

GRAMMAR FOR PRIMARY SIX TERM THREE

WEEK ONE

Lesson 1

Formation of adjectives

Adjectives are formed from other words. They can be formed from nouns, adverbs, verbs and many others. This can be done by adding suffixes to other words. What is a suffix? A suffix is a group of letters or a small word added to another word to form a new word. Some of the commonest suffixes include; ty, ly, y, er, ful, less, our, able and many others.

Study the following examples

Noun	suffix	adjective
Taste	y	tasty
Haste	y	hast
Alone	ly	lonely
Love	ly	lovely
Friend	ly	friendly

Wonder	ful	wonderful
Care	ful	careful
Beauty	ful	beautiful
Faith	ful	faithful
Cheer	**ful**	**cheerful**

ACTIVITY

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to form an adjective

1. What a ……..play they have presented this year!(wonder)
2. She is a ……..lady.(love)
3. It is a good thing to be ……..to others.(friend)
4. How ……..was that lady?(care)
5. Ntegeka is a ……..girl.(coward)
6. There are ……..sceneries in Uganda.(beauty)
7. What a……..weather today!(cloud)
8. It is quite ……..today.(sun)
9. This is a ……season. everybody should have a jacket.(rain)
10. My father is a……man. he is still alive.(luck)

LESSON 2

USING SUFFIXES LESS AND OUS

Study the following examples

Care	less	careless
Hope		hopeless
Thought		thoughtless
Like	able	likable
Value		valuable

Suit		suitable
Adore		adorable
Danger	ous	dangerous
Poison		poisonous
Glory		glorious
Courage		courageo**us**

ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences below using a suitable adjective from the word given in brackets

1. What an _____man this is!(honour)
2. We had a _____-birthday party.(wonder)
3. It is quite _____ to move at night.(danger)
4. Otieno is a _____writer.(fame)
5. Our _____worries defeated the enemy.(glory)
6. Most Hermites lead a_____life.(alone)
7. We had a_____-party at the party.(love)
8. Kavuma is so_____that he will get a job.(hope)
9. Umbrellas are _____-when it is raining.(use)
10. Most children are _____are helpful to parents during holidays.(help)
11. It is not good to make_____decisions.(haste)
12. That piece of work is quite_____.(admire)
13. Kabaale is a _____area.(mountain)
14. The baby ate the food that was _____.(poison)
15. These days girls are more_____than boys.(courage)
16. Greenhill Academy pupils are not _____at all.(friend)

Lesson Three

Proper adjectives: These are adjectives derived from proper nouns. Study the list of adjectives (adjectives of adjectives)

Proper noun	proper adjectives		
Uganda	Ugandan	China	Chinese
Tanzania	Tanzanian	Europe	European
Brazil	Brazilian	Canada	Canadian
Finland	Finnish	Turkey	Turkish
France	French	Norway	Norwegian
Holland	Dutch	Hungary	Hungarian
Britain	British	Poland	Polish

All adjectives of nationality are written with a capital letter

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct proper adjective

1. The ----------Rivera is noted for its warm climate.(France)
2. Large quantities of .....butter are imported into Uganda every year.(Denmark)
3. A ship loaded with .....timber reached London yesterday.(Sweden)
4. We planted.....bulbs in our garden.(Holland)
5. The tour included a visit to several.....Fiords.(Norway)
6. Most .....cattle ranches are very large.(Canada)
7. They had their lunch at the .....restaurant.(Italy)
8. The .....gave Golola a fantastic lesson.(Hungary)
9. Most .....are very stubborn people.(Mexico)
10. Is he a.....or a Ugandan

WEEK TWO

LESSON ONE

Direct and Indirect Speech

What is direct speech?

This is the use of the actual words said by a speaker. These words are always quoted using the quotation marks or inverted commas. Direct speech can be used when reporting issues such matters in courts, newspapers, books and many others.

Study the following examples

He said, 'I am not feeling well.'

'What a tall man he is!' they wondered.

