P.5 GRAMMAR TERM III

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Both**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: Both ___and ____

Both goes hand in hand with "and" it cannot work without it.

Examples

1. The drink was soar. The drink was expired.
2. The drink was both soar and expired
3. The teacher is going for a tour. The pupils are going for a tour.

Exercise

Join these sentence using both __-and ____

1. James was my friend. Sarah was my friend.
2. Musa is going to school. Ali is going to school.
3. Peter is a lazy pupil. Mary is a lazy pupil.
4. The boys do their work well. The girls do their work well.
5. The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious
6. Stella is a bright pupil. Atim is a bright pupils

Join these sentences using: but, yet, or and both as the case may be.

7. My parents were absent. I had to go.
8. He passed it. He was sick.
9. She is my guardian. She is my benefactor.
10. We tried to look for the way. We did not succeed.
11. I eat posho. I don't enjoy posho
12. She came late. It rained heavily.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT:

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using:

a) ____although ____

b) ____ but ____

c) ____though _____

Examples

1. She is a Ugandan. She doesn't speak any Uganda language.
   a) She doesn't speak any Ugandan language although is a Ugandan.
   b) She is a Ugandan but she doesn't speak any Ugandan language.
   c) She doesn't speak any Ugandan language through she is a Ugandan.

Note:

It is wrong to use "although" with "but" in the same sentence

Exercise

Join these sentences using.

a) _____although _____

b) _____but _____

c) _____though _____

1. She failed her exams. She copied.
2. Sanyu is clever. Sanyu failed PLE.
3. Mwale is a very intelligent boy. He is very shabby.
4. Musa directed me very well. I did not see the factory.
5. Lukaiya had a broken arm. She wrote very well in the examination.
6. He had good behavior. He was dull in class.
7. They were sure of their answer. They were wrong.
8. Despite the fact that they live near the Church, they seldom go to church.
9. Some Africans are poor. They work hard.
10. Namu is not kind. Namu is very clever.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Although**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: ____although _____

Positive and negative contrast

Examples

1. The bee hasn't stung tr. Byansi. The bee has stung Tr. Orone.
   a) Although the bee hasn't stung Tr. Byansi , it has stung Tr. Orone
   b) The bee hasn't stung Tr. Byansi but It has stung tr. Orone.
2. The youth didn't clap hands for the visitors. The adults clapped hands for the visitors.
   a) Although the adults clapped hands for the visitor, the youth didn't.
   b) The adults clapped hands for the visitors but the a youth didn't

Exercise

Join the following sentences using:-

a) ____although ____

b) _____but _____

1. Candidates speak English thoroughly. Sub candidates don't speak English thoroughly.
2. A stone is very heavy. A ballon is not heavy.
3. My boys can learn up to higher schools. Many girls cannot leaner up to higher schools.
4. Achiro works very hard. Akello doesn't work very hard.
5. Some people help the poor. Others do not help the poor.
6. Most urban schools passed examinations well. Rural schools didn't pass examinations well.

Re-write these sentences as two separate clauses

7. Although the school was full of pupils Bukemero felt a lonely.
8. Every worker seemed to be busy on the new house but not much work was done.
9. Despite the fact that it was nearly mid night, the candidates were still wide awake.
10. Even though the journalist had travelled along way, she wasn't tired.
11. Kyeyune ran his fasted although he lost the race.
12. Although our class teacher can drive a car, our deputy cannot.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **When, While, as**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using

a) When _____

b) While _____

c) As _____

These conjunctions are used to join clauses (sentences) with actions of the verb happening at the same time.

Examples

1. I was going to the hospital. I met my mother.
   a) As I was going to the hospital, I met my mother.
   b) While I was going to the hospital, I met my mother.
   c) When I was going to the hospital, I met my mother.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) When ____

b) While ____

c) As ____

1. My father is driving a car. I am riding a bicycle.
2. I was passing by. I heard her voice.
3. The thief was holding a stolen radio. He was shot at.
4. Nakiito was jumping upwards. The tree hit her head.
5. The teacher is teaching. Timothy is playing with a toy car.
6. My mother was mending my dress. My brother was tearing it.
7. Angel was moving at night. A night dancer caught her.
8. Joan is conversing. Ritah is sweeping the house.
9. Joy was laughing. A fly flew into her mouth.
10. Juliet is laying the table. Sheila is laying the table.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **As, When, While**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using:-

a) ____while _____

b) ____when ____

c) _____as _____

Put the conjunctions above in the middle of the sentences

Examples

1. The head teacher was addressing us. The sick girl fell down.
   a) The sick girl fell down while the head teacher was addressing us.
   b) The sick girl fell down as the head teacher was addressing us.
   c) The sick girl fell down when the head teacher was addressing

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) ____as _____

b) _____when _____

c) _____while _____

1. The teacher was opening the book. He remembered the page.
2. James was chewing a sweet. He bit his tongue.
3. The police man was chasing a thief. The policeman was killed.
4. Joan is conversing. Ritah is sweeping the compound.
5. They were looking at their dead mother. They burst into tears.

Re-write these sentences into two clauses (sentences)

Examples

6. Ritah is sweeping the house while Joan is conversing.
7. Ritah is sweeping the house. Joan is conversing.
8. As the sick boy was eating, he was defecating.
9. Kato was busy doing his homework while Byansi was playing about.
10. I shall be cleaning the window. Panes when you be slashing the compound.
11. While Sarah was fetching water, she saw a cobra.
12. As my mother was mending my dress, my brother was teaching it.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **After**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using:-

a) ___having _____

b) ____after _____

"After" is used when one action has happened after the other. In this case, one uses a past perfect with the action which happened first and a past simple with the action which happened second.

