P.5 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES FOR II

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

TOPIC: **Punctuation**

ASPECT: **Full Stop**

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

FULL STOP (.)

Spelling bee

1. liar
2. dying
3. dyeing
4. beginning
5. maintenance
6. attendance

a) This is a punctuation mark used at the end of statements. i.e. sentences which are not question or exclamations.

Examples

1. My father is a good man in our village.
2. I am my uncle when I was going to school.

b) A full – stop is used with initials of people.

Examples

1. John Paul Damascus Twinobuisgye as JPD Twinobusingye
2. Silver simple Pool Bagonza Amooti as SS ,P.B, Amooti

c) A full – stop is used with abbreviations.

Examples:

e.g.	exempli gratia / for example
i.e.	id est / that is to say
A.D	Anno Domini / in the year of our Lord
P.T.O	please turn over

Par	paragraph
pres	president

d) A full – stop is sued on top small "I"

Examples

is

designing

radii

initials

responsibility

his

Question mark (?)

Spelling bee

1. enmity
2. vehicle
3. conductresses
4. tyre
5. carjack
6. puncture

a) A question mark is used at the end of an interrogative or question sentence.

Examples

1. What is your name?
2. Is there anybody who knows the answer?

b) Question marks are used with question tags.

Examples

1. My father is sick, isn't he?
2. I am hungry, aren't I?

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. "Have you added in salt already" inquired the mother.
2. Whom is she looking for

3. Is there anybody who knows the answer
4. Will you bring the luggage tomorrow
5. My brother is tall
6. This is in interesting story
7. You should not touch that wall will you
8. The teacher asked, ,"where is your work"

Supply question tags to these statements.

9. They are pregnant, ……..
10. You have stolen the money, ……
11. Let us go to the market, ……
12. They will not come tomorrow, ……

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

TOPIC: **Punctuation**

ASPECT: **Exclamation mark**

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

Exclamation mark (!)

Spelling bee

1. carelessly
2. ante meridiem
3. post meridiem
4. junction
5. fare

Exclamation mark is sued after an exclamatory sentence. Exclaiming using "How" or "What"

Examples:

1. What a deadly make a cobra is!

2. How deadly a cobra is!

3. What clever boys John and James are!

4. How clever John and James are!

Note:

a) "**What**" requires an article "a" or "an" with singular subjects and a common nouns.
What a adj **tall** common noun **boy** Joseph is!

b) **"What"** with plural subject doesn't require an article.

c) **"How"** doesn't requires an article or common noun.

Exercise

Exclaim each sentence using "what" or "how"

1. My brother is tall.
2. Kabusu market will be busy on Monday.
3. I am strong
4. Kato will be unhappy tomorrow
5. This is an interesting story
6. Joseph has been very proud
7. the children have been tolerant to the punishment
8. Uganda has been a populous country.
9. He is a merciless boy to kill the cat
10. Sarah was so punctual that she couldn't be punished.

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

TOPIC: **Punctuation**

ASPECT: **Exclamations**

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

Exclamation is used to show sudden feeling of pleasure, pain and surprise.

Here the exclamation mark used with exclamation words.

e.g.

1. Alas!
2. Ah!
3. Hunah!
4. Oh!
5. Hullo!

How exclamatory words are used.

a) Hullo!

This one exclaims greeting and it is used for pleasure.

Examples

1. Hullo! You are welcome.
2. Hullo! Didn't know that you were here also.
3. Hullo! How are you?

b) **Oh**!

This one exclaims pain of something bad that has just happened.

Examples

1. Oh! I am sorry to step on your nose.
2. Oh! You were hurt by that knife.

c) **Hurrah**!

This one exclaims a supreme of something that you didn't expect to happen but has happened.

Examples:

1. Hurrah! he has discovered my tick.
2. Hurrah! she passed PLE
3. Hurrah! he reached school in time.

d) **Alas**!

This one exclaims sudden feeling of pain.

Examples

1. Alas! he didn't reach there.
2. Alas! the thief hasn't been arrested.
3. Alas! she has died in an accident.

Exercise

Complete the following exclamations with the correct exclamatory word.

1. _____ I haven't enough money to buy a car like that.
2. _____she is sick.
3. _____that is peter who was caught stealing.
4. _____this is the book I wanted
5. _____that hurt me.

6. _____ we have won the match and yet we are weak.
7. _____I didn't expect you to meet you here.
8. _____Mathias hasn't bought a car with all that money.