Direct speech is written in three ways

1. Pattern one: 'CL……,' he said
2. Pattern two: He said, 'CL……'
3. Pattern three: 'CL……,' he said, 'SL……..'

<u>Punctuate the following sentences</u>

1. Did you see him he asked
2. Why are you screaming he inquired
3. My best friend has been kidnapped he said
4. Their father is a good man they informed the mourners
5. What a shame he exclaimed
6. Our family doctor is quite careless he commented
7. Do you believe in witchcraft he inquired
8. His father said they will never eat pork
9. She said I eat mangoes everyday
10. Suzan said they have a lot of money
11. The dead man said the doctor will be buried in kalangala

12.Are you part of this group he inquired

LESSON TWO

Indirect speech

Indirect speech refers to reporting people's words without using the actual words used by the speaker ant therefore; there are many changes that take place. The changes are mainly in tenses, adverbs of time and pronouns. Most of the tenses change from present to past. Study the changes below

Direct Indirect

	present	past
1	Present simple He does the work.	Past simple He did the work.
2	Present perfect He has done the work.	Past perfect He had done the work.
3	Present continuous He is doing the work.	Past continuous He was doing the work
4	Past continuous He was learning English	Past continuous He was learning English.
5	Past simple He learnt English.	Past perfect He had learnt English.
6	Future simple I will see him.	Becomes conditional I would see him if…….

Pronouns

Direct	Indirect
I	He/she
I am	He was/she was
you	Us, him, her, they
us	them

Verbs

Direct	Indirect
Am/is	was
are	Were
Do/does	Did
Has/have	Had
can	could
Will/shall	would
Must	Had to

Adverbs of time and place

Direct	Indirect
here	there
now	then
today	That day
yesterday	The day before /the previous day
tomorrow	The following day
Last night	The night before
Next week	The following week

Complete the following table correctly

direct	indirect
am	
	those
shall	
	then
Next Monday	
must	
Next week	
	The previous day
will	
To night	

	there

Now change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech making the necessary changes

1. She said, "I will see you tomorrow."
2. Tom said, "We are not going to town today."
3. Ann asked, "Is she really at school now?"
4. He said, "My work is not complete."
5. She asked, "How old is your father?"
6. He said, "I attend the class these days."
7. He said to me, "Do you know your way home?"
8. John said, "I am going to my grandmother tomorrow."
9. The clerk informed me, "The plane will arrive at 5:00 o'clock tomorrow morning."
10. John and Mary said, "We are late for school."

Activity two

Change the following sentences from direct to indirect speech

1. She said, 'I will call him tomorrow."
2. He said, "We are learning English."
3. Paul said, "Mary, come tomorrow."
4. She informed me, "I have already
5. He told John, "I want to talk to you."
6. Our teacher told us, "You must correct your mistakes."

7. Suzan said, "I shall buy ten kilos of salt."

8. She said, "I enjoy swimming lessons."

9. Tom and Peter said, "We are going to attend a meeting."

10. Rose asked, "Jane, will Romeo many you?"

11. He answered, "This book is not mine."

12. She asked, "Is the wind blowing now?"

13. He said to me, "I shall take my examination next April.

14. She told me, "I am interested in all games but hockey in my favourite game"

15. The doctor asked, "Young lady, what is your problem

LESSON THRE

Structures

The use of hardly … / scarcely … / barely and No sooner …)

- When the above structures are used, we are looking at the level things happen one after another. These structures are used in patterns.

  a) Hardly ……
     Barely …… } When
     Scarcely ……

  b) No sooner …… than ……

     The above structures are used to show the shortest possible time something happened i.e. as soon as. Shortly after immediately etc.

Examples

1. As soon as the President arrived, it started raining.
   a) No sooner had the president arrived than it started raining.

   b) Scarcely had the president arrived when it started raining.

   c) Hardly had the president arrived when it started raining.

   d) Barely had the president arrived when it started raining.

2. Immediately the teacher entered the classroom, all the pupils stood up.
   a) No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than all the pupils stood up.

   b) Scarcely had the teacher entered the classroom when all the pupils stood up.

   c) Hardly had the teacher entered the classroom when all the pupils stood up.

   d) Barely had the teacher entered the classroom when all the pupils stood up.

