GREENHILL ACADEMY

P. 3 SECOND TERM ENGLISH

LESSON NOTES

WK 1

LESSON 1

ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

a) An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

b) We can also say that it is a word that talks about a noun.

e.g.

1. A tall man.
2. We have a black car.
3. Our teacher built a nice house.

The words tall, black, and nice are used to describe (or to talk more) about the man, the car, and the house.

Other examples of adjectives are;

1.	red	8.	beautiful
2.	ugly	9.	poor
3.	cold	10.	lazy
4.	slow	11.	hot
5.	hardworking	12.	_____
6.	rich	13.	_____
7.	short	14.	_____

Use the adjectives to describe the following words

1. a _____ house.
2. a _____ tree.
3. a _____boy.
4. a _____ journey.
5. a _____ hardworking.
6. a _____ knife.

Underline adjectives in the sentences below.

1. The table has a smooth surface.
2. Wild animals live in the bush.

3. It is very cold today.
4. The stubborn boys sit near the teacher.
5. The knife is very sharp.
6. The stone sank into the deep ocean.
7. This is a very narrow road.
8. I have an empty soda bottle.
9. My brother is a very careful boy.
10. She walked in the dark night.
11. Diego is a rich man.

WK 1

LESSON 2

Comparisons in adjectives

There are three levels of comparisons in adjectives, these are;

a) **Positive**

This is when you are talking about or describing an item or person.

Example

1. Kaganda is a short boy.
2. She is a small girl.
3. He is a tall man.

The words like short, small and tall are in the positive degree.

b) **Comparative**

This is when we compare two persons or things.

1. Watasa is shorter than Nkamba.
2. She is smaller than her sister.
3. He is taller than his wife.

The words like shorter, smaller and taller are in the comparative degree.

c) **Superlative**

This is when you are comparing more than two persons or things.

Examples

1. Joel is the fattest boy in the class.
2. She is the smallest girl in the family.
3. He is the tallest man in the village.

Shortest, smallest and tallest are in the superlative degree.

A. Most adjectives add 'er' to form the comparative and 'est' to form the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

loud	louder	loudest
fast	faster	fastest
cold	colder	coldest

Exercise

Complete the gaps below in the comparative and superlative.

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
slow		
soft		
quick		
tall		
neat		
bright		
clever		
cold		
few		
high		
deep		
young		
clean		
long		
strong		
large		
late		
dry		

WK 1

LESSON 3

Using the comparative form

We use the comparative form to compare one thing / person from another.

Examples

1. Joy is brighter than Mariam.
2. The teacher is taller than David.
3. That dress is older than mine.

The superlative

The superlative form is used to compare one thing with more than one other thing or people.

Examples

a) He is the tallest man in our family.

b) Our school is the biggest in Kampala district.

i) One man is compared to the rest of the men in the family in a sentence.

ii) In sentence b, one school is compared to the rest of the other schools in the district.

Sentence construction (oral)

Using adjectives in their superlative forms, pupils construct sentences. E.g.

1. Katono is the poorest man in the village.
2. Musa is the brightest boy in the class.

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

d) _____

e) _____

Exercise

Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Buses are _____ than trains. (fast)

2. I have the _____ book in the whole class. (neat)
3. Victoria scored the _____ marks in Mathematics. (high)
4. Boys are _____ than girls. (few)
5. They are _____ than us. (quick)
6. Brian is the_____ boy. (tall)
7. An aeroplane is the _____ means of transport. (quick)
8. How _____ are you? (oldest)
9. January is the _____ month of the year. (dry)
10. The Nile is the _____ river in the world. (long)

WK 2

LESSON 1

Adjectives that double the middle letters in comparative and superlative

A) Some adjectives double the middle letter before adding _er in the comparative or _est in the superlative as shown below.

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thin	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest
hot	_____	_____

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

1. Bruno is _____than Isaac. (big)
2. He is the _____man in our clan. (thin)
3. An elephant is the _____ animal in the Zoo. (fat)

b. Some adjectives form their superlative and comparative forms with different words as shown in the examples below. These are called regular adjectives.

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
much	more	most

Use the correct form of the adjective to fill in the gaps below.

