Epic English

Matovu Issa

A pupil - friendly workbook

This book is designed to suit the remedial work for pupils in P.5, P.6 and P.7. It comprises grammar and comprehension activities. It will help you excel yourself.

Pupil's Name: _____

School: _____

Class: _____ Stream: _____

Subject teacher: _____

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First Edition

Preface

This work is not exhaustive and cannot boast to have covered the cosmic area of the English subject, but you can use it as a guideline for better performance. Make it your companion every day and God willing you will make it.

Dedication

To my uncle Charles. A very special dedication. I have taken a lot of your time, your talent and your patience. God willing, sometime, someday, I will take time and say ‘’Thank you’’. To my cousins, Bridget, Porshia and Doreen. To my bosom friend, SsekyanziAbdrahman. To the one I gave my heart to, NamugenyiHadijah; I will always love you. Ours will always be epic love. To my mother (May Allah have mercy on her). You never gave up on me even though you had meagre resources. Your life was like a chisel that shaped mine. To my children, Ameera Maryam Ahumuza, Emir Mohsen Itungo and AmeeraAamalKobugabe. To all my family and cronies.

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Contents

Preface 2
Dedication 3
Acknowledgement 4
SECTION A 5
VERBS 5
FORMATION OF NOUNS 11
ADJECTIVES 13
THE …THE 18
ORDER OF ADJECTIVES 19
AS…AS 21
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS 22
PREPOSITIONS 25
ADVERBS 32
POSITION OF ADVERBS 39
JUST AND ALREADY 39
ARTICLES 40
PROVERBS 42
SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION 45
ING WORDS AS SUBJECTS 46
CONSIST/COMPRISE/COMPOSED/MADE UP 47
NOUN + POSSESSIVEPRONOUN 47
NO SOONER ...THAN 48
HARDLY/BARELY/SCARCELY/RARELY ….. WHEN 49
ALTHOUGH /THOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/MUCH AS/WHEREAS 49
IT'S HIGH TIME 50
AFTER AND BEFORE 50
BORROW AND LEND 51
ARRIVE AND REACH 52
BELONG AND OWNER 52
LONG AND FAR 53
MUCH AND A LOT OF 53
BECAUSE AND SINCE 54

NOT EVEN/BARELY 55
BESIDE/NEXT TO/NEAR 56
SUCCEED AND MANAGE 56
CHARGED WITH/ ACCUSED OF/BLAMED FOR 57
PREFER AND LIKE 58
ALL ANDEVERY 58
ASSOONAS/IMMEDIATELY/THE MOMENT 59
BY WHOM/TO WHOM? 60
BESIDES 60
EVERCLAUSES 61
WHAT CLAUSES 62
FOR, SINCE AND AGO 62
…BUT… 63
WHILE AND WHEN 63
AS … 64
WISH CLAUSES 65
REQUESTS 66
HOMOPHONES 67
JUMBLED SENTENCES 68
PUNCTUATION 69
ANALOGIES 69
QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES 71
NEED TO/NEED FOR/NECESSARY 72
…NEEDN'T…/NECESSARY 72
….NEEDN'T HAVE/…NECESSARY…. 73
…AS WELL AS …. 74
…OR ELSE… 75
…LIKELY TO… 76
SINGLE WORD FOR MANY 77
OPPOSITE 83
GOING TO 86
BY THE TIME/BY THE END 86
PARTICIPLES 88
CONDITIONALSENTENCES 91
…AND SO… 93

…AND NEITHER… 94
…TOO…TO… 94
…ENOUGH…TO… 95
EITHER ... OR 96
NEITHER ...NOR 97
OUGHT TO/SHOULD/MUST/HAS TO/HAD BETTER 98
IN ORDER TO/SO AS 99
…MORE INTERESTED… 101
EXCLAMATION 102
SINGULAR AND PLURAL 103
QUESTION TAGS 109
…HARDLY …ANY/ALMOST NO/ALMOST NONE 111
LOOK FORWARD TO/LOOKING FORWARD TO 112
NONE OF/ A SINGLE/ALL THE 113
WOULD RATHER 114
NOT ONLY … BUT ALSO 115
WHETHER... OR 116
SO THAT/SUCH THAT 117
SO /SUCH … THAT 119
DESPITE THE/ IN SPITE 121
ALPHABETICAL ORDER 122
REFLEXIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 122
RELATIVE CLAUSES 124
ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE 130
PREPOSITIONAL VERBS 132
DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH 133
IF / EXCEPT IF/ UNLESS 137
USED FOR AND USED TO 139
AS MUCH AS/ EQUALLY/ TWICE AS MUCH/ ETC. 140
SOME AND ANY 141
SPELLING DRILLS 142
SECTION B 144
SHORT PASSAGES 144
WRITING A COMPOSITION 152
JUMBLED COMPOSITION 153

PICTURE COMPOSITION 153
POEMS 154
LETTER WRITING 156
IDIOMS FOR KIDS 160

SECTION A

(Grammar)

VERBS

Formation of verbs

Word	Verb	Word	Verb
Add prefix -en		Add suffix en	
1. able	enable	short	shorten
2. circle	encircle	long	lengthen
3. courage	encourage	tight	tighten
4. danger	endanger	loose	loosen
5. force	enforce	sweet	sweeten
6. joy	enjoy	wide	widen
7. large	enlarge	worse	worsen
8. noble	ennoble	broad	broaden
9. slave	enslave	fear	frighten
10. throne	enthrone	weak	weaken
11. title	entitle	strong	strengthen
		bright	brighten
Add prefix -im		deep	deepen/deep
12. prison	imprison	sad	sadden
13. poor	impoverish	sharp	sharpen
		less	lessen
Add prefix -be		hard	harden
14. siege	besiege	soft	soften
15. friend	befriend	threat	threaten
Add suffix efy)ify		Add prefix -em	
16. pure	purify	power	empower
17. liquid	liquefy	body	embody
18. solid	solidify	bitter	embitter
19. just	justify	battle	embattle
20. peace	pacify		
21. simple	simplify	Add suffix-ize/ise	
22. beauty	beautify	formal	formalise

23. clear	clarify	legal	legalise
24. satisfaction	satisfy	general	generalise
25. reliable	rely	social	socialize
26. identity	identify	national	nationalise
27. glory	glorify	colony	colonise
28. mystery	mystify	final	finalise
29. class	classify		
Don't change			
30. dirty	dirty		
31. empty	empty		
32. soil	soil		
33. tidy	tidy		
34. busy	busy		
35. smooth	smooth		
36. clap	clap		
37. shame	shame		
38.			
Miscellaneous			
39. success	succeed		
40. thought	think		
41. comfortable	comfort		
42. food	feed		
43. grass	grase		
44. safe	save		
45. glass	glaze		
46. knee	kneel		
47. company	accompany		
48. cloth	clothe		
49.			

Verbs in the infinitive, past simple and past participle

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
Regular verbs			Irregular verbs		
clean	cleaned	cleaned	be	was/were	been
dirty	dirtied	dirtied	burst	burst	burst
dry	dried	dried	buy	bought	bought
die	died	died	bring	brought	brought
dye	dyed	dyed	catch	caught	caught
fetch	fetched	fetched	choose	chose	chosen
knit	knitted	knitted	dig	dug	dug
lie	lied	lied	dream	dreamt	dreamt
like	liked	liked	eat	ate	eaten
love	loved	loved	fly	flew	flown

mop	mopped	mopped	fall	fell	fallen
move	moved	moved	grow	grew	grown
place	placed	placed	hide	hid	hidden
quench	quenched	quenched	hung	hung	hung
quest	quested	quested	lose	lost	lost
rest	rested	rested	make	made	made
tie	tied	tied	ride	rode	ridden
treat	treated	treated	rise	rose	risen
wave	waved	waved	read	read	read
yawn	yawned	yawned	ring	rang	rung
			sweep	swept	swept
			swim	swam	swum
			swear	swore	sworn
			sting	stung	stung
			steal	stole	stolen
			stand	stood	stood
			spoil	spoilt	spoilt
			send	sent	sent
			speak	spoke	spoken
			smell	smelt	smelt
			sleep	slept	slept
			sing	sang	sung
			shut	shut	shut
			shake	shook	shaken
			shine	shone	shone
			shoot	shot	shot
			sew	sewed	sewn
			seek	sought	sought
			see	saw	seen
			say	said	said
			spit	spat	spat
			take	took	taken
			tell	told	told
			tear	tore	torn
			throw	threw	thrown
			weave	wove	woven

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the items.

1. Ukraine has been _____ by Russian forces. (circle)
2. We were asked to _____ the animals. (food)
3. Africans were _____ on the Caribbean islands. (slave)
4. Swamp reclamation _____ our environment. (danger)
5. The suspect was _____ yesterday. (prison)

6. The goats are _____ on the hilltop. (grass)
7. Reading _____ our thinking capacity. (broad)
8. She _____down yesterday. (knee)
9. The naughty boy has _____ his shirt. (dirty)
10. The girl _____ her room and went out. (tidy)
11. Rebecca's story _____ everybody who heard it. (sad)

12. Who will _____ the new law? (force)
13. Our teacher always _____ us to work harder. (courage)
14. He was accused of _____ his father. (shame)
15. Can you _____ your question? (clear)
16. Solar light can _____ the room. (bright)
17. The girl was _____ her hair. (dye)
18. We should _____ our life. (joy)
19. I can _____ on you. (reliable)
20. My work has been _____. (simple)
21. She has _____ her books properly. (shelf)
22. He _____ many crates of soda. (sale)
23. She _____ all the trash in the rubbish bin. (empty)
24. By whom was the race ____? (win)
25. The game was ___ by the behaviour of drunkenfans. (mar)
26. The residents wanted to know when new king would be ____. (throne)
27. We ____ the diva after her performance on stage yesterday. (clap)
28. They were asked by the sentry to ____ themselves. (identity)
29. The government has ___ the women. (power)
30. Believers must ___ God every day. (glory)

FORMATION OF NOUNS

NOUNS

Word	**Noun (s)**	**Word**	**Noun (s)**
Study	student	Disappoint	
Imagine		Appoint	
Arrive		False	
Examine		Comfortable	
Believe		Serve	
Bury		Choose	
Admit		Behave	
Secure		Scrutinise	
Protect		Abolish	
Free		Accuse	
Employ		Appear	
Speak		Calculate	
Confuse		Cancel	
Appear		Circulate	

Inseminate		Deceive	
Agree		Declare	
Devote		Defend	
Capture		Disturb	
Injure		admit	
Forgive			
Frighten		Sign	
Thirsty		Receive	
Mistreat		Sincere	
Obedient		Humble	
Educate		Hate	
Grow		Complete	
Poor		Collect	
Imprison		Correct	
Innocent		Hungry	
Abort		Establish	
Defile		Catch	
Guilty		Attract	
Cruel		Conserve	
Punish		Act	
Marry		Inform	
Accuse		Apply	
Judge		Admire	
Convict		Clean	
Kind		Achieve	
True		Curious	
Serve		Rotate	
Compose		Exhaust	
Announce		Selfish	
Advert		Deep	
Entertain		Wide	
Present		Able	
Invigilator		Smart	
Invite		Anxious	
Accurate		Chief	
		King	
Fail		Conclude	
Responsible		Edit	
Broad		Prepare	
Long		Friend	
Short		Excite	
Revise		Excel	
Safe		Beautiful	
Comprehend		Ugly	
Supervise		Partner	
Complain		Relation	
Disqualify		Assist	
Sit		Member	
Grow		Child	
Hinder		Proud	
Inquire		Introduce	

Know Manage Move Occupy Oppose Organise Perform Repeat Provide Abort Confuse Young Generous Modest		Baptise Recommend Compete Amaze Combine Disturb Enter Exist Explain Extend Fly Pollute Erode Dry	

Activity
Complete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

ADJECTIVES

These are descriptive words. An adjective describes more about a noun or pronoun.
Consider:

- A tall building
- A beautiful girl
- Violet eyes
- A wooden table

NB: Adjectives appear in three degrees i.e. simple, comparative and superlative degree.

Simple degree
We use the positive degree to talk about one noun or pronoun. `Can you underline adjectives in each of the following items?

- Mary is a brown girl.
- Ashiraf is a tall boy.
- BBC is a nice radio.
- The house has a smooth surface.

Comparative degree
This compares two sides, people, things, etc. This degree is usually followed by *than*. At times, this degree is preceded by *the*. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Maryam is _____ than Jessica. (smart)
- Of the dual, the first one is the _____. (good)
- He walked long. He reached far. (Begin: The…)
  The longer he walked, the farther he reached.

Superlative degree

This talks about more than two parties, people or things. It is preceded by *the*. Can you complete each of the following items correctly?

- Thomas is the _____boy I have ever seen. (fat)
- Rwanada is the _____ country in East Africa. (small)
- Solomon was the _____ man in history. (wise)
- The _____ team won the match. (good)
- The Nile is the _____ river in the world. (long)

Simple degree	**Comparative degree**	**Superlative**
Adjectives that add er and est		
tough	tougher	toughest
fast	faster	fastest
blue	bluer	bluest
quiet	quieter	quietest
smart	smarter	smartest
small	smaller	smallest
fast	faster	fastest
dark	darker	darkest
short	shorter	shortest
big	bigger	biggest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
simple	simpler	simplest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
tall	taller	tallest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
high	higher	highest
busy	busier	busiest
great	greater	greatest
young	younger	youngest
old	older	oldest
new	newer	newest
few	fewer	fewest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hot	heavier	heaviest
hot	hotter	hottest
early	earlier	earliest
dear	dearer	dearest
lazy	lazier	laziest
weak	weaker	weakest
merry	merrier	merriest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
brave	braver	bravest
green	greener	greenest

dull	duller	dullest
brave	braver	bravest
wide	wider	widest
sad	sadder	saddest
pure	purer	purest
broad	broader	broadest
wide	wider	widest
light	lighter	lightest
safe	safer	safest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
wise	wiser	wisest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
safe	safer	safest
ripe	riper	ripest
thin	thinner	thinnest
nice	nicer	nicest
famous	more famous	most famous
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
many	more	most
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
careful	more careful	most careful
active	more active	most active
ignorant	more ignorant	most ignorant
cautious	more cautious	most cautious
successful	more successful	most successful
Adjectives that change completely		
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most
far	farther	farthest
ill	worse	worst

Formation of adjectives

Word	**Adjective**	**Word**	**Adjective**
Kenya	Kenyan	wood	wooden
China	Chinese	north	northern
France	French	heat	hot
Uganda	Ugandan	poverty	poor
England	English	strength	strong
Africa	African	care	careful/careless

India	Indian	courage	courageous
Asia	Asian	industry	industrious
Japan	Japanese	music	musical
Holland	Dutch	ceremony	ceremonious
Sweden	Swedish	intelligence	intelligent
Rwanda	Rwandese/Rwandan	mountain	mountainous
wool	Woollen	favour	favourite
gold	golden	fame	famous
south	southern	hero	heroic
east	eastern	marvel	marvellous
depth	deep	value	valuable
sense	sensible/senseless	poison	poisonous
harm	harmful/harmless	nature	natura
centre	central	breadth	broad
danger	dangerous	width	wide
person	personal	nation	national
skin	skinny	quarrel	quarrelsome
circle	circular	trouble	troublesome
triangle	triangular	fool	foolish
rectangle	rectangular	dirt	dirty
delicacy	delicious	wisdom	wise
metal	metallic	pain	painful/painless
fury	furious	rust	rusty
credit	credulous	knowledge	knowledgeable
health	healthy	office	official
flower	flowery	obey	obedient
house	houseful	interest	interesting
girl	girlish	excite	exciting
hunger	hungry	child	childish
anger	angry	freedom	free
mercy	merciful/merciless	water	watery
parent	parental	milk	milky
pride	proud	salt	salty
safety	safe	pop	popular
truth	true	attraction	attract
storm	stormy	youth	young
silence	silent	hill	hilly
mourn	mournful	earth	earthly
continue	continuous	accident	accidental
imagine	imaginative	crime	criminal
ice	icy	cost	costly
stone	stony	darkness	dark
rain	rainy	noise	noisy
sun	sunny	pity	pitiful
cloud	cloudy	beauty	beautiful
storm	stormy	wonder	wonderful

mist	misty	colour	colourful
nine	ninth	help	helpful/helpless
twelve	twelfth	hope	hopeful/hopeless
two	twice/second	use	useful/useless
three	thrice/third	faith	faithful/faithless
twenty	twentieth	comfort	comfortable
forty	fortieth	misery	miserable
fifty	fiftieth	glass	glassy
eighty	eightieth	fruit	fruity/fruitful
ninety	ninetieth	succeed	successful
life	lively	juice	juicy
enjoy	enjoyable	mud	muddy
please	pleasant	bush	bushy
energy	energetic	victory	victorious
power	powerful	drink	drunken
bible	biblical	loner	lonely
defend	defensive	order	orderly
talk	talkative	live	lovely
study	studious	man	manly
scare	scary/scaring	friend	friendly
extend	extensive	cowardly	cowardly
ash	ashy	motherly	motherly
charm	charming	father	fatherly
persist	persistent	brother	brotherly
tire	tiresome	sister	sisterly
convince	convincing	neighbour	neighbourly
spite	spiteful	leisure	leisurely
glory	glorious	nightly	nightly
educate	educational/educative	week	weekly
		month	monthly
		year	yearly

Activity I

Fill the blank space with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. This is one of _____ cities in the world. (**beautiful**)
2. Our trip to Kidepo was _____. (**enjoy**)
3. Eria plays quite well but Martin is _____ player in the team. (**good**)
4. _____ babies die of malaria than any other disease. (**Many**)
5. _____ birds can fly, but not all. (**Many**)
6. She doesn't like _____ children. (**trouble**)
7. Which of these people is _____. (**important**)?
8. I shall buy the car that goes _____(**fast**)
9. There was hardly any _____ food at the concert. (**delicacy**)
10. I can do _____ of the questions but not all. (**many**)
11. Joy is a _____ woman. (**talk**)

12. He is _____ person I have ever met. (**interesting**)
13. I am sure this is _____ of the two. (**good**)
14. I like _____ music. (**life**)
15. He is _____ politician in/of the country. (**skilful**)
16. One should be _____ in class. (**attend**)
17. Of the two girls, Cynthia is the _____. (**beautiful**)
18. A road is _____ than a lane. (busy)
19. Jane is _____ than her sister. (**intelligent**)
20. Of the twins, Wasswa is the _____. (**tall**)
21. The students had an ___ trip tour at the Nike. (educate)
22. The game was marred by the behaviour of ____ fans. (drink)
23.

Activity II

1. We are planning to have a very _____ holiday. (**excite**)
2. She has an _____ face. (**interest**)
3. You have a _____ dog. (**friendly**)
4. Of the two girls, Jane is the _____. (**bright**)
5. Your knife is _____ than mine. (**sharp**)
6. You should be _____ than yesterday. (**careful**)
7. Are you _____ today? (well)
8. Mapeera is the _____ building on Kampala road. (**tall**)
9. I am _____ concerned in this matter. (**little**)
10. What is the _____ news? (**late**)
11. The _____ she walked, the farther she reached. (**long**)
12. Can I have _____ tea, please? (**heat**)
13. This is _____ book. (**me**)
14. Jacob is a _____ boy. (**love**)
15. That is a _____ switch. (**fault**)
16. Samson is the _____ man. (**strong**)
17. The Nile is _____ than the Mississippi. (**long**)
18. Of the three roads, the first one is the _____. (**busy**)
19. I received a letter from my _____ daughter. (**affection**)
20. You should be _____ in class. (**attend**)

THE …THE

This structure uses the comparative degree of adjectives. Use a comma before the second *the*.
Consider:

(a) Sheila walked deep into the forest. The forest became dark.
The deeper Sheila walked into the forest, the darker it became.
(b) Juma walked long. He reached far.
The longer Juma walked, the farther he reached.
(c) The man has so many words. His lesson will take long.
The more words the man has, the longer his lesson will take.
(d) Your goods are not important. They will sell cheap.

The less important your goods are, the cheaper they will sell.

(e) The driver is rough. He cannot get many passengers.
The rougher the driver is, the less passengers he can get.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs beginning: ***The****…*

1. She takes many subjects. She will have many hours of study.
2. The more books one reads, the more knowledgeable one becomes. (Begin: If one ...)
3. You go high. It becomes cool.
4. The more information pupils learn from newspapers, the brighter they become. (Begin: As pupils learn a lot ...)
5. He comes early. He will be busy.
6. The taller my sister grew, the shorter her skirt became. (Begin: My sister grew ….)
7. They work hard. They will be rich.
8. The less food Naiga ate, the weaker she became. (Begin: Naiga became very …)
9. Dorcus runs very fast. She finishes quickly.
10. We eat good food. We grow healthy.
11. The more advice teachers give to learners, the better they behave. (Begin: When teachers ....)
12. Your goods are important. They will sell be expansive.
13. He read many books. He became wise.
14. You are friendly. You will become successful in life.
15. When you save much money, you become happy.
16. Sheila ate little food. She became thin.
17. As we live long on earth, we enjoy good things.
18. As pupils learn a lot of information from newspapers, they become very bright.
19. When teachers give a lot of advice to their learners, they behave well.
20. The flyer became clear as we moved close to it.
21. We added a lot of water and the soup became tasteless.
22. When people become rich, they take their children to good schools.
23. The master of ceremonies spoke a lot. The mourners paid little attention.
24. If you stand far, you become small.
25. We did a lot of practice. We got good results.
26. If she doesn't spend much money, she saves a lot of it.
27. The more physical exercises we do, the healthier we become. (Begin: If we do ...)
28. I feel good whenever the weather is warm. (Begin: The ...)
29. As Mukasaran fast, he became tired. (Begin: The ...)
30.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can be put in their correct order using the NOPSHACOMN formula:
N – Number (one, three, second, etc.)
Op – Opinion (e.g. beautiful, careful, shabby, polite, etc.)

S – Shape/size - (big, fat, thin, circular, slender, heavy, etc.)
H – Height (e.g. tall, short, high, low, towering, etc.)
A – Age (e.g. modern, ancient, new, old, young, old-fashioned, etc.)
C – Colour (e.g. dark, black, white, yellow, chocolate, dark-skinned, light-skinned, etc.)
O – Origin (e.g. Chinese, Ugandan, Rwandese, French, English, African, Ateso, etc.)
M – Material (e.g. wooden, woolen, cotton, glassy, metallic, etc.)
N – Noun (e.g. table, girl, spoon, room, etc.)

Consider:

(a) I met a girl. She was young. She was pretty. She was dark. She was from Italy.
I met a pretty young dark Italian girl.

(b) They had a meeting. The meeting lasted for two hours. It was colourful.
They had acolourful two-hour meeting.
.

(c) Sarah bought a twenty-page book. It was for sports. It was new and interesting.
Sarah bought an interesting twenty-page new sports book.

(d) Anita is getting married to a prince. The prince is tall. The prince is handsome. The prince is from Holland.
Anita is getting married to a handsome tall Dutch prince.

(e) My car was stolen by a (thin, ugly, old, light-skinned) man.
My car was stolen by an ugly thin old dark-skinned man.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items without using who, which or and.

1. The thief was a (woman, short, beautiful, elderly, dark-skinned)
2. We had a tour. The tour was wonderful. It lasted for six hours. (Use ...a six ….)
3. The (young, stubborn, small) boy ran away with the old woman's bag.
4. There was an advert on Bukedde TV. The advert lasted for thirty seconds. (Use ...a thirty ...)
5. The handcuffs are black. They are old-fashioned. They are strong.
6. My father hung a calendar on the wall. The calendar lasted for twelve months. (Use. ….a twelve ...)
7. The culprit is chocolate. He is from Japan. He is fat.
8. A drought lasted for ten months. It adversely affected the livelihood of the farmers. (Begin: A – twelve ….)
9. My father is tall. He is intelligent. He is brown.
10. The bride and groom signed a mortgage on their dream home. The mortgage was for thirty years. (Use …a thirty ...)
11. I sat at a table. It was new. It was huge. It was from Kenya.
12. Our bedroom is small. It is clean. It is dark.
13. Indiana is ugly. She is from Ateso. She is old.
14. Mr. Smith is light-skinned. He is tall. He comes from England.
15. She bought four books. They were black. They were interesting.
16. We shall write long compositions. They are four compositions. They are interesting compositions.
17. Reagan bought a sewing machine. The sewing machine is blue. It is very big and expensive.

18. My cousin bought a blanket made of wool. It was large. It was new. It was nice-looking.
19. The silly boy pulled the tail. It was a big tail. It was black.
20. I bought a table. It was made of wood. It was from China. It was expensive. It was a dining table.

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. They sent a team of five doctors to Kalangala. (Use….**a five**….)
2. I have a trolley. The trolley is two feet high. (Use…**a two**…)
3. The coach has selected a team of eleven players. (Use…**an eleven**…)
4. The Karimajong sit on stools that have two legs. (Use…**two-legged**…)
5. She attended a workshop. The workshop took three days.
6. Driving from Kampala to Mbarara takes three hours. (Begin: It is a ….)
7. It was a race of four hours. (End ...race.)
8. We saw a lion that climbs trees. (End ….lion.)
9. I caught an insect with four wings. ((Begin: I caught a four ….)
10. She read a magazine of ninety-nine pages. (End ….magazine.
11. We had a lesson. The lesson took three hours. (End ….lesson.)
12. The inspector led a delegation to Kasese. The delegation comprised ten teachers.((Use ….a ten….)
13. She has a string. The string is seven metres long. (Use …..a seven ….)
14. Coca Cola has put an advert on TV. The advert lasts for thirty seconds. (End .. .advert.)
15. They had a tour. The tour lasted for two hours. It was a wonderful tour. (Use ….a two…)
16. The couple have signed a mortgage on their dream home. The mortgage will last for three decades. (Use ….a three ….)
17. A drought lasted for nine months. It affected the livelihoods of farmers. (Use ...a nine …)
18. Our class teacher bought a wall calendar. The calendar will last for twelve months.
19. The baker made a cake . The cake has three tiers.
20. We had a discussion. The discussion lasted only eight minutes.

AS…AS

This is used in comparison. At times, it goes with *not*.
Consider:

(a) Nabwire is seven metres tall. Lumbuye is six metres tall.
Lumbuye is not as tall as Nabwire.
(b) A book is important. A pen is important.
A book is as important as a pen.
A book, as well as a pen, is important.
(c) Kato beats Kakuru in intelligence.
Kakuru is not as intelligent as Kato.
(d) Both a peacock and a peahen are pretty.
A peacock is as pretty as a peahen.
A peacock, as well as a peahen, is pretty.
(e) My mother is a good cook. My little sister is a good cook.

My mother is as good a cook as my little sister.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items using ….as…as…

1. The teacher was happy. The pupil was happy.
2. The woman is very stingy. The man is not so stingy.
3. The father is wiser. The son is wise.
4. Sugar is sweet. Honey is very sweet.
5. The maid of honour and the best man are equally smart.
6. A dictionary is a voluminous book. An atlas is a voluminous book.
7. My ruler is one metre long. Your ruler is one metre long.
8. A bag of cement is fifty kilos. A bag of maize flour is twenty-five kilos.
9. A kitten is playful. A puppy is playful.
10. Cathy is five years old. Rita is six years old.
11. Weaverbirds are very talkative. Okapis are very talkative.
12. A lion is a lethal animal. A leopard is a lethal animal.
13. Our teacher speaks English very well. She also speaks Runyankore very well.
14. An elephant is a huge animal. A hippo is a huge animal.
15. Both Bright and Clever are wise.
16. A motorcycle is more useful than a bicycle.
17. Noah is faster than Joel.
18. Samuel was short. Samson was very short.
19. Amos is not as handsome as Abdullah.
20. Karen weighs 30 kg and her brother weighs 20 kg.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations are at times called contractions or short forms.

Consider:

Short form	Full form	Short form	Full form
GPS	Global positioning system	OC	Officer in charge
Wifi	wireless fidelity	UMSC	Uganda Muslim Supreme Council
ROM	Read on memory		Uganda Joint Christian Council
RAM	Random access memory	UJCC	Compact disc
PIN	Personal identification number	CD	Digital versatile disc
USB	Universal serial bus	DVD	for example
E-mail	Electronic mail	e.g.	that is to say
PO Box	Post office box	i.e.	before noon
Ag.	Acting	a.m.	afternoon
UPE	Universal Primary Education	p.m.	Please reply
AD	After Christ	R.S.V.P.	carbon copy/
BC	Before Christ	cc	cubic centimetres
AH	Anno Hegira		will not

PSV	Public service vehicle	won't	did not
Col.	Colonel	didn't	do not
Dec.	December	don't	does not
Jan.	January	doesn't	cannot
Mon.	Monday	can't	was not
Dept.	Department	wasn't	could not
esp.	Especially	couldn't	shall not
Mt.	mountain	shan't	should not
I'm	I am	shouldn't	need not
I'll	I will/ I shall	needn't	must not
I'd	I would/ I had	mustn't	Mister
It's	It is/ It has	Mr.	Honourable
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation	Hon.	kilogramme
	Physical education	Kg.	Limited
PE	Professor	Ltd.	Curriculum vitae
Prof.	Very important person	C.V.	Doctor
VIP	Captive Animals Protection	Dr.	Shillings
CAPS	Society	shs.	also known as
	Animal Behaviour Society	Aka	District Education Officer
ABS	Animal Defenders International	DEO	Care of
ADI	Association for the Study of	c/o	Master of ceremonies
	AnimalBehaviour	MC	Number
ASAB	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda	No.	By way of
	Uganda Wildlife Education	via	Namely
WCU	Centre	viz	Assistant
UWEC	Of the clock	Asst.	dozen
O'clock	Road	doz.	the same
Rd.	Street/Saint	Do	Captain
St.	Television	Capt.	I owe you
TV	postscript	IOU	World wide web
p.s.	with effect from	www	Standard Operating Procedure
w.e.f.	Reference	SOPs	People with disabilities
Ref.	Note carefully	PWDs	Horse power
NB	Avenue	Hp	Teacher
Ave.	brother	Tr.	Veterinary officer
bro.	versus	Vet.	Headquarters
vs.	Reverend	HQ	Copyright
Rev.	On behalf of	©	Retired
pp	Sergeant	Rtd.	Doctor of philosophy
sgt.	Member of parliament	Ph.D	Prisoner of war
MP	compare	P.O.W.	Figure
Cf.	volume	Fig.	His excellence
vol.	approximately	H.E.	Spelling
approx.	fourth	Sp.	Do it yourself
4th	ninth	DIY	Absent without leave
9th	twelfth	AWOL	Frequently asked questions

12th	temperature	FAQ	For your information
Temp.	Mistress	FYI	Missing in action
Mrs.	Cash on delivery	MIA	Oh my God
COD	General Post Office	OMG	Point of sale
GPO	Let us	POS	International Olympics Committee
Let's	As soon as possible	IOC	Volume
ASAP	Amplitude modulation		Greenwich Mean Time
AM	Prime Meridian	Vol.	Uganda Wildlife Authority
PM	I have	GMT	Minute
I've	He is/ He has	UWA	Second
He's	He had/ He would	Min.	Miles per hour
He'd	I will/ I shall	Sec.	Millimeter
I'll	We are	Mph	Square
We're	Automated Teller Machine	Mm	Lieutenant
ATM	Please turn over	Sq.	World Society for Protection of
P.T.O.	Curriculum vitae	Lt.	Animals
C.V.	There is/ There has	WSPA	Uganda Society for Protection of
There's	and others		Animals
Et al	Junior	USPA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
Jr.	Senior		Association of Veterinarians for
Sr.	Anno Hegira	UWA	Animal Rights
AH	Feet	AVAR	
Ft.	Photography		
Photo	Dangerous mechanical condition		
D.M.C.	Private Motor Omnibus		
	Never		
P.M.O.	Are		
	Please		
Ne'ever	Note well		
're			
P'se			
N.B.			