NOTE

- 'No sooner' comes at the beginning of a sentence.
- 'No sooner is used to show what happened soonest after the other. In this case, we use the comparative adjectives of the word "soon".
- The verb after "No sooner had" should be in the past participle form e.g. gone, seen, sung, rung, broken, etc.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using Hardly, Scarcely, Barely, No sooner … at the beginning.

1. Immediately he fell down, all the pupils started to laugh.
2. Our village chief called for police shortly after arresting a thief.
3. On seeing a snake in his house, he ran out.
4. When the game began, it started raining heavily.
5. When he finished the work, he stood up there and then.
6. The traffic policeman arrested the driver as soon as he overtook at the junction.
7. The soldiers stood still as soon as they saw their commander.
8. He died instantly after being gunned down by a thug.
9. Immediately he went to bed, he fell asleep.
10. She gave me an invitation as soon as she saw me.
11. When the baby saw her lost mother, it started crying.
12. Immediately the rebels crossed the border the army ambushed them

WEEK THREE

LESSON ONE

QUESTION TAGS

We sometimes ask questions not because we want answers but we just read about what we are saying. We want the person we are talking to, to agree with us and this is done by adding a short phrase in form of a question and this is called a question tag.

Example : It is raining, isn't it? Yes, it is raining.

You are free, aren't you, yes, you are.

- Affirmative statement takes negative tag.
- Negative statement – takes affirmative.
- The tense of the tag must correspond with the tense of the statement.

Examples

She came here, didn't she?

He wasn't playing, was he?

They haven't come, have they?

- The subject of the question tag is always a pronoun, never a noun. Therefore, a question tag is formed by using a helping verb + a pronoun if it is affirmative and then a helping verb + n't + a pronoun if it is negative.

  Affirmative tag – is he? Are they? Is it? Etc.

  Negative tag – isn't he, aren't they, isn't it?

Exercise

1. The hotelier is friendly.
2. They did not welcome us.
3. Their food was very delicious.
4. There are some girls in the hotel.
5. I am alright today.
6. The waitress cleans the rooms every day.
7. You must clean the sitting room.
8. You cannot enter that hotel.
9. The chef was very kind.
10. We shall visit him today
11. It might rain today.

12. The can arrange those words alphabetically.
13. The school dictionary is lost.
14. You should cover that food properly.
15. He died in a motor accident.
16. I didn't hurt you _____
17. you like him _____
18. You are ready out _____?
19. It isn't ready yet _____?
20. They are playing good music, _____?

LESSON TWO

Opposites

Opposites are of different types. Some are directly opposite other words while others are formed using prefixes. A prefix is a group of letters or a small word placed before another word to form a new word. Some of the commonest prefixes include: ir, im, il, un, dis, in, non and many others.

Study the following examples

word	prefix	opposite
regular	ir	irregular
relevant	ir	irrelevant
intelligent	un	unintelligent
possible	im	impossible
patient	im	impatient
sufficient	in	insufficient
adequate	in	inadequate

Other opposites can be formed using suffixes. The commonest ones are less and ful. Study the following examples below

Useful - useless Careful – careless

Painful – painless Powerful - powerless

Rewrite the following sentences giving the opposite of the underlined words

1. My father has got a temporary job.
2. Tom seldom visits his grandfather.
3. Her failure was attributed to the teacher.
4. Most buildings in the city are ancient.
5. Jackson is a responsible prefect.
6. My health is worse than it was yesterday.
7. The knife is very blunt.
8. The arrival of the guest of honour surprised everybody.
9. Our uncle is really a dwarf.
10. Some teachers are married.
11. The little boy wrote a complete answer.
12. There was an illiterate woman in our village.
13. Some bacteria are harmful.
14. He could hardly find the sum of the improper fraction.
15. The minimum temperature is thirty degrees.

Give the opposite of the underlined words

1. She likes soda so much.
2. I made a big loss yesterday.
3. He arrived very late.
4. Most imports are very good.
5. He is always descent.
6. There is a lot of injustice in Uganda.
7. It is very insecure to move at night.
8. He disagreed with everybody yesterday.
9. The majority of the girls attended the assembly.
10. All the magnets repelled.