1. Hosea's handwriting is _____ than mine. (good)
2. In our class, girls are _____ than boys. (many)
3. Of the three girls, Zahara got the _____ mangoes. (little)
4. Kivumbi has the _____handwriting in the class. (bad)
5. Your house is _____ than ours.(good)
6. My _____mark was fifty. (little)

Fill in the gaps correctly

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
7.	bad	_____	worst
8.	_____	better	best
9.	many	more	_____
10.	little	_____	least

WK 2

LESSON 2

Adjective that end in –y

For adjectives that end in y, the last letter 'y' is changed to 'i' then add – er in the comparative or est in the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

	Positive		
1	easy	easier	easiest
2	funny	funnier	funniest
3	busy	busier	busiest
4	happy	_____	happiest
5	noisy	_____	noisiest
6	lively	livelier	_____
7	tidy	_____	_____

8	dirty	dirtier	_____
9	wealthy	wealthier	_____
10	mighty	_____	_____
11	ugly	uglier	_____

Activity

Form the comparative forms of these adjectives.

	Positive	
1	easy	easier
2	funny	_____
3	heavy	heavier
4	happy	_____
5	noisy	_____

2. Form the superlative forms of these adjectives

	Positive	
1	tidy	tidiest
2	mighty	_____
3	wealthy	wealthiest
4	noisy	noisiest
5	healthy	_____

Use the correct form of the adjectives to fill in the gaps

1. English is the _____ subject of all. (easy)
2. Your class is _____ than ours. (noisy)
3. The headmaster is the _____man at school. (busy)
4. Of the two dresses, Joan's is the _____. (pretty)
5. Sand is _____than cotton. (heavy)
6. In the whole class, Kitoogo borrowed the _____ book. (funny)
7. She was the _____ woman on her wedding. (happy)
8. He is the _____ soldier in the whole army. (mighty)
9. She is the _____ woman in the division. (lazy)
10. Albeto is _____ than Opio. (wealthy)

WK 2

LESSON 3

Long Adjectives

There are some long adjectives, these take 'more' before them in the comparative form and 'most' before them in the superlative. These adjectives have two or more syllables (sounds).

The following are examples of long adjectives

a. beautiful
b. handsome
c. careful
d. dangerous
e. harmful
f. expensive
g. careless
h. honest, etc.

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	most careful
dangerous	_____	_____
expensive	_____	_____
handsome	_____	_____
careless	_____	_____
wonderful	_____	_____

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

1. She is _____ than her sister. (beautiful)
2. It is the _____ insect. (dangerous)
3. Aeroplanes are _____ than buses. (expensive)
4. Mosquitoes are _____ than houseflies. (dangerous)
5. He is the _____ man in the whole village. (honest)
6. Your necklace is _____ than mine. (precious)
7. You should be _____ than your neighbour. (careful)

8. Dogs are _____ than cats. (faithful)
9. Okurut is the _____ man in his family. (disorganized)
10. He is the _____ child in the class. (careless)

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 37-49.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 17-21.
- STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 25-27.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 19-33.

WEEK 3

LESSON 1

PUNCTUATION

What is punctuation?

Punctuation is the correct use of punctuation marks.

Examples of punctuation marks are;

1. Capital letters (A, B, C, D)
2. Question marks (?)
3. Full stop (.)
4. Apostrophe (‘)
5. Comma (,)
6. An exclamation mark (!)

A capital letter

Capital letters are used to:

a) begin sentences

e.g

1) She is a secretary in that office.
2. My father is a teacher.
3. We use bricks to build houses.