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

TOPIC: **Punctuation**

ASPECT: **Comma**

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

Comma (,)

Spelling bee

1. Garage
2. Puncture
3. Cyclists
4. Pedestrians
5. Break down truck
6. Towing

Uses of commas

a) A comma is used in questions tags. it is used to separate the main statement from the question tag.

Examples

1. We are getting our holiday today, aren't we?
2. She couldn't be pregnant, couldn't she?
3. The goats won't be slaughtered for Easter, will they?

b) **A comma** is used in speeches to separate the speech tag from the main sentence.

EXAMPLES

1. He asked, "where have you put the money?"

2. They said, "We are not going to attempt this work"

c) A comma is used to separate a relative clause from the main clause.

Examples

1. The lion, which was being chased by the whole village, was killed down at the farthest end of the river.

d) A comma is used in address, salutation and subscriptions in letter writing.

Salutation:

1. Dear silver,
2. Dear sir,
3. Dear madam,

Subscription:

1. Yours affectionately,
2. Yours sincerely,
3. Yours faithful,

e) A comma is used to separate certain words and phrases.

Examples:

1. This year's candidates are working very hard, however, none well get a first grade.
2. You refused to take breakfast, therefore, you won't go to church.
3. The chairman was late for the meeting in fact, he reached thirty minutes later.

f) A comma is used to separate words written in series.

Examples:

1. Men, women, girls, boys, and children are all God's creation

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. I think I was dreaming wasn't I?
2. Our uncle mightn't come today might he?
3. They asked, "who is going to eat all this food.
4. I received my regret on 10th November 2010
5. They asked, "who is going to eat all that food.
6. A lizard is a long animal is it?
7. Today is Tuesday March 13th 2011
8. Our headteacher is very constructive in fact he renovated our school buildings.
9. Quickly slowly rapidly and carefully are adverbs.
10. The dog whose tail was cut and thrown in the river followed it up and found it in the lake.
11. My father earned 25400 per month.
12. Namubiru is good at net ball nevertheless she did not shoot any goal.

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

TOPIC: **Punctuation**

ASPECT: **Capital letters**

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

Capital letters (A, B, C, D ,E)

Spelling bee

1. cartoonist
2. announcement
3. advertisement
4. editorial
5. columnist
6. journalist

Capital letters are used when beginning a sentence.

Examples:

1. Men should work and support their families.
2. The table was cleaned.

b) Capital letters are used to start proper nouns i.e. particular names of people or things.

Examples

1. Mr. Otayi came from Gulu on Friday.
2. Lake Edward joins Lake George by the Kazinga channel near Katunguru.

c) Capital letters are sued when writing "I" as a pronoun in any position of the sentence.

Examples

1. As has decided to ask me, I told him the truth.
2. I helped you to do that work, didn't I?

d) Capital letters are used to introduce a direct speech sentence.

Examples:

1. I said, "I shall come tomorrow.
2. The priest asked, "Where are children for confirmation

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. where is she going
2. do you remember where she lives
3. i wanted to see them said the head teacher
4. Oh I have broken her arm
5. although i passed my exams i didn't join a secondary school

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

TOPIC: **Punctuations**

ASPECT: **Inverted commas and quotation mark**

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

Inverted commas or quotation mark (" ")

<u>Spelling bee</u>

1. triangular
2. rectangular
3. spherical
4. golden
5. woolen
6. wooden

a) Inverted commas are used to enclose the actual word said by somebody (direct quotation)

Examples

1. The teacher said, "you are going to learn about punctuation marks"
2. They asked, "shall we also go to the theatre?"

b) Inverted commas are used when one wants to be specific with certain names.

Examples:

1. I like this novel "The River Between."
2. I wanted one child "Nagenda" to help me.

Apostrophe (‘)

a) An apostrophe is used to show contractions.

Examples:

1. They don’t know the answer
2. Jonasan won’t believe it.
3. Our new patron of the club didn’t start in 1933

b) An apostrophe is used to show possession in nouns.

