P.7 ENGLISH GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES 2022

TERM ONE

ADJECTIVES

An adjective is a word which describes a noun. It qualifies, talks more about and adds more meaning to a noun.

TYPES / KINDS OF ADJECTIVES

- **Quantity adjectives (number)**

These show how many or how much a noun is. They show number of nouns.

Examples are;

one, few, many, a great deal of, much, a lot of, abundant, little, multi and many others

- **Quality adjectives(opinion)**

These show the goodness or badness of something.

Examples are;

good, beautiful, ugly, smart, cruel, handsome, clean, pretty, delicious, lazy, careful, boring, interesting, among others

- **Colour adjectives**

These show the colour of the noun.

Example are;

blue, multi-coloured, pale blue, light-skinned, maroon, dotted flower and others

d) Proper adjectives / adjectives of origin

These tell us more about proper nouns and tell us the origin of the noun.

They begin with capital letters regardless of the position in a sentence.
They are formed from proper nouns.

Examples are;

Ugandan, Ghanaian, Swedish, Chinese, Iraqi, Japanese, Togolese, Finnish, Spanish, Brazilian, Rwandan, Mozambican, among others.

e) Material (made of) adjectives

Examples are; wooden, plastic, metallic, woollen, silk, rubber, leather and others.

f) Adjectives of purpose (gerunds of purpose)

These adjectives sound as if they are in the present continuous tense.

Examples

dining table **walking** stick **drinking** water **driving** mirror
sitting room **cooking** oil **scrubbing** brush

FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES

Most adjectives are formed by adding suffixes to nouns like –less, - ful, -able, -ous, -al, -ic, -y, ular, -sh, -ive and 'ing'

a) by adding –less

b) by adding –ful

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
hope	hopeless	hope	hopeful
use	useless	use	useful
child	childless	skill	skilful
job	jobless	joy	joyful
money	moneyless	faith	faithful

care	careless	care	careful
harm	harmless	harm	harmful
mercy	merciless	mercy	merciful
shame	shameless	gratitude	grateful
taste	tasteless	beauty	beautiful
dust	dustless	cheer	cheerful
cheer	cheerless	law	lawful
home	homeless	force	forceful
pain	painless		

c)by adding –able

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
break	breakable	favour	favourable
know	knowledgeable	misery	miserable
suit	suitable	charity	charitable
apply	applicable	enjoy	enjoyable
service	serviceable	value	valuable
comfort	comfortable	move	movable
fashion	fashionable	achieve	achieveable
communicate	communicable	pity	pitiable

present presentable dispose disposable

d)by adding –ous

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
danger	dangerous	mountain	mountainous
continue	continuous	miracle	miraculous
prosper	prosperous	fame	famous
glory	glorious	victory	victorious

courage	courageous	mischief	mischievous
mystery	mysterious	marvel	marvellous
industry	industrious	adventure	adventurous
study	studious	vigour	vigorous
anxiety	anxious	grief	grievous
poison	poisonous	caution	cautious
envy	envious		

thunder thunderous

e) by adding –y

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
rain	rainy	cloud	cloudy
wind	windy	sun	sunny
fun	funny	stone	stony
blood	bloody	dirt	dirty
thirst	thirsty	milk	milky
noise	noisy	luck	lucky
bone	bony	juice	juicy
salt	salty	hill	hilly
dust	dusty	wealth	wealthy
hunger	hungry	anger	angry
ease	easy	water	watery
health	healthy	heart	hearty
fur	furry	heaviness	heavy

steal stealthy thirst thirsty

f) by adding –ish

noun	**adjective**	**noun**	**adjective**
boy	boyish	girl	girlish
child	childish	fool	foolish

woman fever	womanish feverish	sheep style	sheepish stylish

g) by adding –ic

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
chaos	chaotic	fantasy	fantastic
energy	energetic	metal	metallic
volcano	volcanic	magnet	magnetic
science	scientific	prophet	prophetic
athlete	athletic	ocean	oceanic
real	realistic	Arab	Arabic
apology	apologetic	hygiene	hygienic
drama	dramatic		

sympathy sympathetic

h) by adding – al

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
nation	national	tide	tidal
equator	equatorial	season	seasonal
tribe	tribal	tradition	traditional
choir	choral	accident	accidental
intention	international	office	official
benefit	beneficial	habit	habitual
sphere	spherical	cylinder	cylindrical
bible	biblical		

i) by adding –en **j) by ending -ar**

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**

wool	woollen	rectangle	rectangular
wood	wooden	circle	circular
gold	golden	triangle	triangular
ash	ashen	table	tabular
asp	aspen	single	singular
flax	flaxen	muscle	muscular
prove	proven		

sink	sunken
drink	drunken
steal	stolen
mistake	mistaken
hide	hidden

k) by adding –ible

word	**adjective**
terror	terrible
digest	digestible
sense	sensible
eat	edible

m)by adding –ly

like	likely
love	lovely
friend	friendly
dead	deadly
father	fatherly
mother	motherly
man	manly
live	lively
sick	sickly

n) by adding-ary

imagine	imaginary
discipline	

l) by adding ----ive

word	**adjective**
attract	attractive
talk	talkative
educate	educative
sense	sensitive
detect	detective
digest	digestive
produce	productive
provoke	provocative
create	creative
argument	argumentative
compete	competitive
punish	punitive
abuse	abusive
decide	decisive

o) by ending -nt excellence — excellent
confidence — confident

custom	disciplinary	distance	distant
legend	customary	lenience	lenient
example	legendary	silence	silent
	exemplary	presence	present
		violence	violent
General formation		agency	agent
truth		expectancy	expectant
depth	true	acceptance	accept
length	deep	justice	just
warmth	long	innocence	innocent
death	warm	importance	important
breadth	dead	absence	absent
width	broad	ignorance	ignorant
youth	wide	abundance	abundant
growth	young	efficiency	efficient
pride	grown	obey	obedient
injury	proud	decency	decent
cruelty	injured	importance	important
poverty	cruel	patience	patient
wisdom	poor	dormancy	dormant
strength	wise	dorminate	dorminant
shortness	strong		
richness	short		
	rich		