Activity I

Write each of the following items in full.

1. O'clock
2. Ag.
3. DV
4. cf.
5. 9th
6. Tel.
7. shs.
8. TIN
9. doz.
10. viz
11. via

Activity II

Write each of the following words in short.

1. European Union
2. Any other business
3. Twelfth
4. Account
5. Reverend
6. Care of
7. Mountain
8. Wednesday
9. Spelling
10. Aad so on
11. For instance

12. pp 13. abbr. 14. prof. 15. Brig.	12. I have 13. Department 14. that is 15. Company

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate position of a word in a sentence.

Kinds of prepositions

(a) Simple prepositions

These are short and consist of only one word, e.g.

At	near	amongst
in	opposite	towards
into	over	up
inside	below	upon
on	for	under
onto	to	underneath
with	against	by
without	past	beyond
within	among	outside
between	until	through
		throughout

(b) Compound prepositions

These are long and consist of more than one word, e.g.

apart from	angry with	as soon as
suffering from	charged with	break up for
prevent from	quarrel with	apologise for
borrow from	joke with	excuse for
desist from	satisfy with	apply for

abstain from	Begin with	die for
absent from	envious with	fit for
differ from	familiar with	respect for
free from	dance with	ask for
alooffrom escape from	walk with	famous for
. apparentfrom(st Dissociatefrom 54.banfrom 124.desist..... From 126. 127.deviate..... From 131.different..... From/to/than 136.dissent.....from 152.escape..... From 158.exemption...From 175.free.....from/of 214.infer.....from 283.prevent..... From 286.prohibit.....from 298.recover(v).....from 299.recovery(n)...from 314.resign..... From 355.withdraw.....from 332.suffer.....from 266.part.....from(=leave sb) 59.benefit.....by/from	equip with play with agree with disappointed in interested in congratulate upon congratulate on according to apologise to faithful to junior to refer to similar to reply to welcome to apply to inferior to sentenced to point to deaf to invite to listen to add to cruel to	grateful for wait for sorry for arrested for 23.anxious..... For(sb) appetite..... For bound..... For 62. aptitude..... For 45.atone..... For. bound..... For 69.concern..... for 70.carefu.....about/for 80.compassion..... For 82.compensation..... For 100.contempt..... For 102.contend.....for(=to compete against sb in order to gain sth) 115.cure(n).....for Die.....for(=purpose) Eg:person died for country/organization. 141.eager..... For 142.eligible..... For 145.enthusiasm..... For/about 156.excuse..... (Sb) for (sth)=forgive 157.excuse..... For (=reason) 165.famous..... For 166.fearful..... For (sb) 153.essential... To/for 196.hope..... For 212.indispensable..... For(doing sth) 241.liable..... For(=legally responsible for paying the cost of) 246.lust.....for 251.mourn..... For 253.need/necessity....For 256.notorious..... For
sick of		
suspected of		
in view of		
instead of		
in spite of		
because of		
die of		
independent of		
jealous of		
fond of		
as of		
afraid of		

ashamed of

consist of

full of

advantage..... over (sb) of (sth)
proud of

accused of

on top of

sure of

on account of

out of

36.approve.....of
38.ashamed..... Of
43.assure.....of
61.boast.....of
68.capable..... Of
97. 98.consist.....of
125.destitute.....of
128.devoid..... Of
338.suspect.....(sb/sth)of(sth)
202.ignorant..... About/of
.dispose.....of
135.die.....of
148.envious/jealous.....Of
167.fearful..... Of(sth)
173.fond.....of
177.full.....of
191.guilty..... Of(=having done sth illegal)
197.hope.....for/of
198.hopeful..... About/of
200.habit.....of(doing sth)
203.impact..... Of(sb)on(sth/sb)
207.impression..... Of(sth)
209.independent... Of
231.irrespective..... Of
235.lack.....of
255.nervous...About/of
288.proud..... Of
305.remind.....of
312.rid.....of
313.rob.....of
339.suspicious..... Of
345.tired..... Of
346.stick..... Of

attend to

grateful to

19.alternato
with reference to

attribute to

lend to

accustomed to

used to

heed to

prefer to

point to

manage to

owing to

talk to

detrimental..... To

33.appoint.....(sb)to(sth)
apply..... To(sb)for(sth)
35.appropriate... To/for
.aspire.....to
40.assent.....to
attached.....to
47.attend.....to
averse.....to
58.beneficial..... To
78.compare.....to(=to show likeliness)
63.burden(n)..... To
claim.....on/to
conducive..... To
92.conform.....To
congenial..... To
consent..... To
104.contrary.....to
close.....to
complain....to(sb)about/of(sth)
engaged..... To(sb)=having

alternative to

entitle/entitlement.....To

269.partially...For(sth)
270.passion.....for
295.ready..... For
56.bad...for(=harmful)
172.fit/unfit.....For
174.fondness..... For
180.glad.....about (=happy)
290.provide.....(sth)fo(sb)
341.thankful ...for(sth)
343.thirst/hunger/desire.....For
280.pretext.....for
244.longing (n)/long(v).....for
264.opportunity.....for(sb/sth)
265.opportunity.....for/of(doing sth)
277.pray.....to(sb)for(sth)
184.good.....for(=suitable)
convenient
111.convenient..... For(sb/sth)
62. aptitude..... For
5760.blame.....(sb/sth)for(sth).
67.campaign..... Against/for

306.remorse..... For
307.request.....for
310.responsible.....for (sth)
315.search..... For
316.seek.....for
351.venue..... For
352.wait.....for
362.yearn.....for
363.yearning..... For
204.impose..... On
220.insist.....on
221.insistence. For.....on
206.impression..... On(sb)
233.keen.....on
247 .march.....on
250.meditate/concentrate.....on
281.prevail.....on(=persuade)
304.rely.....on
309.resolve.....on
324.spend.....on
354.waste.....on(sth)
364.yield..... On
authority..... On(=expert)
52. 53.ban(n).....On
66.bearing..... On
71. 94. 95.congratulate.....
(Sb)on(sth)
216.influence..... On/upon(=effect)

353.want.....of
358.worthy..... Of
rob of

113.convict..... (Sb)of(sth)
tired of

4950. 51.avail.....(oneself)of(sth)
114.cure(v).....(sb)of(sth)
123.deprive.....(sb/sth)of(sth)
Eg:person died of accident.
181.glad.....of(=greatful)
217.inform..... Of
320.short.....of
in place of

arrive at

glance at

point at

mad at

4144.astonished..... At
4144.astonished..... At
106.connive.....at/in(sth)
149.envy.....at
154.excel.....at/in
176.frightened..... At
182.glance..... At
187.grief..... At/over
195.hint.....at
238.laugh..... At
245.look/stare/gaze.....at
249.marvel.....at
302.rejoice..... At/over
357.wonder..... At(=be surprised)337.surprised/shocked....At
322.smile/sneer/giggle...At
252.nag.....at
183.good.....at(=able to do sth well)skillful
55.bad.....at(not good at)

knock at

good at

look at

aim at

257.obedient..... To
harmful/injurious.....To
193.heir.....to (sth)
194.heir.....of (sb)
.hostile..... To
210.indifferent/callous.....to
211.indispensable..... To(sb/sth)
230.irrelevant..... To
239.lead.....to
248.married.....to
263.open..... To(sb/sth)
268.partial..... To
271.pertain.....to
275.pleasing..... To
279.preferable..... To
285.prior..... To
287.prone..... To
296.reconcile..... To(sth)
300.refer..... To
301.reference..... To
303.related..... To
308.resemblance... To
311.restricted..... To
317.senior/junior.....To
318.sensitive..... To/about
319.sequel.....to
321.similar..... To
325.stick..... To(=to continue doing sth despite difficulties)
326.subject..... To
327.submission.....to
331.succumb.....to
333.superior/inferior.....to
334.supplement..... To
335.supply..... (Sth)to (sb)
342.thankful..... To(sb)
365. true.....to
349.used.....to
yield.....to
parallel to

approach.....to
akin.....to
acclimatize..... To
apparent.... To(sb)
appeal..... To(sb)for(sth)
accustomed..... to
addicted..... to
adhere..... to
258.object/objection.....to
240.leave.....for(a place)=go to

77.comment.....on
84.compliment..... On
122.depend...On/upon
137.dote..... On/upon
160.encroach.....on/upon
168.feed/live.....on(=eat)

abideby
marred by

jump over

.authority.....Over(=power)
105.control..... Over
116.concern(n...about/for/over.
117.concerned (adj).....about/for/over(=worried)
188.grieve.....for/over
215.influence..... Over(=control)
282.prevail.....over(=defeat)
350.victory..... Over/against.
237.lament.....over
189.guard.....Against
108. 109. 110.crash.....into

walk with

accomplice.....with
agree..... With(a person) about/on sth

afflicted.....,. With
21.angry....with/at(sb)
64.associate.....with
.burden(v).....with
65.busy.....with
72.charge..... With
75.collide.....with
76.Collude.....with(sb)in(sth)
81.compatible..... With
83.compliance.... With
85.comply..... With
93.conformity..... With
99.contemporary..... With
101.contend..... With(=to have to
103.content.....with
107.connive...with(sb)
112.converse..... With
120.deal.....with(=to take
130.differ...with(sb)

smile at

mock at

laugh at

22.angry.....at/about(sth)
amazed at
at length

reach the

believe in

succeed in

absorbed in
down with

differ with

fill with

dance with

equip with

play with

119.deal.....in(=trade)
appropriate action).
86.believe.....in
. 87.confide....in(=trust)
89.confidence.....In
121.delight.....in
139.drenched..... In/with
140.decline..... In/of
143.engaged..... In/on(sth)=busy doing sth
162.fail. .....in
163.faith..... In
171.fill.....in(sth)
225.interested..... In
226.interfere..... In(=get involved)
228.invest.....in
229.involved.....in
232.meddle..... In
236.lacking.....in
254.negligent..... In
272.persist.....in(doing sth)
273.persist.....in/with(sth)
284.pride..... In
329.succeed..... In
330.succession.....in

164.faithful..... To
155.exception..... To
150. 151.equal..... To
159.expose.....(sth)to (sb)
129.differ.....
..from(sb/sth)=to be different from sb/sth
96.connect.....(sth)to(sth)
88.confide.....to(=tell)
90. 91.confined..... (Sb/sth)to(sth)
234.kind/cruel.....to
242.liable..... To(=likely to be punished by law for)
243.listen..... To
260.obliged..... To(sb)for (sth)
186.greatful.....to(sb)for(sth)
278.prefer..... (Sb/sth)to(sb/sth)
147.entrust.....(sth)to(sb)

admit.....to/into
agree..... To(proposal)
359.write..... (Sth)to(sb)
360.write..... In(ink/pencil)
361.write..... With(a pen)

lean against

by car/ bicycle/train/plane

on a bicycle

in my/his car/train

138.double (n)/doubtful (adj).....about

134 confident..... Of/about
178.fuss...about/over
With(sb)over(sth)
291.pessimistic..... About
323.sorry.....about/for
292.positive.....About
293.quarrel.....About(sth)
262.obsessive... About
218.inquiry.....about/into
190.guilty..... About
(=feeling ashamed because you have done sth that you know is wrong)

about/on/over(sth)=to disagree with sb
132.disgusted..... At/by/with
133.dispense..... With
Die.....with(=disease)
Eg: person died with cancer
146.entrust.....(sb)with(sth)
169.fight..... With(sb)about/for (sth)
170.fill .....(sth)with(sth).
179.fed up.....with
185.grapple..... With
201.identical..... With
208.impressed....with/by
213.infected..... With
222.interact..... With
223.interaction..... With (sb/sth)
227.interfere..... With(=prevent)
259.oblige.....(sb)with(sth)
261.obsession.....with
267.part.....with(=to give sth to sb else)
274.pleased.....With
276.popular..... With
294.quarrel.... With(sb)
340.sympathize...with(sb/sth)
344.threaten.....(sb)with(sth)
347.tremble..... With
328.suffuse.....with
336.supply.....(sb)with(sth)
297.reconcile..... (Sth)with(sth)
205.impress..... (Sb) with(sth)
118.concerned (adj).....about/with(=interested in)
289.provide..... (Sb)with(sth)

deal with a problem or difficult situation)

	anxious..... About (sth) caution..... About/against 69.concern..... For/about	

Activity I

Complete each of the following items using a suitable word.

1. I used _____ cry for food when I was a baby.
2. Our grandparents used to travel _____ foot.
3. Jesus was born _____ the Virgin Mary.
4. The motorist was driving _____ top speed.
5. She is suffering _____ malaria.
6. Andrew is down _____ fever.
7. We were seated _____ the table.
8. She is accustomed _____ eating alone.
9. Amina is leaning _____ the wet paint.
10. They used to ride _____ horseback.
11. You came to school _____ car.
12. According _____ scientists, TB is a bacterial disease.
13. In spite _____ its limited popularity in USA, football is the most popular sports in the world.
14. I sat next _____ my mother.
15. The cat hid _____ the table.
16. Many Ugandans have been robbed _____their land.
17. All the candidates will pass _____ first grade.
18. Monkeys are fond _____ bananas.
19. She has not written to her friend _____ two years.
20. The letter was written _____ ink.

Activity II

1. Papyrus is used _____ making mats.
2. The news was read _____ WamalaBalunaba.
3. My aunt gave birth _____ twins.
4. They sat _____ a table and had lunch.
5. She sat _____ the chair.
6. Timothy shared the sweets _____ the twins.
7. The bread was shared _____ the triplets.
8. My uncle prevented me _____ joining the army.
9. I stepped on the child's toy _____ accident.
10. He listened _____ the news on the radio.
11. We were asked to point _____ the sun.
12. Look _____ the word in the dictionary.

13. The children prefer watching cartoons _____ watching the news.
14. The girl is standing in front _____ the building.
15. The stranger was accused _____ theft.
16. Babies depend _____ their mothers breast milk.
17. We sat _____ a tree after jogging.
18. They may break _____ for holidays this week.
19. I did not agree _____ your opinion.
20. Candidates should rely _____ their own efforts.

Activity III

1. The dog barked _____ the passers-by.
2. The thief was gunned _____ by the askar.
3. She looks forward _____ getting a promotion.
4. Dad looks _____ many children.
5. The bridegroom arrived _____ the reception in time.
6. The students walked to the market _____ foot.
7. I am looking _____ my pen.
8. The police succeeded _____ finding the lost child.
9. Rita was knocked _____ by the speeding car.
10. A panga is used _____ cutting grass.
11. She is fond _____ reading stories.
12. The boy managed _____ climb the hill.
13. Many people have died _____ AIDS.
14. What is the time _____ your watch?
15. None _____ the boys was shabby.
16. Sophia travelled _____ train to Busega.
17. The president talked _____ length in his annual speech.
18. The criminal escaped _____ prison.
19. The rapist was sentenced _____ lifeimprisonment.
20. What is the time _____ your watch?

Activity IV

1. She was sitting ___ her desk.
2. She sat ___ a chair.
3. She sat ___ an armchair.
4. She sat ___ the floor.
5. She sat ___ the step.
6. She sat ___ a table.
7. She sat ___ a bench.
8. She sat ___ the tree.
9. She sat ___ the shade.
10. She sat ___ the sun

1. She talked ____ length in her speech.
2. The criminal escaped ____ prison.

3. John goes to school ___ car.
4. John goes to school ___ his father's car
5. The game was marred ___ the behaviour of the drunken fans.
6. The air was filled ___ dust.
7. The old man was attacked ____ thieves.
8. My friend and I sit ___ the same desk.
9.

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that adds more information about a verb. Adverbs may at times modify adjectives and other adverbs.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

(a) Adverbs of degree

These answer the question, to what extent?

Examples

- Quite
- Very
- Almost
- Barely
- Entirely
- Highly
- Slightly
- Totally
- Utterly
- Especially
- Unusually
- Really
- Partly
- Enough

Adverbs of time

These answer the question, when?

Examples

- soon
- today
- every day
- yesterday
- yesteryear
- tomorrow
- tonight
- Later
- Yet
- Now

(b) Adverbs of manner

These answer the question, how?
Examples
Poorly
Slowly
Fluently
Fast

(c) Adverbs of place
These answer the question, where?
Examples

- There
- Here
- Inside
- Outside
- Above
- Below
- Far
- Away
- Nearby
- Upstairs
- Downstairs

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Word	Adverb	Word	Adverb
(a) Add ly		(b) Change y the ily	
	Abruptly	- angry	
	absurdly	- body	angrily
	accurately	- breezy	bodily
	alphabetically	- busy	breezily
	amusingly	- cheery	busily
	annually	- clumsy	cheerily
	anxiously	- cozy	clumsily
	ashamedly	- crafty	cozily
	attentively	- crazy	craftily
	awkwardly	- day	crazily
	awesomely	- dizzy	daily
	barely	- dreamy	dizzily
	belatedly	- easy	dreamily
	beautifully	- energy	easily
	boldly	- faulty	energetically
	briefly	- funny	faultily
	brightly	- greedy	funnily
	broadly	- guilty	greedily
	brutally	- happy	guiltily
	calmly	- hungry	happily
	candidly	- hearty	hungrily

	carefully carelessly cheaply cheerfully clearly cleverly coldly commonly compatibly competitively completely confidently continuously courageously cowardly critically crossly cruelly dangerously decisively directly educationally eagerly earnestly eastwardly effortlessly equally exceptionally excessively excitingly excitedly extremely evidently faithfully fairly freely frighteningly forcefully fondly frequently gladly gratefully harmfully harmoniously harshly highly	- heavy - involuntary - lazy - lucky - mercy - merry - military - ordinary - primary - ready - necessary - noisy - shabby - sleepy - steady - stealthy - temporary - thirsty - tidy - ugly - uneasy - voluntary (c) Change e to -ly - able - accuse - attractive - brave - capable - comfortable - deniable - due - eligible - enjoyable - fashionable - gentle - humble - horrible - idle - incredible - justifiable - knowledge - noble - possible - probable - reliable	heartily heavily involuntarily lazily luckily mercifully/mercilessly merrily militarily ordinarily primarily readily necessarily noisily shabbily sleepily steadily stealthily temporarily thirstily tidily uglily uneasily voluntarily ably accusingly attractively bravely capably comfortably deniably duly eligibly enjoyably fashionably gently humbly horribly idly incredibly justifiably knowledgeably nobly possibly probably

	honestly	- responsible	reliably
	hopefully	- reversible	responsibly
	hopelessly	- sensible	reversibly
	ignorantly	- simple	sensibly
	illegally	- suitable	simply
	immediately	- strange	suitably
	intentionally	- terrible	strangely
	kindly	- true	terribly
	knowingly	- valuable	truly
	likely		valuably
	locally	(d) Use the past	
	loudly	simple + -ly	
	lovingly	- acknowledge	
	madly	- admit	acknowledgedly
	mainly	- allege	admittedly
	mentally	- amaze	allegedly
	narrowly	- assure	amazedly
	naturally	- bless	assuredly
	nicely	- decide	blessedly
	obediently	- delight	decidedly
	occasionally	- deserve	delightedly
	oddly	- disgust	deservedly
	partly	- excite	disgustedly
	patiently	- expect	excitedly
	peacefully	- hurry	expectedly
	pitifully	- repeat	hurriedly
	poorly	- report	repeatedly
	proudly	-	reportedly
	practically	- wicked	undoubtedly
	predictably	- worry	wickedly
	presumably		worriedly
	productively	(e) Don’t change	
	protectively	- fast	
	quickly	- hard	fast
	quietly	- well	hard
	questioningly	- late	well
	rapidly	- early	late
	rarely	- long	early
	really	- high	long
	recently	- low	high
	recklessly	- deep	low
	restlessly	- near	deep
	sadly		near
	safely	(f) Add ally to word	
	secondly	that end in -ic	
	separately	- academic	

	seriously shrewdly slyly sincerely skilfully slightly slowly smartly softly solely soundly southwardly stupidly successfully sweetly swiftly thirdly thoughtfully timidly thankfully truthfully totally unexpectedly undoubtedly unusually upwardly utterly vainly vividly warmly wickedly weakly weekly weirdly widely wildly willingly wisely	- arithmetic - artistic - basic - domestic - economic - geometric - ironic - magic - realistic - strategic - tragic However, public is an exception. - public (g) Add -ly to words that end in -cal - biological - chemical - comical - grammatical - hysterical - logical - mathematical - medical - musical - physical - radical (h) Someadverbs end in -wards - back - down - east - fore - up - west	academically arithmetically artistically basically domestically economically geometrically ironically magically realistically strategically tragically publicly biologically chemically comically grammatically hysterically logically mathematically medically musically physically radically backwards downwards eastwards forward upwards westwards

Activity I
Underline adverbs in each of the following items.

(a) She mercilessly tortured her stepson.
(b) Chemtai quickly crossed the finishing line.
(c) Dina was smartly dressed in her bridal gown.
(d) The mosquitoes frequently disturb us at night.
(e) We hurriedly ate our food.
(f) We seldom come to school on weekends.
(g) They often enjoy dancing.
(h) He normally buys meat at the butcher's.
(i) Sarah eats rice every day.
(j) It was a heavily loaded tax.
(k) The police bravely fought the gang.
(l) The man is undoubtedly intelligent.
(m) He thoughtfully spoke to the judge.
(n) The word was repeatedly pronounced.
(o) The police forcefully entered the building.
(p) The sky was evidently clear.
(q) I slept soundly despite the noise.
(r) She ignorantly accepted to marry the stranger.
(s) We strongly opposed the new law.
(t) The argument was amicably settled.

ActivityII

Complete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The wizard _____ assembled the computer. (success)
2. The policemen _____ guard our country. (safe)
3. Your words must be written _____ if you want to get good marks. (clear)
4. I _____ love my wife. (sincere)
5. We sat _____ on the sofa. (comfort)
6. The girl _____ ran towards her father. (hurry)
7. The scouts and guides cleared the well _____. (voluntary)
8. My cousin was _____ injured in the accident. (bad)
9. The spectators _____ laughed at the comedian. (heart)
10. The lockdown _____ affected many businesses. (severe)
11. She is _____ to get married to the prince. (like)
12. Sandra knelt _____ before the guests. (humble)
13. Musoke drove _____ and caused the accident. (care)
14. It was a _____ letter. (friend)
15. They lived _____ with their relatives. (happy)
16. The supervisorasked us to _____ respect the invigilators. (strict)
17. It may rain _____ this season. (heavy)
18. My grandmother _____ wove the basket. (beauty)
19. They sang the anthems very _____. (wonderful)
20. You should always speak _____. (polite)

Activity III

1. The music was playing _____. (soft)
2. The teacher _____ solved our problem. (easy)
3. We _____ understood the lesson. (perfect)
4. _____ ask for forgiveness. (Kind)
5. The cyclist _____ escaped death. (narrow)
6. Mobile phones are sold _____ these days. (cheap)
7. Tumwiine drove _____ but he didn't cause an accident. (speed)
8. She _____ left for Dubai. (pain)
9. Juliet is _____ beautiful. (striking)
10. You must learn how to write the letters _____ . (proper)
11. We completedthesecond term _____ . (success)
12. Sam _____ answered the questions. (shy)
13. He caused the accident because he was driving _____. (care)
14. The stubborn boy was _____punished. (fair)
15. We ran out of the classroom _____ the timekeeper rang the bell. (immediate)
16. The teacher will give me a lot of marks because all my diagrams have been _____ drawn. (accuracy)
17. The carpenter has _____ made a nice chair. (skilful)
18. She speaks English _____. (fluent)
19. Why did you drive _____? (reckless
20. The head teacher _____ shouted at us. (angry)

ORDER OF ADVERBS

The order of adverbs isadverbs of manner (how), adverbs of place (where) and adverbs of time (when).
Consider:
(a) He hardly read books at home last week.
(b) I often revise my notes on my bed.

NB: Hardly is an adverb of manner (how) at home is an adverb of place (where) and last week is an adverb of time (when).
Activity
Rewrite each of the sentences following the correct order adverbs.

1. The thief ate food. She ate it from the bush. She ate it hurriedly. It was in the night.
2. The man mended the shoes. He mended them on Tuesday. He mended them from the cobbler's.
3. Pupils usually eat food. They eat it at school. They eat it hurriedly. They eat it during lunch hour.
4. The school choir sang very well. They sang last Friday. They sang at the National Theatre.
5. The president spoke on 9th October, 2023. He spoke at the Boma grounds. He spoke eloquently.
6. Let's go to the party now. Let's go now. Let's go fast.
7. The train arrived late. The train arrived this morning. The train arrived at the station.

8.

POSITION OF ADVERBS

There are three possible positions in which an adverb may be placed, but the never position is very important because that is where most adverbs tend to appear.
Consider

(a) Secretly, they were making plans.(front position)

(b) They were secretly making plans. (never position)
(c)They were making plans secretly. (end position)
(d) I can never understand it. (never position)
NB: In the never position, an adverb is placed before an ordinary verb and after an auxiliary verb, etc.

Activity
Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. The headmistress will open the door of the classroom. (Use .. . suddenly ….)
2. I always write down notes in my diary. (Use …. often ….)
3. They are building new industries. (Begin: Gradually ….)
4. The candidates find the lessons difficult. (Begin: Sometimes ...)
5. I accepted the invitation. (End ….gratefully.)
6. The boys always catch fish in the river. (Use .... often ….)
7. The injured boy lifted his arm. (Use …. painfully ….)
8. Babies often cry for breast milk. (Use ….usually …..)
9. She discovered the truth of the matter. (End ... accidentally.)
10. The carpenter smoothed the table with a plane. (Use ...skilfully ...)
11. We always found kites amusing. (Use …. usually ….)
12. The pupils fixed their eyes on the blackboard. (Begin: Obediently ...)
13. Chickens are rarely allowed to wander into the house. (Use ….seldom ….)
14. The wind was blowing the boat towards the shore. (Use ... steadily ….)
15. She always wore the earrings I had given her. (Use .. .. usually ….)
16. She usually calls at the doctors. (Use …. sometimes ….)
17. Pupils are seldom given free textbooks. (Use ... rarely …)
18. The birds have often returned to their old nests. (Use ….never….)
19. I always brush my teeth. (Use … usually ….)
20. That will be accepted. (Use ...never ...)

JUST AND ALREADY

Just is mostly used with the perfect tenses, e g. has/have/had just eaten.
Already is usually used with the present perfect tense, e.g. has) have already eaten.
Consider:

9. My aunt has just given birth to her twelfth baby.

10. She had just left.
11. I have just heard the news about her promotion.
12. We have just been telling them.
13. They have just thought of that.
14. My aunt has already given birth to her twelfth baby
15. She has already gone to the market.
16. The headmaster hasalready left.
17. They have already finished the carpentry course.
18. I have already eaten.
19. I have already done it.
20. The rapist has already been arrested.

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. They have already _____ the bell. (ring)
2. We had just _____ about it. (hear)
3. My siblings have just _____ for England. (leave)
4. The carpenter has already _____ it. (smoothe)
5. Henry has just _____ that song. (sing)
6. The gue**st has** just _____. (arrive)
7. She has just _____ telling us. (is)
8. The bride and groom have already _____ married. (get)
9. My sister hast just been _____ to hospital. (admit)
10. The ball has already _____ (burst)

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

11. The nurse went to the hospital a few minutes ago. (Use ... just)
12. Kakooma began the journey a short while ago. (Use … already …)
13. My mother gave birth to a baby a few hours ago. (Use … just …)
14.

ARTICLES

There are three articles in English i.e. a, an and the. A/an are indefinite articles while the is the only definite articlein English.

USING ARTICLE A	USING ARTICLE AN	USING ARTICLE THE
You use a before a word that starts with a consonant: A book A gun A tree A girl A car A smile	You use an before a word that starts with a vowel: An inkpot An elephant An eggplant An umbrella An apple An obvious mistake	You use the with all kinds of words, e.g. Generation: - The poor people don't get enough food. - The affluent people live luxuriously.

A hat A hotel A helmet A hero A husband You use a before a word that has a /y/ sound at the beginning, e.g. A Ugandan A US citizen A unique school A university student A unanimous agreement A union of traders A European A eulogy A ewe	An open door You use an before an “h” that is not pronounced: An heir An honourable An hour later An honest idea An honour You use an before an abbreviation that has a vowel sound at the beginning: An MP3 player An SOS call	- The oranges grow on trees. Family names: - The Obamas - The Akandwanahos - The Smiths - The Mulindwas Singular nouns: - The sun - The moon - The earth - The Nile - The Amazon - The Thames Buildings/places/organizations - The bank - The theatre - The post office She is at the gym. He is from the United States. I went to the theatre last week. NB: We use the when we mention something for the second time. If you use the with a noun that you have not mentioned before, you believe that your listener knows which one you mean: - I went to see a doctor but the doctor told me he was not feeling well. - Lisa has a bicycle and a car, but she uses the bicycle more often. - A thief wanted to steal my money but the money was tightly gripped. - Have you fed the cat? (You have only one cat) - I met him during the conference. - A man I work with told me about it. (You work with several men)

		- The man I work with told me about it. (You work with only one man

Activity

Fill in the missing gaps with the correct article:

1. I would like to be ..... engineer.
2. ..... Mississippi is a very long river.
3. There was ____ article in the newspaper.
4. ..... Bahima live in Ankole.
5. My father is ..... carpenter.
6. Copper is ..... useful metal.
7. We are going to travel around..... world.
8. A pilot uses ____ compass every day.
9. Don't look directly at ..... sun.
10. There was ____ ewe grazing on the hillside.
11. I saw ___ European yesterday.
12. Muhammad was ____ honest man.
13. She has been waiting for over ___ hour.
14. Dalia bought ___ MP3 player.
15. ____ is a sad speech.
16. Football is ____ game.
17. Kampala is ___ city in Uganda.
18. Joe is ___ very nice person.
19. I am a ____ dentist.
20. He is ____ engineer.
21. Beethoven was ___ composer.
22. Picasso was ___ famous painter.
23. The princess has ____ horse.
24. There is ____ woman at the bus stop.
25. There was ____ interesting programme on TV.
26. The teacher spent ___ hour guiding us how to behave while in public.

