is going to school.. Her mother sells in a supermarket.**

   Amanda, whose mother sells in a supermarket, is going to school.

2. **Doreen has graduated. Her uncle works in UK.**

   Doreen, whose uncke works in UK, has graduated.

3. **Habert will marry this year. His father is a doctor.**

   Habert, whose father is a doctor, will marry this year.

Activity

4. **Okumu has bought a car. His mother used to work in Chakula restaurant.**

_____

5. **Matata is now an Engineer. His classmates used to abuse him.**

_____

6. **Vivian owns a big hotel now. Her friends used to laugh at her.**

   _____

7. **Karungi has got a first grade . She used to play with boys in class.**

   _____

8. **Josephine is now a seamstress. Her mother was good in sewing.**

Use of .....whom.....

This relative pronoun can be used with other prepositions like .....with whom, to whom, by whom and from whom

Example

Join the sentences using .....whom.....

1. **This is the boy. I gave my books to him yesterday.**
   This is the boy to whom I gave my books yesterday.
2. **This is the teller. I withdrew money from her.**
   That is the teller from whom I withdrew money.
3. **That is the lady . We went to Kampala with her.**
   That is the lady with whom we went to Kampala.

Activity

1. **This is the shopkeeper. My father bought his new smartphone from him.**

   _____

2. **That is the young man. My sister sold her new watch to him.**

   _____

3. **That is the newspaper vendor . Our aunt bought newspaper from him.**

   _____

Use of .....where.....

This is used to refer to a place . It should replace adverb of place in sentence.

Other relative pronouns include

.....who.....

.....which.....

Example.

Join the sentences using .....where.....

1. **This is the school. We studied from here.**
   This is the school from where I studied.
2. **That is the butcher's . My mother bought meat from there.**
   That is the butcher's from where my mother bought meat.
3. **This is the town . I grew up from here.**
   This is the town from where I grew up.
   Activity

1. **That is the barber's . Our uncle shaved hair from there.**

   _____

2. **That is the police station . The thief was detained from there.**

   _____

3. **This is the road . The pupil got accident from here.**

   _____

Use of .....along way.....

This is used to mean .....far from ..... a given distance. One has to replace the other in the sentence.

Example

Rewrite the sentences using .....along way.....

1. **It is far from Arua to Kampala**

   It is along way from Arua to Kampala.

2. **From Mbala to Masaka is very far**

   It is along way from Mbale to Masaka.

3. **Gulu is far from Koboko.**

   It is along way from Gulu to Koboko.

4. **It is far to travel from Kabale to Mukono.**

   _____

5. **Going from Jinja to Nakaseke is a long distance.**

   _____

6. **To fly from Entebbe to Cairo is a very long distance.**

   _____

Use: The .....the.....

We use this when two clauses have adjectives each. Therefore each clause starts with "the" followed by an adjective in the comparative degree.

If there is no adjective, we introduce comparative form "more" for that clause.

The clauses are separated by a comma.

Example.

Begin: The.....the.....

1. **The cyclist is fast. He will reach early.**

   The faster the cyclist, the earlier he will reach.

2. **You will deley on the road if the traffic jam is tight.**

   The tighter the traffic jam is on the road, the more you will delay .

3. **He walked for long . He reached far.**

   The longer he walked, the farther he reached.

4. **As you go high it becomes cool.**

   The higher you go, the cooler it becomes

Activity

1. **If you do more practice, exam wil become easy.**

   _____

2. **You are careless on the road, you will cause accident easily.**

   _____

3. **Vehicles become weak as the grow old.**

   _____

4. **If the motorist is slow, he will arrive late.**

   _____

5. **If the road is wide, vehicles can overtake easily.**

   _____

6. **She crossed the road fast. She was safe.**

   _____

Using : While ...../ When.....

We use "while" to talk about two different actions which happened almost at the same time in the past.

When the sentence begins with while, there should be a comma in the middle.

Example

Begin: While.....

