P.5 GRAMMAR, LESSON NOTES FOR TERM I

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: PRESENT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

TENSES

A tense is the changing of verb according to time.

We have three main tenses. These are:-

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

THE PRESENT TENSE

The present simple tense

This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happeneveryday, always, weekly, monthly, generally.

Rules governing this tense:-

a) Singular nouns like Mary, Matovu, the dog, an elephant or singular pronouns like she, he, it take verbs which have "s" "es" or "ies" added to them except pronoun/ which takes the verbs in their original state.

Examples:

1. He **teaches** English
2. The cow **feeds** on grass.
3. She **eats** bananas only.
4. I fetch water everyday
5. I go to school everyday
6. I learn English daily.

b) Plural nouns like dogs, elephants, the children etc or plural pronouns like they and we take verbs which don't have "s" "es" or "ies"

Examples

1. They teach English

2. The cows feed on grass.
3. Many people eat bananas.
4. We eat food.
5. They go to school

Exercise

Use the correct form of verbs to complete the sentences correctly.

1. She ____to me once a week. (write)
2. Bashiri ___English very well. (speak)
3. You always ___church services. (attend)
4. I ____ maths to science. (prefer)
5. Her uncle ____ blue shirts. (like)
6. The house boy _____our rabbits. (feed)
7. It rarely ___in December. (rain)
8. Lillian and Sarah ___net ball in the school team. (play)

Change the words underlined to singular and make any other necessary changes.

9. **We** go to watch a film every day.
10.
11. **They** eat their food from the nearby hotel.
12. The **Americans** have a lot of riches.
13. **They** look after their old grandfather.
14. The children play with their **teachers**.

Affirmative , Negative and Interrogative sentences

Examples

1. A: John runs to school every day.
   N: John doesn't run to school every day.
   I: Does John run to school every day?
2. A: Rabbits eat carrots every day.
   N: Rabbits don't eat carrots every day
   I: Do rabbits eat carrots every day?
3. A: Mary eats food

N: Mary does not eat food

I: Does Mary eat food?

4. A: He writes well

   N: He doesn't write well

   I: Does he write well?

Activity

Change the sentences to Negative and Interrogative

1. We eat some oranges every day.
2. She brushes her teeth every morning.
3. Lucy goes to church every Sunday.
4. Teachers mark our books daily.
5. Peter enjoys reading newspapers.

Change the sentences to passive

1. The mechanic repairs vehicles every Sunday
   a) Vehicles are repaired by the mechanic every Sunday.
2. The breakdown truck tows the bus every day, doesn't it?
   a) The bus is towed by the breakdown truck every day.
   b) The breakdown truck tows the bus every day, doesn't it?

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: PRESENT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now.

Rules governing this tense

a) Singular nouns and pronouns use "is' as a linking verb or helping verb.

Examples

1. He **is running** to school.
2. The shopkeeper **is selling** sugar.
3. She **is coming** tomorrow.
4. *I am going to teach English this afternoon.*

b) Pronoun "I" uses am e.g. I **am cleaning** my bag.

c) Plural nouns and pronouns use "are"

Examples

1. They are running to school
2. The shopkeepers are selling sugar.

d) Some verbs which end in a single consonant have that consonant doubled and then add "__ing"

Examples

cut – cutting

begin – beginning

run – running

e) The verbs ending in "ie" lose them and– "ying" is added.

Examples

lie – lying

die – dying

tie – tying

Verbs that drop "e" and add "ing"

Examples

move	moving
come	coming
arrange	arranging
believe	believing
dance	dancing

Exercise

Use the words in brackets to complete the following sentences in present continuous tense

1. I ___not going to school. (be)
2. Musa is ____to me (lie)
3. Why are you ____your friend. (hit)
4. The passengers ___for Entebbe airport now. (leave)

5. The P.6 class ___baskets now. (weave)
6. All the parents ___school fees in the bank now. (pay)
7. Children _____their hand up now. (raise)
8. My sister ____the cup on the table now. (raise)
9. She ____the work now. (begin)

Re-write the following sentences in the present continuous tense

10. Musoke buys milk from the milk man.
11. The children fetch water.
12. He collects all our books.
13. The farmer harvests his crops.
14. The market vendor don't sell clothes.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place.

