

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM 1

Lesson one

TENSES AND THEIR PASSIVE FORMS.

The Present Simple Tense This
tense is used to:

(a) Show facts e.g

- A magnet attracts iron metals.
- The sun rises from the East and sets in the West.

(b) Show abilities e.g

- He plays a guitar very well.
- Birds sing sweetly.

(c) Show repeated actions, habits and customs e.g

 My uncle visits us every weekend.

- John goes to bed at 9.00 p.m every night.
- Christians celebrate Christmas on 25th December.
- Stop fighting!
- Eat food.

In this tense, the doing words (verbs /actions) which are used depend on the names of things or persons (nouns or pronouns used in the sentence as a subject.

1. Singular nouns like Mary, Matovu, the dog, an elephant e.t.c or singular pronouns like she, he, and it take verbs which have 's' 'es' or 'ies' added to them

Examples.

- He teaches English.
- An elephant feeds on grass.
- Abraham carried his bag to school.
- It cries for food every morning.

2. Plural nouns like dogs, children etc. or plural pronouns like we, they, take verbs which don't have 's' 'es', 'es' added to them.

Examples.

- The swim every evening.
- Our dogs feed on bones only.
- Anne and Annet carry their bags to school.
- Most people in Buganda eat bananas.

Oral Work.

Use the verb in brackets to complete the sentences in the present simple tense.

1. Our head teacher .....good English. (speak)
2. Mulambuzi .....the school bell daily. (ring)
3. They always .....their work quietly. (do)
4. We usually .....at break time. (meet)
5. I .....pupils who tell the truth. (like)

Exercise

Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple Tense.

1. The river .....under the bridge. (flow)
2. Birds .....their nests in summer. (build)
3. You always .....with your left hand. (writing)
4. The baby .....whenever it is hungry. (cry)
5. Babies always .....when they are sick. (cry)
6. Bad students never .....hard. (working)
7. Architects .....the plans of building. (make)
8. It often .....in winter. (rain)
9. He generally .....in French. (sing)
10. The sun always .....in Egypt. (shine)
11. The Police .....the leader of the gang. (know)

12. He ..... His body and .....himself with a towel. (wash, dry)
13. The patient .....better after thorough treatment. (feeling)
14. It .....a lot at night. (squeak)
15. Opio and Owino .....together in Nalya. (staying)

Ref: Living English structure Pg 69 – 73
A practical English Gram Pg 49 – 50.

LESSON 2.

The Present Simple Passive Form.

The passive form of this tense is formed by the helping verbs below.

(a) .....is + the past participle form of the verb. e.g

 Gandu eats cassava. (Active)

- Cassava is eaten by Gandu. (passive)

 Kato plays football. (Active) -
Football is played by Kato.

(b) .....are + the past participle form of the verb. e.g

 My uncle owns those motorcycles.

- Those motorcycles are owned by my uncle. (Passive)

- Ants eat wooden doors. (Active)
  - Wooden doors are eaten by ants.
- People use telephones all over the world. (Active)

- Telephones are used by people all over the world. (Passive)

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.

1. Lions eat meat.
2. We sing the song.
3. They drink milk.
4. Cars carry people.
5. Jane sleeps on the bed.

6. Juma says his prayers once a week.
7. A snake lays eggs.

8. People drink a lot of wine in France.
9. They call her Joy.
10. People always like Tom wherever he goes.
11. Ugandans cut down a lot of trees.
12. The rain spoils crops
13. The house boy feeds our rabbits.
14. Bakers bake cakes.
15. A mechanic repairs vehicles.

NOTE

(a) If the doer (someone) is not mentioned it is not necessary to mention someone. e.g Someone beats Akisa.

- Akisa is beaten **But not**

Akisa is beaten by someone.

(b) The active voice can only change into passive if the active form of the sentence has both a subject and an object e.g Kato eats a lot. Such a sentence cannot change into passive.

Ref: MK Precise English Gram Pg 92 – 98.

LESSON 3.

Structural Patterns.

The use of .....so.....that .....

This is an adverbial degree : It shows the extent or degree at which some thing creates an effect. Between 'so' and 'that' there is another word or phrase.

Examples.

(a) Jowash was a rich man. He bought a large piece of land.

-Jowash was so rich that he bought a large piece of land.

(b) Kamoga is very sick. He needs a doctor now.

-Kamoga is so rich that he needs a doctor now.

- Repetition of the noun should be avoided e.g Okello is so tall that Okello can touch the ceiling.