b) Capital letters are used to begin people’s and place names e.g

1. Kabalagala
2. Masaka
3. Entebbe
4. Grace
5. Isaac
6. Kalule
7. _____
8. _____

c) Capital letters begin days of the week and months of the year.e.g

1. Sunday
2. Monday
3. February
4. April
5. Friday
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

d) It is also used to begin important days e.g

1. Easter
2. Hero's day
3. Martyrs' day
4. Christmas day
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

e) It is used in short forms or abbreviations e.g

P.O - Post Office

Hm - Hectometer

Rd. - Road

St. - Street / Saint

U.P.E.- Universal Primary Education

P.L.E - Primary Leaving Examination

Tr. - Teacher

Mr. - Mister /master

L.C - Local Council

U.S.E - Universal Secondary Education

U.S.A - United States of America

Hon. - Honourable

Dr. - Doctor

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WK 4

LESSON 2

FULL STOP

A full stop is used at the end of the sentence. e.g

1. A carpenter makes things out of wood.
2. A porter sold all his pots.
3. _____
4. _____

b) A full stop is also used in short forms. E.g

Dr.	Hon.
Sch.	H/M.
Tr.	P.O
Mr.	Fri.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. mr olara is a doctor at mulago hospital
2. the fishmonger works in kansanga market
3. Brenda cooks delicious food

4. the children played the drum very loudly last Friday
5. we got our holidays in december
6. daddy went to china
7. the barber cuts people's hair
8. we shall meet on easter
9. he wrote his work nicely
10. dr Rhoda is very kind

WK 3

LESSON 3

QUESTION MARK

A question mark is used at the end of an asking sentence.

Examples

1. What is your name?
2. Are you going to see the butcher?
3. How old are you?
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. what's the matter with her
2. How do you call that lady
3. Did you buy the fish from the market
4. Are there many children in your home
5. Can you weave the mat
6. Was the dance good during assembly
7. Will you come to school tomorrow
8. When will your parents come for you

9. Are there chairs in the workshop
10. Who was making noise in class

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGES 272-277.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 56-57.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 163-167.

WK 4

LESSON 1

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens more.

Requirements for the present simple tense

You add ‘s’ or ‘es’ to the verb when using he, she or it.

Examples

a) He goes to the river everyday.
b) She comes to our home every evening.
c) Betty sits on her chair properly.

Common words used in present simple tense are:

everyday

sometimes

always

often

usually

etc.

Change these verbs into present simple tense

a) sell _____
b) play _____
j) sing _____
k) touch _____

c) weave _____

d) dance _____

e) cook _____

f) make _____

g) sew _____

h) catch _____

i) eat

l) do _____

m) go _____

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets

1. The tailor _____ many clothes over the weekend. (sew)
2. My grandmother _____ mats every Sunday. (sell)
3. Carol _____ fish for her baby twice a week. (cook)
4. She _____ her homework every evening. (do)
5. Our secretary _____ in the office every morning. (sit)
6. He _____ with his new toy car every afternoon. (play)
7. The boy _____ to school every morning. (go)
8. Mubiru _____ very good chairs and tables every weekend. (make)
9. He _____ fish every night. (catch)
10. Daphine _____ an aeroplane every Friday. (fly)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

WK 4

LESSON 2

Verbs

What are verbs?

a) Verbs are doing words.

b) They are words of action.

Examples of verbs are;

come, go, sing, play, run, kill, drive, write, sit, …….etc

Read these sentences

1. Rhoda is driving a car.
2. Musoke eats a lot of carrots.
3. Amelia teaches Mathematics.

The words driving, eats, teaches are doing words. They tell the actions done in the above sentences.

Apart from the verbs mentioned above, mention ten more examples of verbs.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Fill in the gaps below with the correct verbs

1. The children _____ on the chairs properly.
2. Amina _____ to school yesterday.
3. Peter and Harmony are _____ football.
4. Namuli _____ well in her exercise book.
5. My father is _____ down a big tree.

There are ten verbs in the words below underline them.

1.	he	11.	that
2.	hiding	12.	stone
3.	run	13.	standing
4.	stop	14.	kick
5.	slowly	15.	against
6.	at	16.	baby
7.	laugh	17.	feel
8.	daughter	18.	drink
9.	smile	19.	water
10.	play	20.	car

Underline the verbs in the following sentences

1. I cook food for my family.
2. It rained last week.
3. The boys play a lot of games.
4. I am speaking English.
5. Musisi cleaned the class alone.
6. Enock draws nice pictures.
7. They bought new clothes.
8. She stopped coming to school.
9. Maureen will climb a tree.
10. My teachers come to school every

WEEK4

LESSON 3

The present simple tense

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens or is done more than once.

e.g

1. He goes to school.
2. He runs very fast.
3. They kill animals.

Requirements of the present simple tense

Add ‘s’ and ‘es’ to the verb when using he, she or it and a noun.

e.g

He	
She	runs
Moses	goes
It	drives

No ‘s’ is written at the end when using the following.