Complete the following sentences using the opposite of the word in brackets

1. He ……..everybody from going to school.(courage)
2. They had to……because nobody was calm.(agree)
3. Those ……..stories shouldn't be listened to.(true)
4. All the soldiers were……by their commander.(armed)
5. An ……disease cannot be cured.(curable)
6. That object is totally…….(visible)
7. Most of the stories he wrote are…….(relevant)
8. It was indeed a ……act.(shameless)
9. The pupils could not calculate the ……..angle.(exterior)
10. The general ordered his troops to……(advance)

LESSON THREE

STRUCTURE……before/after……

After is the opposite of before. Read the following sentences

1. He came after the guest had arrived.
2. He came before the guest arrived.
3. Peach comes before people in the dictionary. That means that people comes before peach in the dictionary.

Rewrite the following sentences using ……..after……..

1. Belief comes before believe in the dictionary.
2. The guest arrived at 10.00 o'clock. Burial took place at 11:00 o'clock.
3. We sang the national Anthem and then we started debating
4. He went to bed before removing his shoes.
5. The priest said the prayer before having the meal
6. Do you think the word accident comes before the word accidental in the dictionary?

Activity 2

Study the words below. Arrange them alphabetically and answer the following questions using the structure ……..after/before……

Cousin, cash, courage, coin, comb

1. The word cash comes……all other words
2. The word coin is …….comb.
3. Comb is ……courage but comes after coin.
4. The word courage is……comb but before cousin
5. The word coin comes…….the word cash.

WEEK FOUR

LESSON ONE

use of 'Both ------and ----------/ Not only ----------but .

- Both ----------and ----------is used to construct sentences when you are talking about two objects.

Examples.

) Egypt is both dry and dusty because of less rain.

(b) She speaks both English and Kiswahili.

(c) He spoke with both Kindness and understanding

- Both ----------and ----------has the same meaning with
  Not only ----------but also --------

Examples

a) I spoke to both the Director and the secretary.
   -Not only did I speak to the Director but also his secretary.

b) Egypt is both dry and dusty.

-Not only is Egypt dry but also dusty.

c) Joy enjoys both music and dancing.
-Not only does Joy enjoy music but also dancing.

d) We visited both New York and London.
-Not only did we visit New York but also London.

Oral Practice.

1. He is a farmer. he is also a carpenter. (Use --------both------and -----/Not only------but--)
2. He speaks fluently. he writes well. (Use: Not only ----but also ---)
   (Use: He--both ----- and --)
3. I like soft music. I also like films.
   (a) (Use ----------not only ----------but also ----------)

   (b) (----------both ---------- and ------)

Exercise.

Join the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. She reads loudly. She also reads clearly .(Use----------not only ----------)
2. The hijacker was blind. he was also deaf. (Use----------both --------and----------)
3. Nalongo speaks a lot. She also tells lies. (Begin: Not only--------)
4. Musoke owns a big shop in owino market. Musoke also owns a beautiful house in Kisaasi. (Use----------not only----------)

5. The Principal spoke with kindness. He also spoke with understanding. (Use------not only------)
6. Most P.6 pupils are intelligent. They are also quick at decision making. (Use---both-)
7. Kyagulanyi is a Ugandana Artist who is creative. He is also interesting. (Use---------not only--------but also -------)
8. Munura drinks Mahua. He also drinks beer. (Use----------not only-------)
9. He plays football and volley ball. (Use---------not only----------but also----------)
10. Juma owns a big herd of cattle. He also owns a beautiful wife. (Use------not only----)
11. She sings well. She also plays a long drum. (Not only----------but also--------)
12. She has a round face. She also has pointed breasts. (Use----------not only-------)
13. He is sick. He is depressed. (use----------not only-------)
14. They enjoy playing tennis and netball. (Use----------both----)
15. Mary reads her Bible everyday. She also reads newspapers. (Use ----not only-------)
16. The soldiers blew up the bridge. They also blew up my house. (begin: Not only-----)

NOTE:

<u>These structures are quite different from 'Both' which refers to two e.g</u>

- Both John and Mary are my friends.
- Both Musa and Mary like studies.

Therefore do not confuse them.

LESSON TWO

Structure ……. Whenever …….