- Avoid using other modifiers like; very, quite, rather with this pattern (so…that….) - This structural pattern is used in both affirmative (positive) and negative sentences. E.g

(a) Musoke is so tall that he can touch the ceiling. (affirmative)

(b) Dikuula is so fat that he can't pass through the small gate. (Negative)

Exercise.

Join the following sentences using so……that……..

1. He revised very hard. He passed very well.
2. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
3. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.
4. The food was very hot. The children could not eat it.
5. The exams were very hard. Most of the pupils failed them.
6. That school is very old. It may fall any time.
7. The bicycle is very cheap. Everybody can buy it.
8. Ofwono was very tall. He couldn't sleep on that bed.
9. This novel is very difficult. Nobody can read and understand it.
10. He was a very popular man. He was elected the president.

Ref: MK Precise Eng. Gram Pg 126.

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM 1 **WK 3**

LESSON 1

The Past Simple Tense.

This tense is used to show that an action happened in the past. No auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.

Examples.

(a) The farmers grew maize in the previous season.
(b) He looked at me angrily.
(c) Juma borrowed a book from the library.

Rules.

Some verbs have their ending consonants doubled e.g

stop - stopped

prefer - preferred

Some verbs remain unchanged e.g

burst - burst

hit - hit - hit cut - cut

broadcast - broadcast

Other verbs are irregular. They change anyhow e.g

see - saw eat - ate buy - bought

say - said

Most verbs form their past tense by adding –ed to the verb e.g

Look - looked

Pack - packed

Want - wanted

Exercise

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

1. I .....with him to the disco dance last Saturday. (go)
2. She .....me a note book last term. (give)
3. The bank .....some money to the school last year. (lend)
4. They .....their examinations a few days ago. (begin)
5. We .....in Lake Nabugabo last holiday. (swim)
6. The soldiers .....allegiance to the constitution of Uganda yesterday. (swear)
7. We .....him very well. (understand)
8. A bee .....her baby last evening. (sting)
9. They .....a lot of soda at the party. (drink)
10. The late Milton Obote .....to Zambia after his overthrow. (flee)
11. Kazoole.....himself because of debts. (hang)
12. After washing his shirt, he .....it on a wire to let it dry. (hang)
13. The pit sawyer ..... down the tallest trees on my farm. (cut)
14. Rose.....her blouse because of anger.(tear)
15. I ..... to be useful. (try)

Ref: Living Eng. Structure pg 87

-MK Precise Eng Gram pg 80 – 81

-Practical Eng. Gram pg 53 – 63
-Junior Eng. Comp and Gram pg 14 – 15
-Eng Gram and Exr. 3 pg 45 – 46

LESSON 2.

The Past Simple Passive Form.

The helping verbs used are:
.....was + participle form of the verb
.....were + participle form of the verb

Examples.

1. A dog killed a rat. (Active)
- A rat was killed by a rat. (Passive)
2. He dug those pits last evening. (Active)
- Those pits were dug by him last evening. (passive)

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.

1. The boy ate an orange.
2. He stole our books.
3. Abraham put more salt in the sauce.
4. The girls took my information to the Editor.
5. They greeted us.
6. Someone abused me.
7. The headmaster addressed the new teachers.
8. Ssemuju close all the windows.
9. The driver took the car for service.
10. My father paid the house rent.
11. The teacher beat the child.
12. The chairman opened the meeting with a word of prayer.
13. A politician abused my candidate.
14. The chairperson delayed the meeting.
15. The class prefect reported all the noise makers to the teacher.

Ref: MK Precise English Grammar pg 94.

LESSON 3.

Structural Pattern.
The use of .....so that ...../.....in order/ and.....so as.....

These three structures are dealt with together because they are used in the same way and thus have the same meaning. These conjunctions are used when one wishes to state the reason for doing something.

Examples.

(a) He washes cars in order to get school fees.
(b) He washes cars so as to get school fees.
(c) He washes cars so that he can get school fees.
(d) He went to town so that he could buy a radio.
(e) He went to town in order to buy a radio.
(f) He went to town so as to buy a radio.

Exercise

Join the following sentences in three different ways (Use so that/in order/ so as.

1. He wanted a new book. He went to the bookshop.
2. Mother saved some money. Her intension was to buy a good car.
3. He revises very hard. He wants to pass highly.
4. A thief broke into the house. He wanted to steal our television.
5. She wore a beautiful dress. She wanted to win a beauty contest.