Examples

1. Mukwaya finished his homework. He went to sleep.
   a) Having finished his homework, Mukwaya went to sleep.
   b) After Mukwaya had finished his homework, he went to sleep.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:

a) having _____

b) after _____

1. Henry crossed the road. He was knocked by a bicycle.
2. My aunt dug in the garden. She forgot the hoe in the garden.
3. She ate raw potatoes. Her mother punished her.
4. The child stole money. The child was taken to police for canes.
5. Margret quarreled alone. She was laughed at by neighbours.
6. He clapped hands. His arms was cut off
7. They passed the examination they were promoted to p.7
8. Mondo completed the exercise. He went for break.
9. The candidate did the mistake, she rubbed it off.
10. She bought the matooke. she cooked it
11. She was ashamed. She remembered to comb the hair.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **"because" and "and"**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: -

a) ___because _____

b) ____ and _____

The conjunctions are used to join sentences which agree.

Examples

1. The girl was poor. She had one dress.
   a) The girl had one dress because she was poor.
   b) The girl was poor and she had one dress.

2. Samuel is clever. Samuel passed P.L.E.
   a) Samuel passed P.L.E because he is clever.
   b) Samuel is clever and he passed P.L.E

Join the following sentences using:-

a) _____because _____

b) _____and _____

1. Kato was chanceful. He got the first prize in the premier lottery.
2. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.
3. Our teacher explains well during the lesson. He is understood.
4. Oloki was brave. Oloki killed a lion.
5. Paul ran his fastest. Paul was the first in the race.
6. Bangi is beautiful. She passed the beauty contest.
7. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.
8. David was a good ruler. David ruled for a long time.
9. She is quiet. She doesn't disturb neighbors.
10. The portrait of the president was good. It sold off quickly.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
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TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **"since" and "for"**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

SINCE AND FOR

"**Since**" is used when you are given the starting point of time.

"**For**" is used when you are given the period or duration (length) of time.

Examples

1. My father came to school at 8:00am. It is now 12:00noon and he is still here.
   a) My father has been at school since 8:00am.
   b) My father has been at school for four hours.
2. The madman is touching the wall, he started yesterday and it is now 3 days.
   a) The madman has been touching the wall since yesterday.
   b) The madman has been touching the wall for three days.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) ___since ____

b) _____for ____

1. A lady came here at 8:00pm. It is now 11:00p.m.
2. Kony lives in Sudan. He went there in 1987.
3. Isabirye started teaching us from 1900 – up to 1990.
4. Janat taught in this school from 2008. It is now 2011.
5. Those patients have running stomachs. They started from Monday up to Friday.
6. We ate posho and beans 3 months ago. We started at the beginning of the term. We are still eating them.
7. The patient was admitted in Lubaga hospital last Wednesday and it is now four days.
8. My uncle came here last year and it is now 1 year.
9. I am always the first in class. I started in P.1 and now it is seven years.
10. The drunkard drunk waragi ten hours ago. He started this morning and he is still drinking.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **"since" and "for"**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Separating sentences which are joined by "since" and "for"

Examples

1. Henry has listened to the radio since morning.
   Henry started listening to the radio in the morning. Henry is still listening.
2. Henry had listened to radio since morning.
   Henry started listening to the radio in the morning. Henry stopped listening.
3. The parents have been waiting for the head teacher since 8:00am.
   The parents started waiting for the head teacher at 8:00am. The parents are still waiting.
4. The parents had been waiting for the head teacher since 8:00am.
   The parents started waiting for the head teacher at 8:00am. They stopped waiting. They went away or they left.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences.

1. He has been playing for thirty minutes.
2. The goal keeper had kept the goal since the match started.
3. The cobbler had mended my shoes last week
4. It stood her for twelve hours.
5. The shepherd had looked for his sheep since last years.
6. They had waited for the nurse since yesterday.
7. Hassan has been selling in that shop since 2009.
8. Kawooya has been dancing for twenty years.
9. She walked aimlessly for an hour.
10. Peace in Uganda has been improving since 1986.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **"In spite" and "despite"**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using:

a) _____in spite of ____

b) _____despite _____

These two conjunctions can be used in place of "although" and "but"

a) It is important to note that in spite of goes with preposition "of" to become "in spite of" but despite doesn't go with preposition "of"

Examples

1. The beggar is poor but honest.
   a) In spite of the fact that the beggar is poor, he is honest.
   b) Despite that fact that the beggar is poor, he is honest.
2. Our teacher explained well during the lesson although he was not understood.
   a) In spite of the fact that our teacher explained well, during the lesson, he was not understood.
   b) Despite the fact that our teacher explained well during the lesson, he was not understood.

Re-write these sentences using:-

a) In spite of _____

b) despite _____

1. My father's car is old but it is reliable.
2. The ocean was calm although it killed all the people in the boat.
3. The teacher taught the lesson although he came late.
4. Angella is a beautiful lady. Angella did not marry a rich man.
5. I am coward but I moved at night a lone.
6. Agnes knows English very well. She cannot speak it very well.
7. The creature was very ugly but it interested the pupils.
8. Electricity is useful. It is not used by everybody in Uganda.
9. Lucky Dube danced the whole night although he didn't get tired.
10. The letter was posted early but it arrived late.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **"In spite of" and "despite"**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

"In spite of" and "despite"

Join the sentences using:-

a) ____in spite of the fact _____

b) ____despite the fact that _____

Examples

1. She is quiet but she disturbs neighbours.
   a) She is quiet despite the fact that she disturbs neighbours.
   b) She is quiet in spite of the fact that she disturbs neighbours.