I, they, we or you

I	sweep
They	do
We	go

You drive

Form the present simple tense from the following verbs

e.g

write - writes

hide - hides

drive - drives

go - _____

run - _____

come - _____

see - _____

grow - _____

eat - _____

climb - _____

wash - _____

walk - _____

sit - _____

rain - _____

Use the present simple tense of the verbs to fill in the gaps below

1. Our mother _____ very good English. (speak)
2. Doreen _____ faster than Joseph. (run)
3. Many moslems _____ to the mosque on Friday. (go)
4. Okia _____ to school everyday. (walk)
5. Mabel _____ her homework quietly. (write)
6. Sserugo _____ a very nice car. (drive)
7. They _____ trees near their home. (climb)
8. Mwami _____ his shoes every evening. (brush)
9. Gloria _____ every night. (cry)
10. The boy _____ rubbish on us all the time. (throw)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

WK 5

LESSON 1

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The present continuous tense is used to show that an activity is taking place at that time.

a) The main verb in the present continuous tense ends with –ing.

b) The helping verbs used in the present continuous tense are is and are.

Examples of the words in the present continuous tense are;

1. doing
2. playing
3. singing
4. eating
5. fishing
6. beating
7. standing
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Exercise

Form the present continuous tense of the following words by adding –ing

a) look _____
b) see _____
c) go _____
d) grow _____
e) sew _____
f) cook _____
g) teach _____
h) drum _____
i) catch _____
j) throw _____
k) weave _____
i) reach _____

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps.

1. Why are you _____ at your friend? (laugh)
2. Masaba is _____ a book. (read)
3. They are _____ English. (learn)

Wk 5

Lesson 2

Some verbs form their present continuous tense by doubling the last letter.

Example

1. sit - sitting
2. rub - rubbing
3. clap - _____
4. swim - _____

Activity 1

Change the following to present continuous tense.

1. run _____
2. stop _____
3. hop _____
4. rob _____
4. shop _____
5. trot _____
6. nod _____
7. slim _____

Use the words in brackets correctly

1. She is _____ a sweater. (knit)
2. Moses is _____ a big tree. (cut)
3. Magezi is _____ on a nice shirt. (put)
4. They are _____ new pencils. (get)
5. Why are you _____ so much? (beg)
6. They are _____ unwanted papers. (drop)
7. My mother is _____ her bedroom now. (mop)
8. The farmers are _____ in their garden. (dig)
9. He is _____ us back. (drag)
10. Why are you _____so much? (brag)

WK 5

LESSON 3

Verbs that end in 'e' drop their last letters (letter e) before taking –ing

Example

1. dance - dancing
2. take - taking
3. make - _____
4. hide - _____
5. come - _____
6. move - _____
7. shake - _____

Activity

Form the present continuous tense of these verbs.

1. bake - _____
2. take - _____
3. give - _____
4. forgive - _____
5. ride - _____
6. write - _____
7. brake - _____
8. strike - _____
9. weave - _____
10. drive - _____

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences

1. I am _____ the best dress from the shop. (choose)
2. Sarah is _____ with her new pen. (write)
3. The headmaster is _____ hands with children in our class. (shake)
4. We are _____ our papers. (file)
5. It is _____ brightly over the hill. (shine)

6. Laura is _____ up from her sleep. (wake)
7. Why are you _____ your brother? (bite)
8. Stop _____ stones in the compound. (pile)
9. All the children are _____. (doze)
10. Stop _____at your friend's work. (gaze)

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-75.

WK 6

LESSON 1

Joining sentences using structures ……like……..more than ……

We use …….. like…… in comparison of something from another.

……..like ……is used with …….more than……..as in the sentences below.

1. I like fish more than beef.
2. The girls like dancing more than singing.
3. The teachers like standing more than sitting.

Sentence construction using …….like…….more than……

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

……like……..more than can be used to join sentences as shown in the examples below.