PROVERBS

These are also known as sayings.

1. actions speak louder than words 2. the apple never falls far from the tree 3. if you can't beat them, join them	72. love is blind 73. every man for himself 74. one man's meat is another man's poison 75. you can't keep a good man down

4. beauty is in the eye of the beholder 5. beauty is only skin-deep 6. you've made your bed and you must lie in/on it 7. beggars can't be choosers 8. seeing is believing 9. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush 10. birds of a feather flock together 11. blood is thicker than water 12. born with a silver spoon in your mouth 13. there is one born every minute 14. boys will be boys 15. when the cat is away the mice will play 16. charity begins at home 17. every cloud has a silver lining 18. cut your coat according to your cloth 19. two is company, three is a crowd 20. too many cooks spoil the broth 21. don't count your chickens before they are hatched 22. curiosity killed the cat 23. better the devil you know than the devil you don't 24. the devil makes work for idle works 25. discretion is the better part of valour 26. why keep a dog and bark yourself? 28. be easier said than done 30. the end justifies the means 31. a man's home is his castle	76. marry in haste, repent at leisure 77. the more the merrier 78. a miss is as good as a mile 79. money talks 80. mud sticks 81. necessity is the mother of invention 83. great oaks from little acorns grow 84. you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs 85. once bitten, twice shy 86. you are only young once 87. no pain, no gain 88. he who pays the piper calls the tune 89. the pen is mightier than the sword 90. people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones 91. any port in a storm 92. possession is nine tenth of the law 93. the pot calling the kettle black 94. practice makes perfect 95. prevention is better than cure 96. pride comes/goes before a fall 97. it never rains but it pours 98. you reap what you sow 99. the road to hell is paved with good intentions 100. rob Peter to pay Paul 101. a rolling stone gathers no moss 102. Rome wasn't built in a day 103. when in Rome do as the Romans do 104. a rose by any other name would smell as sweet 105. better safe than sorry

32. an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth	106. there is safety in numbers
33. what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve for	107. least said soonest mended
34. all is fair in love and war	108. never say die
35. familiarity breeds contempt	109. you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours
36. so far, so good	110. silence is golden
37. it's not over until the fat lady sings	111. let sleeping dogs lie
38. like father, like son	112. there's many a slip betwixt cup and lip
39. first come, first served	113. it's a small world
40. if you've got it, flaunt it	114. where there's smoke, there's fire
41. a fool and his money are soon parted	115. the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak
42. fools rush in where angels fear to tread	116. still waters run deep
43. there is no fool like an old fool	117. a stitch in time saves nine
44. forewarned is forearmed	118. strike while the iron is hot
45. a friend in need is a friend indeed	119. one good turn deserves another
46. out of the frying pan into the fire	120. one swallow doesn't make a summer
47. what goes around comes around	121. you can't teach an old dog new tricks
48. when the going gets tough the tough get going	122. you can never tell/ you never can tell
49. all that glitters/glistens is not gold	123. these things are sent to try us
50. the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence	124. there is no time like the present
51. Half a loaf is better than no bread	125. time is money
52. many hands make light work	126. time will tell
53. more haste, less speed	127. a trouble shared is a trouble halved
54. make hay while the sun shines	128. truth is stranger than fiction
55. two heads are better than one	129. variety is the spice of life
56. he who hesitates is lost	130. nothing ventured, nothing gained
57. home is where the heart is	131. virtue is its own reward
58. hope springs eternal	132. walls have ears
	133. waste not, want not

59. you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink 60. ignorance is bliss 61. give sb an inch and they will take a mile 62. don't judge a book by its cover 63. kill the goose that lays the golden egg 64. better late than never 65. he who laughs last laughs longest 66. look before you leap 67. a leopard cannot change its spots 69. lightning never strikes in the same place twice 70. live and let live 71. live to fight another day	134. a watched pot never boils 135. there's more than one way to skin a cat 136. Where there's a will, there's a way 137. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy 138. Two wrongs don't make a right

Activity

Complete each of the following items with a suitable word

1. One by one _____ a bundle.
2. A _____ cannot change its spots.
3. One good turn _____ another.
4. Faint heart _____ won fair lady.
5. Look before you _____.

Rearrange each item to make a correct sentence.

1. stitch nine A in saves time.
2. shy bitten twice Once.
3. better cure Prevention than is.
4. reward its is own Virtue.
5. home his man's castle A is.

Rewrite each item and complete the proverb.

1. One man's meat is _____.
2. Birds of a _____
3. Charity ____.
4. Waste not, _____.
5. A friend in need _____.

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Consider:

(a) The candidates intend to perform well this year. (Use …**intention**…)

(b) I aim at joining secondary school next year. (Begin: **My**…)
(c) She needs to be attentive in class. (Use…**attention**…)
(d) Bad people use language to abuse. (Use …**abusive**...)
(e) We enjoyed our trip to Kidepo. (End…**enjoyable**.)

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Emmanuel intends to travel to the village next week. (Use…**intention**…)
2. She always dances wonderfully. (Use …**wonderful**…)
3. The people were happy after the guest had spoken. (End…**speech**.)
4. Bruce Lee comes from China. (End …**Chinese**.)
5. Peter's date of birth is 23rd March 2000. (Begin: **Peter was**…)
6. Bob intends to join a technical school after P.7. (Begin: **Bob's**…)
7. Everyone in the room was silent. (Begin: **There was total**…)
8. There are many women of beauty in Rwanda. (Begin: **Rwanda**…)
9. You should take care whenever you are crossing a busy road. (Begin: **Be careful**…)
10. He is a man of wealth. (End…**man**.)
11. Kazinga is not as bushy as Nyakitara. (Begin: Nyakitara….)
12. I am different from my friend. (End….. different.)
13. What is the cost of a new pair of scissors? (Begin: How much…
14. Yamato comes from Poland. He doesn't come from Japan. (Use……not... Japanese.)
15. Kanuti always tells his children not to tell lies. (Use…**to be**…)

Activity II

1. She was demoted for being disloyal to her boss. (Use….got a…
2. The girls are using straws to weave mats. (Use….weaving...)
3. It is likely to rain cats and dogs today. (possibility)
4. It is impossible for the builders to avoid breaking the bricks. (can't help)
5. Her bag has been stolen. (Begin: She…)
6. We should always cross busy roads carefully. (Use…with….)
7. Daniel has been elected as the head boy because he is smart. (End: ….smartness.)
8. Is our teacher related to you? (End … relative?)
9. I was not attentive in class. (...did not pay ...)
10. Does your brother drive carefully? (Begin: Is ...?)
11. We walked to the museum gently. (End ... way.)
12. Patrick forgot to punctuate his answers. (Use ... remember ...)
13. When James failed to pass the examinations, everyone was surprised. (Begin: James' ...)
14. What is the width of your building? (Begin: How ...)
15. I did not intend to hurt you. (Begin: It wasn't ...)
16. She is happy with her husband. (Use ... proud ...)
17. What is she wearing? (Begin: How ...)
18.

ING WORDS AS SUBJECTS

Consider:

(a) It is very difficult to calm down angry voters.
Calming down angry voters is very difficult.

(b) Dodging lessons is very bad.
It is very bad to dodge lessons.
(c) It is hard to stay with stubborn children.
Staying with stubborn children is hard.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. Judging a book by its cover is wrong. (Begin: **It is**…)
2. It is difficult to live with relatives who want to eat meat only. (Begin: **Living**…)
3. It is not good to misuse school property. (End…**not good**.)
4. Watching comedians amuses a lot. (Begin: **It is**…)
5. To study in a good school is very interesting. (Begin: **Studying**…)
6. Telling lies is not good. (Begin: **It is**)
7. It is fascinating to watch football on a big screen. (Begin: **Watching**…)
8. Threading a needle is not easy. (Begin: It is….)
9. It is not right to fight your classmates. (Begin: **Fighting**...)
10. Walking alone at night is risky. (Begin: It is....)
11. It is very dangerous to swim in a deep pool. (Begin: Swimming ....)
12.

CONSIST/COMPRISE/COMPOSED/MADE UP

Consist, *composed* and *made up* are followed by *of* while comprise goes without *of*.

Consider:

(a) The English paper is made up of two sections.
The English paper consists of two sections.
The English paper is composed of two sections.
The English paper comprises two sections.
(b) The new hotel comprises fifty-five bedrooms.
The new hotel consists of fifty-five bedrooms.
The new hotel is made up of fifty-five bedrooms.
The new hotel is composed of fifty-five bedrooms.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The new resort consists of two swimming pools. (Use…**comprise**…)
2. A football team comprises eleven players. (Use…**made up**….)
3. There are many political parties in Uganda. (Use…**consist**…)
4. The Bible is made of two testaments. (Use….comprise…
5. Primary Seven is made up of eighty-seven pupils. (Use… Comprise…..)
6. The envelope contains letters from my distant friends. (consist)
7. The science examination has got two sections. (Use comprised….)
8. A fortnight consists of fourteen days. (Use …
9. The team consists of young boys and girls. (Use ….comprise ….)
10. The keyboard comprises black and white keys. (Use ….composed of ...)

NOUN + POSSESSIVEPRONOUN

Consider:

(a) Our friend has tested positive to Covid-19.
A friend of our has just tested positive to Covid-19.

(b) My sister has just left for Paris.
A sister of mine has just left for Paris.

(c) A brother of mine studies at MUBS.
My brother studies at MUBS.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Our uncle is going to wed this week. (Begin: **An uncle** …)
2. Rodgers is my good friend. (Use…**friend of**…)
3. My cousin apologized to the teacher. (Begin: **Acousin**…)
4. My friend can knead the dough very well. (Begin: A friend…
5. My aunt sells television sets in Kireka. (Begin: **An aunt** …)
6. Their great uncle is going to be the master of ceremonies. (Begin: **A great** ….)
7. My daughter who lives in Lira will visit me next year. (Begin: **A daughter**…)

21.)

NO SOONER ...THAN

Consider:

(a) We opened the door. Our class teacher entered.
No sooner had we opened the door than our class teacher entered.
No sooner did we open the door than our class teacher entered.
We had no sooner opened the door than our class teacher entered.

(b) David took his car to the garage. The mechanic repaired it immediately.
No sooner had David taken his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it.
No sooner did David take his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it.
David had no sooner taken his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it.

(c) The moment the mourners saw the hearse, they began weeping.
No sooner had the mourners seen the hearse than they began weeping.
No sooner did the mourners see the hearse than they began weeping.

NB: Sooner is a comparative just like bigger, smarter, and that is why it is followed by than.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. She travelled upcountry immediately she got her maternity leave. (Begin: She had no sooner ….)
2. As soon as Amooti appeared on stage, everybody clapped him. (Begin: No sooner had ….)
3. He started bleeding as soon as he fell down. (Begin: No sooner ….)
4. Barely had she entered the room when she heard the gunshot. (Begin: No sooner did …)
5. The moment it started raining, farmers sowed their seeds. (Use ….no sooner ….)
6. Immediately the striker scored the winning goal, the spectators were aflame with happiness. (Begin: The striker had no sooner ….)

7. The lion saw the antelope. The lion sprang and caught it. (Begin: No sooner ….)
8. As soon as the sun set, the whole village was shrouded in darkness. (Use ….no sooner ….)
9. Immediately the teller received the cheque, he signed it. (Begin: No sooner ...
10. The thief had no sooner broken into bank safe than the police arrived. (Begin: No sooner ...)
11. The candidates went on a tour immediately they finished their P.L.E. examinations. (Begin: No sooner did …)

HARDLY/BARELY/SCARCELY/RARELY ….. WHEN

Consider:

(a) Doris went to the bathroom as soon as she reached home.
Scarcely had Doris reached home when she went to the bathroom.
Doris had scarcely reached home when she went to the bathroom.

(b) The moment we arrived at the station, the bus left.
Hardly had we arrived at the station when the bus left.
We had hardly arrived at the station when the bus left.

(c) The sun set on the distant horizon. Darkness set in.
Barely had the sun set on the distant horizon when darkness set in.
The sun had barely set on the distant horizon when darkness set in.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. As soon as our class teacher entered the room, we all kept quiet. (Begin: Barely …)
2. Immediately I saw a ghost, I froze. (Use ... barely ...)
3. I dozed off soon after entering my bedroom. (Begin: Scarcely ...)
4. As soon as she got a first grade, her father bought her an elegant dress. (Begin: She had barely ….)
5. Mama withdrew the money from her account soon after entering the bank hall. (Begin: Rarely ...)
6. No sooner did I see the thieves than I alerted the police. (Begin: I had barely ….)
7. The moment she finished the first drink, she ordered for two more. (Begin: Hardly ....)
8. Hardly had he finished school when he married the girl of his dreams. (Begin: He had hardly ...)
9. We entered the house. It started raining. (Begin: Scarcely ...)
10. The siblings started fighting over their father's land immediately after his death. (Begin: Barely ...)

ALTHOUGH /THOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/MUCH AS/WHEREAS

These are used to express a contract just like but. It is not correct to use but after these conjunctions.
Consider:

21. Game meat is tasty but many people don't like it.
22. Osbert is shy. He was voted the chairperson at the meeting.
23. Despite his wisdom, many people don't respect him.
24. I travelled alone at night. It was very dark.
25. Many people don't like Nyanzi much as he is generous.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The rapist bribed the police. He was found guilty. (Begin: **Much as**…)

2. Some candidates were reminded to read the instructions. They forgot to do it. (Begin: **Even though**…)
3. Many of them were religious. The old beliefs were still very much alive. (Begin: **Although**…)
4. She had all the qualifications but she did not get the job. (Begin: **Though**…)
5. In spite of Paul's laziness, he writes neat work. (Use…**although**….)
6. Corruption happens in many different forms. Many of us believe that it is only bribery that shows corruption. (Use…**much as**…)
7. They were sad. They gave an amazing speech. (Use…**even though**…)
8. Poisonous snakes are very dangerous. They hardly attack people unless they are trodden on. (Use…**although**…)
9. It was raining. The children kept on playing outside. (Begin: **Although**…)
10. Karen was sick. She walked to school. (Begin: **Much as**…)
11. The lion was injured. It was not given any medication. (Begin: **Even though**…).
12. The girl made loud alarms. Nobody came to her rescue. (Begin: **Whereas**…)
13. He is a soldier. He has never done any fighting. (Use…**although**…)
14. Bogere studied carpentry. Bogere wanted to study building. (Begin: **Although**….)
15. Cinderella wanted very much to go to the dance, but her sisters told her to stay at home. (Begin: **Much as**…)
16. Lions are fierce animals. Hyenas fear them. (Use ….whereas ....)
17. Whereas a timekeeper manages time, a secretary records points during a debate. (Begin: Much as ….)
18. Although she wasn't well, she taught us. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
19.

IT'S HIGH TIME

This is
Consider:
You should speak politely.

This structure is usually followed by a past form though its meaning may not necessarily be past.
Consider:

(a) *It's high time I went to bed.*
(b) Let's write to our friends.
It's high time we wrote to our friends.
(c) She had better wake up
It's high time she woke up.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items beginning: It's high time…

1. You must consult a doctor.
2. She should speak politely.
3. I ought to wake up.
4. We should take our books for marking.
5. Jane needs to respect her elder brother.
6. The candidates must read in time.
7. They should go back home.
8. Let's watch an interesting film.
9. The carpenter must smooth the that table.

10. The radio should broadcast the latest news.

AFTER AND BEFORE

Consider:

(a) Y comes before Z.
Z comes after Y.

(b) February comes after January.
January comes before February.

(c) The clinic is before the supermarket.
The supermarket is after the clinic.

(d) She helped her mother after doing homework.
She did not help her mother before doing homework.
After doing homework, she helped her mother.

(e) We washed our hands before kneading the dough.
We kneaded the dough after washing our hands.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Musa finished revising his books. He went for a rest. (Begin: **After**…)
2. Twenty comes before twenty-one. (Use…**after**…)
3. They go to school after taking their breakfast. (Use…**before**…)
4. The candidates were briefed. They did their PLE examinations. (Use…**after**…)
5. Aamal had supper and then she went to bed. (Begin: **After**…)
6. Nimbi wrote the reply after reading the letter. (Use…**before**…)
7. Lillian played netball at school before she went home. (Begin: **Lillian went**….)
8. When the bell rang, we had finished our work. (Use …**after**…)
9. Rona ate her food. She washed the utensils. Use…**after**…)
10. Before mixing the ingredients, the baker measured them. (Use…**before**…)
11. We gave our answer sheets to the invigilator. He sealed them in an envelope. (Begin: **After**…)
12. She said a prayer before having a meal. (Use…**after**…)
13. After saying our night prayers, we went to bed. (Use…**before**…)
14. The big tree is after you have reached Mr. Musoke's home. (Begin: Mr. Musoke's home..)
15. The mechanic repaired my car. I paid him. (Begin: **After**…)

Activity II

1. Aminah swept the kitchen before setting the fire. (Use….a after….)
2. The girls swept the office. The Headmistress then went home. (Begin: The Headmistress went ...)
3. After making a statement, the witness went away. Use ….after...)
4. The moment the timekeeper rang the bell, the morning lessons began. (Use ... before ….)
5. By the time the police came, the robbers had left the bank. (Use ...after ….)
6. Having put up our school signpost, the head teacher addressed the pupils.

BORROW AND LEND

Consider:

(a) Jeremiah lent Robert five hundred shillings.

Robert borrowed five hundred shillings from Jeremiah.

(b) My mother borrowed a bag from Mrs. Kibirige.
Mrs. Kibirige lent a bag to my mother.

(c) I can't remember the person who lent me this money.
I can't remember the person from whom I borrowed this money.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Kizito lent me his bicycle this morning. (Use…**borrow**…)
2. Please, lend me your pen. (Begin: **May I**…)
3. Will Fred borrow a book from Fahad? (Use ....lend….)
4. I cannot tell the butcher from whom I bought the meat. (Use ….lend ...)
5. I would like to borrow a pencil from my cousin. (Use ….lend ...)
6. The tailor has lent these scissors to Namata. (Use ... borrow ….
7. Audrey lent Milly five cups. (Use ….borrow...(
8.

ARRIVE AND REACH

Consider:

(a) They reached the zoo late because the bus had broken down.
They arrived at the zoo late because the bus had broken down.

(b) Peter arrived at the airport late.
Peter reached the airport late.

(c) She reached the taxi park at 8:00am.
She arrived at the taxi park at 8:00am.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

9. We arrived at the hospital before midday. (Use…**reach**…)
10. Did you reach school on time? (Use…**arrive**…)

BELONG AND OWNER

Consider:

(a) That dress belongs to Linda.
Linda is the owner of that dress.

(b) This book belongs to me.
I am the owner of this book.

(c) The pen you have taken is Michael's.
The pen you have taken belongs to Michael.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. That phone belongs to Mr. Brown. (Use…**owner**…)
2. Who is the owner of this novel? (Begin: **To whom**…)
3. These are our books. (Use…**belong**…)
4. The trendy phone belongs to Mohsen. (Use…**owner**…)
5. Does this luggage belong to you? (Begin: **Is this**…)

6. Are you the owner of this book? (Begin: **Does**…)
7. The dictionary belongs to Tito. (Begin: **Tito is**…)
8. James owns the two taxis. (Use …**belong**….)
9. The donkey belongs to the princess. (Use…**owner**…)
10. That house is Maryam's. (Use…**belong**…)

LONG AND FAR

Far is normally used in negative and interrogative sentences. *Long* is used in positive sentences.
Consider:

(a) Our garden is a long way from the restaurant.
Our garden is not far from the restaurant.
Is our garden far from the restaurant?

(b) It is six kilometres from Tonny's house to school.
It is a long way from Tonny's house to school.
It is not far from Tonny's house to school.
Is it far from Tonny's house to school?

(c) It is not far from Kampala to Mpigi.
Is it far from Kampala to Mpigi?
It is a long way from Kampala to Mpigi.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. It is not far from here to the shop. (Use…**long**…)
2. It is a long way from the bursar's office to the canteen. (Use…**far**…)
3. Is it far from his home to the mosque? (Use…**long**…)
4. Driving fro Arua to Gulu takes to hours. (Begin: **It is a** …)
5. The school is next to the petrol station. (Use……far …)
6. Is it far from Murema to Kabula? (Change the sentence to affirmative)
7. It is 5km from home to school. (Use ….far….)
8. The railway station is not far from Sudan. (Use …..a long way….)
9.

MUCH AND A LOT OF

Much is usually used in negative and interrogative sentences. It is used before uncountable nouns, e.g. much money, much time, much water, much oil, much food, etc.
A lot of is used in positive sentences. You may choose to use *a great deal of* or *lots of* instead of *a lot of.*
Notice the spelling of *a lot of* comprises three words. If you want to use much in a positive sentence, use such words as so, very, too, as., e.g. so much, very much.
Consider:

(a) There is a lot of dust in this box.
There is so much dust in this box.
There isn't much dust in this box.
Is there much dust in this box?

(b) There isn't much water in the tank.
There is a lot of water in the tank.
There is so much water in the tank.
Is there much water in the tank?

(c) My aunt has a lot of money on her bank account.
My aunt doesn't have much money on her bank account.
My aunt has so much money on her bank account.
Does my aunt have much money on her bank account?

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. We have had a lot of rain this season. (Begin: **We haven't had**…)
2. I haven't much work to do. (Use…**a lot**…)
3. We have a lot of space in our dormitory. (Use…**much**…)
4. The prisoners don't have much freedom. (Begin: **The prisoners have**…)
5. There isn't much water in the desert. (End…?)
6. How much time do you have? (Use…**a lot**…)
7. The doctor is paid a lot of money. (Begin: **The doctor isn't**…)
8. She doesn't know much about wrestling. (Use…**a lot**…)
9. There is a lot of English spoken in this school. (Begin: Begin: **There isn't**…)
10. The students in this class blow a lot of noise. (Use…**much**…)
11. There was not much work to do. (Use … a lot …)
12. I have a lot of money. She has a lot of money. (Use …as much …
13.

BECAUSE AND SINCE

These are used to express a reason. They are normally used within the sentence, but at times come at the beginning.

Consider:

(a) The boy came late. The boy missed the lesson.
The boy missed the lesson because he came late.
The boy missed the lesson since he came late.
Since the boy came late, he missed the lesson.

(b) Since he was deaf, he could not hear the music.
He could not hear the music because he was deaf.
He could not hear the music since he was deaf.

(c) I can't buy a storybook because I don't have much money.
I can't buy a storybook since I don't have much money.
Since I don't have much money, I can't buy a storybook.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. She tore my dress. She wanted to annoy me. (Use…**because**…)
2. The food was very tasty. We ate it all. (Begin: **Since**…)
3. Athletics is very good. It made Chemtai win a gold medal. (Use…**because**…)

4. I was starving. I ate all the food on the plate. (Use…**since**…)
5. The letter was short and lovely. I read it over and over again. (Use…**because**…)
6. The earth is shaped like a ball. We can never come to the end of it. (Use…**since**….)
7. Babirye has not gone to school because she is sick. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
8. My mother was sick. I was absent from school. (Use…**since**…)
9. Irene read very hard. She passed the examinations well. (Use…**because**…)
10. The mechanic was not at the garage. My father didn't repair his car. (Use…**because**…)
11. You have won the match. You must get a prize. (Use… **since**….)
12. Kwame is unhappy. He has broken his ruler. (Use…. because….)
13. Garbage collection will improve. We have a serious town clerk.
14. Soil erosion is on the rise. They need to plant more trees.
15. The cyclist was drunk. The police arrested him.

Activity II

1. She planted her crops. She was sure the rains had started. (Use…**because**…)
2. They worked very hard. They passed highly. (Use…**since**…)
3. Sonia did not come to school last week since she was sick. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
4. The vehicles are moving slowly. There was an accident. (Use…**since**…)
5. We shall have no rain. The forests have been destroyed. (Use…**because**…)
6. He went to the clinic. He was not feeling well. (Use…**since**…)
7. There may be famine in the continent. The locusts have destroyed people's crops. (Use…**because**…)
8. You have come in time. You can help me with this work. (Begin: **Since**…)
9. The nurses used kerosene lamps. There was no power in the hospital. (Use…**because**…)
10. There were no textbooks. The teacher had to teach everything from his head. (Use…**because**…)
11. We are late. We should walk faster.
12. The dough did not rise since the Baker did not add yeast. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
13. We did not play as a team. We lost the game. (Begin:Since ...)
14. The prefects will be rewarded. They have worked hard to promote discipline. (Use ... because ...)
15. She was given a receipt. She had aid all the fees. (Use ….since...)

NOT EVEN/BARELY

Consider:
(a) Not even 20% of the pupils in our class know how to use a dictionary.
Barely 20% of the the pupils in our class know how to use a dictionary.

(b) Barely 40% of the cities in Uganda have access to safe water.
Not even 40 % of the cities in Uganda have access to safe water.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. Barely ten people returned the forms to the office. (Begin: Not even ...)
2. Not even ten candidates turned up for the interview. (Begin: Barely ...)
3. Barely twenty-one students applied to join the school. (Begin: Not even ...)

4. Not even three advertisements appeared in yesterday's newspaper. (Begin: Barely …)
5. Barely fifteen letters were received by pupils last term. (Begin: Not even k
6. Not even anybody is at the post office. (Begin: Barely …)
7. Barely 30% of the boys could remember the answer. (Begin: Barely)
8. Not even a quarter of the class has understood what a formal letter is.(Begin: Barely …)
9. Barely two vacancies were filled after the advert was made. (Begin: Not even…)
10. Not even 5% of the people in the world can write a creative composition. (Begin: Barely ...)

BESIDE/NEXT TO/NEAR

Beside means near or next to.

Consider:

(a) The fuel station is next to our home.
The fuel station is near our home.
The fuel station is beside our home.

(b) Put the drill beside the nails.
Put the drill next to the nails.
Put the drill near the nails.

(c) The supermarket is next to the main road.
The supermarket is near the main road.
The supermarket is beside the main road.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. She sat beside her mother. (Use…**next**…)
2. The carpenter put the varnish beside the polish. (Use…**near**…)
3. The school canteen is next to the library. (Use…**beside**…)
4. The DVD is next to the TV set. (Use…**near**…)

SUCCEED AND MANAGE

(a) The coach has succeeded in training the team.
(b) The police managed to arrest the murderer.
(c) Ahmed managed to spell the word pronunciation.

Activity

1. My father managed to build a new family house. (Use ….succeed….)
2. Will they succeed in talking to him? (Use ….manage….)
3. We managed to beat the tough team. (Use ….succeed…)
4. Was the head teacher able to convince the parents? (…manage….)
5. Sawyer failed to get a job in that bank. (Use …succeed …)
6. I was able to bake the cake. (Use …manage…)
7. The tailor has succeeded in sewing two wedding dresses today. (Use manage)
8. Most of the pupils managed to write formal letters. (Use ….succeed ….)
9. The hunters succeeded in killing the two fierce buffaloes. (Use ... managed)
10. Were they able to reach the peak of Mt. Rwenzori? (Use ... succeed …)
11. Moses could not fell the tree. (Use …succeed …)

12. We swam across the river.

BOTH ... AND

Both…and are correlative conjunctions such as either…or, and so on. They are in this case used in pairs. We use *Both* at the beginning in case we have two subjects. We use both within the sentence if we have one subject.

Consider:

(a) My cousin has decided to spend the holiday at home. I have decided to spend the holiday at home.
(b) Jane is beautiful. Jane is wise.
(c) Kakuru plays the guitar very well and so does Nyakato.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Jeremiah is a disciplined boy. Juma is a disciplined boy. (Begin: **Both**…)
2. The priest will pray with both the orphans and the widows. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
3. Mr. Kisitu has a house. Mr. Kisitu has a farm. (Join using…**both**…)
4. Teachers are smart. Pupils are smart. (Use…**and**…)
5. The party was colourful. The trip was colourful. (Begin: **Both**…)
6. A watch tells time. A clock tells time. (Begin: Both ...)
7. Mulching controls soil erosion. Terracing controls soil erosion.
8. Elijah acted in the Vampire Diaries. Klaus acted in the Vampire Diaries. (Begin: **Both**…)
9. Ted will attend the concert and so will Linda. (Begin: **Both**…)
10. My niece may travel to Kapchorwa. My nephew may travel to Kapchorwa. (Use…**and**….)

EITHER/ BOTH

Consider:

(a) Our captain can play football using both legs.
Our captain can play football using either leg.

(b) There were flowers on either side of the road.
There were flowers on both sides of the road.

(c) The baby eats using both hands.
The baby eats using either hand.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. The striker scored in both halves if the game. (Use ... either...)
2. We could easily tell the difference between either man. (Use ...both ….)
3. They found mistakes in both sections of the paper. (Use ...either….)
4. I was charged with both crimes. (End ... crime.)
5.

CHARGED WITH/ ACCUSED OF/BLAMED FOR

Charged is usually followed by with while accused is followed by of. They are both compound prepositions

Consider:

(a) Nalule was accused of misconduct before the elders.
(b) The man was charged with theft.
(c) The girl will be accused of cheating in exams.

Activity

Complete each of the following items with a suitable word.

1.

PREFER AND LIKE

You use this structure to show that you like one thing more than another.

Consider:

(a) I like singing more than dancing.
(b) They like English. They like Luganda more.
(c) Sylivialikes rice. She likes spaghetti very much.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs using …prefer…

1. Children like playing. They like watching cartoons so much.
2. I am more interested in sewing than knitting.
3. I prefer watching movies to playing chess. (Use ….like ….)
4. The love music. They love food so much.
5. Father liked telling stories more than listening to them.
6. She likes cutting a cake. She doesn't like putting on a ring very much.
7. Young children would rather drink than eat.
8. Most girls like dancing more than knitting.
9. Do you prefer reading to writing? (Use ... like ….)
10. She was more interested in knitting than weaving when she was in Primary Six.