2. Agnes knows English very well. She cannot speak it for long.
   a) Agnes knows English very well in spite of the fact that she cannot speak it for long.
   b) Agnes knows English very well despite of the fact that she cannot speak it for long.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using

a) ____in spite of _____

b) ____despite _____

1. Kato was very chanceful but she missed the first prize.
2. Mrs. Okello is beautiful. She didn't pass the beauty contest.
3. Namubiru is a courageous woman. She failed to bear a child alone.
4. The teacher did not manage to transform Henry into a good a citizen. The teacher advised.
5. Napoleon was famous. He didn't rule for long.
6. Nagenda is clever. He is going to fail this exercise.

Re-write these sentences as two separate clauses.

Examples

1. The teacher is honest in spite fort being poor.

   The teacher is honest. The teacher is poor.

2. Jane knew Kiswahili very well despite the fact that she cannot speak it for long.

   Jane knew Kiswahili very well. Jane cannot speak Kiswahili for long.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences

1. In spite of climbing the tree, the monkey doesn't reach fruits
2. Though their parents were poor, they were happy.
3. The girl can write despite being lame.
4. Despite Ssesanga thinking very hard, he doesn't get the answer quickly.
5. In spite of the chairman having spoken at length, the members rejected his plan.
6. Although Okalebo is very strong, he doesn't want to work.
7. The engineer was highly qualified but the manager didn't employ him.
8. The text books are not enough for the whole class but we shall use them.
9. The teacher continued teaching despite the children shouting.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Either ___or ____**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: **Either ____or _____**

"Either ____or" are used with affirmative (positive) sentence.

a) **When the clauses to be joined starts with different subjects, then "either" will be at the beginning of the sentence.**

Examples

1. Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.
   Either peter or James will bring my books

b) **When the clauses to be joined start with same subject, then "either" will be in the middle of the sentence.**

2. Jane eats fish. Janet eats meat everyday.
   Janet eats either fish or meat everyday.
3. He kicked me. He slapped me.
   He either kicked me or slapped me.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "Either …..or "

1. Dogs are dangerous. Cats are dangerous.
2. I dreamt getting free money. I dreamt getting free cows.
3. Our teacher will go to Britain. Our head teacher will go to Britain.
4. The girls will sing well at the concert. The boys will sing well at the concert.
5. Rosette enjoys reading novels. Rosette enjoys reading magazines.
6. You can hand in your work today. You can hand in your work tomorrow.
7. Moses is allowed to come in Simon is allowed to come in.
8. Men celebrated when his Excellency Kagutta won the elections. women celebrated when His Excellency Kaguta won the elections
9. The aeroplane has fallen into the ocean. The Helicopter has fallen into the ocean.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Either ___or ____**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: **"Either" and "or" alone**

"It is possible to use one of theme alone at ago. When you use one of them, the first clause remains as it is and you change the second clause.

Examples

1. He kicked me. He slapped.
   He kicked me or slapped me.

2. Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.
   Peter or James will bring my books.

3. I shall drink a pepsi cola. My younger brother will drink a pepsi cola.
   My young brother or I shall drink a pepsi cola.

4. Our teacher can write well using both hands
   Our teacher can write well using either hand.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using "either" and "or" alone

1. My father will buy a Benz car. My father will buy a Toyota car.
2. I calculated this number. I used both methods.
3. Our parents beat the indisciplined child at home with both hands.
4. The builder can carry the sand using both Lorries.
5. The dentists finished his work early. The barber finished his work easily.
6. The Maths test was simple. The English test was simple.
7. We should all brush our teeth. We should all polish our shoes.
8. The football captain plays football using both legs.
9. The supervisor saw me when I was cheating. I used both eyes.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Neither**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: **Neither ____nor _____**

"Neither ____nor" are used with negative sentences.

Examples

1. Peter won't bring my books. James won't bring my books

   Neither Peter nor James will bring my books

Note:

a) When the sentences to be joined have different subjects, "neither" is put at the beginning of the sentence.

b) When sentences to be joined have same subject, "Neither" comes after that subject.

Examples

1. Jane doesn't eat meat everyday. Jane doesn't eat fish everyday.

   Jane eats neither fish nor meat every day.

Exercise

Join these sentences using: Neither……nor …….

1. The master – on – duty won't punish the late comers. The teacher won't punish the late comers.
2. The library was not swept. The classroom was not swept.
3. Nyakato has not done domestic jobs. Nisiima has not done domestic jobs.
4. My classmates are not quiet. Your classmates are not quit.
5. You must not smoke. She must not smoke.
6. Flu is not a deadly disease. Cough is not a deadly disease.
7. I shall not escape from school today. Nathan will not escape from school today.
8. He doesn't know how to calculate mathematics. She doesn't know how to calculate mathematics.
9. This desk cannot break. This bench cannot break.
10. Ssempira did not tell the whole story. Higenyi did not tell the whole story.
11. The children were not at home. The parents were not at home.
12. Peter did not go to the party. Peter did not go for soccer.
13. She is not my relative. She is not my friend.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Neither __nor ____**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Neither ____nor _____

Using: "Neither" or "nor" alone in a sentence

We can use one of them in a sentence. When we use one of them, we eliminate one negative in the second sentence.