Ordinal numbers

These adjectives show position of something.

word	**adjective**	**word**	**adjective**
one	first	two	second
three	third	four	fourth
five	fifth	six	sixth
seven	seventh	eight	eighth
nine	ninth	ten	tenth
eleven	eleventh	twelve	twelfth
thirteen	thirteenth	fourteen	fourteenth
twenty	twentieth	twenty-one	twenty –first
twenty-two	twenty –second	twenty-three	twenty- third

twenty-five	twenty – fifth	twenty-nine	twenty-ninth
ninety-nine	ninety- ninth	eighty-nine	eighty-ninth
thirty	thirteenth	forty	fortieth
fifty	fiftieth	sixty	sixtieth
ninety	ninetieth	hundred	hundredth

Write the following in full:

2nd _____1st_____

5th _____

9th_____

12th _____99th_____

112th _____40th_____

33rd _____

55th _____

HOW ADJECTIVES FROM THE SAME MOTHER WORD ARE USED;

- **gold (made of pure gold)**
  - medal
  - watch
  - ring
  - necklace
  - bracelet
  - chain
- **golden (like gold)**
  - dreams
  - memories
  - boot
  - crown
  - opportunity

educational

- tour
- walk
- trip

educative

- program
- role
- play
- movie

educated

- person
- elite

<u>Application of Adjectives</u>

Complete the following sentences using the most correct adjective

- Tesia disposed of the mask because it was_____(use)
- All mourners were very_____ at the burial ceremony. (sorrow)
- We must befriend _____ people. (faith)
- The winners were very _____to the president. (gratitude)
- Ugandans enjoy _____climate. (favour)
- My sister bought a _____blanket. (wool)
- The candidates should ask_____ questions. (sense)
- Kisoro is a _____ district. (mountain)
- Mbale is a _____area. (hill)
- The old witch was not as _____as people thought. (miracle)
- All _____ men were enslaved by Arabs. (energy)
- Our team played a _____game yesterday. (fantasy)
- I have never seen a _____ball. (triangle)
- Scientists apply_____ knowledge. (science)
- The butcher bought two _____doors for his mansion. (wood)
- _____ girls dropped out of school after covid lockdown. (fool)
- Most rift valley lakes have _____water. (salt)
- Kiprimo and Chiptegei were given two _____ medals. (gold)
- Our teacher dislikes _____ classes. (chaos)
- Harris built a _____ enclosure. (circle)
- December is the _____month of the year. (twelve)
- Joan is celebrating her _____ birthday today. (nine)
- Our secretary was the _____ in the typing competition. (ninety)
- Nalule is a very_____ girl. (talk)
- Otega was the _____ in the 200 metre race. (twenty)

- Merino Sheep are so _____ that most African sell them expensively. (wool)
- Sarai and her husband were unhappy because she was still_____. (child)

PROPER ADJECTIVES (NATIONALITIES)

These adjectives are formed from proper nouns. They are always written beginning with a capital letter regardless of the position.

Proper noun	**Proper adjective**	**Proper noun**	**Proper adjective**
Uganda	Ugandan	Rwanda	Rwandan
France	French	Egypt	Egyptian
Ghana	Ghanaian	Italy	Italian
Kenya	Kenyan	Tanzania	Tanzanian
Germany	German	Asia	Asian
Norway	Norwegian	Africa	African
America	American	Burundi	Burundian
Brazil	Brazilian	Europe	European
China	Chinese	Congo	Congolese
Thailand	Thai	Iraq	Iraqi
Somalia	Somali	Spain	Spanish
Britain	British	Ireland	Irish
England	English	Switzerland	Swiss
Cyprus	Cypriot	Lesotho	Sotho
Greece	Greek	Holland	Dutch

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

When given more than two adjectives in a sentence, a special order should be used in order to have a right sentence.

There are various acronyms used to have the right order, but let us use this below:

Each letter stands for a word;

N OP S A S C O M P N

N- Number **(a**, several, many, one, ten)

OP- Opinion (beautiful, ugly, lazy, hard-working)

S- Size (thin, big, fat, skinny, slender)

A- Age (young, old, modern, ancient, new)

S- Shape (round, oblong, oval, long-legged)

C- Colour (black, yellow, green)

O- Origin (Rwandan, Ghanaian, Japan)

M- Material (cotton, gold, silver, plastic)

P- Purpose (racing, swimming, walking)

N- Noun (stick, table, woman, teacher, footballer)

Examples

- Tom bought a book. It was interesting. It was new and blue in colour.
  Tom bought an interesting new blue book.
- We listened to stories. They were from the bible. They were very old but enjoyable.
  We listened to enjoyable old biblical stories.
- Jane has a lot of blankets. They are made of wool. They are beautiful. They are made from Japan.
  Jane has a lot of beautiful Japanese woollen blankets.

Re-write and arrange the adjectives in order

- Jaron married a short woman. She is very pretty. She is old. She comes from Cuba.