1. That is Alfred’s shirt
2. Why have you taken Ayuke’s skirt?
3. The teachers’ pride is their pupils success.

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. the news paper of today Ngabo has news about constituent assembly election due on March 28, 1999
2. the prime minister mr. kintu musoke has left for london
3. the boys answered we are very grateful for the lesson
4. shed take it by the time we came
5. George wont believe it
6. the title boy drowned into lake kyoga
7. our teacher mr nkayi is to wed tomorrow

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

PRONOUNS

Spelling bee

1. once
2. twice
3. thrice
4. ninth
5. twelfth
6. twentieth

Pronouns are words which can be used in place of nouns

Kinds of pronouns

1. Personal pronouns e.g. I, We, He, She etc
2. Possessive pronouns e.g. mine, yours, ours, hers
3. Adjective pronouns e.g. their, your, my etc
4. Reflexive pronouns e.g. themselves, yourself.
5. Demonstrative pronoun e.g. this, these , that etc
6. Relative pronouns e.g. who, whom, which

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

These are pronouns used in place of persons. When we talk of persons we mean the 1st person, 2nd person, and 3rd person.

These persons appear in singular and plural

PERSONS	**SINGULAR**	**PLURAL**
1st persons	I, me	We, us
2nd persons	You	You
3rd person.	He , She , It	They

Subjective and objective use of personal pronouns

Subjective use of pronoun is when a pronoun is used a subject (start a sentence)

Examples:-

1. **He** is grazing the goats.
2. **They** are sleeping now.

Objective use of pronoun is when a pronoun is used as object.

Examples:-

1. The headmaster suspended **us** for one week.
2. It threw the bone to **me** yesterday.

Application of subjective and objective singular and plural pronouns in sentences

We shall use the abbreviations

S.P.U	Subjective Plural Use.
S.S.U	Subjective Singular Use
O.P.U	Objective Plural Use
O.S.U	Objective Singular Use

Example:-

1. **They** (S.P.U) drowned **him** (O.S.U) in the river with **them** (O.P.U)
2. **My** (S.S.U) dress was taken to **her** (O.S.U) by **myself** (O.S.U)

Exercise

Identify and underline the pronouns as you use the abbreviation above.

1. They were eating it from their home.
2. They will go and dance with them.
3. He used to tell us about his background.
4. Our house was destroyed and they laughed.
5. Your mistakes were to hit on its nose.
6. He was caught stealing with him.

TOPIC: **PRONOUNS**

ASPECT: **POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

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

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Spelling bee

1. editor
2. front page
3. media
4. medium
5. correspondent

Possessive pronouns are pronouns which show possession e.g. mine, yours, his , hers, theirs, ours

Examples

Singular	Plural
my	our
mine	ours
its	theirs
your	yours

Examples:-

1. The friend of **mine** has married.
2. The knickers is **hers**.
3. The lorry that was stolen was **theirs**.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences and replace the underlined possessive nouns with appropriate possessive pronouns

1. That ball pen is **Paul's**.
2. That is **Mary's** bed.
3. Is that **Kato's** mother?
4. Was that **John's and Peter's** desk?

Choose the correct word from the bracket to complete the sentences below

5. Give me ___plate (your, you're)
6. The dog stole ___meat (their, there)
7. The flat iron has lost __heat. (it, it's)
8. ___a very, tricky move. (its' it's)
9. Is this ____ jerrycan? (your, you're)

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS

Spelling bee

1. explanation
2. punctuation
3. pronunciation
4. enmity
5. submission

These are pronouns which are used as adjectives e.g. my, your, his, her, their, our.

Examples

1. **My** arms are very strong.
2. The soldiers discovered **their** tricks.
3. You have been asked to take **our** books for marking.

Note:

Adjective pronouns come before the nouns they are describing.

Exercise

Identify and underline the possessive and adjective pronouns and indicate them as shown in the example below.

Uses these abbreviations:

Poss: Possessive pronouns

Adj: Adjective pronouns

Examples:-

1. That is the friend of **mine**. (Poss)
2. The teacher used to tell us **his** (Adj) background.

Exercise:-

1. That is my friend.
2. They were his books.
3. These were the books of his which were stolen.
4. All the mangoes were mine.

5. The girl had gone to see her mother.
6. The cat of theirs went on following them.
7. Your friend always tells us lies.
8. The relatives of hers came to visit her.

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

REFLEXIVE OR EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Spelling bee

1. cashier
2. receiver
3. invitation
4. occupation
5. explanation

These are pronouns formed by adding "self" or "selves" on most of the adjective pronouns.

Examples:-

Adjective pronouns	**Reflexive pronouns**
my	myself
our	ourselves
your	yourself
your	your selves
her	herself
he (his)	himself
its	itself
their	themselves
one's	oneself

Examples

Singular	**Plural**
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves

himself	themselves
itself	themselves
herself	themselves

Note:

We use one + self = oneself instead of you, he or she. However, never use it with himself, herself, in one sentence.