Examples

1. Maurice is not short. Mate is not short.
   Maurice is not short and neither is Mate.
   Maurice is not short and nor is Mate.
2. Janet doesn't eat meat everyday. Janet doesn't eat fish everyday.
   Janet doesn't eat meat everyday and neither does she eat fish.
   Janet doesn't eat meat everyday and not does she eat fish.

Exercise

Join the sentences using

a) **____neither _____**

b) **_____nor _____**

1. They don't enjoy watz dance. They don't enjoy twist dance.
2. Radio Uganda ought not to broad cast nuisance. Radio Sanyu ought not to broad cast nuisance.
3. We have not eaten any thing. We have not drunk anything.
4. The shabby man hasn't bought shoes. The shabby man hasn't bought stocks.
5. The baby will not defecate on the bed. The baby will not urinate on the bed.
6. My aunt may not pray this Sunday. My aunt may not pray this Sunday.
7. Kato cannot misbehave. Kembabazi can not misbehave.
8. My father will never smoke. I shall never smoke.
9. I didn't reach school late. My sister didn't reach school late.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Neither**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Separating sentences joined into two clauses.

Examples

1. Neither my cousin nor I kicked the ball into the food.
2. My cousin didn't kick the ball into the food.
3. I didn't kick the ball into the food.
4. Irene has neither miscarried nor has the aborted.
5. Irene has never miscarried. Irene has never aborted.

Note

a) Separating a sentence means eliminating the joining words and replacing them with negative "not" or "never"

b) Make sure that the two clauses start with capital letters and end with a full stop so as to have two clauses or sentences.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two clauses

1. Your parents will never forgive you nor will God.
2. Neither this dictionary nor that one can give us the word we want.
3. Neither you nor I must play about with the teacher.
4. It will not rain today nor will it shine.
5. Neither the schools nor the colleges may open the term because of elections.
6. My grandmother can neither read nor write.
7. Neither the policeman nor dogs have chased the thief.
8. Henry hadn't completed reading the book and neither had hope.
9. The church is neither full nor empty.
10. That rat will neither die of rat poison nor that rat – trap.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Prefer**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: _____prefer ____to _____

The word prefer is used to mean that one likes something more than. It is used when one has to choose one item from among others.

Examples

1. Mike likes rice more than millet.
   Mike prefers rice to millet.
2. Janet liked reading more than writing
   Janet preferred reading to writing.
3. Pupils like day schools more than boarding schools.
   Pupils prefer day schools to boarding school.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using: "prefer"

1. Babies like soft food more than milk.
2. She likes singing more than dancing.
3. I like rural life but I like town like town life much more.
4. Jimmy likes posh more than millet.
5. He likes goat – meat more than pork.
6. He likes swimming more than praying
7. Andrew enjoys playing volley ball more than playing darts.
8. Europeans like wild animals more than domestic ones.
9. I don't like radio Uganda the way I like U.T.V
10. Tr. Byansi likes teaching more than singing.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunction

ASPECT:

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using: _____so that _____

_____such that _____

Examples

1. The teacher slapped me. He doesn't want me to become stubborn.
   The teacher slapped me so that I could not become stubborn.
   The teacher slapped me such that I could not become stubborn.

2. My mother fetches water. She can cook food.
   My mother fetches water so that she can cook food.
   My mother fetches water such that she can cook food.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) ___so that ____

b) ____such that ____

1. The teacher punished Namata. Namata should not spoil others.
2. I read my books very hard. I want to pass to the next class.
3. My mother came early. She wanted to prepare supper.
4. The class monitor goes to school early. He tides the classroom before classes begin.
5. A cow has a tail. It can chase away flies.
6. They worked very hard. They wanted to finish work early.
7. The head teacher sent the school fees defaulters home. He wanted them to bring school fees.
8. The child lied to her mother. The child didn't want to receive hot ones.
9. The scouts went for independence celebrations. They wanted to help to discipline people.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunction

ASPECT:

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using:

a) **_____in order _____**

b) **_____so as _____**

Examples:

1. He washes cars. He wants to get money for school fees.
   He washes cars in order to get money for school fees.
   He washes cars so as to get money foe school fees.

2. He wanted a new book. He went to the books shop.
   He went to the bookshop in order to buy a new book.
   He went to the books shop so as to buy a new book.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) **_____so as _____**

b) **_____in order _____**

1. I iron my uniform. I want to look smart.
2. Because he wanted some fish, he went to the market.
3. Mother saved some money. Her intension was to buy a car.
4. Peter sold off his land cheaply. He wanted t buy a car.
5. The thief broke the door. He wanted to steal his T.V. set.
6. She wore a beautiful dress because she wanted to win the beauty contest.
7. He revises very hard. His aim is to pass examination.
8. He carried a lot of food. She wanted top have enough for his journey.
9. She didn't want to be seen. She hid her face.
10. He drinks beer daily. He goes to the bar.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunction

ASPECT:

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Separating sentences into two clauses

Examples

1. I study very hard so that I can go to the university.

   I study very hard. I want to go to the university.

2. Well – behaved girls avoid sex so as not top be pregnant.

   Well behaved girls avoid sex. Well – behaved girls don't want to be pregnant.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences

1. We eat food so as not to die.
2. People wear shoes so as not to get germs through their feet.
3. We went to Jinja so that we could see the water fall.
4. My neighbour writes carefully such that she doesn't spoil her work.
5. The boda – boda man is so popular that everybody knows his name.
6. The bucket was too ful for the baby to carry.
7. The election was free enough for every body to participate.
8. My mother was wise exercise in P.E so as to keep physically fit.
9. Most pupils in P.6 arrive early so as to complete their homework.
10. Musana works very hard so as not to miss his studies.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: Conjunction

ASPECT:

SKILLS: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing

Using: Not only ___but also ____

Examples

1. The goat is sick. It has broken leg.

   The goat is not only sick but also has broken leg.
2. Cows provide us with milk. They provide us with meat.