Ref. MK Precise Eng. Gram Pg 142.

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM 1 . WK 4

The Present continuous Tense.

This tense is used to show that an action is taking place now.

Examples.

1. I am learning English.
2. Sandra is eating an apple
3. We are cleaning our classrooms.
4. The pupils are sitting for end of term one examination.

Rules governing this tense.

- Singular nouns and pronouns use 'is' as a linking verb or helping verb e.g He is reading a book.
- Pronoun I uses 'am' e.g I am cleaning my bedroom.
- Plural nouns and pronouns use 'are e.g They are running in the field.

- Some verbs which end in a single consonant have that consonant doubled and then add –ing e.g

  cut - cutting
  run - running
  begin - beginning
  stop - stopping
- The verbs ending in '-ie' lose them and get –ying added e.g lie - lying die - dying
  tie – tying

Exercise.

Complete the following sentences in the present continuous tense using the words in brackets.

1. I .....not going to school. (to be)
2. They .....very fast. (to run)
3. Moses .....to me. (to lie)
4. Why are you ..... your friend? (hit)
5. He .....a letter now. (write)
6. The oxen .....grazing. (to be)
7. Alice .....with her friends. (play)
8. The farmer ..... cassava from the garden. (pick)
9. The old woman .....her crops. (weed)
10. The vendors .....good vegetables. (not sell)
11. The headmaster.....the school on the assembly. (address)
12. The snake .....behind the cupboard. (hide)
13. The dog .....at the thieves. (bark)
14. My mother .....supper now. (prepare)
15. The oldman .....on his mat. (to lie)

Ref: MK Precise Eng. Gram. Pg 80 – 75 – 76

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences in the present continuous passive form.

1. The ladies are singing a beautiful song.
2. Is she breaking the glass ?
3. The cat is drinking milk .
4. The boys are putting ink in their pens.
5. Who is cutting the tree ?

6. Okello is taking pencils from my desk.
7. The teachers are attending a workshop.
8. A milk man is selling milk.
9. The farmer is harvesting millet.
10. The classmonitor is collecting our exercise books.
11. My brother is making pots out of clay.
12. Mukasa is preparing some mud for the house.
13. They are growing beans in their garden.
14. Otai is riding a new bicycle.
15. Harriet is wearing a new dress.
16. We are taking books to the teacher.
17. Bbale is reading a newspaper.
18. He is sweeping the school compound.
19. She is teaching English.
20. The Pastor is preaching to the congregation.

LESSON 3.

Structural Patterns.

- The use of such a ……that……
  When this structure is used, words like so, very, enough, quite, are not applied.
- It is wrong to repeat the noun. Instead of repeating the noun, 'one' can be used to replace that noun.

Example.

The man is such a strong one that he can kill a lion.

- You can use both a noun and a pronoun in the same sentence.

Example

- He is such a strong man that he can kill a lion. You can also use a pronoun and a common noun.

Example

Brenda is such a helpful girl that she is liked by everyone in class.

Exercise.

Rewrite the sentences using…….such a ……that……

1. He was very active. He never seemed to stop working.
2. He was so kind that everyone liked him.
3. She was so busy that she never had time to think.
4. Henry was very strong. Nobody dared to fight him.

5. Nandose was so cruel that everybody was afraid of her.
6. Matthew is very sensible. He can't do silly things.
7. He is very famous. Everybody knows his name.
8. The problem was very difficult. The teacher couldn't solve it.
9. John is very kind. He always gives away half of what he earns.
10. A lion is very scaring. You can't stand near it.

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LESSON 1

The use of .....too.....to.....

- This is a negative structure and it makes sentences negative.
- If the subjects of the two sentences to be joined using.....too.....to.....are different, we introduce the second subject with 'for'

Examples.

(a) The basket is very heavy. Martin can't lift it.

- The basket is too heavy for Martin to lift it.

(b) The number is very hard. I can't solve it.

The number is too hard for me to solve.

 It is wrong to mention the subject and its pronoun.

Example.

The basket is too heavy for Moses to lift it.
Modifiers are not necessary in this structure.

Join the following sentences using.....too.....to.....

1. The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
2. Peter is very young. He can't carry a jerrcan of water.
3. Mathematics is quite easy. I can't fail it.
4. The block is very heavy. Mary cannot carry it.
5. It was quite dark last night. We couldn't see the thief.
6. The tree is very big. Young boys can't climb it.
7. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
8. That lady is very fat. She cannot run.
9. Wamusiru is very unsteady. He cannot pass the examinations.