1. I like soda. I like water more.
   I like water more than soda.
2. My mother likes beef. She likes chicken more.
   My mother likes chicken more than beef.
3. The children like singing. They like dancing more.
   The children like dancing more than singing.

Join the following sentences using …….. like……more than……..

1. Togo likes writing. He likes reading more.
2. Christine likes chips. She likes rice more.
3. My brother likes playing tennis. He likes playing football more.

4. Arinda likes playing. She likes studying more.
5. The headmaster likes standing. He likes sitting more.
6. The farmer likes fishing. He likes digging more.
7. Masaba likes drinking water. He likes drinking juice more.
8. Alice likes sweeping. She likes mopping more.
9. The man likes driving. He likes walking more.
10. Namubiru likes drawing. She likes colouring more.

WK 6

LESSON 2

Using ……prefer…….to replace like……more than……

……..prefer…….to……..can be used instead of ……..like……..more than……. As shown in the examples below.

1. I like meat more than fish.
   I prefer meat to fish.
   The above sentences have the same meaning but different words have been used.

Note:

a) ……like ……goes with ……. more than……

b) ……..prefer takes the preposition …….to…….

More examples

1. I like playing football more than tennis.
   I prefer playing football to tennis.
2. Rose likes chips more than matooke.
   Rose prefers chips to matooke.

Sentence construction using prefer … to…

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Rewrite the following sentences using … prefer … to… instead of …like …more than…

1. Martha likes swimming more than dancing.

2. Mbalu likes novida more than mountain dew.
3. We like rice more than sweet potatoes.
4. The teacher likes riding more than driving.
5. Devine likes reading more than writing.
6. Ashaba likes running more than walking.
7. Patra likes studying more than walking.
8. You like English more than Maths.
9. Omenda likes watching TV more than riding his bicycle.
10. The girls like mopping more than sweeping.
11. Alinda likes swimming more than jogging.
12. Mummy likes washing more than ironing.
13. Tabule likes drumming more than singing.
14. Kavuma likes drawing more than painting.
15. The children like mangoes more than apples.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

WK 6

LESSON 3

Using …like…more than to replace …prefer…to…

Read the examples below.

a. We prefer working to playing.
   We like working more than playing.
b. The young man prefers riding a bicycle to driving a car.
   The young man likes riding a bicycle more than driving a car.
c. Girls prefer singing to dancing.
   Girls like singing more than dancing.

Using the examples given, rewrite the sentences using …like…more than instead of …prefer …to…

1. My friend prefers rice to posho.
2. We prefer water melon to apples.
3. Mwesigye prefers bread to doughnuts.
4. Lindsay prefers cakes to sweets.

5. Sam perefers apple juice to orange juice.
6. Keturah prefers playing netball to hockey.
7. Graham prefers beans to groundnuts.
8. My father prefers cassava to sweet potatoes.
9. Shivan prefers reading the Bible to newspapers.
10. Morgan prefers staying at home to visiting friends.
11. Alan prefers smiling to laughing.
12. Onyait prefers keeping goats to cats.
13. Gwanga prefers riding horses to bicycles.
14. The baby prefers drinking milk to sodas.
15. My grandmother prefers living in the village to town.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

WK 7

LESSON 1

ADVERBS

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that adds more meaning to a verb.

Examples

1. She walks slowly.

   The adverb slowly adds more meaning to the verb walk.

2. Fahad runs quickly.

   The adverb quickly adds more meaning to the verb runs.

   Other examples of adverbs are softly, properly, loudly, narrowly, carefully, carelessly, gently, etc.

Activity

a) **Give ten more adverbs you know.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

b) **Use the correct adverb to complete the gaps below.**

a) The boy sits _____.

b) My mother speaks _____.

c) Grace walks _____.

d) The car moves _____.

e) My uncle drives the car _____.

f) We worked out our sums _____.

3. **<u>Underline the adverbs from the sentences below.</u>**

1. The dog barked fiercely.
2. She went home quickly.
3. The dog nearly fell into the ditch.
4. They happily danced around the stage.
5. Mona shouted loudly.
6. We hungrily ate the food.
7. The young boy carelessly crossed the road.
8. He drove us to school carefully.
9. The examination was poorly done.
10. Why can't you sit properly?