- Dad bought a dining table. It was oval. It was wooden. It was made from Holland.
- My niece bought a carpet from Turkey. It was made of wool. It was red and fascinating.
- Payan is industrious. He comes from Scotland. He is a tall welder.
- Simona hired a beautiful girl. She was small. She came from Portugal.
- Madada saw a snake. It was big. It was green. It looked old.
- The couturier bought a chair. It was blue. It was nice and new.
- Mayame will build a house. It will be costly and modern. It will be large.

FORMATION OF HYPHENATED ADJECTIVES

- **By adding _ed to a noun**

a snake with seven heads	men with strong bodies
a seven –headed snake	**strong-bodied men**
a house with three rooms	insects with two wings
a three –roomed house	**two- winged insects**
a man with one eye	a creature with eight legs
a one –eyed man	**an eight-legged creature**
a pipe with two mouths	a sword with sharp edges
a two–mouthed pipe a child who behaves well **a well- behaved child** a woman with a light skin **a light- skinned woman** a boy with a long nose **a long-nosed boy**	**a sharp –edged sword** a beast with ten horns **a ten-horned beast** aman with a bald head **a bald -headed man** a house with three bedrooms a **three- bedroomed house**

- **By changing the plural to singular**

a battle of ten years	**a ten- year battle**
a seminar of seven days	**a seven-day seminar**

a family of six members	**a six – member family**
a delegation of ten men	**a ten-man delegation**
a team of eleven people	**an eleven-person team**
a group of twenty women	**a twenty-woman group**
an army of thirty soldiers	**a thirty-soldier army**
a book of ten pages	**a ten-page book**
a girl of sixteen years old	**a sixteen-year-old girl**
a woman of eighty two years old	**an eighty-two-year –old woman**
a journey of three hours	**a three-hour journey**

Forming adjectives from phrases

a room for dining _____ a dining room
a costume for swimming _____ a swimming costume
oil for cooking _____ cooking oil
a singer that bores _____ a boring singer
a boy that works hard_____ a hard-working boy
a brush for scrubbing_____ a scrubbing brush
a wheel for steering _____ a steering wheel
a pan for frying _____ a frying pan
a woman without teeth_____ a toothless woman
a girl of wisdom _____ a wise girl
a teacher of knowledge---------- a knowledgeable teacher
a pupil that obeys_____ an obedient pupil

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets

- The manager sent us a delegation of ten people. (End ….. delegation.)
- My journey took three hours. (Begin: I had a …….)
- The sniper killed his daughter of thirty-one years old. (End…….. daughter.)
- The pupils attended a lesson of thirty-three minutes. (Rewrite end……. lesson.)

- Hegga built a house of six rooms. (Rewrite and end ……house.)
- The farmer has a goose with one eye. (Rewrite and end ……. goose.)

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are compared in three degrees/ states or parts

Positive degree. This is when we are simply describing one item or one group of items, but not compared.

Comparative degree. This is used when comparing two things or two groups of items.

We always use the comparative conjunction **than** in comparative degree sentences

Superlative degree. This is used when comparing more than two items, people or groups.

Regular comparison of adjectives

a) **By adding –r and –st to the adjectives which end in – e**

positive	comparative	superlative
nice	nicer	nicest
fine	finer	finest
ripe	riper	ripest
large	larger	largest
polite	politer	politest
rare	rarer	rarest
free	freer	freest
humble	humbler	humblest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
simple	simpler	simplest
brave	braver	bravest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest

rude	ruder	rudest
idle	idler	idlest
pale	paler	palest
white	whiter	whitest
true	truer	truest
blue	bluer	bluest

b) <u>By adding –er and est to comparative and superlative degrees respectively</u>

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
thick	thicker	thickest
poor	poorer	poorest
proud	prouder	proudest
neat	neater	neatest
new	newer	newest
tall	taller	tallest
hard	harder	hardest
kind	kinder	kindest
long	longer	longest
short	shorter	shortest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
quick	quicker	quickest
near	nearer	nearest
few	fewer	fewest
dear	dearer	dearest
loud	louder	loudest
slow	slower	slowest
shy	shyer	shyest
wry	wryer	wryest
rough	rougher	roughest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
warm	warmer	warmest

fast	faster	fastest
stupid	stupider	stupidest
light	lighter	lightest
calm	calmer	calmest
shy	shyer	shyest

c)By doubling the last consonants and –er, est are added to comparative and superlative degrees respectively

positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
hot	hotter	hottest
fat	fatter	fattest
wet	wetter	wettest
thin	thinner	thinnest
red	redder	reddest
sad	sadder	saddest
big	bigger	biggest
mad	madder	maddest
cruel	crueller	cruellest
grim	grimmer	grimmest
glad	gladder	gladdest
dim	dimmer	dimmest
flat	flatter	flattest
slim	slimmer	slimmest

<u>Complete the following sentences correctly</u>

- Of the triplets, Kato is the _____(shy)
- Moses is the _____ in our class. (clever)
- Mandela was _____ than Obote. (kind)
- Rainy season is _____than the dry one. (wet)
- The butcher is _____ than the doctor. (thin)
- At the burial, the widow was the _____.(sad)
- Kayanja is _____ than Bugere. (hot)

- The more oxygen your blood has, the _____ it is. (red)
- His car is _____than mine. (new)
- Moses and John are very _____boys. (smart)

- **<u>Comparing adjectives ending in –y</u>**

Y is dropped and –ier,-iest are added respectively.