10. It is very cold at night. You can't go out without a coat.
11. Tea is very hot. We cannot take it.
12. The roof is very high. Ritah can't touch it.
13. Her letter is very difficult. None of us could read it and understand it.
14. The chair is very small. I can't sit on it.
15. Kamara is very lazy. He cannot do well at school.

LESSON 2:
TENSES.
The Present Perfect tense.

In this tense, the action occurs a few moments before the present time. It is formed by the helping verbs. .....has + the participle if the subject of the sentence is singular .....have + the participle if the subject of the sentence is plural including the pronoun I.

Example

(a) We have sung a new song.
(b) I have rung the bell for break.
(c) The children have gone out for a swimming lesson.

Exercise.
Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.

1. You wear a beautiful necklace.
2. I break the glass.
3. It begins to rain.
4. You slash your compound.
5. Birds fly high in the sky.
6. I lie on my bed.
7. Rodah teaches science.
8. The water flows from the bathroom to the sitting room.
9. You lie to the teacher.
10. The prisoner escaped from the prison.
11. John tears his books.
12. They have a lot of property.
13. Your dog bit me.
14. It costs a lot of money.
15. The maid hid the key.

16. The river freezes in winter.
16. The river freezes in winter.
17. They drink tea at break time.
18. We ring the bell.
19. He pays electricity bills.
20. Brenda says her prayers.

Ref: Living English structure Pg 83.

LESSON 3.
The Present Perfect Passive form.

The helping verbs used in this tense are:
.....has been } + a participle verb
.....have been

Examples.

(a) I have written two letters today.
- Two letters have been written today.
(b) Someone has just taken my rubber.
- My rubber has just been taken.
(c) The class teacher has punished all the lazy children.
- All the lazy children have been punished by the class teacher.

Exercise.
Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.
1. The vendors have raised the prices of goods.
2. We have just bought some meat from the butcher's.
3. Someone has just killed the gatekeeper.
4. Nobody has done it yet.
5. The teacher has not marked our exercise books.
6. The housemaid has beaten my child.
7. The policeman has shot at a notorious thief.
8. I have picked mangoes from the tree.

9. He has stolen our bicycle.
10. The girl has eaten an apple.
11. They have greeted us.
12. Dorah has taken my information to the newsroom.
13. My father has cleared all the water bills.
14. The Praise and Worship team has organized an Outreach Ministry.
15. That couple has served a delicious cake.

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM 1 . WK 6

LESSON 1.

Structural Pattern.

The use of both .....and/Not only .....but also

 Both is used to construct sentences when you are talking about objects. It has the same meaning with .....not only.....but also..... ***Examples.***

(a) I spoke to the Rector of the school. I also spoke to the headmaster.
- I spoke to both the Rector of the school and the headmaster.
- Not only did I speak to the Rector of the school but also the headmaster.
- I spoke not only to the Rector of the school but also the headmaster.

(b) he spoke with both kindness and understanding.

-Not only did he speak with kindness but also understanding.

(c) Egypt is dry and dusty.

-Egypt is both dry and dusty.

- Not only is Egypt dry but also dusty.

(d) Kato is hardworking. Kato is creative.
- Kato is both hardworking and creative.
- Kato is not only hardworking but also creative.
- Not only is Kato hardworking but also creative.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. She reads loudly and clearly. (Begin: Not only .....but also.....)
2. The hijacker was blind and deaf. (Use.....both .....and .....)
3. She is generous. She is also loving. (Begin: Not only.....)
4. Kangave is very lazy. He is also very foolish. (Use.....not only.....but.....)
5. Ndawula owns a supermarket in the city centre. Ndawula owns a big swimming pool in Muyenga. (Use.....both.....and.....)
6. That teacher is very intelligent. He is quick at decision making. (Begin: Not only.....but....)
7. Kacere drinks Malwa and Walagi. (Begin: Not only .....)

8. The letter was read to him. It was translated to him. (Use .....not only .....but.....)
9. Nkangi is a teacher. He is also a doctor. (Use.....both.....and.....)
10. Jane likes studies. Ali likes studies. (Begin: Both.....)
11. Kansiime is my friend. Loyaale is also my friend. (Begin: Both.....)
12. The soldiers blew up the bridge. They also blew up the petrol station. (Use:...both....)
13. Mondon has produced twins and triplets. (Begin: Not only.....but.....)
14. The teacher taught the first lesson. She attended the graduation ceremony. (Begin: Not only.....but.....)
15. He killed the guard and took away the gun. (Begin: Not only.....)
16. I go to Greenhill Academy. My sister goes to Greenhill Academy. (Begin: Both.....and...)