Rules governing this tense

a) We usually use auxiliary verb "**has**" in cases where the subject in the sentence is in singular form. E.g. it, Paul, my pen, the tree etc.
b) Plural pronouns and nouns e.g. we, they you, the girl, men etc use "**have**"
c) The pronoun "I" also takes "have"
d) The main verb in the sentences is in the past participle.
e) That is **has/ have** + a past participle

Examples

1. She **has eaten** my sugar cane.
2. The farmers **have grown** maize.
3. They **have taken their** books.

The adverbs, ever, today, never, since, just, now already are commonly used in the present perfect tense.

Examples

1. Tom has never been to school.
2. I have already finished my work.
3. She has just eaten the mangoes.
4. They have been married since last year.
5. Mary has ever been to our school
6. He has already eaten food.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the verb in bracket to complete the sentences.

1. She ____ some seeds in the garden already. (sow)
2. The tailor ___my clothes already. (sew)
3. He ___his shirt already (tear)
4. The stubborn pupils ____by the headmaster. (bite)
5. The house girl ___clothes already.(hang)

Change the following sentences from the given tense to the present perfect tense

6. Mukasa is preparing some mud for his house.
7. She is teaching English.
8. The pupils are having lunch.
9. They grow beans in the garden.
10. The new girl is doing her homework.
11. Bbaale Francis is reading the newspaper.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Active, passive and Question tags

1. The cartoonist hasdesigned a nice picture
    a. A nice picture has been designed by the cartoonist
    b. The cartoonist has designed a nice picture, hasn't he?
2. Peter has completed the puzzle successfully

a. The puzzle has been completed by Peter successfully.
b. Peter has completed the puzzle successfully, hasn't he?

3. Mary has bought newspapers
    a. Newspapers have been bought by Mary.
    b. Mary has bought newspapers, hasn't she?

Exercise

1. The mechanic has repaired the head lamps
2. The passengers have not fastened their seat belts
3. The columnists have edited the news articles.
4. The cyclist has ridden the bicycle
5. John has cleaned the windscreen
6. Madam Aidah has started the engine already
7. The editors have designed a very nice brochures.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences

Examples

1. A: Mr. Mukisa has bought some tomatoes.
   N: Mr. Mukisa has not bought any tomatoes.
   I: Has Mr. Mukisa bought any tomatoes?
2. A: They have gone to the market.
   N: They have not gone to the market.
   I: Have they gone to the market?

3. A: Dinah has gone to school
   N: Dinah has not gone to school
   I: Has Dinah gone to school?
4.

Exercise

Change these sentences to Negative and Interrogative

1. Tr. Keddi has marked our books.
2. We have eaten some food.
3. The little girl has torn my dress.
4. They have stolen our money.
5. We have learnt about newspapers
6. Mary has written a letter

THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Guidelines about this tense

a) We use auxiliary verb "have" and "has" plus been as an auxiliary past participle and "-ing"

b) "For" and "since" can also be used.

Examples

1. We **have been learning** English since morning.
2. She **has been eating** for half an hour.
3. They **have been dancing** since morning.
4. I **have been waiting** for her since three o'clock.
5. Diana has been crying since morning

Exercise

Change the verb in bracket to complete the sentences in present perfect continuous tense.

1. He _____the goat on the tree. (tie)
2. They ___the mango tree for mangoes. (climb)
3. Yowana ___hands because of happiness (clap)
4. The spectators __the match between KCC and villa football clubs. (watch)
5. The congregation ___for the pope (pray)
6. The shepherd ___in the bush since yesterday. (grace)
7. Jonathan and I ___cards since morning (play)
8. She ___a soldier since he left university. (be)
9. He ____that shop since his father died. (leap)

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: PAST TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

This tense refers to past events which are not related to the present.