1. **The pastor was praying. The congregation was singing songs**
   While the pastor was praying, the congregation was singing songs.
2. **I was peeling cassava. I cut my finger.**
   While I was peeling cassava, I cut my finger.
3. **The teacher was teaching. Mathew was playing.**
   While the teacher was teaching, Mathew was playing.
4. **The light went off. I was revising my books.**
   While I was revising my books, the light went off.

Activity

1. **He hit a snake . He was digging.**

   _____

2. **She met a madman. She was going to church.**

   _____

3. **A rat entered in my room. I was sleeping.**

   _____

4. **Peter fell down. He was running to school.**

   _____

5. **Hildah was going to market. A puppy ran after her.**

   _____

6. **The robbers attacked Juma. He was coming from the bank.**

   _____

7. **Jildah was singing. Her brother was playing piano.**

   _____

8. **Robert was watching cartoons. His mother was cooking food.**

   _____

Use .....since.....

"Since" is used when the point of time from which an action began is given. It can be used to join sentences .

Example

Join the sentences using .....since.....

1. **Juma started playing at 8 o'clock. It is mid-day now.**

   Juma has been playing since 8 o'clock.

2. **He started sewing that suit yesterday. He is still sewing now.**

   He has been sewing that suit since yesterday.

3. **I started teaching in 2018. I am still teaching.**

   I have been teaching since 2018.

   Activity

1. **They went to Saudi Arabia last year. They are still there..**

   _____

2. **She began cleaning the sty at noon. It is now 3 o'clock.**

   _____

3. **They started hunting the robbers last year. They are still hunting**

   _____

4. **My mother started cooking in the morning. It is now lunch time.**

   _____

5. **We began our exam at 2:00pm. It is now 4:30pm.**

   _____

Use of .....reach/ arrive.....

These two words have almost the same meanings but are used in different places .

-"arrive" is used with preposition "in" for bigger places like:

arrive in Uganda, arrive in Kampala, arrive in town, arrive in Africa.

-arrive is also used with preposition "at" for smaller places like:

arrive at the school, arrive at the church, arrive at the hospital, arrive at the market, arrive at the park, arrive at the pitch/ stadium.

But for the case of home, arrive is used without any preposition.

"Reach" is not commonly used with prepositions .

Example

Rewrite the following sentences using .....arrive.....

1. **The bus reached Mbarara at 5:00p.m**

   The bus arrived in Mbarara at 5:00p.m.
2. **The tourists Reached Entebbe in the evening.**

   The tourists arrived in Entebbe in the evening.
3. **The pupils reached the school late.**

   The pupils arrived at the school late.
4. **My nephew reached Sudan in the morning.**

   My nephew arrived in Sudan in the morning.

   Activity

1. **She will reach Kigali at night.**

---

2. **The ambulance reached the hospital in time.**

   _____

3. **The police officers reached the accident scene very late.**

   _____

4. **The players reached the pitch at 3:00p.m**

   _____

5. **The pastor reached the church very early.**

   _____

6. **The cashier will reach the bank at 9:00a.m**

   _____

Use of .....if clauses.....

If 1 clause talks about the possibility of an event to take place in the future. The main clause takes "will/shall" as helping verb.

There is always comma after if clause when it is at the beginning.

If 1 can be changed to if 2 by changing the main verb in if clause to past tense and helping verb "will"changes to "would"

Example.

Rewrite the following sentences using .....would.....

1. **If it rains heavily today, we shall plant our crops.**

   If it rained heavily today, we would plant our crops.

2. **If I study hard, I will pass my exams well.**

   If I studied hard, I would pass my exams well.

3. **If you come to school late, the teacher will punish you.**

   If you came to school late, the teacher would punish you.

4. **If Aaron plays in class, he will fail his exams.**

   If Aaron played in class, he would fail his exams.

   Activity

1. **If Sandra write well, she will be appreciated by the teacher.**

   _____

2. **If you play on the road, you will get an accident.**

   _____

3. **If Tom gets passport, he will travel abroad.**

   _____

4. **If you give me your contact, I will telephone you.**

   _____

5. **If I go to China, I will learn Chinese.**

_____

6. **If Junior studies in Franch, he will speak French.**

   _____

Changing if 2 clause to if 3

Rewrite the following sentences using .....would have.....