Examples

One is always expected to care for herself (wrong sentence)

The right sentence should be:-

One is always expected to care for oneself.

Exercise

Fill in the gap with the correct reflexive pronoun

1. Jonathan clapped hands by ____
2. One clapped one's hands by ____
3. Byansi had his first grade by ___
4. We clapped our hands by ___
5. I was going to bring the boar from the sty by __

Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets

6. Jane and Joseph have done the test without anybody helping them to get answers. (Re-write and end "selves")
7. My father bought the meat from the market. (End ….self.)
8. The cat climbed up the ditch without help (Re-write and end with …..self)
9. We are going to carry the luggage even if you don't come and help us. (End with ….selves)
10. She took her problems to her parents by herself. (Begin: One …..)

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

Demonstrative means “to show” These pronouns are used to show things. We have singular and plural demonstrative pronouns

Pronouns referring to nearby objects (things)

Singular	**Plural**
This	These

Pronouns referring to far distant objects (things)

Singular	**Plural**
That	Those

Examples:-

1. **This** is the way to the hospital.
2. **That** is the dog which bit me yesterday.
3. **These** are the girls I wanted to send for the desk
4. These guard Musoke’s house at night.

Demonstrative pronouns can be used as demonstrative adjectives. If these words (this, these, that, those) are followed by a verb.

They are pronouns but if they are followed by nouns, they are adjectives.

Examples of demonstrative adjectives

1. **This** book is mine.
2. **These** books were thrown away as a waste.
3. **This** man walks as if he is lame
4. **Those** soldiers are very friendly

Exercise

Identify the words (this, these, that, those as pronouns or adjective)

Demonstrative pronouns – D.P

Adjective pronouns – A.P

Examples

a) **This book** is mine.

b) **This is** the way to the hospital

1. You were asked to bring that chair.
2. This is the man who told us that those boys stole sugarcane.

3. That man approved the cheque for payment.
4. Those teats are for that cow.
5. The traders were taking those goods to market.
6. Those are the houses built by National Housing and Construction Corporation.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Comparison of Adjectives**

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

Adjectives

Spelling bee

1. creation
2. abolition
3. addition
4. opposition
5. composition

Comparison of adjectives

These degrees comprise three parts

1. Positive degree
2. Comparative adjectives
3. Superlative adjectives

Regular comparison of adjectives

These are adjectives where we add "er" or "r" in their comparative degree and "est" or "st" in their degree.

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
rough	rougher	roughest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
tall	taller	tallest

thin	thinner	thinnest
thick	thicker	thickest
high	higher	highest
young	younger	youngest
long	longer	longest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
new	newer	newest
fast	faster	fastest
sad	sadder	saddest
green	……..	……..
small	……..	……..
dull	……..	dullest
clever	cleverer	……..
health	healthier	……..
pretty	……..	……..
merry	merrier	……..
common	……..	……..
early	earlier	……..

Regular adjectives which take "r" and "est"

Positive	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
fine	finer	finest
safe	safer	safest
rude	ruder	rudest
large	larger	largest
idle	idler	idlest
brave	braver	bravest
white	whiter	whitest
wise	wiser	wisest
brown n	browner	brownest
simple	simpler	simplest
pure	……..	……..

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Comparison of Adjectives**

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

Regular adjectives which take "more' or "less" and most or least

Spelling bee

1. announcement
2. kindness
3. excitement
4. happiness
5. entertainment

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	……
wonderful	……	……
handsome	……	……
delicate	more delicate	most delicate
famous	……	……
important	……	……
interesting	……	most interesting
industrious	……	……
noble	more noble	……
dangerous	more dangerous	……
difficult	……	……
studious	more studious	most studious
ignorant	less ignorant	least ignorant

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Comparison of Adjectives**

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

Application of degrees of comparison in sentences

Spelling bee

1. carelessness
2. difference
3. defence
4. confidence

5. existence
6. absence

a) Positive degree

In positive degree , we use as ____as ___to illustrate the quality of the nouns being compared.

Examples:

1. Bob is rich. Robison is also rich.
   Bob is as rich as Roninson
2. My mother is tall. My father is also tall.
   My mother is as tall as my father.

Exercise

Join these sentences using: ……..as……as……..