Study the examples below

- Whenever I want to get the meaning of a word, I look it up in the dictionary.

I always visit my father whenever I want to be advised.

Whenever I want to be advised, I visit my father.

Note: Whenever means "every time" but not always. Therefore whenever can be used in place of every time

Examples:

Every time he visits me, I feel great.

Whenever he visit me, I feel great.

I feel great whenever he visits.

If a sentence begins with whenever, a comma must used.

Exercise :

Use whenever in the sentence below

1. Every time my father looks at my books he praises.
2. When he comes to school late, he always apologizes.
3. All the pupils in class clap their hands every time a lesson has ended.
4. That stubborn boy annoys everybody every time he comes to our class.
5. When he visited me, he would bring some bread.
6. We get a lot of money every time we organize a trip to Mombasa.

7. When we do an exercise about alphabetical order, I find it very challenging.
8. If you visit him, please, carry something.
9. Every time she calls me, I know there is some money.

Construct your own sentences beginning: Whenever ……

LESSON THREE

THE USE OF AS … AS … ADJECTIVES

The use of ----------as ----------as----------

- This pattern is used to compare two objects which have got some similarity in size, colour, quality manner etc.
- It is written in both negative and affirmative sentences.
- In affirmative, we say----------as----------as-

Examples.

1. My mother is as busy as a bee.
2. He is as big as I am.
3. That boy is as proud as a peacock.

- In negative, we say ---------- not as ----------as----------

Examples.

(a) Peter is not as hardworking as his brother Paul.

(b) Ouma is not as tall as Okello.

(c) That room is not as big as that one.

- This pattern is commonly used in similes or comparisons.

Rewrite the following sentences using……as……as……

1. A compass is very important. A dictionary is very important.
2. Honey is sweet. Sugar is sweet.
3. Babirye weighs 30kgs. Nakato weighs 25 kgs.
4. Diana and her sister are equally beautiful
5. A dictionary is very expensive. A diary is cheap.
6. That wall is 5 metres high. This wall is 5 metres high.
7. Kyampe is ten years old. Betty is ten years old.
8. Mathematics is easier. French is not easy.
9. A book and a pen are equally good
10. Your cow gives ten litres of milk of every day. My cow gives ten litres of milk every day

WEEK FIVE

LESSON ONE

THE USE OF 'IN SPITE OF / DESPITE ....

- This structure is used to show that something or someone can have something good and bad at the same time. It gives the same meaning as that of although, though, even if, even though and despite but 'in spite of' is used with both adjectives and nouns.
- If you don't use …… 'the fact that', an obstract noun has to be used after 'in spite of' e.g. richness, cleverness, intelligence etc.
- When a sentence begins with 'In spite of' we use a comma.
- It is wrong to write 'in spite' as one word e.g. 'in spite'.

Examples

1. Although the road is narrow, it is very busy.
   - In spite of the fact that the road is narrow, it is very busy.

2. He can touch the ceiling though he is short.
   - In spite of the fact that he is short, he can touch the ceiling.
   - Despite the fact that he short, he can touch the ceiling.
3. He dropped out of school but he is clever.
   - In spite of the fact that he is clever, he dropped out of school.
   - He dropped out of school despite his cleverness.
4. Okwogo is very rich but he was not elected.
   - In spite of the fact that Okwogo is very rich, he was not elected.
   - In spite of Okwogo's riches, he was not elected.
   - Despite the fact that Okwogo is very rich, he was not elected.

   NOTE: 'In spite' has a preposition 'of ' whereas 'Despite' doesn't have.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using 'In spite of' and 'Despite' respectively.

1. Although he was sickly, he was always active in class.
2. Children normally fear dogs although they don't bark at them.
3. They are poor but happily married.
4. Although the lion was strong, David killed it.
5. Mbidde is very rich. He doesn't pay school fees for his children.
6. It was a very stormy rainfall but no tree fell down.
7. He is a handsome boy although girls don't like him.
8. She is a good mathematician. She can't draw an acute angle.
9. She comes late but she follows what the teacher teaches.
10. Even though she was beaten, she didn't cry.