WK 7

<u>LESSON 2</u>

<u>FORMATION OF ADVERBS</u>

Most adverbs are formed by adding –ly to another word.

<u>Examples</u>

loud - loudly

soft - softly

calm - calmly

quick- _____

_____- properly

brief - _____

neat - _____

near - _____

careful - _____

careless - _____

rough -_____

slow- _____

fair - _____

active - _____

dangerous - _____

Activity

Find the words from which the following adverbs are made.

badly _____

nearly _____

humbly _____

weekly _____

smartly _____

poorly _____

sweetly _____

Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the adverb.

1. The boy fell down _____. (sudden)
2. He was hurt very _____. (bad)
3. The groom was _____ dressed. (smart)
4. The choir _____ sang the national anthem. (soft)
5. He _____ welcomed the headmaster to give a speech. (calm)
6. The boy _____ wrote the spelling test. (careful)
7. Oranges are _____ sold at Nakawa market. (cheap)
8. The children were _____ involved in the lesson. (active)
9. Isaac wrote the exercise _____ .(neat)
10. The driver overtook the speeding bus _____.(danger)

WK 7

LESSON 3

Forming adverbs from words (adjectives ending in y)

For words ending –y, the last letter –y is dropped and the word takes on –ily as shown on the table below.

happy	_____
easy	_____
busy	_____
greedy	_____
angry	_____
hungry	_____
heavy	_____
merry	merrily
steady	_____
lazy	_____
hungry	_____
angry	_____
shabby	_____
clumsy	clumsily

Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps

1. He ate the cake _____. (greedy)
2. The lorry was _____ loaded. (heavy)
3. The maid ate the food _____ (hungry)
4. The patient's condition is _____ improving. (steady)
5. The couple was _____ wedded at the church. (happy)
6. The teacher asked for the homework books----------. (angry)
7. The choir _____ sang the Christmas Carols. (merry)
8. Mathematics is _____ done by many pupils at Greenhill. (easy)
9. The dog jumped for the bone _____. (greedy)
10. The lady _____sang the song. (proud)
11. The girl _____washed the clothes. (lazy)

WK 8

LESSON 1

Similes

Similes are short phrases used to describe two items which are similar in appearance, taste or character.

Examples

1. The man ran as fast as a deer.
2. That boy is as light as a feather.
3. His pair of trousers is as white as snow.
4. Namuddu is as playful as a kitten.
5. I am as hungry as a wolf.

Exercise (a)

Complete the following similes correctly.

1) as hot as _____
2) as sweet as _____
3) as fat as _____
4) as brave as _____
5) as happy as _____
6) as white as _____
7) as cold as _____
8) as heavy as _____
9) as blind as _____

Complete the following sentences correctly.

1. The snake was as green as _____.
2. The tea is as _____ as fire.
3. The medicine is as _____ as honey.
4. My father's suit is as _____ as coal.
5. The maid is as _____ as a fox.
6. The children speak as loud as _____.
7. Duncan is as strong as _____.
8. That table is as _____ as lead.
9. The food I ate was as _____ as ice.
10. My grandmother is as fit as _____.
11. The teacher is as _____ as a dog.
12. Talemwa is as timid as _____.
13. My uncle is as _____ as a king.

14. The policeman is as _____ as a lion.

- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 42-45.
- STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 28 -30.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 51-58.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 101-108.

WK 8

LESSON 2

Homophones (similar sounds)

Homophones are words that have similar sounds but with different meaning.

The following are examples of words with similar sounds.

sun	-	son	knows	-	nose
our	-	hour	made	-	maid
new	-	knew	waist	-	waste
bear	-	bare	would	-	wood
week	-	weak	break	-	brake
sea	-	see	bean	-	bean
deer	-	dear	meat	-	meet
flour	-	flower	two	-	to
won	-	one	sail	-	sale
peace	-	piece	hear	-	here
wait	-	weight	hour	-	our
scent	-	saint	sew	-	sow
air	-	heir	sight	-	site
ate	-	eight	cell	-	sell

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct word given in the brackets