LESSON 2

The past continuous tense.

This tense is used for longer unfinished actions

 It is used to show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

Examples.

(a) We were scheming during the holiday.
(b) The dog was chasing a kidnapper.
(c) My brother was arranging his room.

 It is used to show that two events were taking place at the same time in the past.

Examples.

(a) We were attending the workshop while the P.L.E results were being released.
(b) While the teachers were writing their notes, the painters were painting all the classrooms.
(c) John was dosing while the teacher was teaching.

 It is used to show that an activity was going on when another one was carried out.

Examples.

(a) It was raining when my mother arrived home.
(b) When the visitors arrived, mother was preparing supper.

 The helping verbs used are:

.....was.....ing = ...was cleaning.....

.....were.....ing = ...were reading..... **Exercise.**

Use the words in the brackets to complete the sentences in the past continuous tense.

1. When I saw her, she .....a basket. (carry)
2. The car had nobody in it but the engine ..... .(run)
3. When he .....a big tree, he hurt his finger. (cut)
4. While the gardener ..... the hedge, a black bird was singing.
5. My back .....all day long. (ache)
6. The guest .....while the host was talking. (not listen)
7. We .....our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (weed)
8. Mandela .....with his friends when the teacher called him. (play)
9. While I was reading my novel, Ruth .....her notes. (write)
10. They.....after a thief when the officer stopped them. (run)
11. The visitors left the room as we..... .(dance)
12. Two children .....on the sand while two fishermen were leaning against their boats. (play)
13. As they .....Mt. Rwenzori, their guide slipped and fell down. (climb)
14. Mandazi .....a bicycle when I met him . (ride)
15. While the teacher was teaching, the children.....attention. (pay)

***Ref*: MK Precise Eng. Gram pg 80 – 83**

- **Junior English composition and Gram. Pg 15 – 16 -**
  Revision Eng for K.C.P.E pg 33.

LESSON 3.

The Past continuous Passive.

The passive form of this tense is formed by using the helping verbs.

.....was } being + a past participle
.....were } being

***Examples*.**

(a) The cat was running after the cat.

- The rat was being run after by the cat.

(b) The lazy boy was making noise.

- Noise was being made by the lazy boy.

(c) The girls were cleaning the windowpane.

- The window panes were cleaned by the girls.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.

1. A lion was tearing off some meat.
2. Someone was opening a brief case.
3. Moses was taking some money from the safe.
4. She was ringing the bell.
5. I was training the girls some foot-ball tricks.
6. The dog was looking at the dead rat.
7. When the teacher entered, the children were saying the morning prayers.
8. A young boy was riding a bicycle when he knocked the pavement.
9. We were reading through our notes when it started raining.
10. Peter and Paul were playing cards all day.

The Past Perfect tense.

This tense shows that an action happened before another in the past.

Examples.

(a) We had slept when he came back from school.

(b) The teacher wanted to know what I had done.

(c) By the time I arrived at the airport, he had left for London.

Note.

The only helping verb used is .....had + participle.

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences in the past perfect tense.

1. The prayers .....by the time we left the church. (to end)
2. When mother arrived at home, we.....already .....to bed. (go)
3. All the pupils .....the notes by the time their teacher called them. (write)
4. The English lesson.....by the time the rain started. (to end)

5. The thief.....across the river by the time the police arrived. (swim)
6. The burglar .....dead three businessmen by the time the police arrived. (shoot)
7. When the guest of honour arrived, the choir.....for over 40 minutes. (sing)

8. The looters.....by the time the army came. (disappear)
9. He had already learnt English before he .....for German. (leave)
10. The pilot discovered that one of the wings of the plane .....by a missile. (be damaged)

The Past Perfect Passive.

The passive form of this tense is formed by using the helping verb .....had been plus a participle form of the verb.

Examples.

(a) John had bought enough books when the prices were increased.

- Enough books had been bought by John when the prices were increased.

(b) Nobody had answered my question correctly.

-My question hadn't been answered correctly.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.