1. A teacher is important. A doctor is important.
2. Napoleon is famous. Muwanga is famous.
3. This chair is comfortable. That chair is comfortable.
4. Our LCI chairperson is brave. Their LCI chairperson is brave.
5. Jinja Road is wide. Masaka Road is wide.
6. Number one is easy. Number two is easy.
7. A cow is heavy. An elephant is also heavy.
8. Pieces of chalk are white. Pieces of snow are white.
9. Thomas is strong. Mary is strong.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Using…….not as …….as**

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

Using: ……..not as ……as……

Spelling bee

1. presence
2. division

3. decision
4. permission
5. admission
6. submission

Examples:

1. Mary is clever. Katoogo isn't clever.
   a) Katoogo is not as clever as Mary.
   b) Katoogo is not so clever as Mary.

2. The cat isn't fast. The hare is fast.
   a) The cat is not as fast as the hare.
   b) The cat is not so fast as the hare.

Exercise

Join these sentences using: ……..not as…….as……..

1. A dull child isn't proud. A clever child is proud.
2. Our classroom is clean. Our toilet isn't clean.
3. The glasses are delicate. The saucepans aren't delicate.
4. The cat isn't fast. The hare is fast.
5. My aunt is fat. My uncle is fatter.
6. Those boys are funny. These boys are not very funny.
7. The cats are wise. The dogs aren't wise.
8. The Nile English books aren't new. Those books are new.
9. The house compound isn't large. The play ground is large.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Comparative degree**

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

Comparative degree (Using …….than……)

Spelling bee

1. arrival
2. burial
3. marriage
4. difficulty
5. beauty

The comparative degree is used when comparing two things or two sides or two parties which are different. One beats the other.

Examples:

1. Mary is fat. Rose is fatter
   Rose is fatter than Mary.

2. A lion is not as rough as a leopard.
   a) A leopard is rougher than a lion.

Exercise

Join these sentences using the comparative degree of adjectives as in the examples above.

1. My English teacher is important. My class teacher is important the more.
2. My father is 64kg in weight. My mother is 70kg in weight.
3. Kato is old. Nakato is older.
4. Bob is not as rich as Tom.
5. Joseph is lazy. Thomas is lazy the more.
6. This novel is popular. That novel is more popular
7. Rose is thin. Janet isn't thin.
8. Joyce is hardworking.
9. Betty is very beautiful. Betty 's sister is not very beautiful.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Superlatives**

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

The Superlative degrees

Spelling bee

1. efficiency
2. liar
3. dying
4. length
5. width

The superlative is always preceded by article "the"

Superlatives degree is used when the noun being compared are more than two to get the supremacy.

Examples:

1. There are three girls, Jamirah beats them in age.
   Of the three girls, Jamirah is the oldest.
2. The teachers live far away from the school. Mr. Mukasa beats them in distance.
   Of all the teacher, Mr. Mukasa lives the furthest.

Note:

"Old' and "far" are used in two ways each.

Old elder eldest (used with people who are related)

Old older oldest (used with people who are not related)

Far further furthest (used with time)

Far farther farthest (used with distance)

Exercise

Use the superlative degree correctly.

1. I beat all the children at home in happiness.
2. All the pupils are clever but Namugenyi beats all.
3. There are five markets. Nakasero market beats them in business.
4. Our chairs are old but theirs beat them in age.
5. Those men are old but this one beats them in age.
6. Of the runners , Rwanga runs the _____(far)
7. Janet is _____of the pupils in the class. (study)
8. This was __concert we have ever held. (wonderful)
9. The headmaster spoke ____of all the speaker. (far)

Use positive, comparative and superlative degrees to compete these sentences.

10. Of the twins, Kato is _____(old)
11. Of the triplets, Kairiree is _____(handsome)
12. He is _____than Josepha. (brown)
13. The soldier crawled _____than you. (far)
14. I am _____of the children in the class. (ignorant)

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Irregular adjectives**

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

Irregular comparison of adjectives

Spelling bee

1. behavior
2. laughter
3. reception
4. belief
5. departure
6. arrival

These are adjectives which completely their original words.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
well	better	best
far	further	furthest
far	farther	farthest
little	less	least
much	more	most
many	more	most
ill	worse	worst

Application of a comparative degree and article "the"

Spelling bee

1. hatred
2. complaint

3. rebellion
4. warmth
5. pronunciation

Here one uses two clauses where each starts with article "the followed by an adjective in comparative degree.