Guidelines on the use of this tense.

a) With this tense, no auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.

b) Most verbs form their past tense by adding "ed" to the verb.

Examples

He **looked** at me.

c) Some verbs have their ending consonant doubled.

Examples

1. They stopped playing with us.
2. He dropped the glass down
3. The man slapped his wife
4. Dinah hurt her leg
5. They beat the baby

d) Some verbs remain unchanged.

Examples

1. My balloon **burst** last Friday.
2. He **hit** my sister.
3. She cut her fingers

e) We commonly use adverb and adverbials like yesterday, yester night, last year, last week

Exercise

Use the verb given in bracket to complete each sentence in the past simple tense.

1. I ____with him to disco dance last Saturday. (go)
2. She ____ me a note book. (give)
3. They ___their examination a few days ago. (begin)
4. We ___in lake Nabugabo last Christmas . (swim)

5. A wasp ___her baby. (sting)
6. I ___at it yesterday. (look)
7. She ___a new car last week. (buy)
8. He __me at the end of the term. (punish)
9. I ___that novel last Monday. (read)
10. We ____a lion yesterday. (see)

Passive and active voices

Examples

1. A: The pupils bought sweaters yesterday

   P: Sweaters were bought by the pupils yesterday
2. A: Tendo swept the classroom

   P: The classroom was swept by Tendo
3. The cow ate the grass
4. Mummy cooked food.

Exercise

Change these sentences to passive voice

1. They ate meat last night.
2. Tom kicked the ball yesterday
3. The baby cried for milk
4. Lucy tore my shirt last term.
5. The school children played football.

Passive and active voices and question tags

Examples

1. The columnist read the advertisement yesterday
   a. The advertisement was read by the columnist yesterday
   b. The columnist read the advertisement yesterday, didn't he?

2. The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat
    a. The luggage was forgotten by the passenger on the front seat.
    b. The passenger forgot the luggage on the front seat, didn't she?
3. T4racy abused Cathy
    a. Cathy was abused by Tracy.
    b. Tracy abused Cathy, didn't she?

Exercise

Change these sentences to passive, question tag

1. The passenger sang a nice song.
2. The conductor abused the driver.
3. Tom cleaned this wind screen
4. Sarah fixed the wiper yesterday.
5. James did not write the article.
6. The reporter read the article secretly
7. The head teacher took the announcement to the radio station.

TOPIC: **TENSES**

ASPECT: **PAST TENSE**

SKILLS: **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Guidelines on the use of this tense

a) This tense is used in the following ways:-
    i) To show that the events are or were taking place at the same time.

        Examples

        1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising us.
        2. They were sleeping while the teacher was teaching.

    ii) To show that an activity was going on when another one was carried out.

        Examples

1. As I was going to school, it started raining.
2. While I was digging, Mary was slashing.

iii) To show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

Examples

1. We were reading through our notes all night.

   In this tense, we use "was" "were" + a verb in the continuous form (ending in "__ing"

Examples

1. Mary **was reading** a novel.
2. The cat **was looking** at the rat.
3. They **were cleaning** the desk.
4. The cats **were running** after the rats.
5. Mary **u** in the garden

Exercise

Change the verbs in bracket to past continuous tense

1. Alice ___with her friend when the teacher called her. (play)
2. We ____our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (weed)
3. I fell down while I ____to school. (run)
4. When they entered, we ____our prayers (say)
5. Peter and Paul _____ cards all day. (play)
6. The child ___his toy behind the table (hide)
7. The bees ____everybody they came across. (sting)
8. The student ___in a pool of water (swim)
9. Okwir andWailaka ___pictures on the wall. (stick)

LESSON

Use of .....WHILE / WHEN / AS.....