LESSON TWO

Mixed exercise on structural patterns.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

1. It is very hot today. We cannot walk to the railways station. (Use … to …)
2. Mohammed doesn't eat pork. Ssali doesn't eat pork. (Join and use …. neither ...)
3. The robbers stole all his property. They also killed him. (Begin: Not only ….)
4. There is very little water in the pot. (Rewrite and use …. Any …)
5. He washes cars so as to get school fees for his children. (Use … in order ….)
6. The mountain climbers walked high and high up the mountain. They felt cold. (Rewrite and use … as … as …)
7. Fish is nice but chicken is very nice. (Rewrite and use ….. as … as …)
8. As soon as the curtain was raised, the play began. (Begin: No sooner ...)
9. Although Rukundo is humble, she is dull. (Begin: Despite …)
10. Onen isn't old. He can't play football. (Use …..enough …)

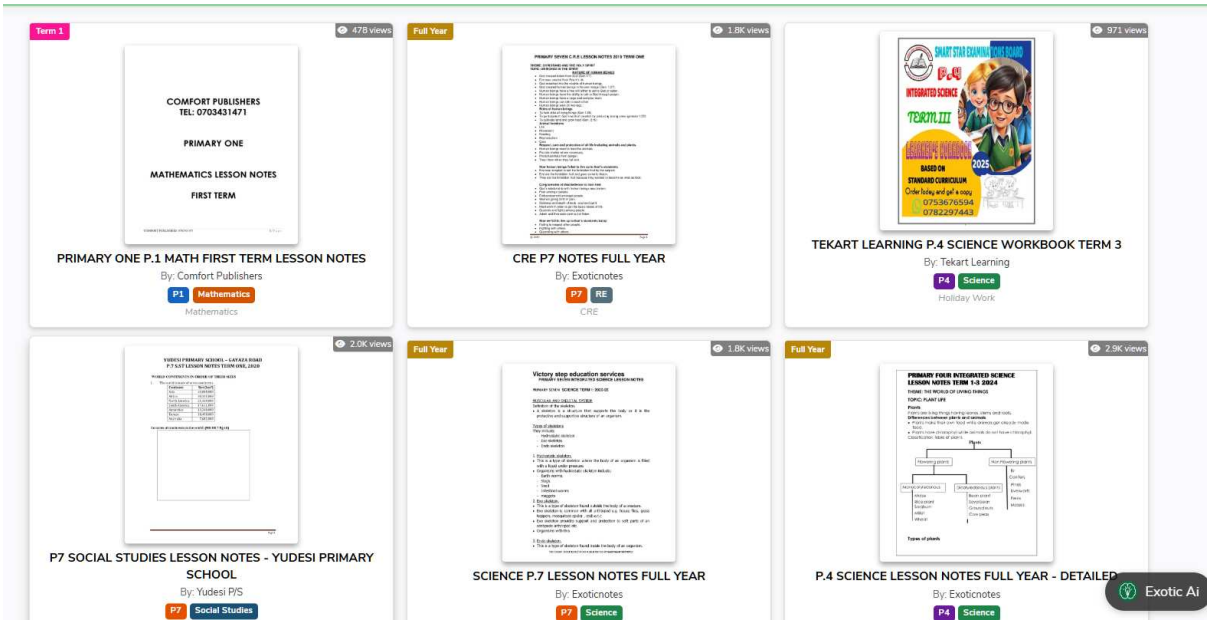
LESSON THREE

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AS INSTRUCTED IN BRACKETS

1.Okumu is an Adhola but he speaks Luganda fluently. (Use: In spite ….)
2.David is a university student. (Begin: Both ….)
3.The headmaster attended the concert. The Rector attended the concert. (Join using ….. and so …)
4. Neither Kamada nor Aisha is good.
5. Soon after the bell rang. I left school. (Begin: Scarcely, Barely, Hardly, No sooner)
6. That is the man. I talked to him last night. (Use ….. to whom ……)
7. He revised his notes hard and hard. He got very good grades. (Use …. the.. better)
8. Beatrice is smart and intelligent. (Begin: No only ….)
9. The pupils didn't swim. They didn't have any lesson. (Join and use ….. and neither…)

10. Maido studied very hard and got a first class degree. (Rewrite and use … so … that …)

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