Examples

1. The longer he worked, the more he earned.
2. The more subjects you take, the more hours you will have to study.
3. The healthier one is, the stronger one becomes.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using:

The ……., the ……

1. If you go high, it becomes cool.
2. If it is done soon. It will be good.
3. However much the teacher talked, I didn't understand.
4. When the sun shines, it becomes hot.
5. I am clever and I will pass P.L.E.
6. If your commodities are not important, they will be cheap.
7. If the driver is rough, he can't get many passenger.
8. The headmaster has many words and his talk will take us far.
9. He weighs 100kg therefore, he will sink.
10. Kiwalabye is strong, he won't be defeated.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Order of Adjectives**

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

Order of adjectives

Spelling bee

1. height
2. weight
3. savior

4. robbery
5. pride

The simplest way of finding which adjective comes where is by using this formula.

NOPSHACOM

N	number
Op	opinion
Sh	shape / size
A	age
C	colour
O	origin
M	material

Examples

1. I bought a shirt. The shirt is brown. The shirt is nice. The shirt is cotton made. The shirt is big. The shirt is old. The shirt is Korean made.

   I bought a nice big old brown Korean made cotton shirt.

<u>Some examples of adjectives</u>

Number	Opinion	Shape/Size	Age	Colour	Origin	Material
one	smart	big		grey	American	cotton
four ten	beautiful	small	old	maroon	European	silk
fifteen	proud	thick	new	green	Uganda	nylon
many	dull	fat	young	while	Kenyan	wooden
much	warm	wide	modern	black		woolen
little	wise	thin	ancient	brown		leather
few	high	tall		violet		gold
several	low	short		indigo		metallic
	foolish	long		red		hard – bodied
	handsome	narrow		blue		soft – bodied
	ugly	tiny				
	expensive	dwarf				
	calm	slender				
	interesting	long				

	good bad	short – legged big – headed				

Exercise

Join these sentences using the order of adjectives.

1. I solved numbers. They were good. They were fifteen.
2. The priest gave him stones. They were indigo. They were gracious. They were many.
3. The monkey jumped down the mountain. The monkey was purple. The monkey was clever. The monkey was long – tailed. The monkey was young.
4. She brought children. They were young. They were black. They were from Uganda. They were many.
5. I saw a girl. She was red. She was from Belgium. She was ugly.
6. My father took a man. The man was brown. The man was from India. The man was handsome. The man was fat.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

Spelling bee

1. allowance
2. wisdom
3. invitation
4. submission
5. admission

Using: …….so …….that…….

This pattern shows that the second fact is the result of the first fact.

Examples

1. I was very tired. I could not play football.
   I was so tired that I could not play football.
2. He was very quick. He could not be caught.
   He was so quick that he could not be caught.

Exercise

1. Ethel is very sensible. Ethel cannot do that.
2. He revised very hard. He passed well.
3. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
4. The lady was very careful. The lady scored a goal.
5. The child was dishonest. His father didn't trust him with school fees.
6. There was little food. I got a quarter of a plate.
7. The woman was selfish. She was hated by everybody at the village.
8. Saul is very extravagant with his many. Very pupil begs from him.
9. The test was well done. my classmates got above 80%
10. He is a careless boy. He doesn't mind about his books.
11. The girl is clever. The girl passed P.L.E.
12. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

Spelling bee

1. hurriedly
2. proudly
3. lazily
4. angrily
5. quietly

Using: ……..such …….that ……

This pattern is used to show that the second fact is the result of the first one.

Examples:

1. Julius is courageous. He moved at night alone.

   Julius is such a courageous boy/ person that he moved at night.
2. The umbrella is very old. I shall not use it.

   It is such an old umbrella that I shall not use it.

Note:

Conjunctions uses a formula.

….such a + adjective + common noun + that……..

Exercise

Join these sentences using: ……such ……that ……

1. He is a lousy pupil. He doesn't finish work in time.
2. Rabbits are wild. They fear living near people.
3. She is illiterate. She cannot write or read.
4. The president is very intelligent. He will afford to rule the country.
5. Lions are fierce. People fear them.
6. Women are very useful. Men respect them.
7. It is an immature orange. She cannot eat it.
8. It was very odd hour. We could not go to school.
9. The girl was selfish. She was hated by everybody in the class.
10. My grandmother is very unhappy. She stays in doors full time.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

Spelling bee

1. envelop
2. envelope
3. address
4. addressing
5. please reply (RSVP)
6. signature

Using: ……too……to…….

This conjunction carries an idea of negative. (NOT) in the sentences.