1. **If he had enough money, he would buy a new smartphone.**

   If he had had enough money, he would have bought a new smartphone.
2. **If Dickson went to Kampala, he would see tall Mapeera building.**

   If Dickson had gone to Kampala, he would have seen tall Mapeera building.
3. **If the carpenter had a saw, he would cut the timber.**

   If the carpenter had had a saw, he would have cut the timber.

4. **If the butcher sold the meat today, he would get a lot of money.**

   If the butcher had sold the meat today, he would have got a lot of money.

   Activity

   1. **If the policeman saw the rapist, he would arrest him.**

      _____

   2. **If the doctor came early, the patient would not die.**

      _____

   3. **If Halaand played the finals, he would score more goals.**

      _____

   4. **If all the pupils were present, we would have a class meeting.**

      _____

   5. **If she wrote well, she would be appreciated.**

      _____

   6. **If Joseph visited me, I would slaughter a cock for him.**

      _____

Use of ..... unless.....

We use "unless" to mean "if not"

It can be used at the beginning of the sentence with comma and in the middle. It is used with future simple tense to give a warning of what might happen if certain condition is not fulfilled.

Example.

Rewrite the following sentences beginning: Unless.....

1. **If you don't give me your contact, I will not call you.**

   Unless you give me your contact, I will not call you.

2. **If you can not write an application letter, you will not get job.**

Unless you write an application letter, you will not get job.

3. If you can not deposit money, you will not withdraw.

   Unless you deposit money, you will not withdraw.

4. You will not attend my wedding if you are not invited.

   Unless you are invited, you will not attend my wedding.

Activity

1. You can not pass your exams if you don't work hard.

   _____

2. If she does not change her handwriting, she will not score high marks.

   _____

3. If you don't have National ID, you will not open a bank account.

   _____

4. You will not go to America if you don't have a visa.

   _____

5. She will not make any call if she does not load airtime.

   _____

6. Ivan will not be promoted to P.6 if he does not score above 50%.

   _____

Begin:What/How.....!

These two are used in interjection to show surprise.

Example.

Rewrite these sentences beginning : What.....!

1. An elephant is a very big animal.

   What a very big animal an elephant is!

2. **Shamim is a very beautiful girl.**

   What a very beautiful girl Shamim is!

3. **My uncle is a very humble man.**

   What a very humble my uncle is!

4. **She has a very small bag.**

   What a very small bag she has!

Activity

1. **He is a very stubborn boy.**

   _____

2. **Jackie is a very playful girl.**

   _____

3. **Pretty has a very nice handwriting.**

   _____

4. **Mishel has a very beautiful name.**

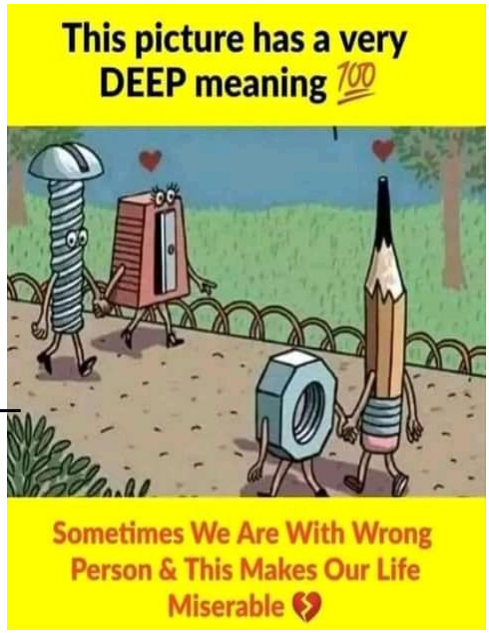
   _____

5. **Richard was a very clever boy.**

   _____

6. **A deer is a very fast animal.**

   _____



Begin: How..... !