Note

When you begin with the above words, you use a comma after the first sentences.

When you use them in the Middle, a comma is not necessary.

Examples

1. While the villagers were harvesting maize, Murimi was thinking of rewarding them.
   Murimi was thinking of rewarding the villages while they were harvesting maize.
2. As they were finishing Murimi came
   Murimi came as they were finishing

Activity

Re-write the following sentences using: .....while, when, as.....)

1. Jane was reading. The lamp went off.
2. The visitors arrived. We were still cooking.
3. I was reading. My sister was writing a letter.
4. Jacob was serving the stew. The ladle broke
5. The teacher entered. Opio was making noise.

Negative, Interrogative, passive voice

Examples

1. The tout was hiding under the breakdown truck.
   a. The tout was not hiding under the breakdown truck.
   b. Was the tout hiding under the breakdown truck?
2. The police was towing
   a. The police was not towing the car.
   b. Was the police towing the car?
   c. The car was being towed by the police.
   d. The police was towing the car, wasn't it?

Exercise

Change these sentences to negative , interrogative and passive voice

1. The tout was singing a nice song.
2. The driver was driving the car recklessly.
3. The mechanic was wiping the wind screen.
4. The teacher was clearing the brochures
5. Peter was dirting the indicators
6. The bees were stinging the new reporters

7. The editor was reading the cross word.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: PAST TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in past.

Guidelines on the use of this tense

a) The only helping verbs used in this tense is "had"

b) The main verb is written or said in the past participle form e.g. written, broken, seen eaten.

c) Therefore, we use "had" + a verb in the past participle form.

Examples

1. He **had fallen**a sleep when the food was served.
2. I **had left** for India when my father died.
3. They **had taken** all this money.
4. He had taken poison
5. Maria had written the work

Exercise

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct forms of the past perfect tense of the verb in brackets.

1. The boy refused to admit that he ___the money. (steal)
2. My father wanted to know who ___the letter. (bring)
3. We ___our work by lunch time. (complete)
4. We reached the station when the train ___(leave)
5. Justine ___French before she went to France. (learn)
6. Peter ____two goals by the time the match ended. (score)
7. Who _____without the teachers' permission? (went)
8. Cate ___before her mother returned (bath)
9. What __to you last night? (happen)

Negative, Interrogative, passive and question tags

Examples

1. Ritah had paid for the ticket.
    a. Ritah had not paid for the ticket.
    b. Had Ritah paid for the ticket?
    c. The ticket had been paid for by Ritah.
    d. Ritah had paid for the ticket, hadn't she?
2. Sam had driven a new car.
    a. Sam had not driven a new car
    b. Had Sam driven a new car?
    c. A new car had been driven by Sam.
    d. Sam had driven a new car, hadn't he?

Exercise

1. The thief had stolen the magazine
2. The cyclist had put on the helmet.
3. The thugs had opened the car boot.
4. Opondo had pulled out the gun.
5. The breakdown truck had towed the school bus.
6. The mechanic had bought grease.
7. Ogule had bought new tyres
8. The children had broken the wind screen
9. James had dirtied the mud screen.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: PAST TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

In this tense, the helping verbs used are "had been"

The main verb ends in "__ing"

Examples:

a) He had been dancing for seven minutes.
b) The workmen had been making a lot of noise.
c) We had been sweeping the classroom.
d) The timekeeper had been ringing the bell.
e) Namuli had been singing the national anthem.

Use the verbs in the bracket to complete the sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.