ALL ANDEVERY

You use a singular noun and a singular verb after every, e.g.

Consider:

(a) All children in our class can speak Latin. (Begin: **Every**…)
Every child in our class can speak Latin.

(b) Every tree has leaves. (Begin: **All**…)
All trees have leaves.

(c) All the things in the town have changed.
Everything in the town has changed.

(d) Every woman should get married. (Begin: **All**…)
All women should get married.

(e) All the houses in the street are the same.
Every house in the street is the same.

(f) Everybody makes mistakes.
All people make mistakes.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. All insects have six legs. (Begin: **Every**…)
2. Every stranger has to be checked before entering the school premises. (Begin: **All**…)
3. Every citizen must have an identity card. (Begin: **All**…)
4. All birds can fly. (Begin: **Every**…)
5. Everybody should fight for their freedom. (Begin: **All**…)
6. All pedestrians must follow traffic rules. (Begin: **Every**…)
7. Every candidate must remember to write his or her index number. (Begin: **All**…)
8. Every person must learn to apologise. (Begin: **All**…)
9. All countries have national flags. (Begin: Every ...)
10. Every king needs an heir. (Begin: **All**…)
11. All people need friends. (Begin: Everybody ...)
12. Have you got all the things you need? (Use ... everything ...)
13. I have looked in all places. (End .. . everywhere.)
14. Everyone has problems. (Begin: All ...)
15. There were papers everywhere. (End ... all places.)
16. Every classroom was given furniture last term. (Begin: All ….)

ASSOONAS/IMMEDIATELY/THE MOMENT

This structure is used when two things happen almost at the same time, one following the other.
Consider:
(a) The guest of honour arrived. We sang the anthems.
As soon as the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems.
We sang the anthems as soon as the guest of honour arrived.
Immediately the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems.
We sang the anthems immediately the guest of honour arrived.
The moment the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems
We sang the anthems the moment the guest of honour arrived.

(b) Hardly had the cashier sat down when he began to count the money.
As soon as the cashier sat down, he began to count the money.
The cashier began to count the money as soon as he sat down.

(c) No sooner had the rains begun than the farmers sowed their seeds.
Immediately the rains began, the farmers sowed their seeds.
The farmers sowed their seeds immediately the rains began.

Activity
Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. The moment he received the news, he was overjoyed. (Begin: As soon as ...)
2. The pupils heard the bell. They ran out for breakfast. (Begin: The moment ...)
3. I had no sooner sat in the armchair than I fell asleep. (Use ….as soon as ….)
4. We started conversing immediately the meeting ended. (Begin: Immediately ...)
5. Barely had we reached the bridge when we crossed the river. (Use ...as soon as ...)
6. The mechanic repaired the car. The car broke down. (Begin: The moment the car ...)
7. Immediately the war was over, a new nation was born. (Use ….the moment ...)
8. The car reached the zebra crossing. The driver reduced speed. (Begin Begin: As soon ...)
9. He cut off one of themonster'sheads. Two others grew in its place. (Begin: As soon as ...)
10. The moment we reached the taxi park, we alighted from the car. (Use ...as soon as ...)

BY WHOM/TO WHOM?

Consider:

(a) Who swept our classroom today?
By whom was our classroom swept today?

(b) By whom has my cup been broken?
Who has broken my cup?

(c) Who drove the school van?
By whom was the school van driven?

Activity
Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Who abused my good friend? (Begin: **By whom**…)
2. By whom was this balloon burst? (Begin: Who ...)
3. Whose gold rings are these? (Begin: To whom…)
4. Saidat made that timetable. (Begin: By whom ...)
5. Who is the owner of these green cups? (Begin: To whom ...)
6. To whom does this house belong? (Begin: Who …)
7. Who dyed your hair? (Begin: By whom ...)
8. To whom did you talk? (Begin: Whom ...)
9. By whom was this letter written? (Begin: Who …)
10. Who tore this paper into pieces? (Begin: By whom ...)

BESIDES

Besides means *apart from*. Do not confuse this with beside which means *next to*. It can appear at the beginning and within the sentence.

Consider:

(a) Aiyiman ordered for a table. He ordered for a chair.
Besides ordering for a table, Aiyiman ordered for a chair.
Aiyiman ordered for a table besides a chair.

(b) Isabirye keeps goats. He also keeps sheep.
Besides keeping goats, Isabirye keeps sheep.
Isabirye keeps goats besides sheep.

(c) The chef cooked beef stew. He cooked chicken stew.
Besides cooking beef stew, the chef cooked chicken stew.
The chef cooked beef stew besides chicken stew.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Bright likes to read. He likes to write. (use …**besides**….)
2. Robert is a baker. Robert is a butcher. (Begin: **Besides**…)
3. Kiprotich runs. He advertises. (Begin: **Besides**…)
4. Musa is a clever boy. Musa is a fast runner.
5. Angela is lazy. She is also shabby.
6. The Baker made not only buns but also cookies.
7. The tailor made a suit. The tailor ironed it.
8. Apart from buying airtime, Sam bought data.
9. Andrew speaks fluent English. Andrew speaks fluent Spanish.

EVERCLAUSES

These are found in whoever, whatever, whenever, whichever, wherever, however, and so on.
NB: Whoever means it doesn't matter who.
What do you think is the meaning of the other expressions?
Consider:

(a) Every time I am not sure of the word, I look it up in the dictionary.
Whenever I am not sure of the word, I look it up in the dictionary.

(b) Everyone who bears children should cater for them.
Whoever bears children should cater for them.

(c) Henry read so hard. He did not perform well.
However hard Henry read, he did not perform well.

(d) You will not sit for exams. You failed to pay the fees.
Whoever failed to pay the fees will not sit for exams.

(e) Every time I fall sick, I see a doctor.
Whenever I fall sick, I see a doctor.
I see a doctor whenever I fall sick.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. Everytime I developed, I visited a dentist. (Begin: Whenever ...)
2. Everytime the weather gets cold, Rebecca wears a heavy sweater. (Use ... whenever ...)

3. Our teacher talks about the dangers of early marriage every time he conducts lessons. (Begin: Whenever ...)
4. Anyone who crosses the busy road carelessly will be knocked down. (Begin: Whoever ...)
5.

WHAT CLAUSES

Consider:

(a) We need peace in Uganda.
What we need is peace in Uganda.
(b) What the patient needs is a long rest. (End…needs)
A long rest is what the patient needs.
(c) Pupils need to observe rules and regulations.
What pupils need is to observe rules and regulations.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. What the workers need is supervision. (Begin: Supervision…)
2. Shortage of money prevents quicker development. (Begin: What…)
3. He is suffering from malaria. (Begin: What…)
4. She needs a husband. (End …need.)
5. The government must decide when to reopen schools. (Begin: What…)
6. I would like to become a lawyer after leaving school. (Begin: **What**…)

FOR, SINCE AND AGO

For shows a length of time, e.g. for two hours, for a long time, for a few days, etc.
Since shows a particular point in time in the past, e.g. since 2000, since morning, since 5:00pm, etc.
Ago comes at the end of the sentence, and it is connected with the past simple tense, e.g. two days ago, a while ago, a fortnight ago, five minutes ago, etc.
Consider:

(a) He started waiting for the visitor at 9:00am. It is 12:00pm. He is still waiting for the visitor.
He has been waiting for the visitor for three hours.
He has been waiting for the visitor since 9:00am.
(b) The prisoners have not had food for two days.
It is two days now since the prisoners had food.
The prisoners last had food two days ago.
(c) Santa started crying in the morning. It is now noon and she is still crying.
Santa has been crying since morning.
Santa has been crying for six hours.
(d) They began learning two weeks ago.
They have been learning for two weeks.
It is two weeks now since they began learning.

(e) Our school has not organized any tour for five years.
Our school last organized a tour five years ago.
It is five years now since our school organized a tour.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. It is three years now since I saw my aunt. (Begin: **I last**…)
2. We have waited here from evening up to now. (Use…**since**…)
3. They have been watching television from ten o'clock in the morning. It is now two in the afternoon and they are still watching. (Use..**for**…)
4. My mother began peeling matooke in the afternoon. She is still peeling matooke. (Use…**since**…)
5. I started studying Latin two years ago and I am still studying it. (Use…**since**…)
6. It is three months now since I last saw her. (Begin: **I haven't**…)
7. I last saw Joan a fortnight ago. (Use…**since**…)
8. I haven't met my father for twelve years. (End…**ago**.)
9. We began walking yesterday. We are still walking. (Begin: **We have**…)
10. Mr. Aguto has been making bridal gowns for nine years. (Use….**since**…)
11. It is ten months since I last talked to my uncle. (Use …for…)
12. It started raining last night. It is still raining. (Use ...since….)
13. It is five days since Dr Amos talked to us. (End ...ago.)
14. Tina started revising at 8 o'clock. It is now 8:50 am and she is still revising. (Use ….for...)
15. The fishmonger began selling fish three days ago. (Use ...since…)

…BUT[1]…

This is an expression of contrast just like although.
Consider:

(f) Our football team played very well. We lost the match.
(g) Debora danced very nicely. She did not receive a gift.
(h) I paid school fees. The bursar did not give me a receipt.
(i) My grandfather was very rich. He was blind.
(j) Alice was sick. She got a first grade.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs using….but…

1. An elephant is not fast. An elephant is very strong.
2. The traffic officer warned the driver. The driver did not mind.
21.

WHILE AND WHEN

While is a conjunction meaning when or whilst. It talks about two activities happening at the same time. While may also express a contrast.
Consider:

(a) I was waiting at the bus stop. Three buses went by in the opposite direction.
While I was waiting at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction.

[1] *P.6, 2nd Term: Tailoring*

(b) While we were asleep, we were burgled.
When were asleep, we were burgled.
We were burgled while we were asleep.
(c) One of the babies started crying. We were travelling.
While we were travelling, one of the babies started crying.

Activity I

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. Mr. Lubega was registering pupils. Mr. Sentongo was checking pupils' temperatures. (Begin: **While**…)
2. The passengers were getting off the bus. Mukasa hurt his knee. (Use…**while**…)
3. Ms. Catherine was teaching. Rema beat Linda. (Begin: **While**…)
4. Our father was milking the cows. Our mother was winnowing the millet. (Use…**while**…)
5. As Serena was reading the newspaper, Nancy was watching cartoons. (Begin: **While**…)
6. They were travelling to Kasese. They saw an elephant. (Use…while…)
7. As the girls were reciting the poem, the boys were reading a storybook. (Begin: **While**…)
8. The chairperson was giving the opening remarks. The secretary made a face. (Begin: **While**…)
9. The invigilator checked all the candidates. Martha was away. (Use…**when**…)
10. Joan was sewing. The needle pierced her. (Use…**while**…)
11. The tourist travelled by plane. The pupils used a bus. (Begin: **While**…)
12. The passengers were talking. The man was driving. (Use…**while**…)
13. The guest was seated. The children were singing. (Begin: **While**…)
14. The children will be entertained by Mariam. The children will come for the holiday. (Begin: **When**…)
15.

Activity II

1. Seguya came very quickly. He heard his father calling. (Use…**when**…)
2. The thief jumped out. The bus was speeding. (Use…**while**…)
3. We were eating. Our parents quarreled. (Begin: **While**…)
4. They were running laps. The girl fainted. (Use…**while**…)
5. Juma fell off a mango tree. He was looking for a bird's nest. (Begin: **While**…)

AS ...

As is a conjunction meaning while something else is happening. It may also be used to express a reason. Consider:

(a) It was very late. I did not go to the well.
As it was very late, I did not go to the well.
(b) The girl jumped off the bicycle. Musa was riding it.
As Musa was riding the bicycle, the girl jumped off.
(c) Sarah was slicing onions. She cut her finger.
As Sarah was slicing onions, she cut her finger.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. I did not speak to him. He was in a hurry. (Begin: **As**…)
2. She was not in the office. I left her message with the secetary. (Use…**as**…)
3. We sat watching the children. They were getting ready. (Begin: **As**…)

4. You grew older. You gained confidence. (Use…**as**…)
5. The girl was told to go home because there was no food in the store. (Begin: **As**…)
6. The door would not open. I had forgot the key. (Use…**as**…)
7. The good grass is soon eaten. The cows have to be driven from one place to another. Begin: **As**…)

WISH CLAUSES

The verb wish is usually followed by a past verb form. Its meaning is however not necessarily past.
Consider:
I am not tall.
She is married
We can't win the match.
It won't rain heavily this season.
Sheila isn't here.

Activity
Rewrite each of the items beginning: I wish….

1. I don't have many friends.
2. She can't play a piano.
3. It won't happen again.
4. He is not tall.

Activity II
Complete each of the items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. I wish you ____ well at school. (do)
2. I wish she ____ well. (feel)
3. I wish we _____ some water. (take)
4. I wish you ____ seen the movie. (has)
5. I wish s he _____ cook. (can)
6. I wish she had _____ needlework. (have)
7. I wish I _____ you well. (know)

Wish is always followed by a past tense or the conditional (would), never by a future or present. We use *wish* to express regrets about the present i.e. to say that we should like something to be different.
NB: You may choose to use ***If only*** instead of *I wish*.
Consider:

(a) Nothing exciting will happen.
I wish something exciting would happen.
If only something exciting would happen.
(b) Nothing exciting is happening.
I wish something exciting was happening.
(c) Nothing exciting happened.
I wish something exciting had happened.

(d) English isn’t easy.
I wish English was easy.
(e) You didn’t ask me to come.
I wish you had asked me to come.
(f) I won’t rain.
I wish it would rain.
g) She is too horrible to me.
I wish she wasn't too horrible to me.
h) She cannot play a guitar.
I wish she could play a guitar.

Activity

Rewrite each item beginning with I wish...

1. I haven’t a job.
2. They won’t send me any money.
3. I don’t know all the answers.
4. The book wasn’t interesting.
5. We didn’t win.
6. You won’t help me with my prep.
7. My sister isn’t married.
8. We can’t go for a walk this evening.
9. The government won’t pay my expenses.
10. You won’t stop making a noise.

Activity II

1. I didn’t meet you earlier.
2. The term isn’t over.
3. My mother didn’t keep the photograph.
4. The engine won’t start.
5. They didn’t give us more soup.
6. That girl doesn’t like me.
7. You didn’t see me score that goal.
8. He won’t close the window.
9. She won’t burn my letter.
10. I don’t feel well.

Activity III

Rewrite beginning If only...

1. I am so shy.
2. I don't know what to say to people.
3. I find it difficult to make friends.
4. I am not good-looking.
5. My ears are so big.
6. I get embarrassed so quickly.
7. My students didn't do their homework.
8. My mother died a young lady.
9. I am the poorest in this village.

I don't have enough money to buy a new house

REQUESTS

These are polite phrases to ask for something. You use verbs such as may, can, could, will, would, and so on. Consider:

(a) May I come in, please?
(b) Would you mind waiting outside?
(c) Will you marry me?
(d) Can I borrow your pen?
(e) Would you mind if I had the menu?

Activity

1. I would like to raise a point of information. (Begin: May…..)
2. Can you tell me your age, please? (Begin: How ….?)
3. May I go home and help my parents? (Begin: I would ….)
4. Do you mind if I join you? (Begin: May I ...)
5. Would you like if I looked at the letter? (Begin: I would like ...)
6. I would like to ask you a question. (Begin: May I ….)
7. May I smoke from here, please? (Begin: Do you mind ...)
8. Is it alright if I keep this photo? (Begin: Would you mind ...)
9. May I borrow your bicycle, please? (Begin Can I . ..)
10. Would you mind if I looked at the files myself? (Begin: Do you ….)

HOMOPHONES

A homophone is a word that is pronounced like another word but has a different spelling or meaning, e.g.

(a) sun, son
The sun is a natural source of light.
My son is happy.

(b) some, sum
Sue needs some money.
I have a large sum of money.

(c) test, taste
The teacher has just given us a test.
What is the taste of that ice cream?

(d) bun, burn
I bought this bun from the baker's.
Fire can burn you.

(e) live, leave
We live in Murema.
Henry wants to leave this village.

NB: While using such words to show that you understand the difference in their meanings, do not change their tense or form at all.

Activity

Use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meanings.

1. pull, pool
2. weather, whether
3. diary, dairy
4. lose, loose
5. break, brake
6. sight, site
7. advice, advise
8. practice, practise
9. quite, quiet
10. hurt, heart
11. hit, heat
12. sin, scene
13. port, pot
14. full, fool
15. their, there

JUMBLED SENTENCES

Consider:

(a) Believe Do? God in you
Do you believe in God?

(b) good Greeting behaviour is others.
Greeting others is good behaviour.

(c) road use side pedestrians Which the should of?
Which side of the road should pedestrians use?

Activity

Rearrange the words below to form meaningful sentences.

1. Extremely This examination is easy.
2. You will when? sit P.L.E. your
3. Is Benjamin nor a doctor David neither.
4. Is this high mountain How!
5. Like a looks what train know I.
6. Did before indicate turning he?
7. Bought has feeds farmer the animal.
8. You May visit tomorrow I?
9. Division I passed and Matthew one have in.
10. An elephant What look does like?
11. Pair is Charles' of That scissors.

12. Dirty was the very table cloth.
13. Your are of nationality What parents?
14. Ceremony it during rained marriage heavily the.
15. Mechanic vehicle did when your the repair?

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation helps you to read correctly. Some of the punctuation marks are the full stop, question mark, comma, exclamation mark, colon, apostrophe, quotation mark, capitalisation, and so on. Learning where to put these marks helps a lot.

Consider:
(a) the luggage said the conductor is very heavy.
“The luggage,” said the conductor “is very heavy.”

(b) she is my sister
She is my sister.

Activity
Rewrite and punctuate each of the following items correctly.
1. how old are you
2. We need eggs bread milk flour and butter
3. michaels ball is over there
4. Are you going out tonight she asked
5. I wonder said natalia when we will get our results
6. She is reading Oliver twist by Charles dickens
7. what a skilful carpenter mrmusoke is
8. have you been to kampala before
9. the boys as well as the girls were overjoyed
10. Yes I would like to come
11. Can I get glass of water please
12. Oh has he arrived
13. Well I don’t know
14. They metvictoriassister at the hairdressers
15. How funny that man is
16. I was wrong she admitted
17. Be quiet
18. the Nile is the longest river in africa
19. Uganda has several lakes lake lakevictorialake albert lake kyoga and others
20. She'd like to become a medical doctor.

ANALOGIES

This is a comparison of one with another thing that has similar features. Do you think there is an analogy between the human heart and the pump? You Sometimes learn by analogy.
Consider:

(f) Optician is to eye as dentist is to tooth.
(g) Daughter is to son as spinster is to bachelor.
(h) Sheep is to mutton as goat is to chevon.
(i) Knife is to cut as gun is to shoot.
(j) Buy is to bought as catch is to caught.

Activity

Fill the blank space with a suitable word.

1. One is to single as two is to ___.
2. Thumb is to palm as toe is to ___.
3. Drive is to drove as seek is to ___.
4. Cat is to kitten as _____ is to kid.
5. Dog is to bitch as stallion is to ____.
6. Barber is to _____ as butcher is to butcher's.
7. Poetry is to stanza as ____ is to paragraph.
8. Fifty is to golden as a hundred is to ___.
9. North is to South as East is to ___.
10. Elbow is to hand as knee is to ____.
11. Food is to hunger as drink is to ___.
12. ____ is to bow as bullet is to gun.
13. Boy is to scout as girl is to _____.
14. Station is to train as ____ is to aeroplane.
15. Doctor is to patient as landlord is to ____.
16. Where is to place as when us to ___.
27. Feed is to food as graze is to .
28. Wing is to fly as leg is to ____.
29. Occultist is to _____ as dentist is to teeth.
30. Reading is to writing as speaking is to _____.
31. Year is to month as day is to ____.
32. Anger is to angry as _____ is to hungry.
33. Lie is to lying as dye is to ____.
34. Die is to dying as lie is to ____.
35. Many is to more as shy is to ___.
36. Snake is to hiss as hen is to ____
37. Sun is to sunny as rain is to ____.
38. Well is to better as ill is to ____.
39. Deep is to shallow as poor is to ___.
40. Nine is to ninth as twelve is to ____.
41. One is to once as three is to ___.
42. Nephew is to uncle as ___ is to aunt.
43. Ink is to pen as ___ is to engine.

17. Roof is to house as peak is to _____. 18. King is to Queen as dog is to ____. 19. Princess is to prince as ____ is to stallion. 20. Sun is to day as ____ is to night. 21. Shabby is to shabbily as tidy is to ____. 22. Pronounce is to ____ as maintain is to maintenance. 23. France is to French as Ghana is to ___. 24. Hoof is to hooves as ox-plough is to ___. 25. . 26. Twenty is to twentieth as ninety is to ___.	44. Lion is to _____ as wolf is to pack. 45. Blood is to red as sky is to ____. 46. Sheep is to ____ as cow is to milk. 47. Broom is to sweep as scissors is to ____. 48. Bee is to hive as byre is to ____. 49. 50. Netherlands is to Dutch as Togo is to ____. 51. Praise is to blame as success is to ___. 52. Gander is to _____ as scout is to guide. 53. Ewe is to ram as duck is to ___. 54. Finger is to hand as ____ is to foot

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

Consider:

(a) How do you feel?
I feel very tired.

(b) Did the barber take a long time to cut your hair?
Yes, the barber took a long time to cut off my hair.

(c) What is his first name?
His first name is Musa.

Activity

Write a question to each of the following responses.

1. That is Isaac's magazine.
2. It doesn't rain in summer.
3. This basket was woven by my cousin.
4. My cousin wove this basket.
5. I went to the field in order to play cricket.

6. A car takes three hours to reach Kasese.
7. She spent her first term with her great aunt.
8. I think it is not right to judge a book by its cover.
9. My favourite series of all times is the "Vampire Diaries".
10. No, she doesn't like going out.
11. The poem has three stanzas.
12. Yes, I can spell the word Ghanaian.
13. Henry often goes to the garage on Wednesday.
14. The government should imprison idlers to stop crime.
15. Yes, she withdrew all the money on her bank account.

NEED TO/NEED FOR/NECESSARY

You use need to and need for to say that something is necessary.
Consider:

(a) There is need for the farmhouse to be tidied.
The farmhouse needs to be tidied.
It is necessary for the farmhouse to be tidied.

(b) She needs to load airtime in order to make a phone call.
It is necessary for her to load airtime in order to make a phone call.
There is need for her to load airtime in order to make a phone call.

(c) They need to get a new maid.
There is need for them to get a new maid.
It is necessary for them to get a new maid.

Activity
Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. There is need for her to behave well. (Use ….need to…)
2. We need to save money for future use. (Use …necessary…)
3. It is necessary for you to be selfless. (Use …need to…)
4. It is necessary for candidates to revise in time. (Use …need for…)
5. Every man should have a wife. (Begin: It is necessary…)
6. Pedestrians must cross the road carefully. (Use ….need….)
7. Pupils need to observe rules and regulations. (Use .... necessary….)
8. It is necessary for parents to educate their children. (Use …need to….)
9. Leah needs to plant more trees in the orchard. (Begin: There)
10. There is need for citizens to love their country. (Use .... necessary…)
11. Elders need to be responsible. (Use ….need for ….
12. You should file all your past papers. (Used ….need ….)
13. We must heed to teacher's advice. (Used …need to …..)
14. Drivers should avoid overloading vehicles. (Use ... necessary ….)

…NEEDN'T…/NECESSARY

You use *needn't* to say that something is not necessary. Avoid the word *to* immediately after *needn't*.
Consider:

(a) They do not need to buy an empty CD.
They needn't buy an empty CD.

(b) It is not necessary for him to shout at the news reporter.
He needn't shout at the news reporter.

(c) You do not have to be cruel to animals.
You needn't be cruel to animals.

(d) It is not necessary for her to switch off the radio.
She needn't switch off the radio.

(e) The duty master needn't ring the bell twice.
It is not necessary for the duty master to ring the bell twice.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. She doesn't have to dock the sheep. (Use … needn't ...)
2. Kamoga needn't board a taxi to the market. (Begin: It is ….)
3. People needn't be selfish. (Use ... necessary….)
4. Herdsmen don't need to torture the cattle. (Begin: Herdsmen needn't ...)
5. A veterinary surgeonneedn'ttreat animals harshly. (Begin: A veterinary surgeon ….)
6. Robert does not need to tie his goat on the bicycle carrier. (Use …. necessary ….)
7. It is not necessary for a ranger to frighten the monkeys. (Use ….needn't ….)
8. The farmers don't have to stone the birds. (Begin: It is ….)
9. It is not necessary for Susan to run so fast. (Begin: Susan needn't
10. You do not need to keep the animals in captivity. (Use ….necessary ….)
11.

Activity II

Rewrite each item using ....necessary...

12. You needn't waste time on useless things.
13. Peter needn't be selfish.
14. Dan needn't abuse his father.
15. You needn't buy a phone for your little sister.
16. They needn't call their parents every time they fall sick.
17. Samantha needn't spend a lot of money on airtime.
18. We needn't be afraid of spiders.
19. She doesn't have to dress indecently.
20. You needn't abuse strangers.
21. We needn't be selfish.

….NEEDN'T HAVE/…NECESSARY….

You use *needn't have* to say that something was not necessary. Use a passive verb after *have*, e.g. *seen, done, eaten, cleaned, swept*, etc.
Consider:

(a) They did not need to buy an empty CD.
They needn't have bought an empty CD.
(b) It was not necessary for him to shout at the news reporter.
He needn't have shouted at the news reporter.
(c) You did not have to be cruel to animals.
You needn't have been cruel to animals.
(d) It was not necessary for her to switch of the radio.
She needn't have switched off the radio.
(e) The duty master had rung the bell twice.
It was not necessary for the duty master to ring the bell twice.

Activity I
Rewrite each item using. .....needn't.....

1. She didn't have to dock the sheep.
2. It was not necessary for people to be selfish.
3. It was not necessary for Kamoga to board a taxi to the market.
4. Herdsmen didn't need to torture the cattle.
5. The veterinary officer didn't have to treat animals harshly.
6. Robert did not need to tie his goat on the bicycle carrier.
7. It was not necessary for a ranger to frighten the monkeys.
8. The farmers didn't have to stone the birds.
9. It was not necessary for Susan to run so fast.
10. You did not need to keep the animals in captivity.
11. You bought more milk although it was not necessary.
12. The ranger should not have frightened the monkeys.

Activity II
Rewrite each item using ....necessary...

13. You needn't have wasted time on useless things.
14. Peter needn't have been selfish.
15. Dan needn't have abused his father.
16. You needn't buy a phone for your little sister.
17. They needn't have called their parents every time they fell sick.
18. Samantha needn't have spent a lot of money on airtime.
19. We needn't have been afraid of spiders.
20. She din't have to dress indecently.
21. You needn't have abused strangers.
22. We needn't have been selfish.
23. We should load airtime in order to make phone calls. (Use ….need….
24.

…AS WELL AS …

This structure is used to mean together with. Given one subject and two activities, no commas are expected. Given two subjects and one activity, two commas are applied.
Consider:

(a) Musa is a teacher. Musa is a farmer.
Musa is a teacher as well as a farmer.

(b) Miriam is a social worker. Miranda is a social worker.
Miriam, as well as Miranda, is a social worker.
(c) The dictionary was useful. The atlas was useful.
The dictionary, as well as the atlas, was a useful book.
(d) Both Joan and Susan were teachers.
Joan, as well as Susan, was a teacher.

(e) Both terracing and crop rotation are good practices.
Terracing, as well as crop rotation, is a good practice.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items using ...as well as...

1. I like popular music. I like country music.
2. She is a politician. She is a doctor.
3. Bush burning causes environmental degradation. Overgrazing causes environmental degradation.
4. Kamara is clever. Kamara is hardworking.
5. Muhumuza has a radio. Muhumuza has a television.
6. Akiki is blind. Amoti is blind.
7. Ketty is a presenter. Kevin is a presenter.
8. Kategaya was a minister. Rwamirama was a minister.
9. We ate matooke. We ate posho.
10. A policeman and a carpenter are important people in our community.
11. Andrew is hardworking. Monica is hardworking.
12. Both the bride and the groom smiled broadly.
13. Drivers should be careful on the road. Pedestrians should be careful on the road.
14. Lions live in the jungle. Elephants live in the jungle.
15. A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.

Activity II

1. Peter is a candidate. Patricia is a candidate.
2. Both Lydia and Linda go to school.
3. Wind will erode the soil. Rain will erode the soil.
4. Both Margaret and Linnet did the test.
5. Animals need protection. Children need protection.
6. Songs educate people. Talk shows educate people.
7. AIDS is a deadly disease. Cancer is a deadly disease.
8. The seamstress and the tailor were invited to the bash.
9. Drapers are useful. Jewellers are useful.
10. The keyboard is faulty. The mouse is faulty.

…OR ELSE…

Or else means otherwise. It is used within the sentence. The first part before *or else* should sound positive.
Consider:

(a) If you don't wash your hands, you may catch corona virus.
You should wash your hands or else you may catch corona virus.

(b) You won't pass if you don't write neatly.

You should write neatly or else you won't pass.

(c) Revise your notes in time –otherwise, you may not understand them.
You must revise your notes in time or else you may not understand them.

(d) You must follow the instructions. Your paper won't be marked.
You must follow the instructions or else your paper won't be marked.

(e) You will not get what you want unless you speak politely.
You should speak politely or else you won't get what you want.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items using ….or else…

1. The cows will not produce enough milk if you don't feed them well.
2. Sharpen your pencil if you want it to draw nice pictures.
3. You should pay registration fees. You won't be allowed to sit the final exams.
4. Candidates must write their names on the examination papers. Their results won't be returned.
5. You will be disqualified if you cheat.
6. You won't understand anything if you don't pay attention.
7. If you don't take a balanced diet, you may get stunted growth.
8. If you don't change your ways, you will be dismissed from school.
9. If you don't go right now, you won't catch the first train.
10. Listen to advice. You may get into trouble.

Activity II

1. You will miss the prize if you write wrong answers.
2. If you want to pass exams, you should pay attention in class.
3. Keep your body well, so you will not fall sick.
4.
5. Schools must follow SOPs. If not, they will be closed.
6. The farmers have to spray their crops. If not, the pests will destroy the crops.
7. If you don't write well, you will lose marks.
8. Muliika must train very hard. He will fail the medical.
9. Unless the tailor uses the razorblade carefully, it will hurt him.
10. She will be disqualified if she cheats in exams.