1. My brother _____ that he broke the _____ vase. (knew, new)
2. The _____ girls were _____ late to catch the bus. (two, too)
3. She was very _____ and she had to stay in bed for a _____. (week, weak)
4. We _____ in our books from left to _____. (write, right)
5. The hungry boy _____ all the _____sandwiches. (ate, eight)

6. My _____ is playing in the _____ (sun, son)
7. The _____ is the one who _____ the pudding. (maid, made)
8. He went to _____ some food _____ the roadside. (by, buy)
9. The girl in the _____ dress _____ the candles out. (blew, blue)
10. I could not _____ the teacher from _____. (here, hear)
11. _____ you like to buy _____? (wood, would)
12. I was _____ because I could not _____ the book I borrowed. (fined, find)
13. She looked _____ but she could carry the heavy _____of water. (pail, pale)
14. The fishermen went to the _____to _____ their boats. (see, sea)
15. "Please _____ while I take your _____, " said the girl to the child. (weight, wait)

Activity 2

Write a word that sound the same as the ones given.

1. brake - _____
2. two - _____
3. mail - _____
4. sale - _____
5. dye - _____
6. tale - _____
7. won - _____
8. nun - _____
9. cell - _____
10. cheque - _____

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 230-233.

WK 8

LESSON 3

Proverbs

Proverbs are wise sayings with hidden meaning.

Examples

1. Better late than never.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A hungry man is an angry man.
4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Empty vessels make most noise.
8. Birds of the same feather flock together.
9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

10. Charity begins at home.
11. Every dog has his day.
12. Experience teaches fools.
13. First come, first served.
14. Great minds think alike.
15. Fine feathers make fine birds.
16. Set a thief to catch a thief.

Complete the following proverbs correctly.

1. One good turn_____
2. The early bird _____
3. _____ are better than one.
4. Where there is a will, _____
5. Still water _____
6. _____ and spoil the child.
7. New brooms _____
8. _____but a bad master.
9. Set a thief _____.
10. Empty vessels _____.
11. _____than no bread.
12. _____ is an angry man.
13. A bad workman quarrels _____
14. A friend in need is _____
15. No smoke _____
16. One man's meat _____

- STANDARD ENGLISH AID PAGE 59-60.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 69-70.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 181-188.

WK 9

LESSON 1

Irregular verbs

To form the past tense of most verbs, we add –ed to the verb.

Examples

look - looked

cook - cooked

kill - killed

fill - filled

Such verbs that end in –ed are called regular verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs serve both in the past and the past participle tense.

Past tense	**Past participle**
I looked.	I have looked.
She cooked.	She has cooked.
You killed.	You have _____
They filled.	They have _____

However, many irregular verbs form their past and past participle differently. They are called irregular verbs.

The following list shows the examples of irregular verbs.

Present tense	**Past tense**	**Past participle**
drive	drove	driven
rise	rose	risen
beat	beat	beaten
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden
ride	rode	ridden
bite	bit	bitten
grow	grew	grown
blow	blew	blown
fly	flew	flown
know	knew	known

fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
come	came	come
break	broke	broken
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
shake	shook	shaken
become	became	become
eat	ate	eaten
choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke	awoken
Run	Ran	Run

Other irregular verbs do not change their past tense and past participle.

1.	hurt	hurt	hurt
2.	hit	hit	hit
3.	cost	cost	cost
4.	put	put	put
5.	cut	cut	cut

Exercise

Complete the following table correctly

	Present tense	**Past tense**	**Past participle**
1.	I rise	I rose	I have risen.
2.	I do	I did	I have _____
3.	I forget	I _____	I have _____
4.	I fall	I _____	I have _____

5.	I draw	_____	_____
6.	I break	I broke	_____
7.	They drive	They drove	_____
8.	We speak	We _____	We have_____
9.	She hide	She hid _____	She has_____
10.	John swims	John _____	John has _____