1. They ____ firewood for the party. (split)
2. The orphan ___the property of the deceased. (claim)
3. The boy ____ the bicycle by yesterday. (clean)
4. It ____its leg by the time it was killed. (raise)
5. The rich man ___a permanent house before he died. (build)
6. We ___down when the visitors entered (settle)
7. The machine ___the clothes by the time we reached the factory. (spin)
8. The teacher ___the exercise on the blackboard when I pinched my neighbour. (write)

Re-write the following sentences into the past perfect continuous tense

1. He writes to his father.
2. They are weaving baskets.
3. Someone has knocked at the door.
4. Asiimwe was opening the box.
5. Nakato rang the bell.
6. The house girl will feed the dogs.
7. I am waiting for you.
8. Kaibanda is speaking to the minister.
9. The teacher has explained to us.
10. The children have done the exercise.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We use this tense when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place a bit of time in the future.

Guidelines in the use of this tense

a) The helping verbs used are "will" and "shall"

b) We use "will" with pronouns he, she, they, you, it, plus singular and plural nouns.

c) We use "shall" with pronouns "I" and "we"

d) Another way of expressing the future is by using "going to"

Examples:

1. I shall come back tomorrow.
2. We shall meet next week.
3. He will be punished next Monday.
4. I am going to buy a new book after classes.
5. She will be a good teacher.
6. *Phiona will lead the class this term.*
7. *The teachers will be happy.*

Exercise

Use the verb in bracket to complete each of the following sentences in the future simple tense.

1. Joan ___us next Sunday. (visit)
2. Mother ____care of our uncle's wife. (take)
3. The teachers ___harder next term. (work)
4. The baby __with the house girl. (stay)
5. The farmer ___all the seeds. (sow)
6. I ___for my primary leaving examinations next year. (sit)
7. We __some beans tomorrow. (buy)
8. I ___that place next year. (leave)

Re-write the following sentences using.....going to.....)

1. I shall eat pork tomorrow.
2. Mary will grow crops next season.
3. We shall buy books tomorrow.
4. The teachers will mark our books
5. Diana will beat the teacher
6. They will learn English tomorrow.

Change the following sentences into the future simple tense

1. We lost our money.
2. They are sitting under the shade.
3. Bashabe has received a big prize.
4. He prepares our meals at school.
5. They were learning French last year.
6. Adriko rides a bicycle.
7. My father paid for the lost property.
8. We asked many question.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Negative , Interrogative, Passive and Question tags

1. We shall meet the doctor today
    a. We shall not meet the doctor today.(Negative)
    b. Shall we met the doctor today? (Interrogative)
    c. The doctor will be met today. (Passive)
    d. We shall meet the doctor today, shan't we? (question tag)
2. That spanner will hit the mechanic
    a. That spanner will not hit the mechanic.(negative)
    b. Will that spanner hit the mechanic? (interrogative)
    c. The mechanic will be hit be that spanner. (passive)

d. That spanner will hit that mechanic, won't it? (question tag)

Exercise

1. The farmer will sow the seed tomorrow
2. All passengers will reach the destination
3. The mechanic will dirt the side mirror.
4. Suzan will repair the tyre
5. We shall pay for the fare.

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used when saying or writing about on event that is taking place for a period of time in the future.

We use the helping verb "will be" or "shall be" plus a main verb end in "__ing"

Examples:

1. We **shall be leaving** for Nairobi next week.
2. I **shall be sitting** for my final examinations.
3. They **will be going** for a walk after lunch.
4. You **will be receiving** a prize at the end of the year.
5. She **won't be seeing** us for seven days.

Exercise

Change the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense

1. They ____the zoo at the end of second term. (visit)
2. Our staff meeting ___place in the evening (take)
3. We ___the concert next Saturday. (enjoy)
4. Anitah ___in that house next July. (live)
5. The doctor ___you after lunch. (examine)
6. Father ___sugar when he comes (buy)
7. The bus ___at exactly 7:30 am. (leave)

8. We ___ a lot of work next week. (do)

Negative, interrogative, passive and question tags

1. The doctor will be examining the patients.
    a. The doctor will not be examining the patients.
    b. Will the doctor be examining the patients?
    c. The patients will be examined by the doctor.
    d. The doctor will be examining the patients, won't he?
2. The pilot will be flying the aeroplane in the evening.
    a. The pilot will not be flying the aeroplane in the evening.
    b. Will the pilot be flying the aeroplane in the evening?
    c. The aeroplane will be flown by the pilot in the evening
    d. The pilot will be flying the aeroplane in the evening, won't he?