…LIKELY TO…

This structure is used when you think that something will happen. The negative form is *not likely to.*
Consider:

(a) Making wrong friends may affect your studies.
Making wrong friends is likely to affect your studies.

(b) Drinking unboiled water will make you sick.
Drinking unboiled water is likely to make you sick.

(c) Mistreating your children might take you to prison.
Mistreating your children is likely to take you to prison.

(d) Janet won't post the letter without a stamp.
Janet is not likely to post the letter without a stamp.

(e) They may sit their test next week.
They are likely to sit their test next week.

Activity

*Rewrite each item using …**likely**….*

1. We may miss the train.
2. The dry spell is expected to last for two months.
3. She may not come tomorrow.
4. This year's candidates expect to pass with flying colours.
5. Shall we attend the quiz next week?
6. It may rain heavily this season.
7. Sawyer may not take part in the athletics.
8. They may break up for holidays this week.
9. Will the pupils enjoy the picnic?
10. We expect to be appreciated by our parents.
11. Tickets may be expensive.
12. She might visit her uncle this holiday.
13. We may cry if our team loses the match.
14. I may not consider his offer.
15. They may register better performance this year.

Activity II

1. Early marriage may cause problems.
2. Shortage of medication may lead to death.
3. Mistreating children might cause suffering at home.
4. It is possible that we shall host the president

SINGLE WORD FOR MANY

Group of words	Single word
Make up your mind	decide
Young cows/elephants	calves
People walking by the roadside	pedestrians
A person who treats eyes	optician
A place where meat is sold	butcher's
In a quick way	quickly
To prepare food by heating	cook
A place where animals are slaughtered	abattoir
A box where a mechanic keeps his tools	toolbox
A seat on a bicycle or motorcycle	saddle
A tool used to lift vehicles for repair	carjack
Pupils who are going to sit their final exams	candidates
A tool used for turning nuts	spanner
A space at the back of the car where luggage is put	boot
Young ones of a dog	puppies

Young of a cat	kittens
A person who rides bicycles or motorcycles	cyclist
A protective device worn to protect the head	helmet
To put money onto a bank account	deposit
To take money from a bank account	withdraw
A flat paper through which letters are sent	envelope
Money paid in a taxi	fare
A man who collects fares in a taxi	conductor
Meat for cows	beef
Meat for sheep	mutton
Meet for goat	chevon
Three times	thrice
Fourteen days	fortnight
Every fourteen days	fortnightly
A person from Ghana	Ghanaian
A person from Togo	Togolese
A person from Netherlands	Dutch
With energy	energetically
Hens and cocks	chickens
Like more	prefer
Not disciplined	indisciplined
Not secure	insecure
Lacking strength	weak
Cooking using dry heat in an oven	bake
Twenty-five years	silver jubilee
Forty years	Ruby jubilee
Fifty years	golden jubilee
Sixty years	diamond jubilee
Seventy years	platinum jubilee
Seventy-five years	sapphire jubilee
A hundred years	centenary jubilee
Main topic of debate	motion
People who support the motion	proposers
People who disagree with the motion	opposers
People watching a football or netball match	spectators
People watching a movie	audience
A person who sells clothes	draper
A place where clothes are sold	draper’s
Put on a later date	postpone
People listening to a speech	audience
Spoons, forks and knives	cutlery
Cups, plates and saucers	crockery
Main meal of the day	lunch
Place where hair is cut	barber’s
A person who cuts hair	barber
A place where milk is sold	dairy

A person who sells milk	milkman/ milkmaid
A book in which you record daily events	diary
Happening every day	daily
A place where groceries are sold	grocer's
A person who sells groceries	grocer
A place where pens, books and pencils are sold	
A person who sells stationery	stationer's
A person who sells fish	stationer
A place where meat is sold	fishmonger
A person who sells meat	butcher's
A person in charge of a football game	butcher
A person in charge of a netball game	referee
A person who looks after the sheep	umpire
A person who looks after the goats	shepherd
A group of lions	goatherd
A group of wolves	pride
A group of sheep	pack
A group of beautiful women	flock
A group of angels	bevy
A group of singers	host
A group of dancers	choir
A person who collects fare in a taxi	troupe
Clean with brooms	conductor
Make something smooth	sweep
Make something dirty	smooth
In a comfortable way	dirty
In an easy way	comfortably
In a quick way	easily
Mangoes, oranges and apples	quickly
A car that transports the sick	fruits
A car that transports the dead	ambulance
Listening carefully	hearse
In a hurry	attentive
In the shape of a circle	hurriedly
Made of metal	circular
Made of wool	metallic
A male sheep	woolen
A female sheep	ram
A male horse	ewe
A female horse	stallion
A male dog	mare
A female dog	dog
	bitch

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items giving a single word for the underlined group of words.

1. The meat of sheep is rarely sold by the butcher.
2. She made up her mind to leave for the city.
3. Her fat goat has just given birth to two young ones.
4. The people from China are very hardworking.
5. The audience did not understand the main topic of the debate.
6. Buganda is found in the centre of Uganda.
7. Where are these people who walk along the road going?
8. Give me my thing that I always wear in the head during sunny weather?
9. The people listening to the chief guest's speech complained that the chief was not loud enough.
10. Mr. Smith's home does not have enough cups, plates, saucepans and dishes.
11. Hon. EriaKategaya breathed his last in a Kenyan hospital.
12. The names in the class register are arranged in alphabetical order.
13. I was born on the fifth day of the week.
14. He ran away because of being treated in a cruel way by his stepmother.
15. Our village council meets at regular intervals to discuss important issues.
16. That nurse is not kind to patients.
17. We all enjoyed our main meal of the day.
18. The man who defiled the girl did not accept the punishment.
19. Our grandfather sat with comfort in the armchair.
20. The cleanest man who sells meat in our village was arrested.

Activity II

1. You must take back that book to the library after reading it.
2. The referee told the players to start again the game.
3. Farmers do not plant crops during long period of dry weather.
4. The army fought the rebels with a lot of success.
5. I am not sure whether my father will attend the school concert.
6. She has not been here for a period of fourteen days.
7. The showroom was emptied and cleaned with brooms.
8. The person who receives money in that hotel is kind.
9. Hellen's health is getting better and better every day.
10. Kintu's cows produced two young ones yesterday.
11. Elizabeth is going to get married to a son to the king.
12. The man who collects fares from the passengers pushed him out of the taxi.
13. Children are not allowed to go to the place where food is cooked.
14. People are advised to eat a lot of mangoes, oranges and pineapples.
15. There were many sick people in the hospital.
16. The man whose wife died has refused to marry again.
17. Go onpractising until I tell you to stop.
18. Mary could not remember what her mother had told her.
19. Keep away frompeople with corona virus.
20. She stayed in Tanzania for a period of seven days.

Activity III

1. The children whose parents are dead were given blankets at school.
2. You need water for your bulls and cows.
3. The head teacher bought chairs and desks for the school.
4. There were many people riding bicycles in town.
5. The government has built a school for the people who cannot hear.
6. Besides beaf, I enjoy sheep's meat.
7. The stranger walked to the place where bread and cakes are made.
8. We shall visit the place where aeroplanes land.
9. She works as a person who serves customers at the hotel.
10. He was sent away from school for his misconduct.
11. Kenneth is my brother's son.
12. Every employee expects a good pay for the amount of work done.
13. They were punished for refusing to obey their parents.
14. Doreen joined secondary school because she did not fail PLE.
15. We went to a hotel which did not have a list of items served.
16. The boy who was imprisoned is not guilty.
17. The figure is shaped in form of a circle.
18. Catching fish is one of the activities in my home district.
19. Sarah solves problems with ease.
20. The class monitor has put up the list of responsibilities to be done and the class members to them.

Activity IV

1. Do all birds move in the air?
2. The thief was handled without mercy.
3. I have been attending school everyday.
4. Mother s and fathers need to be respected.
5. The teacher told us to face the direction where the sun rises.
6. He did not answer the questions in a correct way.
7. The teacher does not like children who steal.
8. The young girl did not accept the gift from the stranger.
9. Most birds make homes of grass in which to lay their eggs.
10. They ran to the kitchen at once.
11. The lazy girl was not successful in the final examination.
12. He made boxes that were shaped like a triangle.
13. We should be kind to the people who do not have anything.
14. She was asked to say again the question.
15. Michael went away without permission from school.
16. The ranger does not have to be cruel to the tourists.
17. My goat has produced two young ones.
18. The political unrest lasted for a period of two weeks.
19. He took his shoes to the man who repairs shoes.
20. That is the doctor who treats eyes.

Activity V

1. The young elephant died yesterday.

2. The pupils should write down all the corrected words.
3. Engineer Walusimbi is the man whose wife passed away.
4. The group of people watching the match between England and Croatia were very excited.
5. People who walk on foot should use the zebra crossing.
6. The guest of honour was entertained by the group of dancers.
7. My brother married a very nice looking lady.
8. Motorists should always drive their vehicles with a lot of care to avoid accidents.
9. The clothes the actors were putting on were made of cotton.
10. There are many rats in the store for grains.
11. The women removed the outer skins the bananas before they cooked them.
12. All the classrooms in our school have charts for showing dates and months of the year.
13. During the war, we used to eat our food in a hurry.
14. Nambi is always listening carefully in class.
15. Lake Victoria has many places of land surrounded by water.
16. Some of the girls in our class are not disciplined
17. The second scene of the play amused the people watching it.
18. Grandfather is lacking strength because he has been sick.
19. Petrol is not cheap nowadays.
20. Can you give me the list of food served at a restaurant?

Activity VI

1. Leah rears many hens and cocks.
2. The place where animals are slaughtered has been closed.
3. A female sheep charged at the young girl.
4. This school is for the visually impaired children.
5. A male horse is galloping down the street.
6. The strangr was in need of what to drink.
7. As soon as it started raining, the farmers sowed their seeds.
8. The money he put on his bank account was swindled by the manager.
9. They are writing an exam at the moment.
10. His handwriting has become better.
11. She did answer back my letter.
12. The meeting was put on a later date.
13. Many people turned up for the meeting.
14. The doctor could not find a way of healing the disease.
15. We met a group of thieves.
16. School childrenget holidays three timesa year.
17. You should not abuse the rights of under eighteen years
18. Come to this place and I tellyou.
19. Our teacher walks with energy.
20. My grandmother is lacking strength because she has been sick.

Activity VII

1. I like more writing letters to sending emails.
2. Some of the boys in our class are boys in our class are not disciplined.
3. All schools opened againfor first term in February this year.

4. Gaga rears many hens and cocks
5. Cooking using dry heat in an oven interesting.
6. I sat next toyou.
7. That girl is not hardworking.
8. Musiimenta always reads through and corrects the articles.
9. We without making noise went of the courtroom.
10. That machine for processing and storing information belongs to me.
11. The second scene of the play amused the people watching it.
12. They did not win the match.
13. People driving cars must be careful.
14. The person riding a motorcycle was blamed for not wearing a helmet.

OPPOSITE

These are also known as antonyms.

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
Actor	Actress	bridegroom	bride
Bachelor	Spinster	best man	maid of honour
Boar	Boar	grandfather	grandmother
Buck	Doe	prince	princess
Bullock	Heifer	lion	lioness
cock	hen	withdraw	deposit
conductor	conductress	withdrew	deposited
director	directress	careful	careless
dog	bitch	carefully	carelessly
drake	duck	useful	useless
duke	duchess	patient	impatient
emperor	empress	patience	impatience
father	mother	cheap	expensive
fox	vixen	cheaper	more expensive
gander	goose	tight	loose
gentleman	lady	intentionally	accidentally
giant	giantess	ripe	raw
governor	governess	admit	dismiss
headmaster	headmistress	admission	dismissal
host	hostess	sharp	blunt
hunter	huntress	deep	shallow
husband	wife	armed	unarmed
king	queen	rural	urban
lad	lass	exit	entrance
heir	heiress	succeed	fail
hero	heroine	success	failure
tailor	seamstress	love	hate
son	daughter	responsible	irresponsible
nephew	niece	increase	decrease
uncle	aunt	absent	present

waiter	waitress	humble	rude
widower	widow	ability	disability
wizard	witch	ancient	modern
fast	slowly	rough	smooth/calm
departure	arrival	laugh	grimace
depart	arrive	disciplined	undisciplined
descend	ascend	best	worst
excite	annoy	maiden of honour	best man
happy	unhappy/annoyed	sunset	sunrise
selfish	selfless	buy	sell
formal	informal	bought	sold
interior	exterior	literate	illiterate
internal	external	ewe	ram
dirty	clean		
kind	unkind		
ugliest	most beautiful		
sender's	receiver's		
late	early		
loudly	softly		
regular	irregular		
minor	major		
lowland	highland		

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items giving the opposite of the underlined word.

1. The suspect was found innocent.
2. Most girls put on tight clothes.
3. The house girl has intentionally broken the glass.
4. His dismissal from the university surprised his parents.
5. The early man used sharp weapons.
6. Are all the mangoes in your basket raw?
7. There are many people who are employed in rural areas.
8. The waiter gave me tasty buns at the restaurant.
9. Lake Kyoga became deep because of too much silt on its banks.
10. He bought the cheapest shirt from that shop.
11. She sold the cow cheaply.
12. The robber who was shot dead was armed.
13. Do doctors advise us to eat ripe fruits?
14. We had to meet at the exit of the dancehall.

15. The book which I received as a present from my uncle is useless.
16. Kipsiro's recent success in athletics was due to inadequate practice.
17. Martin's niece is sick.
18. Don't tell me about that crazy woman; I love her so much.
19. Responsible children disobey their parents.
20. My father rides his bicycle very fast.

Activity II

1. The teacher is sitting behind the classroom.
2. On hearing the news, he laughed.
3. Disciplined pupils are always punished.
4. The best man looked smart during the wedding.
5. The city is full of ancient buildings.
6. There were beggars at the exit of the church.
7. It rained to their disadvantage.
8. We could not ascend because of the slippery path.
9. It is easy to sail on Lake Kyoga when the water is smooth.
10. Benjamin lost the job due to his ability.
11. Our carpenter is a very handsome man.
12. He wanted to know the departure time of the Arusha train.
13. The silly boy could not forget where he had put his book.
14. Rosemary is a humble girl.
15. Have you learnt about writing informal letters?
16. My failure in the examinations surprised my uncle.
17. Your handwriting is legible.
18. Students had to find out the exterior of the given angle.
19. Many Ugandans live in urban areas.
20. The decrease in fuel prices has affected manytravelers.

Activity III

1. Jimmy and James are absent today.
2. Rwanda is the largest country in East Africa.
3. Mona Lisa's story was complete.
4. Her end of term results were encouraging.
5. Sulaiman is a selfish man.
6. My nephew has just joined secondary school.
7. The motorist drove carefully.
8. Atugasha'suncle visited us recently.
9. The road to the border is very rough.
10. We reached the airport before the king's arrival.
11. The waiters have done a good job.
12. She forgot to write the sender's address.
13. This place is full of lowlands.
14. The athlete collapsed after reaching the finishing line.
15. The president left out the minor points in his speech.
16. That boy is the ugliest of the three.
17. The lion killed a hyena.

18. Aphura's skirt was very dirty yesterday.
19. Children come to school very late.
20. Most house girls are kind to babies.

Activity IV

1. The teacher was very annoyed with me.
2. The dog barked loudly last night.
3. We learnt about regular verbs last year.
4.

GOING TO

We use this structure to talk about the near future. It should be followed by *is*, *are* or *am*.

Consider:

(a) I intend to work hard during this term.
I am going to work hard during this term.
(b) She has no intention of attending remedial classes.
She is not going to attend remedial classes.
(c) Mother will go to Lira tomorrow.
Mother is going to Lira tomorrow.
(d) I believe that I will pass the test.
I am going to pass the test.
(e) Angella will have to see a doctor.
Angella is going to see a doctor.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items using ...going to....

1. I must look smart on my birthday.
2. Manchester United will win the match.
3. You should board a taxi from school.
4. My sister will be happy if I visit her.
5. I plan to stay upcountry with my cousins.
6. It will rain hard this season.
7. We have no intention of travelling to the countryside.
8. Fahad may do his homework after supper.
9. We will write letters to our friends next week.
10. I don't intend to come to school this week.

BY THE TIME/BY THE END

In the future tense, this structure is followed by *will have + a participle verb form*, e.g. will have come, will have swept, will have seen, etc.

In the past, it is followed by had + a participle verb form, e.g. had come, had swept, had seen, etc.

NB: *By the time* may be placed at the beginning or used within the sentence.

Consider:

(a) Her parents came back at eleven. She went to bed at ten.
By the time her parents came, she had gone to bed.
She had gone to bed by the time her parents arrived.

(b) The doctor arrived at one. The patient died at midday.
By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died.
The patient had died by the time the doctor arrived.

(c) The chief guest will go away before the service ends.
By the time the service ends, the chief guest will have gone.
The chief guest will have gone by the time the service ends.

(d) The gentleman entered the bank after switching off his phone.
By the time the gentleman entered the bank, he had switched off his phone.
The gentleman had switched off his phone by the time he entered the bank.

(e) Primary Seven will do their PLE exams in November this year. (Begin: By December…)
By December this year, Primary Seven will have done their PLE exams.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The thief ran away before the police came. (Begin: **By the time**…)
2. The pupils went for short calls and then started the examination. (Use …**by the time**…)
3. After giving birth, Teddy was promoted to a senior level. (Begin: **By the time**…)
4. We shall do fifty numbers before the bell rings. (Use …**by the time**…)
5. They will prepare for the president before he comes. (Begin: **By the time**…)
6. Amin Dada was overthrown after ruling Uganda for several years. (Use …**by the time**…)
7. They will punish him after the morning session. (Begin: **By the end**…)
8. She will leave school after studying for twenty years. (Use …**by the time**…)
9. 1910, motorcars were quite common. (End…**by 1910,**…)
10. The killer escaped before she called the police. (Begin: **By the time**…)
11. We ate lunch at midday. (Begin: By 2 o'clock ...)
12. We shall do our end of term exams before the end of this month. (Begin: By the ….)
13. I shall tidy your table at 10 o'clock. You will arrive at 11 o'clock. (Use ...by the time ...)

Activity II

1. Next August, you will be here for two years. (Begin: **By next**…)
2. Next week, I will hear whether I passed or failed. (End …**by next week**.)

3. Shakespeare died. He wrote over thirty plays. (Join beginning: **By the time**…)
4. She will leave school. She has studied French for nine years. (Use …**by the time**…)
5. Tomorrow. The swelling will disappear. (End …**by tomorrow**.)
6. They will receive their results in June. (Begin: **By July**…)
7. The chief guest will go away before the service ends. (Begin: **By the time**…)
8. They will get married before the end of this term. (Begin: **By the end**…)
9. The boy ate six rotten mangoes before his mother stopped him. (Begin: **By the time**…)
10. They gathered rubbish before they had lunch. (Begin: **By the time**…)
11. We had our lunch before we came. (Begin: By the time ...)
12.

PARTICIPLES

A participle is a group of words which can act both as a verb and an adjective.

Kinds

(i) Present participles
(j) Past participles
(k) Perfect participles

Present participles

These start with an *–ing* form. The subject of the main clause must be the same as the subject of the participle phrase.

Consider:

(a) Maria was lying in her bed. Maria was crying.
Lying in her bed, Maria was crying.
(b) Henry was sick. The teacher took him to the clinic.
Being sick, Henry was taken to the clinic by the teacher.
(c) I heard very little of the lesson. I was sitting at the back.
Sitting at the back, I heard very little of the conversation.
(d) The girl wore a mini skirt. She looked ashamed before the elders.
Wearing a mini skirt, the girl looked ashamed before the elders.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The lion came closer. The lion snatched the calf. (Begin: **Coming**…)
2. Magezi is clever. He passed the test without difficulty. (Begin: **Being**…)
3. Sophie spoke good English. Sophie was elected head girl. (Begin: **Speaking**…)

4. Kato stole bread from the cupboard. Kato's mother punished him.
5. The stranger walked along the road. The stranger saw telephone wires. (Begin: **Walking**…)
6. Arinda checked over her work. She saw several mistakes. (Begin: **Checking**…)
7. They looked out the window. They noticed it was raining. (Begin: **Looking**…)
8. The striker seemed completely useless. He was running up and down the field. (Begin: **Running**…)
9. The flag reminds us of our country. The flag flies above our heads. (Join beginning: **Flying**…)
10. The dog continued to feed its puppies. The dog growled fiercely as I came nearer. (Join beginning: **Continuing**…)

Perfect participles

These begin with *having + a participle verb form, e.g.* having written, having gone, having spoken, having cleaned, etc.

Consider:

(a) Andrew was born poor. He understood the local folks.
Having been born poor, Andrew understood the local folks.

(b) She studied at college. She became a good teacher.
Having studied at college, she became a good teacher.

(c) When Mugo left school, he gave away all his boks.
Having left school, Mugo gave away all his books.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following sentences beginning with: Having…

1. Ronald took lunch and ran to school.
2. Dancing alone, Ayesha felt unhappy.
3. Musa remembered her name. Musa wrote her a letter.
4. The stranger passed through the forest. The rest of the journey was undertaken without difficult.
5. Elizabeth failed in every subject. Elizabeth dropped out of school.
6. He tried once. He will try again.
7. The book was written. The book was ready for sale.
8. The teacher achieved success with his work. The teacher was promoted.
9. The thief made sure that nobody had seen him. The thief ran away.
10. The boy was questioned for several hours. The boy cried out.

11. The choir took their seats after singing the welcoming song.
12. After fetching some water, I washed my clothes.
13. She went to the cinema after broadcasting her morning show.
14. Mubiruposted his letter after enveloping it.
15.

Past participles

These normally begin with *a passive verb*, e.g. Driven, Eaten, Broken, Taught, etc.

Consider:

(a) They sow the crops in August. They harvest the crops in December.
Sown in August, the crops are harvested in December.
(b) The boy was deceived by his friends. The boy lost his finger into the dog's mouth.
Deceived by his friends, the boy lost his finger into the dog's mouth.
(c) English is the official language. English is spoken by many people in Uganda.
Being the official language, English is the spoken by many people in Uganda.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The old man was still in the hospital. The old man was surrounded by doctors and nurses. (Begin: **Surrounded**…)
2. The money was not discovered. The money was hidden under the carpet. (Begin: **Hidden**…)
3. The houses were washed by the floods. The houses were built of mud. (Begin: **Built**…)
4. Kirumira died recently. He was shot dead. (Begin: **Shot**…)
5. The second stone smashed the windscreen. The second stone was thrown with force. (Begin: **Thrown**…)
6. The potter was tired from hard work. The potter fell asleep in the sofa. (Begin: **Tired**…)
7. Many people are moving from the village. They are attracted by the excitement of town life. (Begin: **Attracted**…)
8. It was spoken in whispers. It could not be heard. (Begin: **Spoken**…)
9. The girl was tricked by her mother. The girl got into trouble. (Begin: **Tricked**…)
10. The aeroplane is helped by a heavy engine. The aeroplane can fly high in the sky. (Begin: **Helped**…)

CONDITIONALSENTENCES

These are sentences that expect a certain condition to be fulfilled. They are associated with if clauses and unless.

If 1 sentences	If 2 sentences	If 3 sentences
These talk about possible conditions and their possible results, e.g. (a) If I get money, I will go to Mbarara. (b) I will go to Mbarara if I get money. (c) If I am a monkey, I will climb trees. (d) I will climb trees if I am a monkey. (e) If he doesn't put on the headlights at night, he won't see where he is going. Note: If + present simple + will	These talk about unlikely conditions and their unlikely results, e.g. (a) If I got money, I would go to Mbarara. (b) I would go to Mbarara if I got money. (c) If I were a monkey, I would climb trees. (d) I would climb trees if I were a monkey. (e) I do not study in Kenya. I cannot learn Kiswahili. If I studied in Kenya, I would learn Kiswahili. If + past simple + would + infinitive	These talk about unfilled conditions and their unfulfilled results, e.g. (a) If I had got money, I would have gone to Mbarara. (b) I would have gone to Mbarara if I had got money. (c) If I had been a monkey, I would have climbed trees. (d) I would have climbed trees if I had been a monkey. If + had + passive verb + would have + passive verb

NB: If three sentences are mostly associated with the past simple tense.It can also use: Had …., e.g.

(l) Had I got money, I would have gone to Mbarara.
(m) I would have gone to Mbarara had I got money.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. Lydia wasn't courageous. She did not flee the accident scene. (Use ... would have ...)
2. Mary will post her letter if she gets a stamp. (Use ... would ...)
3. If Emily read the instructions, she would not fail the examinations. (Begin: Had ...)
4. I am not a hen. I wont eat those insects. (Begin: If I were ...)
5. They did not go to the party. They did not see the bride. (Begin: If they had ...)
6. If Faridah reads a lot of storybooks, she will acquire many new ideas. (Use ... would...)
7. If my boss reaches the bank in time, he will withdraw the money. (Use ... withdrawn ...)
8. I am not a car. You cannot drive me. (Use ...were ...)
9. We shall win if we are prepared. (Use ...were ...)
10. I am not a cat. I will not hunt for rats.(Begin: If I were .. .)
11. Henry is not a monkey. He will not climb trees. (Use ... would ...)
12. The old man did not buy palm leaves. He did not make mats. (Begin: Had ...)
13. I am not my father. I can't marry many wives. (Use ….were ….)
14. The lady will withdraw the money if she goes to the bank. (Use ...went ...)
15. Aida did not sweep the room. She did not have a broom. (Begin: Had ...)
16. We missed the flight because we arrived at the airport late. (Use ... would have ...)
17. The students would learn a lot if they went on an educational tour. (Use .... will ….)

…AND SO…

This structure is used to join two positive sentences. It means *as well as*.

NB: You must keep the tense of the original sentences.

Consider:

(a) Switching on a radio was easy. Switching on a television was easy.
(b) Hens lay eggs. Ducks lay eggs.
(c) My brother likes watching cartoons. I like watching cartoons.
(d) A CD is useful. A DVD is useful.
(e) Talk shows are interesting. Football is interesting.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of sentences using....and so.....

1. IrynNamubiru is a good singer. IrynNtale is a good singer.
2. Kabuhembe is hot. Maboona is hot.
3. Muriisa was a teacher. Muhiima was a teacher.
4. They have some money. She has some money.
5. She is digging now. I am digging now.
6. Sandra likes music. Sufra likes music.
7. I was sitting on a bench. My friend Jane was sitting on a bench.
8. Sawyer saw it. Samantha saw it.
9. Both a cow and a buffalo have horns.
10. A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.
11. Nancy, as well as Leticia, did not go to the market.
12. Denis and his brother were in the meeting.
13. Both Aamal and Maryam passed the interview.
14. Cathy, as well as Vanessa, has woven a beautiful basket.
15. A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following as two separate sentences

1. They eat rice and so do we.
2. Ivan is smart and so is Yvonne.
3. Paul has a radio and so has Pauline.
4. Nathan was an MP and so was Gregory.
5. I went to the internet cafe and so did Sandra.
6. A CD should be kept well and so should a DVD.
7. Issa wants to become a pilot and so does Ayesha.
8. Joshua went on a tour and so did Emmanuel.
9. She cooked food and so did I.
10. Joan goes to the airport fortnightly and so does John.

…AND NEITHER…

This is used to join two negative sentences.

Consider:

(a) Maths is not hard. English is not hard.
(b) Mukasa does not play well. Mugisha does not play well.
(c) Alex did not greet us. Linda didn't greet us.
(d) Mother cannot read. Father cannot read.
(e) Deborah did not enjoy the show. Gertrude did not enjoy the show.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs of sentences using ...and neither...

1. Kyamadidi did not win. Otafiire did not win.
2. I don't have a pen. My friend doesn't have a pen.
3. Sylivia won't come. Sawyer won't come.
4. The host did not take lunch. The guest did not take lunch.
5. Hajjara does not have a DVD player. Jumba does not have a DVD player.
6. I can't believe it. My uncle can't believe it.
7. Goats do not lay eggs. Rabbits do not lay eggs.
8. I didn't meet Barbara. I didn't meet her husband.

Rewrite each of the following items as two separate sentences.

9. You have not had lunch and neither have I.
10. Martin should not go and neither should Angela.
11. James is not a girl and neither is Juma.
12. Mother did not withdraw the money. Father did not withdraw the money.
13. Moses cannot cheat. I cannot cheat.
14. Henry doesn't make benches and neither does he make chairs.
15. She won't do such a thing. He won't do such a thing.
16. Boaz did not bathe in the morning. Bosco did not bathe in the morning.
17. She cannot read. She cannot write.
18. Opio doesn't plane his planks. He doesn't cut wood using a saw.
19.

…TOO…TO…

The structure too...to has an idea of not. It is used to express a negative.

NB: When one subject is given, we use *subject + too + adjective + to + verb...*

When we have two subjects, we use *subject + too + adjective + for + second subject + verb...*

Avoid using the pronoun *it.*

Consider:

(a) Jennifer is very lazy. She cannot lift the box.
Jennifer is too lazy to lift the box.
(b) Shafiq is very young. He cannot get married.
Shafiq is too young to get married.
(c) The tea is very hot. The baby cannot drink it.
The tea is too hot for the baby to drink.

Activity

Join each of the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. The water is very dirty. We cannot use it.
2. The porridge is very hot. Naume cannot eat it.
3. Your jeans are very tight. They cannot fit him.
4. Magezi is very clever. He cannot fail this examination.
5. She is quite short. She cannot touch the ceiling.
6. Chess is very difficult. A child cannot learn it.
7. The coat was too big for Amos to wear. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
8. Kamoga's luggage is very heavy. He cannot lift it. (Use ...too ...to ...)
9.

…ENOUGH…TO…

Enough is used to mean *as much as*. It also means *sufficient*.

NB: We introduce the word <u>for</u> if we have two subjects.

Consider:

(a) Shakira is old. Shakira can go to school alone.
Shakira is old enough to go to school alone.
(b) Kirabo is tall. She can touch the ceiling.
Kirabo is tall enough to touch the ceiling.
(c) This examination is very simple. He will pass it.
This examination is simple enough for her to pass.
(d) It was very warm. We could go out without our coats.
It was warm enough for us to go out without our coats.
(e) Is this mango tasty? Can one eat it?

Activity I

Join each of the following sentences using ...enough...to

1. Topisita is very bright. She can pass this test.
2. They had plenty of time. They could help their friends.
3. Arsenal had a lot of practice. They defeated all the other teams.
4. She looks smart. She can join the party.
5. Dorcus was very fast. She could complete the marathon in an hour.