1. **That is a very high hill.**

   How high that hill is!

2. **This is a very dirty class.**

   How dirty this class is !

3. That is a very soft bread.

   How soft that bread is!

4. This is a very sweet cake.

   How sweet this cake is!



Activity

1. This is a very nice perfume.

   _____

2. That is a very wonderful school.

   _____

3. These boys are very stubborn.

   _____

4. Those puppies are very playful.

   _____

5. These pupils are very young.

   _____

6. This is a very deep lake.

   _____



Use of .....besides.....

"Besides" is used to mean "in addition to" or "apart from"

It can be used in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence.

Example

Join the sentence using ..... besides.....

1. The baker bought margarine. He also bought sugar.

   The baker bought margarine besides buying sugar.

2. The carpenter made a bench . He also made a table.

   The carpenter made a bench besides making a table.

3. **The farmer keeps cattle. He keeps goats.**

   The farmer keeps cattle besides keeping itgoats.

   Activity

1. **The policemen arrested the thief. They also arrested the kidnapper.**

   _____

2. **The tailor bought a needle. She also bought a pair of scissors.**

   _____

3. **The pupils borrowed a dictionary. He also borrowed a thesaurus.**

   _____

4. **The nurse gave her a tablet . She also gave her an injection.**

_____

5. **The waitress brought menu. She also brought cutlery.**

_____

More are yet to come,.....

About The Author

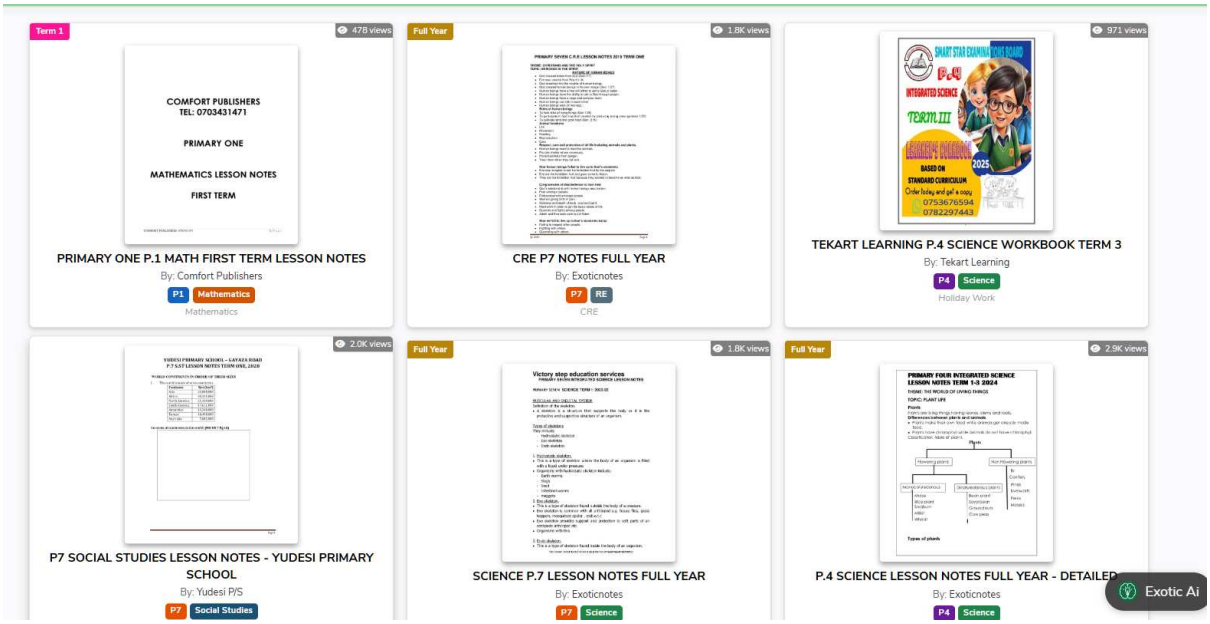
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