Exercise

Change these sentences to negative, interrogative , passive and question tag

1. The passenger will be paying the fare
2. The cyclist will be riding the bicycle in the morning
3. We shall be erasing the article tomorrow
4. The tout will be persuading the passengers
5. The conductress will be helping the driver
6. The builder will be renovating the garage

TOPIC: TENSES

ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

This tense indicates that an event will have taken place by a certain period of time in the future.

The helping verbs used are:-*shall have, will have, plus the main verb in the past participle form.*

Examples

1. By next Friday, we shall have received the letters.
2. The bus will have arrived by eight o'clock.

3. They will have completed the work by the end of the lesson.
4. By this time tomorrow, I shall have reported to the teacher.

Exercise

Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences in the future perfect tense.

1. We _____about it by next term. (learn)
2. By the end of the year, they __all the information about him. (get)
3. The train ___by six o'clock. (leave)
4. The patients ___before next week. (recover)
5. We ___the play in the next thirty minute. (finish)
6. By tomorrow, I ___the exercises. (do)
7. By 2015 the government ___illiteracy.
8. We ___the priest by lunch time. (see)
9. The bank __by 3 o'clock. (close)
10. By the beginning of the year, they ___back. (fly)
11. I think we ____ our lunch by the time the school bell rings (have)
12. By the end of this year, I _____ at this school for seven years. (be)
13. Come out! Hurry up! By the time we get to the stadium the match ___ (start)
14. I think those greedy boys ____ all her eggs and vegetables.(sell)
15. By tomorrow, the children ____ everything the teachers taught them today.(forget)

TOPIC: **TENSES**

ASPECT: **FUTURE TENSE**

SKILLS: **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

The helping verbs used in this tense are:-

i) Shall have been + a verb in the continuous form.

ii) "Will have been + a verb in the continuous form.

Groups of people or things

You

She

He will

They

It

We } shall

I }

Examples:-

1. By midday, we **shall have been working** for two hours.
2. By next Thursday, I **shall have been staying** with my aunt for a week.
3. By October, Suzan **will have been attending** church service for two months.
4. *By October, the teachers will have been marking our exams.*
5. *By next week, the plants will have been flowering.*

Exercise

Change the verbs in brackets into the future perfect continuous tense

1. By next year, he ___school for a year. (attend)
2. By the time you come, I ___for two hours. (read)
3. When the bell goes, we __-for the teacher for thirty minutes. (wait)
4. By mid March, they ___for two months (learn)
5. Juliet __water for twenty minutes by lunch time. (fetch)
6. By the time the minister arrives all the people __up for along time. (stand)
7. If she comes again, she ___us for the second time. (visit)
8. By the end of the year, he ___in this class for six years. (teach)
9. We __to the teacher for half an hour by the end of the lesson. (listen)
10. By evening, we __for seven hours. (play)

ADVERBS

TOPIC: ADVERBS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile:

Lesson 1

1. The dog ate its food greedily.
2. Liz is a very hardworking girl.
3. Amanicia writes quite clearly.

In sentence 1,"greedily" shows how the dog ate its food.(In what manner) Therefore, it modifies the verb "ate".

In sentence 2,"very" shows how much or in what degree Liz is a hardworking girl. Therefore it modifies the adjective "hardworking".

In sentence 3,"quite" shows how far or to what extent Amanicia writes clearly. Therefore it modifies the verb "clearly".

An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or another adverb.

Kind of Adverbs.

A) Adverbs of time (These show "when")

1. I have heard this before.
2. Let us begin to work now.
3. I received a letter from him recently.
4. He comes here dairy.
5. Yesterday I arrived late.