Positive	**Comparative**	**superlative**
happy	happier	happiest
early	earlier	earliest
lazy	lazier	laziest
crazy	crazier	craziest
lucky	luckier	luckiest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
funny	funnier	funniest
easy	easier	easiest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
busy	busier	busiest
merry	merrier	merriest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
dry	drier	driest
thirsty	thirstier	thirstiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
lousy	lousier	lousiest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
hilly	hillier	hilliest

meaty	meatier	meatiest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
likely	likelier	likeliest

Irregular comparison of adjectives

Some adjectives change without following any rule

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
bad	worse	worst
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
good	better	best
well	better	best
many	more	most
much	more	most
little (amount)	less	least
little (age, size)	littler	littlest
far(distance)	farther	farthest
far(time)	further	furthest
old (no relationship)	older	oldest
old (related by blood)	elder	eldest

Complete the following sentences correctly.

- Zuma has the _____ mask in our class. (good)
- Mark is a very _____boy. (old)
- The patient's situation is _____ today than it was yesterday. (ill)
- The older our granny grows, the _____ she becomes. (ugly)
- Tomson is the _____ player in our team. (good)
- The _____ food you eat, the thinner you become. (little)
- My niece's work was always _____ than mine. (dirty)
- Pretty is the _____ girl in our class. (cruel)

Comparing adjectives using more and most

Positive	comparative	superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
skilful	more skilful	most skilful
careful	more careful	most careful
merciful	more merciful	most merciful
hopeful	more hopeful	most hopeful
harmful	more harmful	most harmful
shameless	more shameless	most shameless
influential	more influential	most influential
spiritual	more spiritual	most spiritual
biblical	more biblical	most biblical
honest	more honest	most honest
theoretical	more theoretical	miost theoretical
historical	more historical	most historical
identical	more identical	most identical
critical	more critical	most critical
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
jealous	more jealous	most jealous
troublesome	more troublesome	most troublesome
talkative	more talkative	most talkative
creative	more creative	most creative
argumentative	more argumentative	most argumentative
competitive	more competitive	most competitive
applicable	more applicable	most applicable
capable	more capable	most capable
miserable	more miserable	most miserable
mischievous	more mischievous	most mischievous
victorious	more victorious	most victorious
grievous	more grievous	most grievous
anxious	more anxious	most anxious
gigantic	more gigantic	most gigantic

famous	more famous	most famous
cautious	more cautious	most cautious
mountainous	more mountainous	most mountainous
enjoyable	more enjoyable	most enjoyable
sympathetic	more sympathetic	most sympathetic
envious	more envious	most envious
poisonous	more poisonous	most poisonous
obedient	more obedient	most obedient
distant	more distant	most distant
attractive	more attractive	most attractive
realistic	more realistic	most realistic
violent	more violent	most violent
industrious	more industrious	most industrious
destructive	more destructive	most destructive
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
educative	more educative	most educative

Application of degrees of adjectives in sentences

(A) Use of……. as…….as…….

This is used to illustrate the quality of nouns being compared.

Examples

- A teacher is important. A doctor is also important.
  A teacher is as important as a doctor.
- Mary and Rose are equally strong.
  Mary is as strong as Rose.
- The oculist and the chemist have the same height
  The oculist is as tall as the chemist.
- The pilot weighs 100kg. The cyclist weighs 100kgs.
  The pilot is as heavy as the cyclist.
- Kabaale Hill is 200m.Kabalore Hill is also 200m.

Kabaale Hill is as high as Kabalore Hill.

B, ……not as……as……

……not so……as……

Here sentences given must have a difference. They must be contrary.

Examples

- Ken is clever. Joseph is not clever
  Joseph is not as clever as Ken.
  Joseph is not so clever as Ken.
- The surgeon is beautiful. The dentist is more beautiful.
  The surgeon is not as beautiful as the dentist.
  The surgeon is not so beautiful as the dentist.
- The architect was accurate. The plumber was inaccurate.
  The plumber was not as accurate as the architect.
  The plumber was not so accurate as the architect.

C, use of ……than……

- Joseph is clever. Joel is not clever.
  Joseph is cleverer than Joel.
- The referee is very quick. The linesman is quick.
  The referee is quicker than the linesman.
- The dumb is 10kilos. The deaf is 20 kilos.
  The deaf is heavier than the dumb.

Activity

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

- Magala and Lutaaya are handsome.
- Both Zziwa and Peter are smart.
- The barber, as well as the fruiterer, is famous.
- The baker, like the florist, is useful.
- Mount Sinai and Mount Rwenzori have the same height.

Rewrite using…… not as ……as……

……not so……as……

- Mageye is inaccurate. Peter is accurate.

- Zaake is politer than Mwiru.
- Dora is smart. Keith is very smart.
- Rose is pretty. Cate is extremely pretty.
- Jacob is cleverer than Joab.

APPLICATION OF COMPARATIVE DEGREE

Use of: The ……., the…….

- She revised English many times. She understood it well.

The more she revised English, the better she understood it.

- My children keep growing thin when they eat little food.

The less food my children eat, the thinner they keep growing.

- When you go high, it becomes very cool.

The higher you go, the cooler it becomes

- When you are near to the church, you are far from God.

The nearer you are to the church, the farther you are from God.

- You become weak as you climb high.

The higher you climb, the weaker you become.

<u>Activity</u>

Rewrite the following sentences using: The ……., the…….