1. Rosalia had seen the robbers in the compound.
2. I had cut down the tree.
3. The thieves had stolen the money.
4. An eagle had taken a chick.
5. The soldier had killed a rebel.
6. She had hidden the key under the mat.
7. We had eaten all the apples.
8. By the time I reached home, the cat had drunk all the milk.
9. The teacher had not marked our books by the time the lesson began.
10. Timothy had sold rotten mangoes when collapsed and died.

***Ref*: Precise Eng. Gram Pg 100 – 101**
Junior Eng. Compo and Gram. Pg 53 – 54.

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM I . WK 7

LESSON 1

<u>The use of .....either....or.....</u>

It is used to talk about a choice between two possibilities and sometimes more.

***Examples*.**

a) You can have soda. You can have water.
You can have either soda or water.
b) If you want ice cream, you can have either coffee, vanilla or lemonade.
c) You can eat either rice with meat or chicken with matooke.
d) They may watch a movie in the cinema.
They will either watch a movie in the cinema or stay at home.

<u>Note</u>

This structure is used in affirmative sentences.

<u>Rewrite the following sentences using either.....or....</u>

1. Between Rose and Robinah, one of them has taken my red pen.
2. David may be in the office. He may be in the classroom.
3. She can go away. She can remain here with me.
4. You can take the book. You may leave it.
5. Joseph may leave for a course abroad. Josephine may leave for a course abroad.
6. He must laugh. He must cry.
7. You may win the match. You may lose the match.
8. They may go and watch the movie. They may stay at home.
9. The teacher will eat pork. The teacher will eat mutton.

The use of neither……nor……

 It is used before a singular nun or pronoun to mean 'not one and not the other one.

Examples.

(a) Neither David nor Juma has ever been abroad.
(b) John is neither clever nor handsome.

 It can also be used before plural nouns or pronouns to mean 'not that group and not the other one'

Examples

(a) Neither the boys nor the girls have come.
(b) Neither the parents nor the teachers attended the function.

 Neither……nor……..is a negative

Structure and therefore it is used in negative sentences.

Exercise.

Rewrite the following sentences using neither ……nor……

1. Juma doesn't eat pork. Zainabu doesn't eat pork.
2. Both the cat and the dog have not been fed.
3. The bicycle is not mine and it isn't his.
4. The diagram is not large and it isn't bright.
5. Uganda and Kenya have not been ruled by Portuguese.
6. He said that he would not do it and he would not teach them.

7. The children and their parents were not invited at the teachers' party.
8. It could not fly and it could not move.
9. He doesn't eat meat. He doesn't eat cried chicken.
10. My mother doesn't read well. My father doesn't read well.

LESSON 2

<u>The special use of .....and so/.....and neither.</u>

(a) .....and so.....is used as a conjunction to join the statement which is affirmative. It means .....and even, ...just like, ... similarly.

(b) The helping verb is very important and it changes according to the tense used in the sentence.

Examples.

(a) Alex and Jerry are brothers and so are Peter and John.
(b) Sister Rosette works in a factory and so is brother Emma.
(c) She must finish her work before noon and so must we.
(d) The children will go for swimming and so will their teachers.

2. .....and neither.....is used as a conjunction to join the statement which is negative

Examples.

(a) Suzan hasn't brushed her shoes and neither has Opio.
(b) Fred can't swim and neither can James.
(c) The girls didn't sweep the room and neither did the boys.
(d) I will not go there and neither will her colleague.

Exercise.

<u>Complete the following sentences using.....and so...../.....and neither.....</u>

1. Rebecca speaks good English and .....Lucy.
2. Romeo can't speak good English and .....Michael.
3. Joy will come early for the meeting and ..... Charles.

4. He did his work extremely well ..... Paul. 5. He hadn't come yet and ..... his wife
6. You must work hard..... your sister.
7. Rhoda was there and .....you.
8. He couldn't come t the party and .....his friend.
9. Michael is a brilliant pupil .....Abraham.
10. Cows provide us with milk and .....goats.
11. The headmaster will attend the meeting and .....the Rector.
12. Lions don't eat grass.....the tigers.

13. The classrooms were painted and .....the washrooms.
14. My brother attends evening lessons.....my sister.
15. The school compound was not slashed .....the field.

LESSON 3.

The use of .....prefer.....to...../.....like .....more.....

- It is used to mean liking more than or better than.
- It is used when one has to choose one particular item from a given list or one out of the two.
- It is wrong to use 'prefer' with comparative, like more than or better than in a sentence and others like much, most, very.

Examples.

(a) I like English better than Mathematics.
- I prefer English to mathematics.