Adverb of Frequency. (They show how often.)

1. I have told you twice.
2. He often makes mistakes.
3. He seldom comes here.
4. I always try to do my best.
5. He frequently comes unprepared.

B) Adverbs of degree (These tell us "where")

1. Stand here.
2. Go there.
3. The faithful dog follows its master everywhere.
4. The horse galloped away.
5. Is our teacher within?

C) Adverbs of place (The show how much, or in what degree or to what extent)

1. He was too careless to pass the test.
2. These avocados are almost ripe.
3. I am fully prepared for the debate.
4. Rema sings pretty well.
5. You are altogether mistaken.
6. You are quite wrong.
7. Are you tall enough to reach the photograph?

Adverbs of manner (They show how or in what manner)

1. Liz writes clearly.
2. This story is well written.
3. Mum, I slept soundly.
4. Slowly and sadly we laid the dead boy down.
5. The boy works hard.
6. Arrange the words alphabetically.
7. Serena Hotel is arguably the best in Uganda.
8. I was agreeably disappointed at your behavior.
9. The gallant soldiers fought bravery.
10. It rained ceaselessly all day.

Classify the adverbs in the sentences below as adverbs of time, place, manner, degree, etc.

1. Try again.
2. He is too shy.
3. We rose very early.
4. I am glad to hear it.
5. Cut it lengthwise.
6. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
7. Are you quite sure?
8. Father is somewhat better.
9. The patient is much worse today.
10. We were very kindly received.

Lesson 2

Comparison of adverbs.

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees.

Irregular adverbs

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
I ll	worse	worst
Well	better	best
Little	less	least
Near	nearer	nearest
Far	father	farthest
Late	later	latest

Complete the sentences using the word in brackets correctly.

1. Richard writes…… .(good)
2. Aidah sings ……...than all of you.(well)
3. Liz writes the…….of all pupils in our class.(well)
4. I work……..than you do.(much)
5. Harrison works…….of the three of us.(much)

Regular adverbs.

Some regular adverbs from their comparative by taking –er and the superlative by taking –est.

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Fast	faster	fastest
Long	longer	longest
Hard	harder	hardest
Soon	sooner	soonest

Adverbs ending in –ly form the comparative by ending by adding more and the superlative by adding most.

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly
Skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Clever	more cleverly	most cleverly
Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Kindly	more kindly	most kindly
Foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly

Use the correctly the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence.

1. I answered the questions ……than you.(wise)
2. Our Director moves ……than all of us.(quickly)
3. Amanicia writes ……..than Jesca.(slow)
4. Ronaldo sometimes plays…….than everyone on the pitch.(skill)
5. The dog ate its food ……..than the cat.(greed)
6. I could not read the letter because it was so…….written.(tidy)
7. You have been instructed to arrange the words ……..(alphabet)
8. He did the work……and went home thereafter (hurry)
9. They ……..come here these days.(seldom)
10. Stop behaving …….(child)
11. The street child ate the food…….(hunger)
12. Our dormitories are …….built.(space)
13. Cornerstone Junior school school is……..the best school in Uganda.(doubt)
14. Crossing the road…….. ,the pedestrian was knocked down by a speeding lorry. (care)

Lesson 3

Formation of Adverbs.

Most adverbs are formed by adding –ly to an adjective.

Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
Clear	clearly	particular	particularly
Regular	_____	proud	
Quick		slow	
Cheap		clever	
Plain		sudden	
Anxious		public	
Kind		grateful	
Careful		skilful	
Accidental		mental	
Hopeful		immediate	
Wide		rich	
Shy		expensive	

For adjectives that that end in –y, change "y" to"i" before adding –ly

Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
Angry	angrily	lucky	luckily
Heavy		happy	
Clumsy		noisy	
Shabby		easy	
Steady		stealthy	

For the adjectives that end in "e",drop "e" and add-"ly"

Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
Humble	humbly	sensible	sensibly
Simple		terrible	
Possible		gentle	
Able		suitable	
Probable		miserable	
True		comfortable	

Complete the table below.

noun	**adjective**	**adverb**
luck	Lucky	luckily
greed		
speed		
skill		
hope		
incident		
accident		
ease		
noise		
stealth		
comfort		
misery		

Lesson 4

Order of adverbs

The order of adverbs is as follow:

1. Adverbs of manner.
2. Adverbs of place.
3. Adverbs of time.

Examples.