6. This DVD is very good. It can play all the music we want.
7. That dog is very fierce. It can bark at every stranger.
8. The rice is very delicious. They can eat more than one plate.
9. There is plenty of food. Everyone will be served.
10. The movie was very interesting. Everybody enjoyed it.
11. You have little airtime. It cannot make a call.

Activity II

1. There is a lot of water. It will last for years.
2. She didn't run fast. She didn't catch the bus.
3. Is it good? Can one eat it?
4. We have a lot of money. We can build a house.
5. Are there many pupils? Can they form a football team?
6. Sarah is stupid. She will believe anything.
7. The conversation was loud. One could hear it.
8. Her English was clear. We could understand it.
9. Is this bicycle good? Can I ride it?
10. The clay is not soft. The Potter cannot use it.

EITHER ... OR

This conjunction is used to join positive sentences. It shows a choice of two things.

NB: Use *either...or* in the middle of the sentence if there is one subject. Use it at the beginning if there are two subjects.

When either ... or is used with two singular nouns, the verb can be singular or plural. A singular verb is more formal.

Consider

(a) You must provide food to your children. You must risk going to prison.
You must either provide food to your children or risk going to prison.
(b) Nyangoma will do the dishes. Nyakato will do the dishes.
Either Nyangoma or Nyakato will do the dishes.
(c) I shall vote Museven for president. I shall vote Bobi Wine for president.
I shall either vote Museven or Bobi Wine for president.
(d) The girls are shouting. The boys are shouting.
Either the girls or the boys are shouting.
(e) Timothy is a kind doctor. Timothy is a hardworking man.
Timothy is either a kind doctor or a hardworking man.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs of items using ....either....or....

1. Jessy will pay the fine. Jessy will go to prison.
2. She may stay in school. She may get married.
3. Mother will fly to England. Father will fly to England.
4. Amina has given birth to a baby boy. Amina has given birth to a baby girl.
5. They may eat beef today. They may eat chicken today.
6. You should shout when a stranger attacks you. You should scream when a stranger attacks you.
7. She will write a letter. She will send an email.
8. They had to continue with the journey. They had to stop over for the night.
9. Jackson may go to the church. Jackson may go to the club.
10. Amoti is a comedian. Kachaina is a comedian.
11. She is Czech. She is Slovak.
12. I am going to buy a camera with the money. I am going to buy a DVD player with the money.
13. Hanifah is suffering from flu. Hanifah is suffering from cold.

NEITHER ...NOR

This structure is used to show that a negative statement is true of two things.

NB: If *neither…nor* is used to join positive sentences, use the opposite of the given adjectives.

When *neither … nor* is used with two singular nouns, the verb can be singular or plural. A singular verb is more formal.

Consider:

(a) Tom does not have a book. Tim does not have a book.
Neither Tom nor Tim has a book.
(b) The girl wasn't in class. The girl wasn't in the dormitory.
The girl was neither in class nor in the dormitory.
(c) She is tall. He is tall.
Neither she nor he is short.
(d) I never knew what happened to him. I never cared what happened to him.
I neither knew nor cared what happened to him.
(e) Their house is not big. Their house is not small.
Their house is neither big nor small.

Activity

Join using each of the following items using ***neither…nor***

1. My mother does not smoke. My father does not smoke.
2. The patient cannot sit. The patient cannot eat anything.

3. Snails are not fast. Tortoises are not fast.
4. The prime minister arrived early. The guest of honour arrived early.
5. The chef could not listen. The waiter could not listen.
6. A cow is a useful animal. A donkey is a useful animal.
7. Sendi does not like camping. Wendy does not like camping.
8. The flower girl was not happy. The pageboy was not happy.
9. The headmaster will not go to Kampala. The headmistress will not go to Kampala.
10. Musa is not a Christian. Nusurat is not a Christian.
11. The TV doesn't actually work. The radio doesn't actually work.
12. Mother doesn't know how to read. Mother doesn't know how to write.
13. He was not guilty of theft. He was not guilty of arson.
14. I didn't meet Barbara. I didn't meet her husband.

OUGHT TO/SHOULD/MUST/HAS TO/HAD BETTER

This structure means should or had better.

NB: The negative form is ought not to.

Consider:

(a) All children had better go to school.
All children should go to school.
All children ought to go to school.
All children must go to school.
(b) Criminals should be arrested.
Criminals had better be arrested.
Criminals ought to be arrested.
Criminals must be arrested.
(c) A witness must tell the truth.
A witness had better tell the truth
A witness ought to tell the truth.
A witness should tell the truth.
(d) You must wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
You should wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
You had better wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
You ought to wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
(e) Girls must kneel down when greeting elders.
Girls had better kneel down when greeting elders.
Girls should kneel down when greeting elders.
Girls ought to kneel down when greeting elders.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Children's rights should be respected. (Use …**ought**…)
2. We ought to do our homework in time. (Use …**had better**…)
3. Parents need to protect their children. (Use…**should**…)
4. You should consult a doctor. (Use…**ought**…)
5. All people must be aware of their rights to avoid being mistreated. (Use…**had better**…)
6. You ought not to drink and drive. (Use…**had better**…)
7. One should be careful about COVID-19 transmission. (Use…**must**…)
8. Girls must avoid sugar daddies. (Use…**ought**…)
9. People should not drive cars in dangerous mechanical conditions. (Use…**must**….)
10. I must stop for petrol. (Use…**should**…)
11. They must hurry. (Use…**had better**…)
12. John should listen to his parents. (Use…**must**…)
13. Girls and boys should avoid early marriage. (Use…**ought**…)
14. Muslims must say their prayers daily. (Use…**had better**…)
15. You must tell your parents about the man who keeps disturbing you on the way. (Use…**should**…)

Activity II

1. I must apologise to my friend. (Use…**ought**…)
2. I have to pass this test highly. (Use…**had better**…)
3. You ought to behave well towards your classmates. (Use…**must**…)
4. She must knock before entering. (Use…**ought**…)
5. Hairat had better work hard to pass her test. (Use…**should**…)
6. All children should go to school. (Use…**have to**…)
7. People must dress smartly. (Use…**had better**…)
8. Boys have to obey the school rules and regulations. (Use…**ought**…)
9. You must keep the environment clean. (Use…**should**…)
10. The rapist has to be imprisoned. (Use…**must**…)
11. Eric should file all his past papers. (Use…**ought**…)
12. Our head teacher is likely to travel to Kasese this week. (Use ...may ...)
13.

IN ORDER TO/SO AS

These are an expressions of reason just like because/so that/so as to, etc.

NB: The negative form is in order not to/ so as not to. When used at the beginning, in order to expects a comma.

Consider

(a) You should move in a group. You want to avoid child abuse.
You should move in a group in order to avoid child abuse.
In order to avoid child abuse, you should move in a group.
You should move in a group so as to avoid child abuse.

(b) We went to the internet cafe. We wanted to learn about computers.
We went to the cafe in order to learn about computers.
In order to learn about computers, we went to the internet café.
We went to the internet café so as to learn about computers.

(c) Anne practiced English. She wanted to become perfect.
Anne practiced English in order to become perfect.
In order to become perfect, Anne practised English.
Anne practised English so as to become perfect.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs using ....in order to....

1. She wants to go to college. She wants to become a teacher.
2. She repented to God. She wanted to be forgiven.
3. They called her Gumisiriza. They wanted to remember how long they had waited for her.
4. Mubiru saves money. He wants to send his children to school
5. He went to the salon. He wanted to have his hair cut.
6. A modern country must have an efficient police force. They want to keep law and order.
7. Some people have joined politics. They want to be house hold names. (Use ...in order ...)
8. Electricians use testers. They want to check the battery.
9. The carpenter returned home. He wanted to Polish his furniture.
10. Zechariah climbed the tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
11. MrsZaake left the salon at five o'clock. She wanted to find her husband outside the office.(Use … so as ...)
12. I bought a toolbox. I wanted to keep my tools safely
13. Helen used a spanner. She wanted to tighten the nuts.
14. Farmers burn areas of bush. They want to prepare the ground for digging.
15. She wants to go to the club. She wants to shake her body.
16. Nankiga has borrowed a dictionary from the library. She wants to look up some hard words. (Use ... so as ...)
17. A good teacher explains. He wants to make the pupils understand the lesson.
18. The driver uses the wipers. He wants to clean the windscreen.
19. Mothee woke up very early because she wanted to prepare breakfast. (Begin: In order …)
20. We woke up very early. We wanted to get time for homework.
21. Children ought to know about their rights. They should ensure that they are not mistreated. (Begin: In order not …)
22. The government has banned child labour. They want to protect the young generation. (Use ...so as ...)
23. The trader displayed his goods. He wanted to attract customers. (Use ...in order...)
24. Moses bought some oil. He wanted to lubricate the engine.(Begin: In order ...)

25. Sue wanted to buy a litre of milk. She went to Karibu Dairy. (Use …so as ...)
26. My father borrowed a spanner. He wanted to replace the worn tyre. (Begin: In order ...)
27. Most people visit the museum. They want to see things of long ago. (Use … so as ...)
28. The farmer dug trenches around the garden. He wanted to control the rats. (Begin: In order ...)
29. She wants to go to the nightclub. She wants to shake her body. (Use ...so as ...)
30.

…MORE INTERESTED…

This structure is used to mean that one likes something or someone more than the other.

NB: It is usually followed by *than*.

Consider:

(a) Girls prefer cooking to playing.
Girls are more interested in cooking than playing.
(b) I like dancing more than singing.
I am more interested in dancing than singing.
(c) She likes slashing more than digging.
She is more interested in slashing than digging.

Activity

Rewrite using .....more interested...

1. She prefers watching cartoons to watching music.
2. I like reading novels more than sunbathing.
3. Father likes eating traditional dishes more than trendy ones.
4. Silas prefers carpentry to keeping animals.
5. The police likes arresting criminals more than setting them free.
6.
7. We prefer being kind to children to mistreating them.
8. Shakira liked discovering more than being told everything.
9. They like going to school more than going to the club.
10. He prefers working to begging.
11. Duncan likes telling the truth more than telling lies.
12. Do Bahima like herding more than crop growing?
13. Most pupils prefer playing to Studying.
14. Do they like reading more than writing?
15. I like watching movies more than playing chess.
16. They liked singing more than dancing.

EXCLAMATION

To exclaim is to cry out suddenly because of shock, surprise, excitement, anger, etc.

NB: Exclamatory sentences may begin with: *What* or *How*, and end with an exclamation mark. Avoid using the word *very* in such sentences.

Formulae:

What + article + adjective + verb

How + adjective + article + noun/pronoun + verb

Consider:

(a) It has been a very beautiful day.
What a beautiful day it has been!
How beautiful a day it has been!
(b) She is a wonderful netballer.
What a wonderful netballer she is!
How wonderful a netballer she is!
(c) It is a very interesting movie.
What an interesting movie it is!
How interesting a movie it is!
(d) Irene is a very tall girl.
What a tall girl Irene is!
How tall a girl Irene is!
(e) AIDS is a very deadly disease.
What a deadly disease AIDS is!
How deadly a disease AIDS is!

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Didi's World was a wonderful place. (Begin: **What**…)
2. What an amazing choir this is! (Use ... very ...)
3. Cancer is a very dangerous disease. Begin: **How**…)
4. What a professional photographer Conrad was! (Begin: Conrad was ...)
5. Princess Diana was very kind. (End…**!**)
6. How busy a road this is! (Begin: This is ...)
7. That road is very busy. (Begin: **What**…)
8. How voluminous a book a dictionary is! (Begin: A dictionary is ...)
9. Jim is very talkative. (Begin: **How**…)
10. It was clever of him to build the house in the village. (Begin: **How**…)

11. Coca cola is a tasty drink. (Begin: **What**…)
12. The fox is a very cunning animal. (Begin: **How**…)
13. Sheila is very careful. (Begin: **What**…)
14. It was a very long story. (End…**!**)
15. That has been a very wonderful cartoon. (Begin: **What**…)
16. What an industrious person my father has been! (End ... person.)
17. MrMukasa is a very good plumber. (End ...!)
18. How bright an idea that was! (Use ... very ...)
19. Agatha is a very skillful seamstress. (Begin: What …)
20. What a nice dress shehas sewn! (Begin: You ….)

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Singular	**Plural**
Add s	
book	books
egg	eggs
boy	boys
phone	phones
video	chiefs
banana	hoofs
tin	
boy	
chair	watches
window	brushes
house	gases
cupboard	boxes
dozen	
soldier	cities
pencil	ladies
mat	flies
tree	countries
girl	
spice	
market	children
radio	oxen
piano	
soloist	
songster	
rhino	men
dynamo	teeth
volcano	women
dwarf	geese
curio	
trinket	

photo	sheep
formula	deer
day	dozen
trolley	hundred
tray	
turkey	
monkey	
chief	we
roof	they
chef	they
cliff	they
belief	us
scarf	them
hoof	them
wharf	them
handkerchief	these
stadium	our
oath	<u>their</u>
youth	their
ox-plough	their
	ours
<u>Add*es*to nouns ending with ch, s, sh or x</u>	theirs
watch	theirs
brush	those
gas	those
box	
dress	
bus	calves
mango	wolves
toothbrush	thieves
hero	shelves
ax	loaves
echo	leaves
fox	halves
bush	hooves
church	
tomato	
bench	
Irregular plurals	
	bakers
child	barbers
ox	butchers
aquarium	chemists
syllabus	chemists
formula	dentists

fungus

Change the vowel of a singular
louse
mouse
man
tooth
woman
goose
axis

(a) Some nouns remain unchanged
sheep
fish
mutton
deer
dozen
hundred
water
oil
salt
sand
milk
salt
flour

(b) Some nouns are always plural. So, they take a plural verb, e.g. My shorts are big (Not is big)
shorts
scissors
pyjamas
binoculars
pants
glasses
tghts
jeans
trousers
greens
pliers

(c) Some nouns end in -s, yet they are singular, e.g. Mathematics is my favourite subject.
Mathematics

doctors
drapers
dry cleaners
fishmongers
florists
grocers
hairdressers
jewellers
opticians
pharmacists
stationers
vets

Physics Economics Politics News Electronics Athletics Gymnastics (d) Some nouns can be singular or plural, A television series. Two television series. Series Means Species (e) Think of a some of money, a period of time, a distance, etc. as one thing, e.g. Three years isn't a long time. Two miles wasn't too far to walk. Five hundred thousand dollars was stolen in the bank robbery. (f) Plurals of pronouns I he she it me him her it this my his her its mine his her that it (g) Change *f* to *ves* to nouns ending ending in f and fe calf wolf	

thief shelf loaf leaf half hoof bookshelf scarf wharf wife knife (f) Change y to ies to nouns ending in y (where there is a consonant before y) city lady fly country baby spy secretary pigsty sanctuary party dummy story (h) The major word becomes plural commander-in-chief officer in charge head of state father-in-law mother-in-law brother-in-law sister-in-law daughter-in-law son-in-law head of department teacher on duty prisoner of war (k) Change the second word stepmother stepfather stepson	

stepdaughter stepsister stepbrother cupful girlfriend boyfriend fireman mousetrap disc jockey workman maidservant passenger plane dustbin ox-plough man's wallet passers-by (a) NB: However, passer-by becomes passers-by and man's wallet becomes men'sNotice the plural form of the following Baker's Barber's Butcher's Chemist's Cleaner's Dentist's Doctor's Draper's Dry cleaner's Fishmonger's Florist's Grocer's Hairdresser's Jeweller's Optician's Pharmacist's Stationer's Vet's	

Activity I

Rewrite each of the items using the plural of the underlined word.

Fill in the blank space with the most suitable word

1 The scissors ___ not very sharp.

2 Twenty kilogrammes ____ not too much, is it?

3 She has bought a ____ of jeans.

4 A car is a ____ of transport.

5 I cannot find my binoculars. Have you seen ____?

6 That skilful ___ has repaired the broken window panes.

QUESTION TAGS

These are actually not questions although they end with question marks.

NB: The general rule: Positive statement = Negative tag and vice versa.

Consider:

(a) John is a boy.
John is a boy, isn't he?
(b) John was a teacher.
John was a teacher, wasn't he?
(c) John likes reading.
John likes reading, doesn't he?
(d) John will go to the cinema.
John will go to the cinema, won't he?
(e) John ate all the eggs.
John ate all the eggs, didn't he?
(f) John has a camera.
John has a camera, hasn't he?
John has a camera, doesn't he?
(g) We go to school.
We go to school, don't we?

Exceptions

(h) Let's go for break, shall we?
(i) Let's go to Kampala, shall we?
(j) Let us go to Kampala, shall we?
Let us go to Kampala, will you?
Please, let us go to Kampala, won't you?
(k) You need a house, don't you?
(l) She needs a husband, doesn't she?
(m) You needn't a house, need you?
(n) She needn't go, need she?
(o) Go away, will you?
(p) Come in, will you?
(q) Please, come in, won't you?

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items and supply a question tag.

1. India is a big country.
2. An aeroplane can fly, _____?
3. You should take balanced diet.
4. Let's take lunch.
5. My aunt doesn't deal in second hand clothes, does she? (Begin: My aunt deals ...)
6. They needn't hunt wild animals.
7. We enjoyed the party.
8. It will happen again.
9. I am a good teacher, aren't I? (Begin: I am not ….)
10. Children go to school every day.
11. Henry likes travelling.
12. It is not far from the road to the shopping centre, is it? (End ... isn't it?)
13. I need a wife.
14. Take me to England, please. (Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag)
15. My father withdrew some money from the bank, didn't he? (End ... did he?)

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following as instructed in the brackets.

1. We shall enjoy ourselves, shan't we? (End …., **shall we**?)
2. He won't stop at the zebra crossing, will he? (End …**won't he**?)
3. James did not go to Nairobi, did he? (End …**didn't he**?)
4. You are not coming, are you? (End …**aren't you**?)
5. I am tall. (End ….?)
6. The shopkeeper sold some sugar, didn't she? (End…**did she**?)

7. I shall see you tomorrow, shan't I? (End…**shall I?**)
8. It won't rain today, will it? (End…**won't it**?)
9. There are few hills in Karamoja. (Rewrite and supply a suitable tag)
10. She doesn't like posho, does she? (End…**doesn't she**?)
11. The musicians sang so well at the party, didn't they? (End…did they?)
12. Sarah doesn't have much juice, does she? (Use…a lot…
13. The shopkeeper sold some sugar, didn't he? (End….did he?)
14. We are now in Primary Seven, ____? (Rewrite and supply a suitable tag)
15. It is a long way from here to school, isn't it? (End ….is it?)

…HARDLY …ANY/ALMOST NO/ALMOST NONE

Hardly means *almost not* or *almostnone*. Use *any* after hardly in sentences that have phrses such as *no, none, little*, and so on.

NB: You may choose to use *rarely*, *barely* or *scarcely* instead of hardly.

Consider:

(a) There is almost no truth in what she has written in this letter.
There is hardly any truth in what she has written in this letter.
(b) I rarely visit my uncle.
I hardly visit my uncle.
(c) There isn't much water in the tank.
There is hardly any water in the tank.
(d) The small girl finds it hard to post the letter.
The small girl can hardly post the letter.
(e) It is difficult for some pupils to punctuate their work.
Some pupils can hardly punctuate their work.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. It is hard for the Arabs to understand our language. (Use …**hardly**…)
2. It was difficult for us to hear what she said. (Use …**barely**…)
3. Angela finds it hard to speak Latin. (Use ….**hardly**…)
4. I never buy sweets for children. (Use …**barely**…)
5. There was no music at the party. (Use …**scarcely**…)
6. There was no hope of receiving gifts. (Use …**hardly**….)
7. There was very little sugar in the bowl.
8. You barely attend concerts. (Use ….**hardly**….)
9. Stella cannot remember her date of birth. (Use ….**barely**….)

10. There is almost no money left to organise the bash. (Use …**hardly**….)
11. The baby cannot walk. (Use …**hardly**…)
12. There is almost no water left in the tank. (Use…**barely**…)
13. There was almost no one at the post office. (Use…**hardly**…)
14. There is barely any rain in the dry season (Use…**scarcely**…)
15. There is almost no tea left in the kettle. (Use…**hardly**…)
16. There was no one in the market. (Use ... hardly ...)

LOOK FORWARD TO/LOOKING FORWARD TO

This means to be eager or to wait with pleasure for something to happen. The main verb normally ends in *–ing*.

Consider:

(a) We hope to sit our final exams this year.
We look forward to sitting our final exams this year.
We are looking forward to sitting our final exams this year.
(b) Sufra will get her gift next week.
Sufra looks forward to getting her gift next week.
Sufra is looking forward to getting her gift next week.
(c) Mary and Paul hope to get married this week.
Mary and Paul look forward to getting married this week.
Mary and Paul are looking forward to getting married this week.
(d) Martha is going to fly to Dubai this month.
Martha looks forward to flying to Dubai this month.
Martha is looking forward to flying to Dubai this month.
(e) All farmers expect to harvest big yields this season.
All farmers look forward to harvesting big yields this season.
All farmers are looking forward to harvesting big yields this season.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items using …look forward…

1. I hope to meet my uncle today.
2. I am eager to learn the Arabic language.
3. Our friends will visit us during this holiday.
4. She will see the doctor tomorrow.
5. We are eagerly waiting to get a change of meals.
6. Sarah hopes to pass the medical test.
7. The boys are going to swim on Saturday.
8. They expect to sit their final exams in November.

9. Matovu is getting set to take the princess.
10. The bride and groom expect a happy and blissful life.
11. She wants to know the other side of him.
12. They eagerly want to read all the available literature on keeping rabbits.
13. We hope to present our skit on stage.
14. The pilgrims are eager to walk up to Namugongo Shrine.
15. Ugandans eagerly want to vote in a president of their choice.
16. We expect many guests at the hotel this weekend.

Rewrite each of the following using ….looking forwad…

17. Mother will fly to England.
18. Emily is going to stay with us at the party.
19. The candidates are eagerly waiting to go on a trip.
20. They hope to eat rice at the picnic.
21. Manchester United are ready to win a treble this season
22. Frank is eagerly waiting to break up for holidays next week.
23. The school choir hopes to take the trophy home.
24. He is excited that he is touring the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre.
25. Sulaina hopes to be promoted.
26. We expect to join secondary school next year.
27. They hope to get a new examination centre.
28. We shall watch our house perform on stage.
29. Annette hopes to get high scores in exams.
30. Our teacher will mark the UNEB exams.
31. My father will buy a new house.

NONE OF/ A SINGLE/ALL THE

None means *not any*. It is normally followed by *of*.None of is followed by a singular verb. In positive sentences, use the opposite of the given verb.

Consider:

(a) All these pens do not work.
None of these pens works.
Not a single of these pens works.
(b) All our sons did not live nearby.
None of our sons lived nearby.
Not a single of our sons lived nearby.
(c) All the trains were not going to Arua.
None of the trains was going to Arua.

Not a single of the trains was going to Arua.

(d) All the pupils in this class are clever.
None of the pupils in this class is foolish.
Not a single of the pupils in this class is foolish.

(e) None of us has had a meal since yesterday.
All of us have not had a meal since yesterday.
Not a single of us has had a meal since yesterday.

Activity

Rewrite each of the itemsas instructed in the brackets.

1. All of us cannot sing the East African anthem. (Begin: **None**…)
2. All the boys did not have textbooks.(Begin: **None**…)
3. None of Tracy's sisters likes her. (Begin: **All**…)
4. All the girls are beautiful. (Begin: **None**…)
5. None of the women in this village is proud. (Begin: **All**…)
6. All the women in this building do not own property. (Begin: **None**…)
7. All the teachers did not come to school yesterday. (Begin: **None**…)
8. None of her uncles has been to college. (Begin: **All**…)
9. None of the hosts talked to us. (Begin: **Not a single**…)
10. None of our shamba boys is lazy. (Begin: **All**…)
11. All the candidates were present. (Begin: **Not a single**…)
12.

WOULD RATHER

Would rather is usually followed by than.

Consider:

(a) Julian likes singing. She like dancing as much.
(b) I am more interested in baking than digging.
(c) He likes fish. He likes meat more.

1. We enjoy eating cakes more than buns.
2. Boys like playing. They don't like cooking.
3. Anita loves jogging more than running.
4. Most children prefer taking rice to taking posho.
5. The girls enjoy swimming more than bathing.
6. I am more interested in digging than fetching water.
7. Opio will stay at home instead of going to the cinema.

NOT ONLY … BUT ALSO

This structure is used to emphasise that something else is also true. Not only can be usedat the beginning or within a sentence. When used at the beginning, it is followed by a helping verb (is, was, did, etc.). When used within a sentence, not only comes after a helpingverb.

NB: You use a comma while connecting clauses that are complete sentences. A comma is not needed while connecting nouns. If you add a comma on the result clause, the pronoun has to be repeated.

Consider:

(a) Milk is both tasty and nutritious.

Milk is not only tasty but also nutritious..

Not only is milk tasty but also nutritious.

(b) She needs food. She needs shelter.

She needs not only food but also shelter.

Not only does she need food but also shelter.

(c) Mary comes from a rich family. She is also brilliant

Mary does not only come from a rich family, but she is also brilliant.

Not only does Mary come from a rich family, but she is also brilliant.

Activity

1. He talked to the cashier. He talked to the receptionist. (Use ...not only …) .)

2. The mechanic will wind my watch. He will repair my television set. (Use ….not only...)

3. Children should not only wash utensils, but they should also fetch water. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)

4. Besides repairing cars, Fred makes furniture. (Begin: Not only ….)

5. The papyrus was very dry. The papyrus was very dirty. (Use …. not only ….)

6. Animals must be given food. They must be given shelter. (Begin: Not only ….)

7. Ramsey read the menu. He ordered for a mouth-watering meal. (Use ….not only ...)

8. Jumawas a barber. He was a cobbler. (Begin: Not only ...)

9. She has visited the zoo. She has visited the museum. (Use ….not ...)

10. She wrote the text. She selected the illustrations. (Begin: She not only ….)

11. There are problems with the children. There are problems with their parents. (Use ...not only ...).

12. Chelengati'semployer was both rich and generous. (Begin: Chelengati's employer was not only ….)

13. Luminsa brought Chelengati to the city and found her a job. (Use ...not only ….)

14. Not only can Martin make people laugh but also cry. (Rewrite as two sentences)

15. Arinda writes plays for television. He acts in movies. (Use . ..not only)

16. I sent her many letters. I also tried to call her. (Begin: Not only ….)

17. Zuena was upset. She was disappointed. (Begin: Zuena was not only upset ...)

18. In winter, the days are short. They are also cold and dark. (Use ... not only ...)

19. Alice can dance. She can sing. (Use ... not only ….)

20. They visited their cousins in January. They again visited their cousins in September. (Use ...not only ….)

21. The phone can send messages. The phone can be used to make a call.

22. She respects her teachers. She respects her parents.

23. We woke up early on school days. We woke up early on weekends.

24. She plays the piano. She plays the guitar.

25. He is highly educated. He is a talented teacher too.

26. They go toMombasa in August. They go there in December too.

27. The choir sang beautifully. Their movements were harmonised.

28.

WHETHER... OR

Consider:

(a) I won't assist them.

I won't assist them whether they like it or not.

Whether they like it or not, I won't assistthem.

(b) Even if she apologises, I won't forgive her.

I won't forgive her whether she apologises or not.

Whether she apologises or not, I won't forgive her.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1.

SO THAT/SUCH THAT

In the present tense, *so that* uses *can/will*. In the past tense, it uses *could/would*.

Consider:

(a) I want to go to the club. I want to shake my body.
I want to go to the club so that I can shake my body.

(b) I stood in the middle of the road. I wanted the driver to see me.
I stood in the middle of the road so that the driver would see me.

(c) I studied Latin. I wanted to read Dante in the original.
I studied Latin so that I would read Dante in the original.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. She wanted to get fresh air. She opened the windows. (Use ….so that ...)
2. Nagoya must wear sunglasses in order to avoid direct sunlight. (Use ...such that ...)
3. Samantha has bought some airtime. She wants to call her husband. (Use ...so that ...)
4. Lydia went to the barber's. She wanted to shave her hair. (Use ….so that ...)

5. The traffic officer came to our school. He wanted to talk about road safety. (Use ... so that ...)
6. I study Arabic. I want to read the Qur'an in the original. (Use ...so that ...)
7. Chemtai worked very hard. She wanted to win a gold medal. (Use ...such that ...)
8. The examination papers are opened in class. They want everyone to see there has been no cheating.
9. They called her Patience. They wanted to remember how long they had waited for her.
10. All the luggage is carried on the roof. They want there to be plenty of space for passengers.
11. All the voting takes place in secret. They want everybody to vote without fear.
12. A modern country must have an efficient police force. They want there to be law and order.
13. She hid her face. She did not want to be recognized.
14. The thief broke the windscreen. He wanted to steal the laptop.
15. The princess wore her best dress. She wanted to win the beauty contest.
16. The police always provides security to top officials. They don't want any harm to come to them.
17. We have put a fence all round the compound. We don't want anyone to see in.
18. He tied a rope to the cow's hind leg. He did not want it to run away.
19. The examination papers are opened in class. They want everyone to see there has been no cheating.
20. The officials insist that we should wear our face masks. They don't want us to contract the plague.
21. Farmers start planting at the beginning of the rainy season. They don't want their crops to have a stunted growth.
22. Zachariah climbed the tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
23. Mrs. Smith left the hairdresser's at five o'clock. She wanted to meet her husband outside the office.
24. The doctor gave her an injection of anaestaesia. He never wanted her to feel any pain.
25. He made all sorts of promises to the people. He wanted them to vote for him in the election.
26. The health officer poured oil onto the stagnant water. He wanted to prevent the mosquito larvae from breathing.
27. She told the children a story. She wanted them to feel overjoyed.
28. My father is strict with us. He wants us to grow into responsible children.
29. The modern potter uses a special kind of oven. He wants to produce the best pots.
30. The farmers burn areas of bush. They want to prepare the ground for planting.
31. The ship was sailing at top speed. They wanted to reach Port Harcourt on time.

32. We learn about the past. We want to understand the present.
33. Abattoirs were stopped from slaughtering the cows. The veterinary officers wanted to ascertain whether the cows were free from foot and mouth disease

SO /SUCH … THAT

So is followed by an adjective, e.g.

(n) so bad
(o) so nice
(p) so beautiful
(q) so ugly
(r) so wonderful
(s) so intelligent

Such on the other hand is followed by an article + a noun, e.g.

(t) such a bad man
(u) such a nice week
(v) such a beautiful lady
(w) such an ugly sight
(x) such a wonderful idea
(y) such an intelligent boy

Consider:

(a) It was very dark. The children could not go out alone.