- They dug deep and deep. The pit became dark and dark.
- My children kept growing thin as they ate little food.
- Hanna's grandmother grew old. She became ugly.
- If you sing well, your competitors will feel bad.
- The photo will be clear if you move near.
- The kite flew very high. It became very thin.
- Mzee Makobero will be very poor if he earns little.
- If it rains, the day will be calm.

<u>Application of the Superlative Degree</u>

<u>Examples</u>

- No pupil in this stream is taller than Wani. (use…… is the….)

Wani is the tallest pupil in this stream.

- **No animal is faster than a cheetah. (Use ……. is the ……..**
  A cheetah is the fastest animal.
- **No girl in this school is smarter than Doreen. (Use:…….is the……..)**
  Doreen is the smartest girl in this school.
- **No woman is crueler than Kantai's step-mother. (Begin: Kantai's……..)**
  Kantai's step-mother is the cruelest woman.

Activity

- **I have never seen a bird faster than an ostrich. (Use… is the…….)**
- **I don't know any lumberjack stronger than Kabazzi. (Begin: Kabazzi is ……..)**
- **Namdeka is very funny. I have never seen a person like her. (Use: ….is the…)**
- **There is no serious prefect in this school like Annitah. (Use …is the…….)**
- **No dancer is compared to Cindy in this country. (Use…is the…….)**

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word which modifies (adds) meaning to a verb, adjective and another adverb.

How an adverb modifies;

- **verb**
  A snail moves slowly.
- **adjective**
  A snail is very slow in movement.
- **another adverb**
  A snail moves very slowly.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

- **Adverbs of time**
  These answer "when" questions. They tell us when something happened. e.g. now, then, tomorrow, today, yesterday, every day, since, soon, already etc.

- **Adverbs of place**
  These answer "where" questions. They tell us where something happened. e.g. here, there, nowhere, everywhere, anywhere etc.

- **Adverbs of manner**
  These tell us how something happened. They reveal the quality of something or appearance. e.g quickly, slowly, skilfully, anywhere etc.

- **Adverbs of degree / Intensity**
  These indicate how much or to what extent an action is performed.
  They show emphasis e.g. every, enough, too, almost, only, extremely, quite, rather, much etc.
- **Adverbs of frequency**
  These tell us how often something happened .e.g always, often, frequently, generally, seldom, never, ever, occasionally, rarely, usually, sometimes etc.

- **Adverbs of number**
  Once, twice, thrice etc.

- **Adverbs of questioning / interrogation/ interrogative adverbs**
  e.g why, how, what, when, where, etc.

- **Adverbs of affirmation and negation**
  e.g. yes, no, certainly, obviously, not, perhaps, definitely etc.

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

- **Adverbs formed by adding –ly to the adjectives**

rare	rarely	slow	slowly
quick	quickly	smart	smartly
loud	loudly	bright	brightly
careless	carelessly	wrong	wrongly
violent	violently	rude	rudely
correct	correctly	kind	kindly
calm	calmly	foolish	foolishly
month	monthly	deep	deeply
polite	politely	honest	honestly
brave	bravely	weak	weakly
week	weekly	brief	briefly
neat	neatly	proud	proudly
main	mainly	tense	tensely
nice	nicely	thorough	thoroughly
soft	softly	exact	exactly
year	yearly	sound	soundly
active	actively	fair	fairly
poor	poorly	anxious	anxiously
public	publicly	open	openly
shy	**shyly**		
adverbs formed	**from adjectives**	**end in-l**	
annual	**which**	royal	royally
mental	annually	cruel	cruelly
hopeful	mentally	beautiful	beautifully
economical	hopefully	brutal	brutally
merciful	economically	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
peaceful	mercifully	scornful	scornfully
chemical	peacefully	joyful	joyfully
legal	chemically	critical	critically
	legally		
Adverbs formed from adjectives ending in –y			
happy	happily	lazy	lazily
angry	angrily	hungry	hungrily
lucky	luckily	clumsy	clumsily

easy	easily	shabby	shabbily
noisy	noisily	steady	steadily
pretty	prettily	heavy	heavily
lousy	lousily	stealthy	stealthily
greedy	greedily	day	daily
voluntary	voluntarily	busy	busily
Shy and sly are exceptions because they change to shyly and slyly respectively			
adverbs formed after dropping –e.			
humble	humbly	sensible	sensibly
simple	simply	possible	possibly
gentle	gently	miserable	miserably
suitable	suitably	probable	probably
able	ably	true	truly
legible	legibly	terrible	terribly
horrible	horribly	honourable	honourably
favourable	favourably	comfortable	comfortably
Adverbs which do not end in –ly			
soon, seldom. here, often, anyhow, never, ever, twice, well, then, yes etc.			
Phrases replacing adverbs.			

with mercy	mercifully
without mercy	mercilessly
with care	carefully
without care	carelessly
with skills	skilfully
without noise	silently
with noise	noisily
with little noise	quietly
with success	successfully
in brief	briefly
in a hurry	hurriedly
all of a sudden	suddenly

by accident	accidentally
in silence	silently
every day	daily
every month	monthly

every year	yearly/ annually
every two weeks	fortnightly
like a thief	stealthily
in an illegal way	illegally
now and again	repeatedly
not very often	seldom/ rarely
two times	twice
three times	thrice
one time	once
with ease	easily
without any difficult	easily
with pride	proudly
on time	promptly
in order	orderly
with little noise	quietly
at once	immediately/instantly

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Some short adverbs are compared by adding –er and –est.

hard	harder	hardest	fast	faster	fastest
early	earlier	earliest	full	fuller	fullest
near	nearer	nearest	long	longer	longest
soon	sooner	soonest			