(b) My mother likes Posho very much but she likes millet more.
- My mother prefers millet to Posho.

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences using 'prefer'.

1. Bamwine likes Irish potatoes more than sweet potatoes.
2. Mary enjoys volley ball more than Cricket.
3. I don't like tea the way I like juice.

4. His uncle likes swimming better than football.
5. I like poems but I like plays very much.
6. Michael likes oranges more than bananas.
7. My friend liked swimming more than netball when she was still at school.
8. Babies like soft foods better than hard ones.
9. Jean's father likes studying Physics more than French.
10. The visitor liked the small room better than the big ones.
11. Nakazzi likes slashing more than digging.
12. Nalongo likes singing but she likes dancing more.
13. Mr. Lweza likes teaching more than doing business.
14. Children like playing in Namboole more than having lunch.
15. Rose likes doing hard tasks more than simple ones.

***Ref*: MK Precise English Grammar pg 143.**

P.6 GRAMMAR TERM I . WK 8

LESSON 1

ADJECTIVES.

Formation of Adjectives (Comparative and superlative degrees)

 Most adjectives of one syllable, and some of more than one, form the comparative by adding…….er and the superlative by adding……est to the positive.

Examples.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative

Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
Small	Smaller	Smallest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest

 When the positive ends in .....e, only.....r and .....st are added

Examples.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Large	Larger	Largest
wise	wiser	wisest

- When the positive ends in ...y, preceded by a consonant, the .....y is replaced by
- I before adding.....er and .....est.

Examples.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier	happiest
easy	easier	easiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
busy	busier	busiest

 When the positive is a word of one syllable and ends in a single consonant preceded by a short vowel, this consonant is doubled before adding ....er and .....est respectively.

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big hot fat	bigger hotter fatter	biggest hottest fattest
thin	thinner	thinnest

 Adjectives of more than two syllables, and many of those with two, form the comparative by using the word .....more with the comparative and superlative by using .....most....)

Examples

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
courageous	more courageous	more courageous
handsome	more handsome	more hand some
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
difficult	more difficult more	most difficult
interesting	interesting more	most interesting
intelligent	intelligent	most intelligent

 <u>Irregular comparisons</u>.

The following adjectives are compared irregularly i.e their comparative and superlative are not formed from the positive.

Examples.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better worse	best
bad	less	worst
little	more	least
much	older/elder	most
old		oldest/eldest

<u>Exercise</u>

<u>Complete the following sentences using the correct degree of adjective of the word given in brackets.</u>

1. Mary looked.....than the rest of the pupils. (serious)
2. Sir Winston church hill was the .....Englishman in the world war II. (famous)
3. I got the .....mark in English in class last year. (high)
4. His manners are .....than mine. (bad)
5. Ocan has acted the .....part of the play. (interesting)

6. Animals are much .....than snails.(quick)
7. This book is the .....of the two. (good)
8. The patient's condition is .....now than it was before. (bad)
9. Which is the .....way of solving that number? (easy)
10. He has married .....girl in the village. (pretty)
11. Of the twins, who is the .....? (beautiful)
12. Of the triplets, Sharon is the ..... .(ugly)

LESSON 2.

Kinds of adjectives

- Adjectives of quality (Descriptive adjectives)

These tell us of what kind a person or thing is. They answer the question. What kind of? e.g

.....an honest man

.....a great soldier

.....a funny girl

- Adjectives of quantity show how much of a thing is meant. They answer the question.....how much? E.g (a) I ate some rice.

(b) He showed much patience.

(c) Joy speaks few words.

- Adjectives of number show how many persons or things are meant or in what order a person or thing stands.

Examples

- He has lost all his wealth.
- Few cats like cold water.
- The hand has five fingers.

- Demonstrative adjectives points out which person or thing is meant e.g that, this, these, those. The adjectives answer the questions: which?

Order of adjectives.

- When there is more than one adjective before a noun, they are arranged in a particular order.
- Any adjective in form of a noun or gerund comes next to the noun it qualifies e.g - An interesting history book

- A cheap radio
- Some clean drinking water -
  A strong walking stick.

Opinion adjectives expression one's feeling about something.

Examples.

ugly	cheap
beautiful	expensive
lovely	interesting
nice	exciting
attractive	good looking
	e.t.c

Order = N – an/a/five/one.....(number)

O
P > Opinion (ugly)

S - Size (fat)
H - height (tall)
A - age (old)
C - colour (green)
O - origin (Kenyan)
M - material (woollen/cotton)
P - purpose (walking)
N - noun (stick)

Examples

(a) I found a big snake. It was long and green. It was fierce.