It was so dark that the children could not go out alone.
It was such a dark night that the children could not go out alone.

(b) The driver was very careless. He caused an accident.

The driver was so careless that he caused an accident.
He was such a careless driver that he caused an accident.

(c)The music was very loud. We could hear it from miles away.

The music was so loud that we could hear it from miles away.
It was such loud music that we could hear it from miles away.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. It was spoken quietly. It was almost inaudible. (Use ...so ... that ...)
2. The road is very narrow. Many accidents occur on it daily. (Use ...such ...that ...)
3. The old woman was very sick. She was taken to the hospital. (Use ...so ….that ...)
4. The story was so interesting that I could not avoid reading it. (Begin: It was such ...)
5. Sarah is very young. She cannot get married. (Use…**so**…**that**…)
6. It rained so heavily that the river burst its banks. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
7. Kahima is very short. He cannot touch the ceiling. (Use ...such ...that ...)
8. The nurse is a very caring person. She ensures that we miss our treatment. (Use ... so ... that ...)
9. Muhammad is a very honest man. Most people trust him with their money. (Use ...such an ...)
10. Primary Seven pupils are very busy. They attend swimming lessons. (Use ...so ... that ...)

1. The house is very big. It can accommodate ten people. (Use ...such ...that ...)
2. The road sign was faint. The motorist could not read it. (Use …**so**…**that**…)
3. She is very beautiful. Every man wants to marry her. (Use ...such a ...)
4. Aminah is such a lazy girl that she cannot even sweep the compound. (Use ... so ... that ...)
5. Henry is very young. He cannot go to school. (Use ….such a ...)
6. My father was too drunk to drive a car. (Use …**so**…**that**…)
7. The story was so funny that everyone could not help laughing. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
8. The road is very narrow. It cannot be used by big cars. (Use…**so**…**that**…)
1. The meeting was very abrupt. Almost no one was ready for it. (Use ...such ...)
2. Roanld is a very famous man. People in the village respect him. (Use ...so ...that ...)
3. He is very generous. He is able to pay school fees for many orphans. (Use ...such a ….)
4. The boy is very greedy. He cannot get satisfied. (Use ...so ...that ...)
5. The film was very interesting. Everyone enjoyed watching it. (Use ...such an ...)
6. Mukasa was very wise. He bought land after selling his onions. (Use ...so ...)
7. Sulaina is very bright. She cannot fail this test.(Use ...such ...)
8. The visiting school played very well. They won the trophy. (Use ...so ...that ...)
9. The sky was too clear for us to see the crescent. (Begin: It was such ...)
10. She is a naughty girl. She can make a goat break its tether. (Begin: She is such a ...)
11. It is a very touching story. Everybody will be moved after hearing it. (Begin: The story is so ….)

1. Sarah is very young. She cannot get married. (Use…**such**…**that**…)
2. It rained so heavily that the river burst its banks. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
3. Kaima is very short. He cannot touch the ceiling. (Use …. so ...)

4. The house is very big. It can accommodate ten people. (Use ... such ...)
5. The road sign was faint. The motorist could not read it. (Use …**so**…**that**…)
6. She is very beautiful. Every man wants to marry her. (Use ...such a ...)
7. Henry is very young. He cannot go to school. (Use ...so ...)
8. My father was too drunk to drive a car. (Use …**such**…**that**…)
9. The story was so funny that everyone could not help laughing. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
10. The road is very narrow. It cannot be used by big cars. (Use…**so**…**that**…)
11. The storm was very strong. It destroyed the new building. (Use …. such...)

DESPITE THE/ IN SPITE

Despite is followed by *the* while *In spite* is followed by *of*. Notice the spelling of in spite of; they are three words. Do not use *but* after In spite/despite. Despite/In spite is used to express a contrast just like *but.*

NB: When you begin with In spite/Despite, start with the dependent clause. When used within the sentence, start with the main clause.

Consider:

(a) Amina was very wise but she failed the test.
In spite of the fact that Amina was wise, she failed the test.
Despite the fact that Amina was wise, she failed the test.
Amina failed the test in spite of the fact that she was poor.
Amina failed the test despite the fact that she was poor.

(b) Jimmy is poor. He has many friends.
In spite of the fact that Jimmy is poor, he has many friends.
Despite the fact that Jimmy is poor, he has many friends.
Jimmy has many friends in spite of the fact that he is.
Jimmy has many friends despite the fact that he is poor.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. Messi is a tactic player but he did not score the penalty. (Begin: **Despite**…)
2. Cynthia cared so much. Her relationship with Jeffrey did not last long. (Begin: **In spite**…)
3. Abdallah was a rich man, but he was buried in two shrouds. (Use….**in spite**….)
4. Martin was courageous but he was scared of ghosts. (Use…**despite**….)

5. Brenda had not revised but she hoped to pass her exams. (Begin: **In spite**…)
6. The field was very wet. The children played in it. (Use…**despite**…)
7. My mother is illiterate but she can operate a phone. (Use…**in spite**….)
8. The pedestrian was innocent. The traffic officer arrested him. (Use …**in spite**…)
9. They took supper on time but they went to bed late. (Begin: **Despite**…)
10. Sophia goes to school every day. She cant read or write. (Use…**despite**…)

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

REFLEXIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are found in such words as myself, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, yourself, yourselves, and oneself.

Possessive pronouns are words like my, our, its, her, his, their, your, one's, and the like.

Consider:

(a) She dressed the wounds herself.

(b) One must respect oneself.

(c) The dog ate the bone itself.

(d) She had to snatch her bag from the thief.

(e) A ewe and her four lambs were all grazing by the hillside.

Activity

1. Sarah write the composition without anybody's help. (End ... herself.)

2. He should take care of himself. (Begin: One ...)

3. I too have been a primary school pupil. (Use ...self ...)

4. They too do not always tell the absolute truth. (Begin: They themselves ...)

5. She herself will be old and frail one day. (Begin: We …)

6. The candidates were determined to complete the task without anybody's help. (End ….selves.)

7. Father and nobody else gave the injection. (Use …self …self ….)

8. The stranger had to carry her luggage without help. (End ...self.)

9. You and your wife without anybody else manage the whole store. (Use ... self ...)

10. The Kikuyu ___ had to experience colonialism. (Rewrite and complete with a reflective pronoun)

11. Edith did not ask anybody to post the letter for her. (End ... herself.)

12.

Activity II

Complete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

1. The wizard transformed ___ into a tree. (self)

2. One has to take care of _____. (one)

3. You must look after your children ____. (self)

4. The lion ____ chased the antelope. (it)

5. We had to sweep the compound ___. (us)

6. The seamstress ___ buttoned the gown. (she)

7. The pupils ___ sang the two anthems. (they)

8. Matovu ___ tidied the dirty house. (his)

9. One has to take care of ___ property. (one)

10. The manager took all ___ possessions in a suitcase. (him)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

These use relative pronouns like who, whom, whose, which, where, that, and so on. Who is only associated with people. Whose is used with possessive pronouns, such as, her, his, their, etc.

NB: You will most probably use a relative pronoun after the subject.

Consider:

(a) What is the girl doing? Her brother passed exams.
(b) That is the cat. It drank the baby's milk.
That is the cat which drank the baby's milk.
That is the cat that drank the baby's milk.

(c) This is the hospital. My father was born in this hospital.
This is the hospital where my father was born.
This is the hospital in which my father was born.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. You were looking for your Nokia phone. It is right here. (Use ... which ...)

2. The table has been broken by Wasswa. We always sit at it and have dinner. (Use ... which ...)

3. Here comes the mechanic. His garage was burnt down. (Use ... whose ...)

4. The waitress was smartly dressed. We were served by her yesterday. (Use ... whom ...)

5. That is the train. The thieves were hiding inside it. (Use ...in which...)

6. Apio enjoys reading newspapers. She is my elder sister. (Use ... who ...)

7. That is the bag. I put my jewelry in that bag. (Use ...which...)

There are two kinds of relative clauses i.e. *defining* and *non-defining* clauses. Relative clauses use relative pronouns such as *who*, *which*, *whom*, *whose*, *that*, *where*, etc.

NB: These pronouns must come close to the subject.

Defining clauses

These do not use any commas. Be careful with object pronouns such as *it*, *her*, *him*, *them*, etc.

Consider:

(a) The boy fell off the bicycle. He is now in hospital.
The boy who fell off the bicycle is now in hospital.
(b) The girl is fat. She stole my towel.
The girl who stole my towel is fat.
(c) Show me the book. You have read it.
Show me the book which you have read.
(d) Is this the soup? Did you make it?
Is this the soup which you made?
(e) The book is called "Oliver Twist". I have read it.
The book which I have read is called "Oliver Twist".
(f) A certain woman gave me the money. She was about forty.
The woman who gave me the money was about forty.
(g) Water contains salt. It is unsuitable for drinking.
Water which contains salt is unsuitable for drinking.
(h) A book does not teach you anything. It is not necessarily useless.
A book which does not teach you anything is not necessarily useless.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items into one sentence using a suitable relative pronoun.

1. I could hear the words of the song. They were singing it.
2. He can do sums. Even the teacher finds them difficult.
3. The songs help them to work harder. The labourers sing them as they cut the grass.
4. The statement was a lie. She made it yesterday.
5. The stranger was a police officer. They accused him of theft.
6. One thing is how the child managed to climb the tree. I cannot understand it.
7. A certain boxer fell out of the ring. He finally won the fight.
8. The bomb exploded in Kampala in 2010. It claimed over a hundred lives.
9. The man explained the new strategy for fighting poverty out of Uganda. He will visit this village next month.
10. The mountain was worshipped as a god. It towered over the village.

Activity II

<u>(Preposition + relative pronoun)</u>

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

Consider:

(a) The woman I am staying with is very kind to people. (Begin: The woman with ...)
The woman with whom I am staying is very kind to people.

(b) The man you told me about has come to see you. (Begin: The man about ...)
The man about whom you told me has come to see you.

1. The room she sleeps in smells of perfume. (Use ...**in which**...)
2. The material it is made of is very expensive. **(The material of** ...)
3. The town I come from is in the north. (Begin: **The town from** ...)
4. The school we go to has very good teachers. (Begin: **The school to** ...)
5. The car that the president arrived in is parked outside. (Begin: **The car in** ...)
6. The question that the teacher was dealing with was hard to follow. (Use ...**withwhich**...)
7. A man that everybody can rely on is very hard to find. (Begin: **The man on** ...)
8. The money that the brothers were arguing about belongs to their father. (Begin: **The money about** ...)
9. The plans that the government objects to will never succeed. (Begin: **The plans to** ...)
10. The people that Susan works for I don't like. (Begin: **The people for** ...)

Activity III

Join each of the following pairs of items into one sentence as instructed in the brackets.

Consider:

(a) This is the woman. I am staying with her. (End ...with)
This is the woman I am staying with.

(b) This is the man. I am staying with him. (Use ...with whom...)
This is the man with whom I am staying.

1. I could not see the person. Amina was talking to him. (End ...**talking**.)
2. This is the weapon. He fought with it. (Use ...w**ith which**...)
3. The man was talking about politics. The crowd were listening to him. (Use ...**to whom**...)
4. The examination takes place next week. This class is preparing for it. (Use ...**for which**...)
5. The pot suddenly broke. The soup was boiling in it. (End ...**broke**.)
6. Luckily the ground was soft. The baby fell on it. (Use ...**on which**...)
7. The person was Felix Kaweesi. We all felt sorry for him. (Begin: **The person for** ...)
8. The disease has defeated all the doctors. The people are suffering from it. (Use ...**from which**...)
9. We went to the place. Our teacher had told us about it. (Use ...**about which**...)
10. The only thing is 2+2 = 4. We are sure of it. (Begin: **The only thing** of ...)

Activity IV

(whose)

Whose is a possessive relative pronoun. It is used in the place of pronouns such as *his*, *her*, *their*, *its*, etc.

Consider:

(a) This is the man. His wife won the beauty contest.
This is the man whose wife won the beauty contest.
(b) These are the cows. Their owners let them roam about.
These are the cows whose owners let them roam about.
(c) This is the woman. You met her husband yesterday.
This is the woman whose husband you met yesterday.
(d) He was a man. His only advantage in life was his unusual strength.
He was a man whose only advantage in life was his unusual strength.
(e) In the town is a monument to those. They died for their country.
In the town is a monument to those for whose country they died.

1. The farmer has gone to the police. His goat ran away.
2. Mothers can get free treatment. Their babies are sick.
3. The boys will get their books later. Their essays have not been marked.
4. The teacher is very angry. We missed his lesson.
5. Where is the boy? His story won the first prize.
6. The girl is very proud. Her father was crowned king.
7. The soldier was severely punished. His gun was found with the thieves.
8. The driver was drunk. His vehicle caused the accident.
9. The man can marry somebody else. His wife is dead.
10. The lady said it was our fault. Her dog bit us.

Activity V

1. The girl has written you a letter. You liked her character.
2. All the folks were called to the police station. Their property had been stolen.
3. The person has the same name as you. You opened his envelope.
4. I went to help a man. His bicycle chain had broken.
5. The woman was very grateful. You carried her bag.
6. The woman is your mother-in-law. You married to her daughter.
7. She is getting married to the man. She saved his life.
8. The child is now grown up. They took her photograph.
9. The boy will never pass examinations. His only interest is in dating girls.
10. Where is the man? His car went into the ditch.

Activity VI

(whose + preposition)

Consider:

This is the woman. I am living in her house.

This is the woman whose house I am living in.

This is the woman in whose house I am living.

1. The girl was wearing a mask. You laughed at her face. (Join using …**at whose**...)
2. How old was the chief? We went to his funeral. (End ...**to**?)
3. The king is coming to see me. I belong to his family. (End ...**me**.)
4. The woman is extremely worried. They are looking for her son. (Begin: **The woman whose** ...)
5. The boy has won a scholarship. They are talking about his work. (End ...**scholarship**.)
6. Have you apologised to the stranger? You trod on his foot. (Use ...**on whose**...)
7. The hero is now dead. You are looking at his portrait. (Begin: **The hero at** ...)
8. She was sitting next to the boy. She borrowed his pen. (Begin: **The boy whose** ...)
9. The girl is leaving. You are so fond of her face. (Begin: **The girl whose** ...)
10. The pupils must hurry up. I am waiting for their books. (Use..**whose**…)

Non-defining clauses

These are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, e.g.

(a) The girls who came in late had to remain standing. (Defining)
The girls, who came in late, had to remain standing. (Non-defining)

NB: In the defining clause, we are talking about certain girls iethose who came late, not those who came early. In the non-defining clause, you are actually talking about all the girls. It means that all the girls were late.

Non-defining unlike defining clauses do not define their nouns or pronoun.

(b) Long-horn cattle come from Ankore. They look beautiful.
Long-horn cattle, which come from Ankore, look beautiful.

(c) The steam engine owed more to engineers than to scientists. Many different people helped to invent and improve it.
The steam engine, which many different people helped to invent and improve, owed more to engineers than to scientists.

(d) Nince Henry is one of the most successful songwriters of modern Uganda. I have a great admiration for Nince Henry.
Nince Henry, for whom I have a great admiration, is one of the most successful songwriters of modern Uganda.

(e) Water, without which life is impossible, is almost non-existent in certain areas.

(f) Kings, in whose reigns great events take place, are not thereby great in themselves.

(g) The cave, in which prophet Muhammad received his first prophetic inspiration, was at the Arabian town of Mecca.
(h) The newspapers, which were all strictly controlled, did not publish the full story.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items into one non-defining clause.

1. The king of the Baganda is called Kabaka. He has always been an important figure in Ugandan history.
2. The Arabs speak one of the world's principal languages. They have been the leading race for hundreds of years in Asia.
3. An old man in an azure sweater suddenly stood up in the middle of the crowd. Nobody had noticed him.
4. Abraham Lincoln was murdered just before the end of the war. Everybody reveres him for getting rid of slavery in America.
5. The coffee industry is now very important. African farmers started to develop it in the colonial days.
6. The carburettor measures out the petrol and mixes it with air. It is usually fixed high up on one side of the engine.
7. William Shakespeare wrote over thirty plays. Many people regard him as the greatest English author of all times.
8. Every car is supplied with a tool called a jack. By means of the jack, the vehicle can be raised from the ground to allow a wheel to be changed.
9. Queen Elizabeth died in 1901. The famous grab for Africa took place in her reign.
10. A famous African teacher told us that the black and white races should work together like the black and white keys of the piano. We respect the opinions of this teacher.

Activity II

1. These African universities are increasing our knowledge of our own culture. One of them has just celebrated its tenth anniversary.
2. London is the capital of Great Britain. London has a population of eight millions.
3. He noticed a stranger wearing a big straw hat. The stranger was talking to his father.
4. Roofing sheets are now manufactured at home. Uganda used to import roofing sheets from abroad.
5. In the 1950s and 1960s many African countries gained their independence from the colonial rule. One of these countries was the Gold Coast.
6. The first leader of the independent Congo was cruelly murdered. His name was Patrice Lumumba.
7. The Nile is of particular help to the people of Egypt. The people of Egypt use its water to irrigate their farms.
8. Amos Tutuola is a Nigerian. His books are well known in Europe.

9. Millions of slaves were taken away from their homeland. Many of the slaves came from West Africa.
10. Most of Tanzania was once under the Germans. The British fought against the Germans in the wars of 1914 and 1939.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In the active voice, the doer of the action is made clear.

Consider:

(a) Jane is sweeping the classroom.

(b) Jane swept the classroom.

In the passive voice, the attention falls on the action, not the doer. This voice uses the past participle verb form and begins with the tense of the verb to be.

(c) The classroom is being swept (by Jane).

(d) The classroom was swept (by Jane).

Study the table below for more enlightenment..

	Active voice	**Passive voice**
Present continuous tense (Now tense)	(i) They are sweeping the room. (ii) Michael is eating rice.	(i) The room is being swept. (ii) Rice is being eaten (by Michael)
Present simple tense (Everyday tense)	(i) They sweep the room. (ii) Michael eats rice.	(i) The room is swept. (ii) Rice is eaten (by Michael)
Past continuous tense	(i) They were sweeping the room. (ii) Michael was eating rice.	(i) The room was being swept. (ii) Rice was being eaten.
Past simple tense (Yesterday tense)	(i) They swept the room. (ii) Michael ate rice.	(i) The room was swept. (ii) Rice was eaten.
Present perfect tense (Already tense)	(i) They have swept the room. (ii) Michael has eaten rice.	(i) The room has been swept. (ii) Rice has been eaten.
Future tense (Tomorrow tense)	(i) They will sweep the room. (ii) Michael will eat rice.	(i) The room will be swept. (ii) Rice will be eaten.

NB: The imperative sentences begin with: Let…. when used in the passive voice, e.g.

(e) Bring that radio.

Let that radio be brought.

(f) Take this mess away.

Let this mess be taken away.

Activity I ***Decide whether each of the following is active or passive.*** 1. Monkeys adore bananas. (active) 2. The cashier wanted the money. 3. The cat was chasing the rat. 4. The manager congratulated the employees on their work. 5. The employees were congratulated on their work. 6. The truck crashed into the building. 7. The film was released nationwide at the beginning of the month. 8. The experiment is being done by the chief scientist at the plant. 9. The golf ball was driven down the fairway. 10. In the ensuing confusion, the secret plans were revealed by the spy. **Activity III** ***Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.*** 1. They will soon tell you the result. (Begin: **You**…) 2. They offer everybody a free gift. (Begin: **Everybody**…)	**Activity II** **R*ewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.*** 1. Take the patient to the clinic. (Begin: Let ...) 2. The boy teased the girl. (Begin: The girl ….) 3. I did not beat him. (Begin: He was ...) 4. She will never forget the experience. (Begin: The experience ...) 5. The baker made a yummy cake yesterday. (Begin: A yummy ...) 6. Did he do his duty? (Begin: Was ...) 7. They always find diamonds in the riverbeds. (Begin: Diamonds ...) 8. We are watching you. (Begin: You ….) 9. They kicked me on the leg. (Begin: I was ….) 10. They have lent Brian a radio.(Begin: Brian ...)

3. They paid me ten pounds for doing it. (Begin: **I**…) 4. We have written hundreds of letters to the ministry. (Begin: **Hundreds**…) 5. Father has promised me a new bicycle. (Begin: **A new**…) 6. She will finish it tomorrow. (Begin: **It**…) 7. You will force him to agree. (Begin: **He**…) 8. They were attacking the president. (Begin: **The**…) 9. They are painting the door. (Begin: **The door**…) 10. They have chosen him secretary. (Begin: **He**…)	

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

A prepositional verb is a combination of a verb and preposition, e.g. shout at, think of, agree to, and so on.

In the passive voice, we end with the preposition.

Consider:

(a) They never shout at children.

Children are never shouted at.

(b) They will agree to it.

It will be agreed to.

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. They have already thought of that. (Begin: **That**…)

2. They can rely on him. (Begin: **He**…)

3. We must fight for certain things. (Begin: **Ceratin**…)

4. He sent for the doctor. (Begin: **The doctor**…)

5. She will deal with you. (Begin: **You**…)

6. You are still talking about it. (Begin: **It**…)

7. They often make fun of me. (Begin: **I**…)

8. They are calling for it. (Begin: **It**…)

9. Musa has written on this paper. (Begin: **This**…)

10. He has never asked for it. (Begin: **It**…)

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech

Direct speech has two parts i.e. the speech tag and the quoted words enclosed by inverted commas. It presents the speaker's exact words.

Consider:

(a) "I am learning French now," Lewis said.
(b) Lewis said, "I am learning French now."
(c) "My favourite fruit is banana," she said.
(d) She says, "I am ill."
(e) "Will you go to the party with me?" he aske me. "Yes, I replied."

Indirect speech

Indirect speech is also known as reported speech. It usually has three parts i.e. the speech tag, the conjunction *that* and the said words in the past tense. At times, *that* may be left out.

NB: Facts like (The sun rises in the east, a magnet attracts iron filings, etc.) are never reported in the past tense.

When the tense introducing reported speech is in the present, the whole report remains in the present.

Indirect speech does not use inverted commas, quotation marks or exclamation marks i.e. the actual words are never quoted.

Consider:

(f) *Lewis said that he was learning French then.*
(g) *She said that her favourite fruit was banana.*
(h) *She says that shel is ill.*

.

(i) "Water boils at 100°C," Mubiru said. (Drop the quotes)
Mubiru said that water boils at 100°C.

(j) "Uranus spins like a top," said the wise professor. (Use indirect speech)
The wise professor said that uranus spins like a top

(k) He asked me if I would go with him to the party and I replied I would.

Notice the following crucial changes

Direct speech	Indirect speech
<u>Pronoun changes</u>	
I	He/she
We	They
You	I/she/he/we/they/us/me
She	She
He	He
It	It
My	His/hers
Our	Their
Ours	Theirs
Mine	His/hers
<u>Verb changes</u>	
Will/shall	Would
Can	Could
Could	Could
Must	Had to/must
Has/have	Had
May/might	Might
Should	Should
Saw	Ha seen
Was/were	Had been
Am/is	Was
Are	Were
<u>Changes in time and place</u>	
Now	Then
Here	There
Ago	Before
Tonight	That night
Today	That day
This	That
Tomorrow	The following day/the day after

Yesterday	Previous day/the day before
Last week	The previous week/the week before
Next week	The following week/the week after
Tense changes	
Present simple (every day tense)	Past simple
Present continuous (now tense)	Past continuous
Present perfect (already tense)	Past perfect
Past simple	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past continuous
Past perfect	Past perfect
Future simple	Future conditional

Direct and indirect questions

The following examples show how questions change from direct to indirect speech, e.g.

(a) "Who are you?" Anne asked.
Anne asked who I was.

(b) "Will it break?" he asked.
He asked if it would break.
He asked whether it would break.

(c) She said to me, "Where do you live?" (She asked…)
She asked me where I lived.

NB: Don't use a question mark after an indirect question, and don't invert the verb.

Direct and indirect commands and requests

(a) Mother said, "Go away."
Mother told me to go away.

(b) "Don't be so silly," Enid shouted.
Enid asked me not to be so silly.
Enid told me not to be so silly.

Activity I	**Activity II**

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets. **1.** "A magnet attracts iron filings," says the physics teacher. (Use reported speech) **2.** Monic said, "I must report the thieves to the police." **3.** Linnet said that she would not come on the following day. (Use Linnet's actual words) **4.** "I shall go to Nairobi in June," Martin said. (Begin: Martin said that ...) **5.** He said that the earth rolls like a ball. (Use "...") **6.** MrOgundipe said, "I am very exhausted." (Drop the quotation marks) **7.** Helen said to me, "I hope you have enjoyed yourself." (Begin: Helen told ...) **8.** George said he would do his best. (Use direct speech) **9.** She asked the motorist to give her a lift. (Use her actual words) **10.** "I will see you tonight," Sarah said. (Use reported speech) **11.** "Don'tgo there, " said Tom. (Begin: Tom told her …)	***Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.*** **1.** "You will soon be tired of it," said my father. (Begin: My father told ...) **2.** "You must read very hard," Nambi said. (Begin: Nambi advised ...) **3.** "I will come back," Jesus said. (Begin: Jesus said that ...) **4.** "Who has been teaching you?" asked the stranger. (Begin: The stranger wanted ...) **5.** "You have the whole of this week to prepare for the wedding of our daughter. John said to his wife. (begin John told…) **6.** "I hope I shall win the first prize in the competition." Simon said. (Begin Simon hoped…) **7.** You must finish your compositions before the end of the lesson as I am going to mark them this evening, said the teacher of English. (Begin The teacher…) **8.** I wonder how old Anne was. (Use "…") **9.** "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but the party

12. "John must work hard this term, " said the teacher. (Begin: The teacher said that ...) **Activity III** ***Punctuate each of the following items correctly.*** **1.** Please hand in your books said the class captain **2.** I think said Afura English is not a difficult subject **3.** Do you come here often she asked **4.** After holidays said Atom we shall get ready for the tour **5.** I shall miss you when you have gone whispered Jafar **6.** When is the term ending asked the nurse **7.** I asked Patricia what do you want from me **8.** Let them go for lunch said the chef **9.** I am lying to you said Kate **10.** Is this girl still sick asked the doctor	must come to an end" announced the master of ceremonies. (Use …regretted…) **10.** "How many trees did you plant last year?" she asked. (Use indirect speech)

IF / EXCEPT IF/ UNLESS

Unless means *except if*. It is associated with conditional sentences.

NB: In the case of unless, we mostly use a negative in the main clause.

Consider:

(a) If that girl does not stop receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo, she will be expelled from school.
Unless that girl stops receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo, she will be expelled from school.

The girl will be expelled from school unless she stops receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo.

(b) Except if you call watching television a hobby, I haven't got any hobbies.
Unless you call watching television a hobby, I haven't got any hobbies.
I haven't got any hobbies unless you call watching television a hobby.

(c) If my car breaks down, I shall call the mechanic.
Unless my car breaks down, I shan't call the mechanic.
I shan't call the mechanic unless my car breaks down.

(d) The teacher will mark your work only if you write well.
Unless you write well, the teacher won't mark your work.
The teacher won't mark your work unless you write well.

(e) We must preserve the environment in order to get clean water.
Unless we conserve the environment, we will not get clean water.
We will not get clean water unless we conserve the environment.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. If you don't feed the cows well, they won't give you enough milk. (Begin: **Unless**…)
2. Unless we work hard, we shall not score good marks. (Begin: If ...)
3. If she doesn't wake up early, she will be late for school. (Use…**unless**…)
4. Except if you load airtime on your phone, you wont make any calls. (Use ...if ...)
5. If the road is not clear, please don't cross. (Begin: **Unless**….)
6. We shall not stop buying milk from the dairy unless our cow delivers this month. (Begin: Except if ...)
7. If we do our work in time, we shall have enough time to rest. (Use…**unless**…)
8. You will be allowed to drive if you have a driving licence. (Begin: **Except if**…)
9. They will be promoted to the next class if they perform well. (Begin: **Unless**….)

10. If she doesn't help us, we will not complete in time. (Use….**unless**….)
11. Your body will produce a bad odour unless you bathe regularly. (Use ...if ...)
12. You will catch malaria if you don't sleep under a treated mosquito net. (Begin: **Unless**…)
13. Linda will miss the flight unless she comes today. (Begin: Except if ...)
14. If it doesn't rain, the farmers wont have a good harvest this year. (Begin: **Unless**…)
15. Unless the cyclist respects other road users, he will be arrested. (Begin: If ...)
16. Your letter will get lost if you don't put a return address. (Use….**unless**…)
17. If Joan doesn't change her behaviour, she won't get a serious man. (Begin: Unless Joan ...)
18. Except if the pass mark is lowered, the pupils will fail this test. (Begin: If ...)
19. If she comes to school late, she will be punished. (Use ... unless ...)
20. Unless the thief is arrested, we shall have no peace. (Begin: Except if ....

USED FOR AND USED TO

Consider:

(a) A plane is used to smooth wood.

A plane is used for smoothing wood.

(b) A broom is used for tidying the compound.

A broom is used to tidy the compound.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1. We use a hammer to hit the nails. (Begin: A hammer is it used for ...)

2. A carjack is used for raising the car off the ground. (Begin: The mechanic uses ...)

3. What is timber used for? (Begin: Timber is used for….., and use make in your answer)

4. They use banana fibres to tie sticks. (Begin: Banana fibresare used ….)

5. A belt is used for tightening the trousers. (Use …to tighten ….)

6. She uses a dictionary to look up difficult words. ((Use ….used for ….)

7. The moon is used for brightening the night. (Begin: The moon is used to ...)

8. The seamstress uses a pair of scissors to cut the cloth. (Use ...used for ….)

9. A bolas was used for trapping fast running animals. (Use ...used to …)

10. We use a ring to show commitment to our spouses. (Begin: A ring is used for ...)

11. An oven is used for baking bread. (Begin: The baker uses ...)

12. A knife is used to slice onions. (Use used for ...)

13. The farmers used pesticides to control pests. (Begin: Pesticides are used for ...)

14. Tear gas is used by the police to control riots. (Use ...used for ...)

15. Icing sugar is used for decorating cakes. (Use ...used to ...)

16. The mechanic uses a spanner to turn nuts. (Use ...used for ...)

17. A spoon is used for mixing sugar. (Begin: Mother uses a spoon to ...)

18.

AS MUCH AS/ EQUALLY/ TWICE AS MUCH/ ETC.

Consider:

(a) James would rather play football than watch movies. (Use …as much as…)

Jamesdoesn't like watching movies as much as playing football.