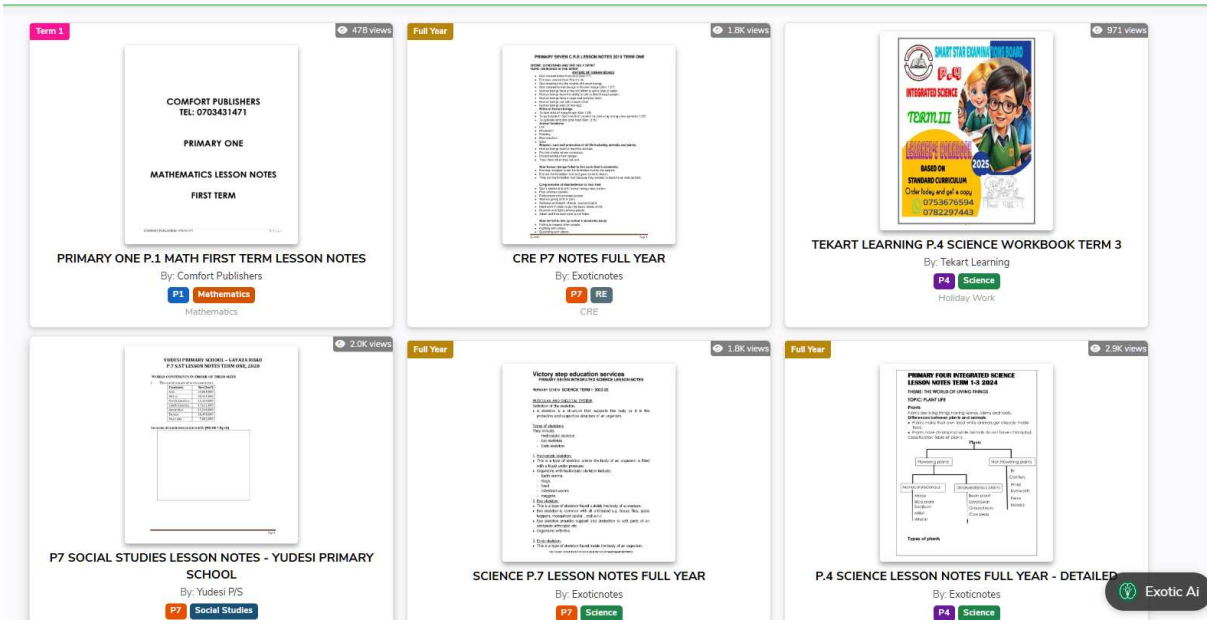
1. We take milk (every morning,hurriedly,at home)
   We hurriedly take milk at home every morning.
2. Let's go(tonight, to the film, tonight)
   Let's go last to the film tonight.

Rewrite putting the adverbs in the brackets in the correct order.

1. The prefect spoke (yesterday, at the assembly, wonderfully)
2. Will you run (in the field, at 8:00a.m, tomorrow,fast)?

3. The couple moved (to the reception hall / gracefully/after the church service).
4. The congregation prayed (hard /last Sunday /in the church)
5. I shall take the ball (outside /today/stealthily)
6. Jimmy katumba played music (last Christmas/beautifully/at colline Hotel)
7. The bus arrived (at the bus park/late/this afternoon)
8. The late comers stayed (all day/quietly/there)
9. Take it (there/silently/now)
10. The pupils match (happily/to school/every day)

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