Examples:

1. The man is fat. The man cannot pass through the door way.
   The man is too fat to pass through the door way.
2. Nantaba is very clever. She cannot fail examination.
   Nantaba is too clever to fail the examination.
3. The ball is very high. Dorothy could not reach.
   The ball is too high for Dorothy to reach.

Note:

This conjunction use the formula:-

a) …….too + adjective + to

b) ……..too + adjective + for + noun + to ……..

Exercise

Join these sentences using: …too……..to……

1. The man is very fat. The man cannot pass through the door way.
2. The porridge is hot. It cannot be eaten.
3. The cobbler was very slow. He couldn't finish the shoes in time.
4. The desk is very heavy. Selemba cannot left it

5. The punishment was very tough. Kato didn't manage it.
6. The police woman was strict. The driver didn't bribe her.
7. The antelope was very fast. The hunter didn't get it.
8. This charcoal is wet. It cannot cook food.
9. The candidate was very happy. The candidate could not address the electorate.
10. The girl was very weak. She couldn't throw the short – put.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

Spelling bee

1. host
2. hostess
3. affectionately
4. sincerely
5. sender
6. receiver

Re-write as two separate sentences

When making two sentences, each sentence should be complete and meaningful.

Examples

1. The panga was too blunt to cut down the tree.
   The panga was blunt. The panga could not cut down the tree.
2. The floor was so smooth that everybody fell down.
   The floor was very smooth. Everybody fell down.
3. My mother is such a kind woman that everybody in the community loves her.
   My mother is very kind. Everybody in the community loves her.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences into two clauses

1. He was too ill to speak clearly.

2. The bucket was too full for the boy to carry.
3. The baby was too hungry for Nakiito to keep.
4. Fish is such nutritious food that I wish I ate it everyday.
5. The lady was so beautiful that every man loved her.
6. The boy is too bad – tempered for anyone to like.
7. The engine is too old to work properly.
8. The mango is such sweet a fruit that girls always want to have a bite.
9. Two school are such expensive ones that parents are running away from them.
10. The boda boda man is so popular that everyday knows his name.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

Spelling bee

1. writing
2. friendly
3. official
4. addresser
5. addressee

Using: ……enough …..to …….

This pattern is used to qualify adjectives in a statement.

Examples

1. Jamir is strong. He can lift the box.
   Jamir is strong enough to lift the box.
2. He was very wise. He went to bed before his father came back.
   He was wise enough to go to bed before his father came back.

Note:

a) When a sentence has a negative, we maintain the negative and get the opposite the adjectives.

Examples

1. Okot is very young. He cannot go to school alone.

   Okot is not old enough to go to school alone.

b) When sentence haves different subjects, we use "for" to link the two subjects together.

Examples

1. The food is very little. Suzan can eat it alone.

   The food is little enough for Suzan to eat it alone

We use this formula

adjective + conjunction + preposition

strong + enough + to

stron + enough + for

Exercise

Join these sentences using "enough"

1. She was brave. She killed a snake.
2. Kafupi is very short. He cannot reach the mangoes.
3. The river was quite loq. they walked a cross it.
4. Are you tall? Can you touch the ceiling?
5. Annet performed very will. The head teacher gave her a prize.
6. The weather was warm we could not go with coats.
7. The patient is very ill. She needs a doctor.
8. That girl was very wise. She didn't contract aids.
9. Suzan is very young. She cannot go to school alone.
10. Alice performed very well. The head teacher gave her a prize.

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

TOPIC: **Adjectives**

ASPECT: **Qualifiers of Adjectives**

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

<u>Spelling bee</u>

1. reply to

2. personal
3. conclusion
4. apology
5. directory

Re-writing sentences into two clauses:

Examples:

1. The knife was sharp enough for her to use in peeling.
2. The knife was sharp. She used it for peeling.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences.

1. Jacob was happy enough to sing in his bath.
2. My mother was wise enough to go at once.
3. The elections were free enough for everybody to participate.
4. The wound is deep enough to require stitching.
5. The minister is generous enough for the disabled to go there for help.
6. He started so late that he didn't catch the train.
7. The light was too bright to read from.
8. The parcels are too heavy for Maale to carry.
9. The jackfruit is too big for Mukiibi to finish alone.
10. The doctor examined the patient so carelessly that he made her feel uncomfortable.

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

TOPIC: **Conditional sentences**

ASPECT: **If Clause 2**

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

Spelling bee

1. e-mail
2. himself
3. oneself
4. themselves
5. ourselves
6. himself

If(3) (rejected / ignored condition)

If (2)

We change "will / shall" to "would" and the main verb to the past simple tense.