Some adverbs are compared using more and most

beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully
rudely	more rudely	most rudely
interestingly	more interestingly	most interestingly
easily	more easily	most easily
amazingly	more amazingly	most amazingly
safely	more safely	most safely

Some irregular comparison of adjectives

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

activity

Complete the following sentences correctly using the words given in the brackets

1. The doctor _____ walked to the theatre. (majestic)
2. The candidate _____ made the mistake. (repeat)
3. The thief _____ entered our mother's house. (steal)
4. The pilot started the plane so _____ that it crushed. (hurry)
5. The nurse _____ treated the patient (able)
6. The passengers pushed the bus _____ (voluntary)
7. None of the cyclists was _____ injured. (critical)
8. The parents were seated _____. (comfort)
9. Jane drove so _____ that she won the race. (skill)
10. He answered all the questions_____. (sense)
11. The nurse walked _____ than the doctor. (hurriedly)
12. Teachers teach _____ than soldiers. (carefully)
13. Of the triplets, Kato eats _____ (well)
14. Amongst all months, December moves _____ (quick)
15. Who drives _____ than my father? (fast)
16. You ended your letter with yours _____ (true)

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words

1. The peasant left the garden in a hurry.
2. The hunter by accident fell in the lion's trap.
3. The bus stopped all of a sudden and all passengers knocked one another.
4. Our maid travels to Rwanda every after a fortnight
5. You should cross the road with care
6. They went to the market two times.
7. We did the paper with ease
8. The head teacher talked to us in brief
9. We eat fish everyday
10. We drove without any difficulty.

Order of adverbs

When a number of adverbs are given to be put in one sentence, a correct order should be followed.

M stands for adverbs of **Manner.**
P stands for adverbs of **Place.**
T stands for adverbs of **Time.**
Note;
When there are more than one adverb of the same type in the same sentence,you start arranging with the most specific and end with the most general one.
example

1. Jane went to the market. She was in a hurry. She went at 6:00pm
   Jane went hurriedly to the market at 6:00p.m.
2. The baby was born in Mulago. It was born safely. It was born in November.
   The baby was born safely in Mulago in November.
3. Take it there. Take it silently. Take it now.
   Take it silently there now.
4. The mechanic repaired the vehicle well. He repaired on Monday. It was midday.
   The mechanic repaired the vehicle well at midday on Monday.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences and put the adverbs in order.

- Our teacher spoke to us (in the evening, softly, at the assembly)
- The lorry got an accident (at the junction, in Masaka, at 7.00a.m.)
- The candidates enter (the examination room, hurriedly, at 8.00a.m.)

The usage of;

However ……

……; however, ……

……; nevertheless, ……

……; nonetheless, ……

No matter……

1. **You are good at English but you will not get 100%.**
   a. However good you are at English, you will not get100%.
   b. You are good at English; however, you will not get 100%.
   c. You are good at English; nevertheless, you will not get 100%.
   d. You are good at English; nonetheless, you will not get 100%.
   e. No matter how good you are at English, you will not get 100%.
2. The shepherd works very hard. He doesn't succeed in business.

   _____

3. That tiger is very dangerous. I will fight it.

   _____

4. It doesn't matter how old you are; you still have to respect others.

   _____

DOUBLE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

The use of; The ....., the.....

- He drove quickly. The passenger became worried.
  The more quickly he drove, the more worried the passengers became.

- Peter dug hurriedly. He got tired.
  The more hurriedly Peter dug, the more tired he got.

The usage of seldom and rarely

1. He does not often disturb us.
   He seldom disturbs us.
   Seldom does he disturb us.
   He rarely disturbs us.
   Rarely does he disturb us.

2. Peter does not often go to the market.
   Peter seldom goes to the market.
   Seldom does Peter go to the market.

Peter rarely goes to the market.
Rarely does Peter go to the market.

NEAR NEGATIVES

…… hardly ……..

…….. barely ……

…… scarcely …….

They are followed by **any** and they are used to mean;

…… almost no ……..

…….. very little……..

…… very few……

…… some……

…….. not very many/ much…….

examples

1. There is some salt in the sauce. (Use: ……any……..)

   There is hardly any salt in the sauce.

   There is barely any salt in the sauce.

   There is scarcely any salt in the sauce.

2. There were few mourners at Jimmy's burial.

   There were hardly any mourners at Jimmy's burial.

   There were barely any mourners at Jimmy's burial.

   There were scarcely any mourners at Jimmy's burial.

3. There was almost no water in the jerrycan.

   _____

- There are some flowers in the florist's.

  _____

- The barber has very few customers today.

  _____

- The boy could not read and write.

  _____

- The old man could not walk.

  _____

The usage of; "How often…….?"

1. We play netball fortnightly.

   How often do we play netball?

2. John goes to London yearly.

   How often does John go to London?

3. Children go swimming weekly.

   _____

4. The florist usually sells flowers.

   _____

5. The butcher cuts meat daily.

   _____

6. My neighbour usually goes to the market weekly.

   _____

(D) VERBS

A verb is a word that expresses an action (such as drink), an event (such as happen) or a state (such as exit) in a sentence.

It can also simply be defined as a performing word/ an action word or a doing word.

CLASSES OF VERBS

(A) regular verbs

These are verbs which have their past simple and past participle ending in –d or –ed.

The following end in –ed, but with sound –d.