(b) I would rather work tirelessly than beg people for money.

Idon't like begging people for money as much as working tirelessly.

(c) Yellow House scored half as many points as Purple House. (Use …twice…)

Purple House scored twice as many points as Yellow House.

(d) My father is a tall man. Your father is a tall man. (Use .... equally….)

Your father is equally as tall as mine.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

1. You have got more money than I do. (Use ... as much as ...)

2. I know as many people as you. (Begin: You know ...)

3. She doesn't go out as much as her husband. (Begin: Her husband ...)

4. Andy doesn't work very hard. Laura works very hard. (Use ... not as much as...)

5. The boys watch soaps so much. The girls watch soaps so much. (Use …as much …)

6. You eat more than me. (Begin: I ..

SOME AND ANY

Some is used in positive/affirmative sentences. It is also used in interrogative sentencesespecially questions that expect the answer, yes/no. Any is used in negative sentences. It is also used in interrogative sentences in which you are doubtful if the answer.

NB: This is the ordinary use of some and any as articles.

Consider:

(a) There is some rubber solution in the tube. (Affirmative)

There isn't any rubber solution in the tube. (Negative)

Is there some rubber solution in the tube? (Interrogative)

Is there any rubber solution in the tube? (Interrogative)

(b) I need something from you.

I don't need anything from you.

Do I need something from you?

Do I need anything from you?

Activity

Fill in some, something, somebody, someone, somewhere, any or anybody, anything, anywhere, or any one to complete each of the following.

1. My mother has bought ___ oranges.

2. There are ___ bad mistakes in this letter.

3. I have ____ gardening to do.

4. There aren't ___ bad mistakes in this letter.

5. I haven't ____ gardening to do.

6. My mother hasn't bought ____ oranges.

7. She wants __ to drink.

8. He is writing to ____.

9. I will look for a job ___ else.

10. She married ___ else.

11. Serve me ___ rice please.

12. Would you like ___ milk?

13. Is there ___ rice in the bag?

14. There isn't ___ bread left.

15. May I have ___ coffee, please?

16. We haven't got ___ sugar.

17. Did you buy ____ rice? No, we don't need ____.

18. There is ___ waiting for you at the entrance.

19. I don't need to go ___ right now.

SPELLING DRILLS

Use only small letteters to spell each of the following words.

Activity I	**Activity II**	**Activity III**
1. careful 2. grateful 3. wonderful 4. useful 5. merciful 6. powerful 7. thankful 8. respectful 9. handful 10. helpful 11. skilful 12. fulfill 13. hopeful 14. peaceful 15. plateful	1. pronunciation 2. argument 3. until 4. grammar 5. woollen 6. abattoir 7. interesting 8. amongst 9. twenty-one 10. forty 11. laughter 12. slaughter 13. writing 14. thorough 15. referred	1. oneself 2. himself 3. herself 4. yourself 5. yourselves 6. ourselves 7. themselves 8. itself 9. a lot 10. noticeable 11. relieved 12. surprise 13. solemn 14. stubborn 15. surrender
Activity IV	Activity V	Activity VI
1. everything	49. variety	1. handwriting

2. everybody
3. everyone
4. anything
5. something
6. everywhere
7. anywhere
8. somewhere
9. elsewhere
10. tuition
11. dining
12. quote
13. laziest
14. classroom
15. welfare

Activity VIII

34. maintenance
35. mountainous
36. carpentry
37. cough
38. tough
39. colleague
40. bury
41. burial
42. boycott
43. discipline
44. dialogue
45. earnest
46. enmity
47. heavily
48. truly

Activity XI

1. paid
2. robbery
3. tidily
4. hurriedly
5. misery
6. miserly
7. miserable
8. lying
9. dyeing
10. dying
11. vying

50. unanimous
51. unique
52. tolerate
53. sympathise
54. surround
55. success
56. succeed
57. suspicious
58. speech
59. remedy
60. remedial
61. repetition
62. quarrel
63. mysterious

Activity IX

1. argument
2. twelfth
3. ninth
4. scissors
5. misspell
6. procedure
7. privilege
8. committee
9. dormitory
10. except
11. expect
12. accept
13. excel
14. hygiene
15. harass

Activity XII

1. first
2. second
3. third
4. fourth
5. fifth
6. eleventh
7. twelfth
8. twentieth
9. fortieth
10. fiftieth
11. sixtieth

2. writing
3. moustache
4. necessary
5. pleasure
6. pastime
7. professor
8. pursue
9. queue
10. quite
11. quiet
12. quit
13. syllable
14. syllabus
15. museum

Activity X

1. embarrass
2. interrupt
3. integrity
4. visitor
5. liar
6. leisure
7. tomorrow
8. rainy
9. amongst
10. prepare
11. cardboard
12. cupboard
13. corroborate
14. collaborate
15. travelling

Activity XIII

1. signature
2. bravely
3. bravery
4. tongue
5. grew
6. blew
7. flew
8. clue
9. crew
10. lose
11. loose

12. laid 13. necessary 14. furniture 15. choir XIV 1. tidily 2. heartily 3. shabbily 4.	12. seventieth 13. eightieth 14. ninetieth 15. hundredth	12.

SECTION B

(Comprehension)

SHORT PASSAGES

- While attempting passages, notices, poems, etc., endeavor to maintain the tense and voice of the question, e.g.

  When did Monica go to the market?
  Monica went to the market on Tuesday. (Not Monica go to the market on Tuesday)

  Who wrote the letter?
  Emily wrote the letter. (Not The letter was written by Emily)

  By whom was the letter written?
  The letter was written by Emily. (Not Emily wrote the letter)

  Who has written the letter?
  Emily has written the letter.

- Observe the word order, e.g.
  According to the passage, who who is Jane?
  According to the passage, Jane is a hardworking young girl.

  Who is Jane according to the passage?

Jane is a hardworking young girl according to the passage.

Why do you think the writer is happy in the story?
I think the writer is happy because of the surprise gift from her pen pal.

- The best way to suggest a suitable title for the passage is by writing it in capital letters only, e.g. A MADMAN IN THE MARKET

- Apart from dates and the like, try as much as possible to use words, not figures, e.g.

  How much did it cost him?
  It cost him fifty thousand pounds. (Not £50,000)

  When will the show take place?
  The show will take place on 5th April, 2023 (Not 5/4/2023, 5th April, 2023)

  How long did the discussions take?
  The discussions took three hours. (Not 3 hours)

- You should mind your punctuation i.e. commas, full stops, and so on.

- Answer using full sentences unless the question expects a short answer.

Consider:

Read the passage carefully and answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

It was holiday time and most of the children in the neighborhood had come back from school. We had a lot of time to play in the evening. Our favourite game was hide and seek. This game became boring as we knew all the hiding places.

One day, we decided to make vehicles. We wanted to see who would make a better one. I wanted to win this. I moved to Simba Garage. I asked the mechanic to give me the old spokes. The mechanic happily allowed me to pick them from the heap of rubbish. I also needed some rubber bands to tie the spokes. The mechanic gave me an old tyre which I cut. I also needed wheels for my car. I knew the old slippers would serve that purpose. I got some and cut out the wheels.

Since I had got all the materials that I needed, I sat at home and made my vehicle. I made it in two days. I then checked on my friends to see how far they had gone with theirs. My friend Lutu had made his out of a Jerry can. It looked beautiful though mine was stronger. Jacob had made his vehicle out of a box. Beker had failed to make his because he did not get the materials. We proudly drove our toy vehicles around the village. All the children admired them.

Questions

(a) When did the children play?

The children played during the holidays. (Not In the holidays)

(b) Which game did the children enjoy playing?

The children enjoyed playing hide and seek.

(c) Why did the children lose interest in the game?

The children lost interest in the game because they knew all the hiding places.

(d) Where did the writer get the materials according to the passage?

The writer got the material from Simba Garage according to the passage.

(e) Where are the spokes?

The spokes are in a heap of rubbish.

(f) Why was the writer's car better than Lutu's?

The writer's car was better thanLutu's because it was stronger.

(g) How many children made toy cars?

Three children made toy cars (Not There are three children who made toy cars)

(h) Write another word to mean

- heap pile mountain/mass

- needed wanted

(j) What is the passage about?

The passage is about toy cars.

Read the passage carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

These days, communication is possible through a variety of media. People can talk to their relatives using telephones, through letters, sending telegrams and many others. In Business Organizations, information is transmitted to all employees. A notice may be put up on the notice board or circulated among them. A Senior Officer may announce it over the public address system or it may be printed in the office bulletin. Posters may be used to issue warnings. Communication with Government Departments is mostly conducted through written letters. The general public may be reached through advertisements on

the radio, televisions, Newspapers and popular journals.
For communication to be effective, the communicator has to be careful with the choice of media.
All in all, effective communication is necessary because it transforms the community in which we live.

Questions

1. What is the passage about?

……
……..

2. How many channels of communication are talked about in the passage?

……
……

……
……

3. How can a Senior Officer in some organizations pass on information n to the

employee?

……
……

……
……..

4. What should be used to issue warnings?

……
……

……
……

5. How does the government mostly conduct communication in different departments?

……
……

……
……..

6. How can the general public be reached?

……
……

……
……..

7. Of the two, a radio and a television, which one receives audio-visual

communication from?

……
……

……
……..

8. Why is effective communication necessary?

……
……

……
……

9. Mention one way a pupil in a boarding school can communicate to the parents.

……
……

……
……

10.Give the passage a suitable title.

Activity

Read the passage carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

Although our country Uganda is a third-world growing country, we can still

do something in order to help reduce the increasing number of accidents on our roads. So many people have passed away in road accidents. It is time to reduce this terrible untimely danger which is spreading throughout Uganda like bush fire?

First of all, we have to know what causes road accidents. The main cause is the carelessness of drivers who drive their cars without following the road signs and regulations. These drivers should be tested properly before they ar given driving permits. They should not be allowed to overload their vehicles or drink alcohol before driving.

Vehicles must be properly checked before they are driven. Vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions should be removed from the road. Roads should be carefully constructed and widened to reduce the problem of traffic jam. Zebra crossings should be put in place where many people cross the road on foot. Enough road signs should be put along the roads to warn the drivers on what to do. More traffic lights should be placed at cross-roads to control the traffic and maintain order.

In addition to that, the public must be taught how to use road properly. This can be done on radios and televisions through Newspapers and at local council meetings.

Finally, the traffic officers should not accept any bribes from wrong drivers, as this leads to more accidents. If we work as a team in this battle, we shall reduce the number of road accidents in Uganda

Questions

1. What is the passage about?
2. According to the passage, how are road accidents spreading throughout

Uganda?

3. What is the main cause of road accidents in Uganda?
4. What kind of vehicle should be removed from the road?
5. Why must roads be properly constructed and widened?
6. Why should enough road sign be put along the road?
7. How can the public be taught how to use roads properly?
8. Who should not accept bribes according to the passage?
9. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as

“passed away”.

10. Suggest a suitable title to the passage

Activity II

Read the passage carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow.

WRITING A COMPOSITION

A composition is a creative piece of writing on a particular topic. There are three types of compositions i.e. a jumbled composition, a picture composition and a creative composition.

Let's focus on a creative composition at the moment, shall we?

Tips

- It must have a short title (suitably three to four words, in capital letters and in the centre of the page)
- Use indented paragraphs. An indented paragraph begins at most a centimetre off the margin.
- Do not skip a line between the title and the first paragraph, and do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping lines disjoints your writing.
- Use at least three logically flowing paragraphs.
- The contents of your composition must be got from the question.
- Avoid using short forms and contractions like don't, didn't, and so on. These are considered informal, and inappropriate for academic writing.
- Using merit language e.g. idioms, phrasal verbs, etc. will colour your writing.
- Count the words used, and indicate them in brackets on the bottom right of your composition.

Consider:

Write a composition of not more than 130 words about a holiday you enjoyed with your siblings. Talk about the hotel you visited and what you ate there.

AN ENJOYABLE HOLIDAY

It was an early May morning during last holiday when my siblings and I made up our mind to do something that would bring smiles on our faces. Many suggestions were put on the table, but the idea of visiting a hotel seemed to us the most exciting.

Next day, we set out for Speke Resort Hotel in Munyonyo. It was a two – hour journey.

Reaching the resort, we were welcomed by the a nice – looking receptionist. She led us to the empty table at which we sat. We enjoyed mouth – watering matooke, rice, fish and ice cream. What a holiday it was!

(126 words used)

Activity

1. Write a composition of 100 words about a debate you attended. What was the motion? Who won the debate, and how did they celebrate their victory?
2.

JUMBLED COMPOSITION

This is a short composition whose sentences are not in order. It is up to you to arrange them into the correct sequence.

Tips

- Number your work according to the used numbering for easy identification of your answers while marking
- Identify the flow of ideas in the story. You may use a small box like the one shown below.

Wrong	A	b	
Correct			

- Mind your grammar.
- Try to identify the linking words in the sentences.
-

PICTURE COMPOSITION

Poetry is writing that

POEMS

Poetry is writing that involves lines and stanzas. From one stanza to another, you skip a line.It is applied in writing poems.

Prose on the other hand is writing that involves sentences and paragraphs. From one paragraph to another, you needn't skip a line. It is applied in compositions, letters, dialogues, announcements, advertisements, and so on.

In this lesson, let's focus our attention on poems, shall we?

COMMON TERMS RELATED TO POEMS

(a) Rhyme

This is when words have the same sound at the end, e.g. city and beauty are rhyming words.

(b) Alteration

This is when words have the same sound at the beginning, as in, sing a song of sixpence.

NB: You must follow the golden rules while answering poem questions as well.

Consider:

Read the poem below carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Hate me not
For not visiting you often
I am busy looking for timber
Because trees are no more
In KongeroForest.

Hate me not
For not helping you yesterday
I was busy removing rubbish
from the trenches
So that water can flow
properly
In Hutu Village.

Hate me not
For not fulfilling my promise
Of getting papyrus from the
swamp
Because there wasn't any
When I visited the swamp
yesterday.
(Ariel)

Questions

(a) What is keeping the writer busy in stanza one?

Looking for timber is keeping the writer busy in stanza one. (Not Looking for timber)

(b) Where did the writer look for trees?

The writer looked for trees in Kongero Forest. (Not Kongero)

(c) When was the rubbish removed?

The rubbish was removed the day before. (Not The rubbish was removed yesterday.)

(d) Where was the rubbish?

The rubbish was in the trenches. (Not Trenches/In the trenches was the rubbish)

(e) In which village are the trenches?

The trenches are in Hutu Village. (Not Hutu Village/In Hutu Village are the trenches)

(f) What was the promise?

The promise was to get papyrus from the swamp. (Not To get papyrus from the swamp)

(g) Why hasn't the author got the papyrus?

The author hasn't got the papyrus because there isn't any. (Not There isn't any)

(h) When did the writer go to the swamp?

The writer went to the swamp the day before. (Not yesterday)

(i) How many stanzas are in the poem?

There are three stanzas in the poem

(j) Who wrote the poem?

Ariel wrote the poem.

Activity

LETTER WRITING

There are two types of letters i.e. friendly and official letters.

INFORMAL LETTERS

You write a friendly letter to your friends, relatives and acquaintances. Informal letters are also known as personal or friendly letters.

NB: Friendly letters have only one address. Notice the application of commas, full stops, capitalisation of the first letters in the address, and the slanting of the writer's address.

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL LETTERS

- Love letter
- Apology letter
- Invitation letter
-

Format for an indented friendly letter

- Writer's address (Appears on the top right hand side. Capitalise only the first letters), e.g.

Charles Wamala Grammar School,
PO Box 23,
Isingiro.

- Date (e.g. 12th May, 2023. Not 12th May, 2023, 12/May/2023). It comes immediately after the writer's address, e.g.

Charles Wamala Grammar School,
PO Box 23,
Isingiro.
12th May 2023.

- Greeting/salutation (Appears on the margin on the left hand side. Use the first name, e.g. Charles, Emily, Hajjara, etc. Do not use Dear Sir, Dear Madam, Dear Doctor, etc.

Dear Maryam,	Dear Emily,	Dear Mum,	Hi Lisa,
Dear Mohsen,	Dear Andrew,	Dear Uncle,	Hey Samantha,
Dear Aamal,	Dear Osbert,	Dear Aunt,	Hello Susan,

- Body (One, two or three indented paragraphs. An indented paragraph begins at most a centimetre off the margin)
- Concluding remarks (Appear on the bottom right hand corner. They should be in line with the writer's address. Just like in the greetings, use only the first name in your conclusion. Capitalise the first letter. Never use Yours faithfully in a friendly letter.

From your son, Andrew	Lots of love, Doreen	Best wishes, Hamuza
From your lovely niece, Emily	Hugs and kisses, Jessica	Yours truly, Indiana
From your bosom friend, Fred	Love, Aamal	From your best cousin, Lillian
Yours sincerely, Esah		

Consider:

Imagine you are Ayesha, a pupil at Winners Junior School, PO Box 5, Mukono. You are enjoying your holidays. Write a letter to your friend Lisa telling her how you are doing, the games you are playing. Ask her if you can meet before schools resume. Use your school address.

Winners Junior School,
PO Box 5,
Mukono.
12th May, 2023.

Dear Lisa,

It's been such a long time since we parted. I'm doing fine and hope you too are doing well.

I work during weekdays. I am driven around in a van selling ice cream to the children.

On weekends, I play hide and seek with my friends. We climb hills, sing songs and have lots of fun. You can never say that I am a boring girl. Can we meet before schools resume?

Lots of love,
Ayesha

Activity

1. Imagine you have just completed your PLE from CW Grammar School, PO Box 23, Isingiro. Write a letter to your aunt thanking her for supporting you throughout primary school with school fees, buying shoes, books, uniforms and other requirements. Promise that you will never let her down when you join secondary school.

2. Imagine you are Simon, a pupil at Murema Primary School, PO Box 11, Mbarara. Your school has organised an educational tour to Rippon Falls in Jinja. Write a letter to your uncle requesting for the money to be paid. Include the amount of money and the deadline for paying. Promise that you will behave well while on the tour. Use your school address.

FORMAL LETTERS

You write a formal letter to people who have offices, e.g. head teachers, headmasters, headmistresses, teachers, chairpersons, members of parliament, presidents, district education officers, and so on. Formal letters are also known as official letters.

NB: Remember to use formal language as much as possible. Avoid contractions and short forms like I'm, She's, won't, and so on. End your letter *Yours sincerely* if you use a person's title and name in your greetings. Otherwise, use *Yours faithfully*.

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL LETTERS

- Application letter
- Apology letter
- Invitation letter
- Condolence letter
- Recommendation letter
- Complaint letter
- Resignation letter
- Request letter

Format for an indented formal letter

- Writer's address (Appears on the top right corner. It should be slanted)
- Date
- Receiver's address (Appears on the left hand side. It must all start from the margin)
- Greeting/salutation (Must sound formal), e.g.

Dear Sir,	Dear Professor,	Dear Mr. Michael,
Dear Madam,	Dear Doctor Isaac,	Dear Engineer,
Dear Doctor,	Dear Professor Esah,	Dear Honourable Simon,
Dear Mister President	Dear Madam Speaker,	Dear Honourable Minister,

- Reference/title/subject. This is the heading of the letter! It can tell you the kind of formal letter you are writing. Remember to use Re:, not RE: Re stands for Reference yet RE stands for Religious Education.

Re: APPLICATION FOR A VACANCY	Re: Application for a vacancy
Re: APPLICATION FOR A TEACHING POST	Re: Application for a teaching post
Re: APOLOGY FOR BREAKING A DESK	Re: Apology for breaking a desk
Re: INVITATION TO THE LEAVERS' PARTY	Re: Invitation to the leavers' party
Re: COMPLAINT ABOUT WATER SHORTAGE	Re: Complaint about water shortage

- Body (Not more than three indented paragraphs)
- Concluding remarks, e.g.

Yours faithfully, Ahumuza Maryam AHUMUZA MARYAM Applicant	Yours truly, Itungo Mohsen ITUNGO MOHSEN Client	Yours sincerely, KobugabeAamal KOBUGABE AAMAL Supplier

APPLICATION LETTER

APOLOGYLETTER

COMPLAINT LETTER

IDIOMS FOR KIDS

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words. Colour your language by speaking fluent and idiomatic English.

Below is a compilation of common idioms for young ones like you. Will you start using them especially in your spoken and written English?

1. a broken reed – an unstable person: We cannot rely on Juliet; she is a broken reed.
2. a shrinking violet – a shy person: Jane couldn't look you straight in the eye – she was such a shrinkingviolet.
3. a night owl – a person who sleeps late in the night: My father watches television beyond midnight. He is a night owl.
4. a bright spark – an intelligent person: Henry came on top of the class – he is a bright spark.
46. around the clock – all day and all night
47. in vain – without success
48. donkey's years – a long period of time
49. green with envy – very jealous
50. bury your head in the sand – to pretend as if there's no problem
51. make sb's hair stand on end – to make sb very scared
52. have other fish to fry – to have other things to do

5. a wet blanket – a person who discourages others: I don't know what is wrong with Catherine. Whenever Itry something, she is always against it. She is such a wet blanket.
6. a bosom friend – a very close friend: My mother was always my bosom friend.
7. a jack of all trades – a person who thinks they can do everything: Back home, I am my own plumber, myown gardener, my own electrician and a jack of all trades.
8. an eager beaver – an alert and energetic person
9. a workhorse – a person you can rely on for difficult and tiring work.
10. teacher's pet - The teacher's favorite student: She has always been the teacher's pet.
11. a snake in the grass – a traitor: We cannot trust Sam with our secrets; he is a snake in the grass.
12. be a catch – be sb worth marrying/having: Jimmy is taking me out tonight. I hope he proposes; he is such a catch.
13. a henpecked husband – a man whose wife torments him
14. sb's face lights up – Somebody feels so happy: Her face lit up when she saw her mother after two years.
15. a grey area - Something unclear: Exactly what can be called an offensive weapon is still a grey area.
16. crunch time –very busy frenetic time: This is crunch time for our candidate classes
17. Dig in one's heels – to refuse to compromise or change: My parents wanted me to give up writing, but I dug in my heels and went on to become a famous writer.
18. draw a blank – To get no response or result: So far the police investigation has drawn a blank.
19. get your act together - Behave properly: The naughty boys were ordered to get their act together.
20. pinch of salt – used when you are sceptical about about sth/sb: The detectives have to
53. nip in the bud – to deal with sth at an early stage
54. take a back seat – to avoid taking an active role in sth
55. by hook or crook – by fair or unfair means
56. go Dutch – to agree to share the cost of sth
57. cock and bull story – an unlikely story
58. cook the books – to change the facts
59. shed light - if you shed light on sth, you make it clearer and easy to understand
60. x-rated - not suitable for children
61. written all over your face - if an has done sth wrong or a secret, but can't hide it in their expression, it is written all over their face
62. within a whisker - if you come within a whisker of doing sth, you very nearly manage to do it but don't succeed
63. wild goose chase - a waste of time spent trying to do sth unsuccessfully
64. top notch - excellent/of highest quality
65. take your breathaway - if sth takes your breath away, it astonishes you
66. fish out of water - Being somewhere you don't belong: She was the only one wearing a skimpy dress. Everyone else was clad in long dress. She was a fish out of water.
67. let the cat out of the bag/spill the beans - Tell a secret: I wanted it to be a surprise, but my sister spilled the beans.
68. snail's pace - To move extremely slowly: After the recent lockdown, the country's economy is now at a snail's pace.
69. be taken aback - To be shocked or surprised: I was taken aback by his coming.
70. to tie the knot/to walk down the aisle – To get married.
71. behind bars – In prison: The rapist was caught by the police and he is now behind bars.
72. but for – without/if it wasn't for: But for our soldiers, there wouldn't be peace in our country.
73. had better – should: You had better consult the doctor.

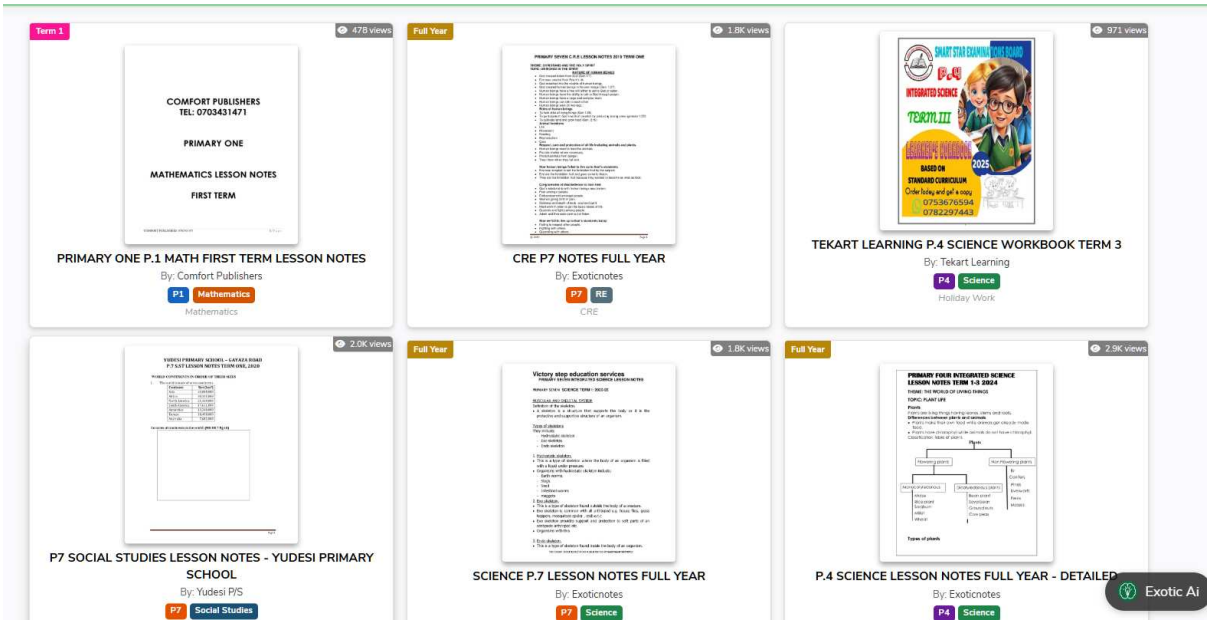
take everything saidby the suspect with a pinch of salt.

21. zip your lips – be quiet: The boisterous boys were told to zip their lips.
22. freak out – to become very angry, scared or excited: He freaked out when she slipped off the roof.
23. give it a shot - To try to do something: Give it your best shot, but you won't do it in time.
24. have second thoughts - Have doubts: I had second thoughts about joining the army.
25. in hot water - Be in trouble: We were in hot water; the teacher caught us dodging classes.
26. in the same boat - Be in the same difficult situation: Many of the interns did not know the hang of things at the company. They were all in the same boat.
27. miss the boat - You missed your chance: I should have applied for the job last week. I just missed the boat.
28. out of the blue/ on the spur of the moment - With no warning: Out of the blue, the stone hit the bird.
29. read between the lines - Find the hidden meaning: Reading between the lines, I think Clara needs money.
30. the icing on the cake - Something additional that turns good into great: There was plenty of food, lots ofgood people, but country music was the ice on the cake.
31. on your feet again/up and about/hale and hearty – healthy: After two weeks of being bedridden, I am now up and about.
32. keep an eye on sb/sth – to watch sb/sth: We told our neighbours to keep an eye on our house while we were away.
33. lay sb to rest – bury somebody: He was laid to rest at his ancestral home in Makindye.
34. at your beck and call – always there when you need it/them: I had two servants at my beck and call.
74. give up the ghost/breathe your last – to die: The old man breathed his last night.
75. bury the hatchet/ bury your differences – stop fighting or arguing: Democrats and Republicans must bury their differences.
76. make a dash for sth – to quickly run or walk towards sth: My father dashed for the door when he heard the knock.
77. out of hand – difficult to control: The party got out of hand and the guests threw bottles at each other.
78. a bed of roses – easy and comfortable life: Their life together has not been a bed of roses.
79. a narrow escape/a close shave – a lucky escape: Some motorists almost knocked me this morning; I had a close shave.
80. over the moon/on cloud nine/all smiles/thrilled to bits – very happy: She was thrilled to bits at her graduation.
81. dressed up to the nines – very smart: Sarah was dressed up to the nines at the picnic.
82. down in the dumps – very sad: We were all down in the dumps after losing two consecutive matches.
83. owing to – because of: Owing to the torrential rains, the road is now slippery.
84. badly off/in the red – very broke: He was penniless and badly off.
85. anything but – definitely not: The hotel food was anything but cheap.
86. eat a humble pie/eat your words – to apologise: She had to eat her words after realising the mistake she hadmade.
87. lift sb's spirits – to make sb feel happier: A cup of coffee and country music can lift your spirits.
88. watch your step – be careful: You need to watch your step if you are to keep in school.
89. pull out all the stops – do everything possible: The doctors are pulling out all the stops to save the patient'slife.
90. spick and span – (of a room, compound) very clean: Her room was always spick and span.

35. rise and shine – wake up: Rise and shine sleepy head.
36. in ruins – destroyed or severely damaged: Fighting between Russia and Ukraine has left some towns inruins.
37. in rags – wearing old clothes: The old man was clad in rags.
38. wet your bed – to urinate on your bed: Little children are apt to wet their beds.
39. pay your last respects – attend the burial of someone: So many people were there to pay their last respects to fallen hero.
40. etched in your memory – very difficult to forget: The accident was all etched in her memory.
41. dined and wined – ate and drank
42. at the eleventh hour/in the nick of time – at the last moment
43. in a flash/at the drop of a hat/in a blink/twinkling of an eye – very quickly
44. full of beans – full of life: The girls were out playing and full of beans.
45. once in a blue moon – very rarely
91. a stone's throw – a short distance: The hotel was a stone's throw from the beach.
92. every Tom, Dick or Harry/ all and sundry – everybody: All and sundry must have their identity card.
93. give sb a hand – to help sb: I gave my mother a hand while she washed the clothes.
94. give sb the cold shoulder - Ignore or treat someone in an unfriendly way: My father has been giving me the cold shoulder after my failing exams.
95. cry crocodile tears - To pretend to be upset or sad about sth: She shed crocodile tears when her errant husband died.
96. sit on the fence –to take no sides in a fight, argument, etc.
97. take a French leave – to leave without permission
98. mouth-watering – delicious/yummy/sweet/tasty
99. take to your heels – to run away
100. in jeopardy – in a dangerous situation

God bless you all. Suggestions and comments are welcome. Kindly call Mr. MatovuIssa on 0753786019 or email: matovuesah@hotmail.com

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