Example

- If she writes to me, I will reply (Use.....would.....)
  If she wrote to me, I would reply.
  I would reply if she wrote to me
- If Jane goes to the post office, she will post her letters. (Use.....would.....)
  Jane would post her letters if she went to the post office.
  Jane would post her letter if she went to the post office.
- If she works hard, she will perform well
  If she worked hard, she would perform well
  She would perform well if she worked hard

Note

With impossibilities, "were" is used in the condition.

Examples

- I am not a dog. I can't bark. (Begin: If.....)
  If I were a dog, I would bark.
- She is not a bird. She can't fly. (Begin: If.....)
- If I were a dog, would fly. They are not cats. They can't eat rats. (Begin: If.....)
  If they were cats, they would eat rats.

Activity

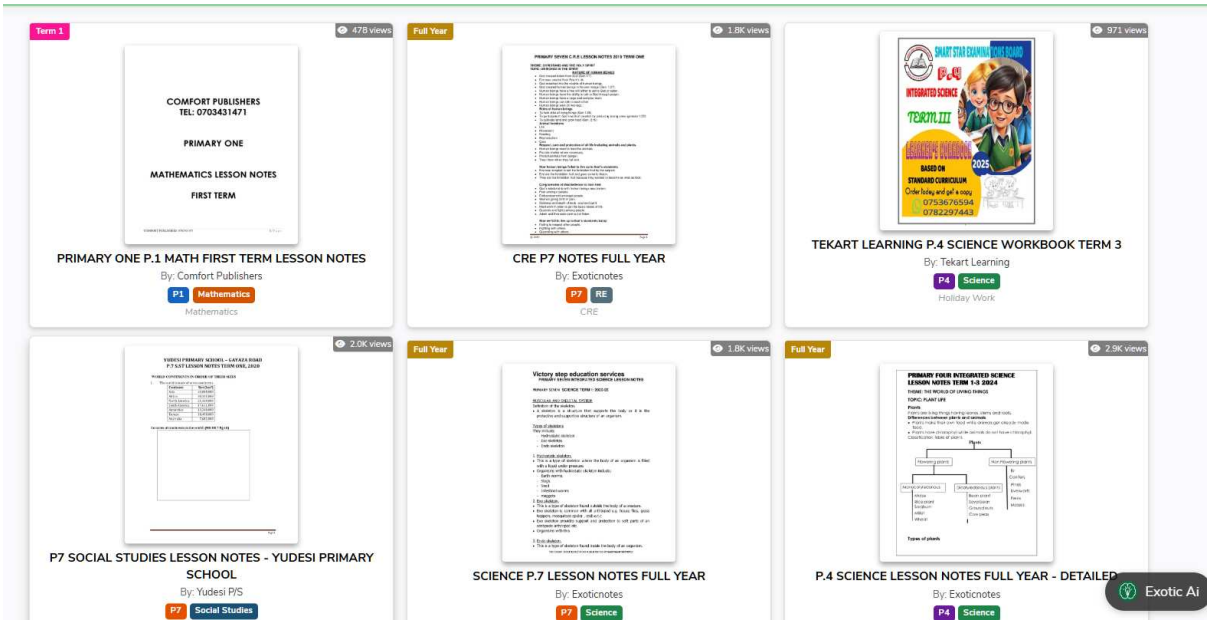
Use the word given in the brackets to complete these sentences

- If I ..... to Kampala, I would go to the parliament. (go)
- Jane.....feel happy if she got first grade.(will)
- Tom would learn. French if he.....to France. (go)
- If he ..... a snake, he would bite people. (to be)
- If my uncle....., I would go with him (come)

Re-write the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

- If Mary goes to school, she will meet her friends. (Use.....would.....)
- Anitah is not a teacher. She can't teach children.(Use.....would.....)
- Teddy will marry my brother if she completes school.(……..completed……)
- If I work hard, I will pass well. (Use.....worked .....)
- If she behaves well, the teacher will like him. (Use.....would.....)

This document was downloaded from https://exoticnotes.com



Do you need more LESSON NOTES for Primary (All classes)?

Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/

If you need LESSON NOTES for SCIENCE (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/science/

If you need LESSON NOTES for English (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/english/

If you need LESSON NOTES for Mathematics (P.1 – P.7)
Click
https://exoticnotes.com/notes/primary/mathematics/