- I found a fierce big long green snake.

(b) Jimmy bought a coat. It was made of wool. I t was expensive. It was large and brown in colour.

Exercise.

Arrange the adjectives in the correct order before the noun changing a to an where necessary.

1. I met a man from Kenya. He was light-skinned and handsome.
2. The Banyoro sit on stools. The stools are short but large.
3. She had a carpet. It was beautiful and multcoloured.
4. Hussein wore a jacket. It was made of wool. It was cheap and brown.
5. He has a shirt. It is yellow. It is made of cotton. It is expensive.
6. Greenhill has a machine. It is for duplicating paper. It is modern. It is large.
7. He was a camera. It is from German. It is old but beautiful.
8. Why do you wear that jacket? It is dirty. It is made of leather. It is brown.
9. Mukisa is that man who is dark-skinned and fat. He is also tall.
10. The pupils watched a play. It was interesting. It was modern and short.
11. You talked to a lady from Japan. She was beautiful and light-skinned.
12. She was promised a necklace. It is made of gold. It is expensive but small in size.

LESSON 3.

Revision about the order of adjectives.

Rearrange the following words in the order of adjectives.

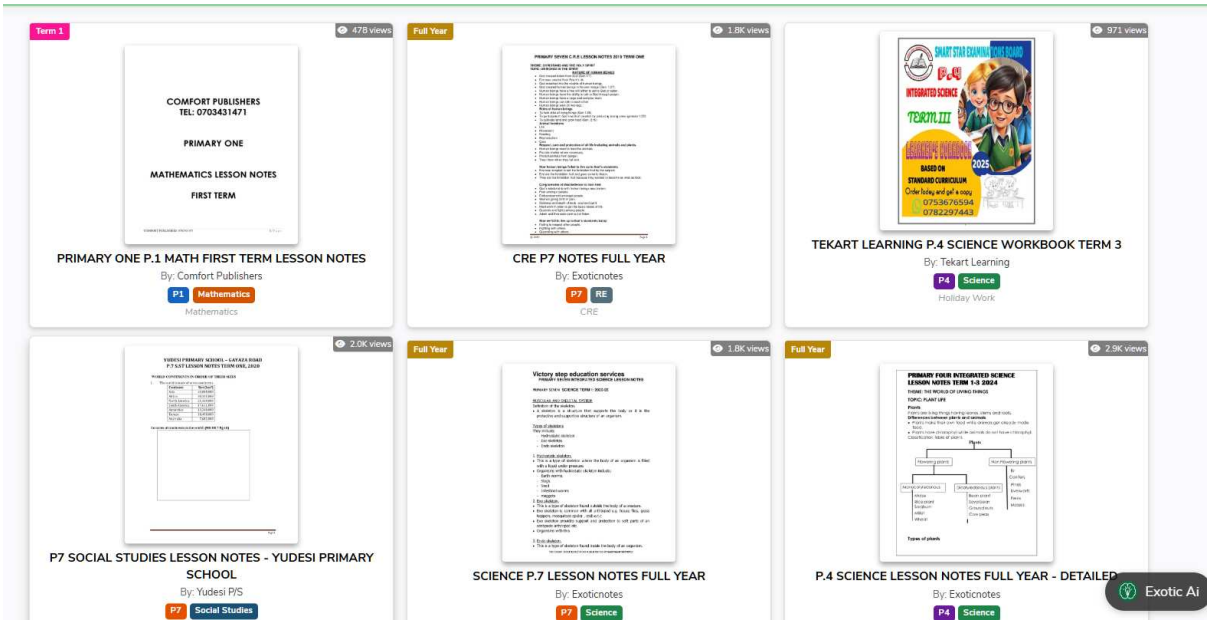
Example

1. A restaurant Greek little lovely.
A lovely little Greek restaurant. 2.
A house (big empty great) An
empty great big house.
3. A bird (singing little pretty).
A pretty little singing bird.

Exercise

1. That vegetable (round, green, small)
2. A politician (Jewish, ambitious young)
3. The test tubes (glass, clean shining)
4. A boy (baby, little, charming)
5. A jacket (grey, smart, leather)
6. A dress (red, long, beautiful)
7. A suit (green, dark, worn)
8. An iron (steam, electric, new)
9. A station (railway, opened, recently)
10. A wall (brick, red, low)

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