Present	Continuous	Past simple	Past participle
add	adding	added	added
act	acting	acted	acted
answer	answering	answered	answered
allow	allowing	allowed	allowed
flow	flowing	flowed	flowed
defend	defending	defended	defended
care	caring	cared	cared
cool	cooling	cooled	cooled
close	closing	closed	closed
peel	peeling	peeled	peeled
define	defining	defined	defined
love	loving	loved	loved
clear	clearing	cleared	cleared
conduct	conducting	conducted	conducted
explain	explaining	explained	explained
enjoy	enjoying	enjoyed	enjoyed
end	ending	ended	ended
drown	drowning	drowned	drowned
fail	failing	failed	failed
spray	spraying	sprayed	sprayed
shout	shouting	shouted	shouted
rest	resting	rested	rested

water	watering	watered	watered
pray	praying	prayed	prayed

The following verbs end in –ed but with sound -t

Present	**Present continuous**	**Past simple**	**Past participle**
ask	asking	asked	asked
address	addressing	addressed	addressed
book	booking	booked	booked
couch	couching	couched	couched
cough	coughing	coughed	coughed
dress	dressing	dressed	dressed
guess	guessing	guessed	guessed
hatch	hatching	hatched	hatched
kick	kicking	kicked	kicked
laugh	laughing	laughed	laughed
look	looking	looked	looked
mock	mocking	mocked	mocked
pass	passing	passed	passed
talk	talking	talked	talked
work	working	worked	worked
walk	walking	walked	walked
flow	flowing	flowed	flowed

The following verbs drop letter-e in the present continuous and –d is added in the past simple and past participle.

Present	**Present continuous**	**Past simple**	**Past participle**
arrange	arranging	arranged	arranged
arrive	arriving	arrived	arrived
clothe	clothing	clothed	clothed
close	closing	closed	closed

define	defining	defined	defined
believe	believing	believed	believed
bottle	bottling	bottled	bottled
receive	receiving	received	received
love	loving	loved	loved
capture	capturing	captured	captured
change	changing	changed	changed
combine	combining	combined	combined
compare	comparing	compared	compared
complete	completing	completed	completed
pile	piling	piled	piled
smile	smiling	smiled	smiled
continue	continuing	continued	continued
dance	dancing	danced	danced
deceive	deceiving	deceived	deceived
care	caring	cared	cared
decide	deciding	decided	decided
dine	dining	dined	dined
practise	practising	practised	practised
move	moving	moved	moved
stone	stoning	stoned	stoned
refuse	refusing	refused	refused
escape	escaping	escaped	escaped

The following verbs double the last consonant and –ed is added in both the past simple and the past participle

Most of these verbs, but not all follow the cvc formula
C _____ consonant, V _____ vowel

Present	**Present continuous**	**Past simple**	**Past participle**
clap	clapping	clapped	clapped

slap	slapping	slapped	slapped
beg	begging	begged	begged
compel	compelling	compelled	compelled
drip	dripping	dripped	dripped
expel	expelling	expelled	expelled
knit	knitting	knitted	knitted
occur	occurring	occurred	occurred
pin	pinning	pinned	pinned
plan	planning	planned	planned
prefer	preferring	preferred	preferred
rob	robbing	robbed	robbed
skid	skidding	skidded	skidded
skin	skinning	skinned	skinned
stir	stirring	stirred	stirred
stop	stopping	stopped	stopped
travel	travelling	travelled	travelled
refer	referring	referred	referred
propel	propelling	propelled	propelled

Some verbs which end in –y change it to – I and –ed or –d is added to the past simple and the past participle

Present	**Present continuous**	**Past simple**	**Past participle**
bury	burying	buried	buried
hurry	hurrying	hurried	hurried
marry	marrying	married	married
ferry	ferrying	ferried	ferried
vary	varying	varied	varied
tally	tallying	tallied	tallied
dirty	dirtying	dirtied	dirtied
ready	readying	readied	readied

study studying studied studied

IRREGULAR VERBS

These are verbs whose past tense and past participle change in different ways without following any rule.

Present	**Present continuous**	**Past simple**	**Past participle**
be	is/ are/ am	was/were	been
bear	bearing	bore	born /borne
bite	biting	bit	bitten
hide	hiding	hid	hidden
write	writing	wrote	written
ride	riding	rode	ridden
see	seeing	saw	seen
beat	beating	beat	beaten
wear	wearing	wore	worn
weave	weaving	wove	woven
swear	swearing	swore	sworn
tear	tearing	tore	torn
break	breaking	broke	broken
choose	choosing	chose	chosen
speak	speaking	spoke	spoken
freeze	freezing	froze	frozen
fly	flying	flew	flown
blow	blowing	blew	blown
give	giving	gave	given
forgive	forgiving	forgave	forgiven
grow	growing	grew	grown
wind	winding	wound	wound
bind	binding	bound	bound
win	winning	won	won
run	running	ran	run

come	coming	came	come
know	knowing	knew	known

Some irregular verbs which change – i to –a in the past tense and to – u in the past participle

Present	Present continuous	Past simple	Past participle
swim	swimming	swam	swum
ring	ringing	rang	rung
drink	drinking	drank	drunk
sing	singing	sang	sung
spring	springing	sprang	sprung
begin	beginning	began	begun
shrink	shrinking	shrank	shrunk

Some irregular verbs change –i to –u in both the past simple and the past participle

Present	Present continuous	Past simple	Past participle
dig	digging	dug	dug
strike	striking	struck	struck
wring	wringing	wrung	wrung
stick	sticking	stuck	stuck
spin	spinning	spun	spun
cling	clinging	clung	clung
sling	slinging	slung	slung
sting	stinging	stung	stung