   Cows not only provide us with milk but also meat.

   Not only do cows provide us with milk but also meat.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

Using: Not only ___but also ____

1. The letter was read to him. It was translated to him.
2. The soldier shot him. He killed him.
3. They watched the play on the stage. They watched the play on a giant screen.
4. She respects her teacher. She respects her class – monitor.
5. He ate beef. He ate chicken.
6. Byansi is a teacher. Byansi is a lawyer.
7. He caned the thief. He handed him over to the police.
8. The girl is lazy. She doesn't care.
9. Forests give us timber. They give us firewood.
10. She respects the teacher. She respects the class monitor.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT:

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: -

a) **No sooner ____than ____**
b) **Scarcely ____when _____**
c) **Hardly ____ when _____**
d) **Barely _____when ____**

Examples

1. The lesson was beginning. The child died.
   a) Scarcely had the lesson begun when the child died.
   b) No sooner had the lesson begun than the sick child died.
   c) Hardly had the lesson begun, when the sick child died.
   d) Barely had the lesson begun when the sick child died.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) **no sooner ___than ___**
b) **Hardly ___when ____**
c) **Barely ____when ____**
d) **Scarcely ____when _____**

1. The dog had not eaten the bone. The bone was snatched by a hyena.
2. The car entered the road. The car had an accident.
3. The C.A election weren't over yet. My uncle was declared the winner.
4. The thief entered the house. The police arrested him.
5. We hadn't kicked the new ball. The new ball burst.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **as soon as**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: -

a) **_____as soon as _____**

b) **_____immediately _____**

Examples

1. President arrived. It started raining.
   a) As soon as the president arrived, it started raining.
   b) Immediately the president arrived, it started raining.

2. He switched off the light. The thief entered the house.
   a) As soon as he switched off the light, the thief entered the house.
   b) Immediately the president arrived, it started raining.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) **as soon as ___**

b) **immediately ___**

1. She opened the door. She saw a snake.
2. He died instantly after being gunned down.
3. When the baby saw her lost mother, it started to cry.
4. He went to bed. He fell a sleep.
5. He reported them the headmaster. The headmaster came back.
6. When he switched on the TV, he got a serious shock.
7. The soldiers stood stiff when they saw their commander.
8. The rebel crossed the boarder. The army ambushed them.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Conjunction**

ASPECT: **Unless**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

Using: -

a) **Unless ____**

"Unless" means "if not"

a) **When there is no negative word in both the "if clause" and the main clause, the main clause is changed to negative. When using "unless"**

Examples

1. If he comes, I will be happy.
   Unless he comes, I will not be happy.

b) If both clauses are in negative, we eliminate one negative in the if clause.

Examples

1. If she does not work hard, she will not pass the examination.
   Unless she works hard, she won't pass the examination.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using: Unless

1. If my brother buys a car, I shall learn to drive.
2. If I get paid, I shall send your school fees.
3. If we finish the exams in time, I will go back home today.
4. The soldiers will win the battle if they are well organdies.
5. He will go abroad for studies if the government offers him a scholarship.
6. She would not punish me, if she were my mother.
7. If he doesn't work hard, he will fail the examination.
8. If he missies the train, he will go by bus.
9. If a dog was a human being, it would make a computer.
10. If we invited the prime minster in time, he will attend the speech day.
11. Peter will be late for school if she doesn't wake up early.
12. Our district will become a desert if we continue cutting down the trees.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	**Grammar**		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Direct speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

KINDS OF SPEECH

There are basically two kinds of speeches namely.

a) direct speech
b) indirect speech

DIRECT SPEECH

In the direct speech, we report directly using the actual work said by the speaker.

The direct speech is made up of two parts

a) The speech tag.
b) The actual words

The actual words: These words start with a capital letter and must be between quotation mark.

Examples

1. I said, "I am learning English now"
   speech tag **actual words**

2. She asked, "Where is my desk?"
   speech tag **actual words**

Positions of speech tag in the direct speech

1. The speech tag has three positions.

a) At the beginning of the sentence.

   Example

   James said, "Jane is a bad girl."

b) In the middle of the sentences

   Examples:-

   "Jane" said James, "is a bad girl."

c) At the end of the sentence.

Examples

"Jane is a bad girl," said James

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. he asked why are late today.
2. did they she asked forget that we are here
3. i am bringing your money today said the debtor
4. as i was coming here said the man I met a mad woman.
5. paul said mary is a clever boy.
6. I am one of the stubborn pupils said shiela
7. take this car said the driver to walusimbi garage.
8. he was going to the well said the porter.
9. can you said the teacher count from one up to ten
10. they said don't draw water from this well.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTED SPEECH/ INDIRECT SPEECH

Report speech is made up of three parts and these are:-

a) The speech tag.

b) The joining word (conjunction)

c) The said words in the past tense.

Examples

I said (**speech tag**) that (**conjunction s**) I was learning English then (**said words**)

REPORTING STATEMENTS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE

The present simple tense changes to past simple tense in indirect reporting and the conjunction is that"

Examples:

Direct: He says, "I drink water every day."