WK 9

LESSON 2

Use the correct form of verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. They have _____ to the beach. (go)
2. I _____ my uncle at the market yesterday. (see)
3. The old man _____ asleep in his car. (fall)
4. Tondo was _____ by the noise. (awake)
5. The boy _____ about second chance. (dream)
6. Lilian has _____ nice pictures. (draw)
7. Muwonge _____ his father's money from the pocket. (steal)
8. The police has _____ a strong thief. (beat)
9. I _____ to the village last holiday. (go)
10. Who has _____on the chalkboard? (write)
11. The teacher has _____ my book. (take)
12. Nobody is _____ to go out. (allow)
13. The farmer _____his crops yesterday.{harvest}
14. He has _____ to the airport. (drive)
15. Jacob has _____ the word correctly. (spell)
16. Susan _____her bicycle yesterday. (ride)
17. The teacher has _____ to all the pupils. (speak)
18. My father _____ all the money at the market. (spend)
19. Taira _____ at the pictures. (look)
20. The fly has _____ into my food. (drop)

- MK PRECISEENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 62-70.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGE 22-23.

WK 9

LESSON 3

Forming opposites using prefixes

A prefix is a word that comes at the beginning of another word to change its meaning.

un, dis, im, il, in and others are examples of prefixes.

a) Forming opposites using prefix 'un'.

luck - unlucky

safe - unsafe

tidy - untidy

educated - _____

able - _____

locked -_____

cook - _____

tie - _____

aware - _____

comfortable - _____

known - _____

just - _____

happy - _____

kind - _____

wrap - _____

b) Put prefix dis to form opposites of the following.

like	dislike
agree	disagree
honest	dishonest
connect	
appear	_____
advantage	_____
arm	_____
please	_____
obey	_____

order	_____
locate	_____
own	_____

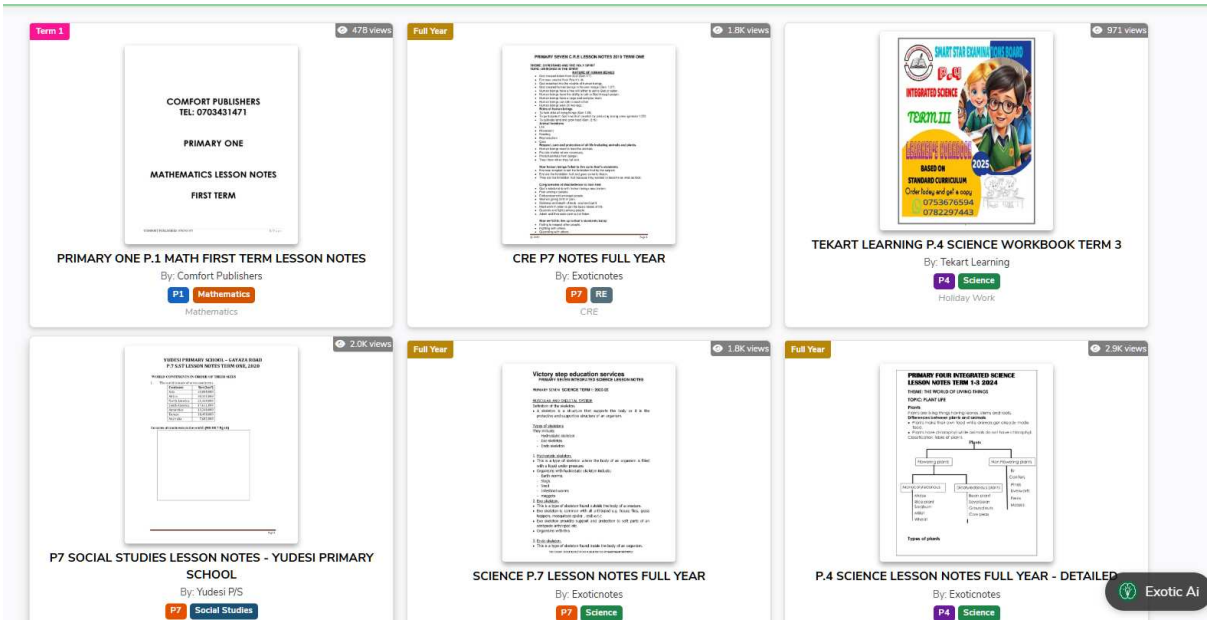
c) Put prefix ‘im’ to form the opposite of these words

moral	immoral
mortal	immortal
proper	improper
pure	_____
possible	_____
perfect	_____

REFERENCES.

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