Indirect: He says that he drinks water everyday.

Direct: He said, "I drink water every day."

Indirect: He said that he drank water everyday.

Note:

If the speech tag is in the past then report in the past tense but if the speech tag is in present simple then the speech tag remains in present simple and the actual words

These words usually changes from direct to indirect.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
this	that
these	those
can	could
shall	should
will	would
bring	take
here	there
come	go
today	that day
now	then
tomorrow	the following day the next day
yesterday	the previous day
I	the day before
last	previous
I	he/she
you	me/him/her
we	they

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. He said, "He takes that bag to school every Thursday."
2. The man said, "These wasps sting us every day.
3. The gatekeeper says, "The cat jumps over the fence every Sunday."
4. The patients say, "We take medicine every day."
5. He says, "I eat meat every day."
6. The head mistress said, "He goes home every Sunday."
7. He said, "He takes that bag to school every Thursday."
8. The speaker said, "We use English in public address."
9. The small girl says, 'I cry every time."
10. The head boy said, "I attend these assemblies every time."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING STATEMENTS IN THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The present continuous tense changes to past continuous and "now" changes to "then" today changes to that day.

Examples:-

Direct: He said, "I am drinking, this water now."

Indirect: He said that he was drinking water then.

Direct: Jane said, "I am taking these books home now.

Indirect: Jane said that she was taking those books home then.

Note:

If a word is already given in its changed form, then you leave it as it is.

Exercise

Change these statements in indirect speech

1. The clever boy said, "He is studying very hard to get a degree."
2. The headmaster said, "I am going to Masaka now."
3. The class monitor said, "I am collecting these books after this lesson."
4. She said, "Joan is sleeping in the classroom today."
5. The houseboy says, "You are paying me here and now."
6. They say, "We are taking this car now."
7. The hunter said, "I am hunting wild animals there."
8. The gatekeeper says, "That cat is jumping over that fence now."
9. My neighbour whispered, "We are going to get all these numbers today."
10. The actors and actresses said, "We are brining this play here."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING STATEMENTS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

The present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense. "has" changes to "had"

Examples:

Direct: Jane said, "I have brought these books already.

Indirect: Jane said that she had taken those books already.

Direct: He says, "I have drunk this water already."

Indirect: He says that he has drunk that water already.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. The priest says, "I have received this gift from Nadangira parish today."
2. The player said, "We have lost this game already."
3. The observer said, "You have bitten that boy's arm for nothing."
4. A designer said, "He has designed it in the wrong way."
5. His sister said, "Name has recovered this money from that bush just now."
6. The girl said, "The dog has bitten this baby today. "
7. She said, "I have gone mad this afternoon."
8. We say, "We have brought our books to this teacher already."
9. A designer said, "He has designed it in the wrong way.
10. Babirye says, "She has lost her name in front of all these people."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING STATEMENTS IN THE PAST SIMPLE

Past simple tense changes to past perfect tense

These words changes

Direct	**Indirect**
Yesterday	the previous day/ the day before
last	previous

Examples:

Direct: She said, "I brought it from here yesterday."

Indirect: She said that she had taken it from there the previous day.

Direct: She said, "The hen laid this egg last week."

Indirect: She said that the hen had laid that egg the previous week.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. I said, "I slept for a long time last Sunday."
2. The badly behaved girl said, "I got the AIDS virus last year."
3. I said, "I passed my P.L.E last year."
4. Orone said, "He sang a song well yesterday."
5. The dancers said, "We Lay on our beds late night."
6. She said, "I began this journey from my home this morning."
7. The lazy boy said, "We besought this teacher to give us free marks last term. "
8. The defense secretary said, "The owner of this radio hit this thief on the head today."
9. The school child said, "He found a madman lying a long the road yesterday."
10. They said, "We swore not to steal any more."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING STATEMENTS IN THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

The past continuous changes to the past perfect tense.

Examples:

Direct: She said, "I was bringing it here yesterday."

Indirect: She said that she had been taking there the day before.

Direct: He said, "The hen was lying under the tree last week."

Indirect: He said that the hen had laid that egg the previous week.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. He said, "They were sweeping here in the room yesterday."
2. The observer said "he wasn't going to his home today."
3. The head teacher said, "I was coming from Masaka last week."
4. The class monitor said, "I was collecting these books after this lesson."
5. The man said, "I was bringing this play here."
6. She said, "Joan was sleeping in one classroom yesterday."
7. They said, "We were going to the play ground for that football match."
8. The hunter said, "We were hunting wild animals here. "
9. The clever girl said, "I was studying every hard to get a degree last year?
10. My neighbour whispered, "We were going to get all these numbers today."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	**Grammar**		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING, STATEMENTS IN FUTURE TENSE

Future tense (present) changes to future tense (past)

Tomorrow changes to the following day or the next day.

Examples

Direct: The dancer said, "I shall dance this much alone here tomorrow."

Indirect: The dancer said that she would dance that music alone there the following day.

Direct: They said, "We shall have gone there by tomorrow."

Indirect: They said that they would have gone there by tomorrow.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. "I know his name, but I won't tell you, "said Sarah.
2. They said, "We shall have finished this lesson by tomorrow."
3. I said, "She will tell you this story tomorrow."
4. The boy said, "This will take us five minutes only. "
5. "I shall go alone to that shop tomorrow," said the small boy."
6. She said, "I shall see him tomorrow."
7. "I may not come to school tomorrow," the sick said.
8. "They will have started clapping hands for us by the time we enter."
9. Jane said, "If I have the keys, I can drive this car."
10. "I may not come to school tomorrow," the sick boy said.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING QUESTIONS

Questions are reported in different ways from statements because in indirect questions, you remove the questioning idea and even the joining words change.

Questions fall in two categories and each category has its own conjunction.

a) Questions which start with helping verbs, their conjunction is "whether " or "if"

Examples

Direct: He asked, "Is there any body in this house now?"

Indirect: He asked me if there was anybody in that house then.

Direct: They asked, "Must we come with our parents today?"

Indirect: They asked whether they had to go with their parents

Exercise

Change these questions to indirect speech

1. My father asked my mother "Is there any food today?"
2. The teacher asked, "Must you listen properly to understand this topic?"
3. They inquired, "Is it far from here to our destination?"
4. She asked, "Must Joseph bring this blanket here tomorrow?"
5. My mother inquired, "Will she be taken there tomorrow?"
6. The captain asked, "Can noun fix this goal post here today?"
7. Odong asked, "Have they taken any medicine to the sick?"
8. The parents asked, "Does lacy drink much beer from this bar every day?"
9. The class monitor inquired, "Shall we understand this topic today?"
10. He asked her, "Did Mary bring this bag here today?"

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**

ASPECT: **Indirect speech**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING QUESTIONS

b) Questions which start with questioning words like what, which, how, where, when, who, whose, e.t.c here the conjunction will be that questioning words.

Examples:-

Direct: The head teacher asked, "What was your name yesterday."

Indirect: The head teacher asked me what my name had been the previous day.

Direct: She asked, "Why are you late today?"

Indirect: She asked me why I was late that day.

Exercise

Change these questions to indirect speech

1. The head teacher asked, "Where is this teacher today?"
2. She asked, "What was his Christian name?"
3. "How have you arrived at the answer?" asked my neighbour.
4. The leader asked, "What has he done now?"
5. The woman inquired, "When did you come here?"
6. They asked, "Whose clothes are these?"
7. My friend asked, "Why shall we take long doing this simple job?"
8. He asked, "Who can eat this stale food today?"
9. The examiner inquired, "Why did you copy from this paper in the exam?"
10. They asked, "Whose clothes are these?"

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **Speeches**
ASPECT: **Indirect speech**
SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

REPORTING COMMANDS

Commands are classified into two

a) Positive commands
b) Negative commands

The joining word in positive commands is preposition "to". In the speech tag of direct speech, "said" changes to "told" in indirect speech.

Positive commands

Examples

Direct: She said, "Do it at once."
Indirect: She told you to do it at once.

Direct: She said, "Forget it today."
Indirect: She told him to forget it that day.

Negative commands

In negative commands, "don't" changes to "not"

Examples

Direct: The teacher said, "Don't come here at once."
Indirect: The teacher told me not to go there at once.

Direct: He said, "Don't bring Joseph with us today."
Indirect: He told him not to take Joseph with them that day.

Exercise

Change these commands to indirect speech

1. My father said, run quickly to school now."
2. The teacher said, "Come in at once."
3. She said, "Go and bring your parents now. "
4. John said, "Bring these tomatoes here!"
5. She said, "Clap hands for us tomorrow."
6. He said, "Don't kill this snake here today."
7. The children said, "Don't beat us, teacher."
8. My sister said, "Don't come here today."
9. "Annet, don't dance with him," said Kagame.
10. They said, "Don't bring your stupidity here."
11. The girls said, "Don't bring your cassava here tomorrow."

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	**Grammar**		

TOPIC: **Conditional sentences**

ASPECT:

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

IF SENTENCES

It is a conjunction which joins a main clause (main sentence) to an "if" clause. (Sentences) "If sentences" are conditional sentences. You set a condition which should be fulfilled for a certain result to happen.

Examples:

Condition result

1. Your giving your school fees — you going to school
   If clause — main clause

2. If your father gives you school fees, — you will go to school.
   If clause — main clause

3. My eating dirt — my falling sick
   condition — result

4. If I eat dirt, — I shall fall sick
   if clause — main clause

KINDS OF IF SENTENCE

There are three kinds of if sentences

1. If (1)
2. If (2)
3. If (3)

If (1) sentences

a) If (1) goes with the present tense in the "if clause" and future simple, (present) in the main clause".

Examples

1. If I eat dirt, — I shall fall sick

If clause main clause

2. If you are clever, you will pass exams
   If clause main clause

b) If a sentence begins with "if" the "if" clause is always followed by a comma.

Examples

If tony comes, I shall talk to him
If clause main clause

c) If the conditional clause (if clause) comes last, no comma is required.

Examples:

I will tell him if he comes

Exercise

Re-write these sentence in if (1) sentences

1. Kato's being clever, his understanding this topic.
2. My having got the money, my buying a bicycle.
3. Josephine's finding him there, her giving him his letter.
4. That man's finding out dirt on his shirt. his complaining.
5. Her passing primary seven, her joining senior one.
6. Their having blind eyes. Their not seeing anything.
7. Your reaching school late, the teacher's punishing you.

Fill in the gaps with the correct tense.

1. If you get a first grade, your father ____for you a bicycle. (buy)
2. The dog will eat the bone if it ___ it (get)
3. The children ___by the rope if they see a tree to be it on.
4. If our father ___now, we shall be in trouble (remember)
5. I ___ happy if I learn how to ride a bicycle. (be)
6. We ___a well barrow if we are refusing to study hard.
7. They ___this exercise if they have got time. (finish)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **If sentences**

ASPECT: **If (2) sentences**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

IF (2) IN SENTENCES

In if (2) we use a past simple tense and a future simple (past) in the main clause, popularly called "would clause"

Examples:

1. If my father had money, her would pay my school fees.
2. If I saw a snake under my bed, I would run away.
3. If I were eating the lions flesh, I would be as tough as itself.

Note:

a) In If (2) , the condition cannot be fulfilled at all. It is just day dreaming.

b) In if (2), one is just imaging what would happen if the impossible came true.

Examples:-

If I was God, would leave man to live for ever.

Exercise the se sentences in if (2) sentences using the words in bracket.

1. Lillian _____sing well if she hadn't cough and flu. (can)
2. Katono ____a goal if he was well trained. (score)
3. You ____if you told the LC chairman the truth. (arrest)
4. They ___the exercise if they didn't understand it. (repeat)
5. He wouldn't get an accident if he ___wings. (have)
6. She would be free of aids if she ___play sex. (do)
7. I would buy a bicycle if I ___money. (has)
8. We would be very surprised if she ___ a dog on the head. (carry)

Re-write these sentences in if (2) clause

9. If I go to France, I will learner French.
10. Fred will be happy if he learners Luganda.
11. The farmer will scatter his maize outside if it shines today.
12. If we work seriously, the teacher will give us prizes.
13. Kafuko will be happy if she fails to understand German language.
14. If my father reports in time, I will give you a lift to Kampala.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time
	P.5	Grammar		

TOPIC: **If sentences**

ASPECT: **If (3) sentences**

SKILLS: **Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing**

IF (3) sentences

If (3) is used in the past perfect tense. The if clause takes a past perfect with "had" and the main clause takes a future perfect i.e. "would have" clauses

Examples

1. If she had known, she wouldn't have done it. (know)
2. If I had sat for PLE, I would have passed.

Note

a) If (3) is used when the chances of action to happen are over. The action cannot happen. This is because it is too late to fulfill the condition.

b) In if (3) one is just imagining what would have happened if a certain condition had been fulfilled.

Exercise

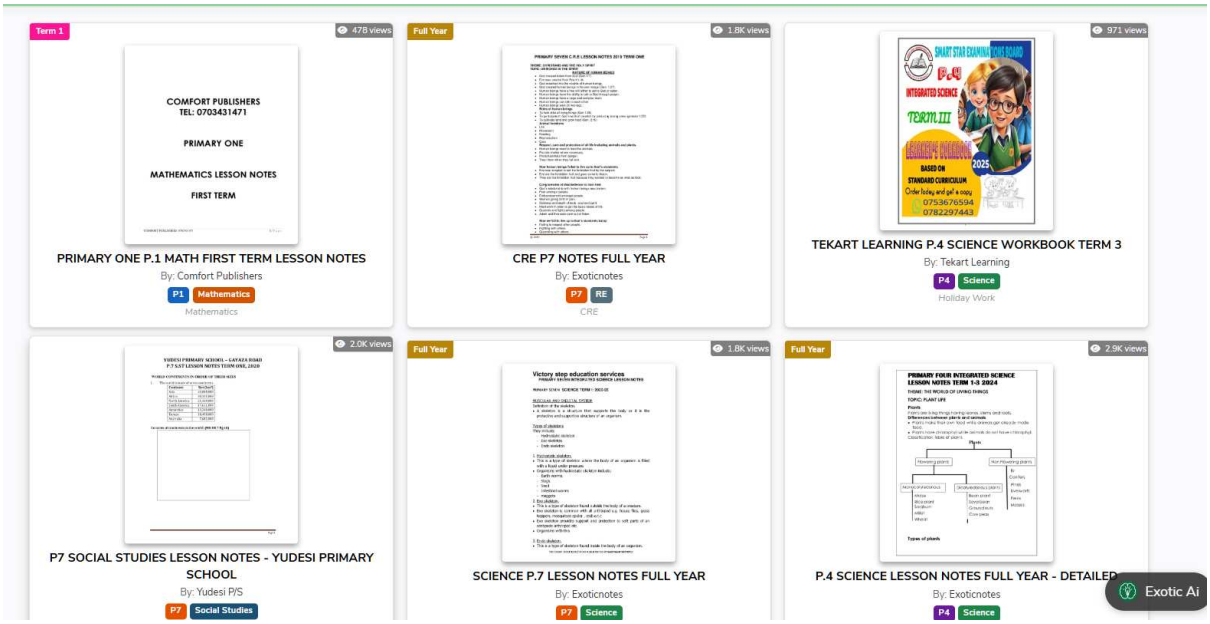
Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the sentences in if (3)

1. He would have been arrested if he ____some common sense. (has)
2. Sam would have survived if he ___in the bush. (hide)
3. They ___very many first grade if they had been serious with studies. (have)
4. I would have built a very nice house if I ____enough money. (have)
5. The key ___it you had put it on key – holder. (lose)
6. The cobbler would have got a lot of money if he ___ the shoes properly. (mend)
7. The teacher wouldn't have beaten you ___the number correct. (get)
8. That boy would have broken his leg if he __in that tree. (swing)
9. We ___in the lake if we had known there was a crocodile. (swimming)

Re-write these sentences in if (3)

10. If you shot at them, they would fear.
11. We will not attend classes if the headmaster dies.
12. I would tell him if I met him today.
13. If Mary got married, she would be more responsible.
14. If Joseph builds a new house, he will move from town.
15. If Mbale become the capital city, Kampala will become less important

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