Some irregular verbs drop one –e and then end in –t in both the past simple and the past participle

Present	Present continuous	Past simple	Past participle

feel	feeling	felt	felt
creep	creeping	crept	crept
kneel	kneeling	knelt	knelt
sleep	sleeping	slept	slept
sweep	sweeping	swept	swept
weep	weeping	wept	wept
keep	keeping	kept	kept

Some irregular verbs have their past tense and past participle the same, but different from the infinitive

infinitive	**present continuous**	**past simple**	**past participle**
bring	bringing	brought	brought
sit	sitting	sat	sat
buy	buying	bought	bought
seek	seeking	sought	sought
fight	fighting	fought	fought
catch	catching	caught	caught
find	finding	found	found
stand	standing	stood	stood
burn	burning	burnt	burnt
deal	dealing	dealt	dealt
dream	dreaming	dreamt	dreamt
bend	bending	bent	bent
learn	learning	learnt	learnt
leap	leaping	leapt	leapt
build	building	built	built
spoil	spoiling	spilt	spilt
mean	meaning	meant	meant

Some verbs do not change

infinitive	present continuous	past simple	past participle
Cut	cutting	cut	cut
set	setting	set	set
cast	casting	cast	cast
hurt	hurting	hurt	hurt
burst	bursting	burst	burst
hit	hitting	hit	hit
put	putting	put	put
read	reading	read	read
bet	betting	bet	bet
spread	spreading	spread	spread
split	splitting	split	split
shed	shedding	shed	shed

Some verbs whose continuous, past simple and the past participles are sometimes confused

infinitive	present continuous	past simple	past participle
hang (sb)	hanging	hanged	hanged
hang (sth)	hanging	hung	hung
lie(deceive)	lying	lied	lied
lie(horizontally)	lying	lay	lain
lay (eggs, cloths)	laying	laid	laid
tie	tying	tied	tied
dye	dyeing	dyed	dyed
die	dying	died	died

VERBS AND TENSES

A tense is a time of action supported by verbs.

We have three classes of tenses but they are subdivided into more subdivisions.

- The present tense
- The past tense
- The future tense

THE PRESENT TENSE

This is sub-divided into four other tenses.

- The present simple tense
- The present continuous tense
- The present perfect tense
- The present perfect continuous tense

<u>The Present Simple Tense</u>

It is sometimes called the everyday tense.

It is formed by having the verbs in infinitive or present form and it uses the following adverbial phrases (adverbs of frequence)

rarely, always, seldom, often, sometimes, usually, monthly, every....., daily, twice etc.

The subject should agree with the verb in terms of number (singular and plural).

Agreement of subjects with verbs in sentences (concord in the present simple tense)

This means harmony of the subject with the verb in the present simple tense.

- If the subject is singular, the verb is also singular.

Examples

Majoline washes **plates** daily.

He often **writes** well.

The **girlcarries**a basket every morning.

Letters – **s, es** and **ies** are added to the verb to make it singular.

- If the subject is in plural, the verb must also be in plural.
  They often **write** well.
  Cats lie on the mat daily.
  Children dirty their clothes daily.
- A subject may either be a noun or a pronoun.
  Letters –**s, es** and **ies**are not added in order to make the verb singular.

Note

- **Pronoun *I* takes a plural verb**
  I wake up early every morning.
  I run to school daily.
- **It also takes auxiliary verb am.**
  Example
  I am very weak today.
- **Pronoun *you* uses plural verbs.**
  Examples
  Rose, you are late today.
  Do you agree to that proposal, girls?

Use the table below to write grammatically correct sentences.

he		
we		
she		
it		
they	eat	bones
I	drink	water
you	eats	a car
cat	drinks	mice
dog	drive	cars
	drives	

The present continuous tense

It is sometimes referred to as the **now tense** or **the present progressive tense**.

It is used to show actions taking place or happening or being performed at the moment.
Time adverbs used are, now, at the momet etc.
"is" is used with singular subjects and –ing is added to the main verb.
"are" is used with plural subjects and –ing is added to the main verb.
"I" takes "**am"** and –ing is added to the main verb.

we they you cate and Joseph dogs	are	lying dyeing	to the teacher on their beds a big bone
she he it Jane	is	biting going	a friendly letter their hair now
I	am	writing	to school

These verbs take –ing		**The following drop –e**	
go	going	dance	dancing
cook	cooking	write	writing
wash	washing	come	coming
help	helping	bite	biting
study	studying	hide	hiding
carry	carrying	continue	continuing

These verbs drop -ie		**The following double the last consonant**	
tie	tying	cut	cutting
vie	vying	begin	beginning
lie	lying	prefer	preferring
die	dying	stop	stopping

This does not drop –e dye dyeing

The Present Perfect Tense

It is sometimes called the **already tense**.

It used to show an activity that had just happened or that happened in the near past but when it is still connected to the present.

Adverbs used are; already, yet, just

It uses;

Has and a past particle verb with singular subjects.

Have and a past participle verb with plural subjects and pronoun I.

Complete the following sentences correctly using has or have

1 The police _____ arrested all criminals.

1. Measles _____ killed many babies in Uganda.
2. I _____ met a stranger today.
3. John and Annet _____ gone to school.
4. Mathematics _____ failed a good number of candidates this year.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

It indicates a past event closely connected with the present.

It if formed by;

has+ been + a present participle verb (ing)

have + been + a present participle verb (ing)

example

They have been working in the garden for almost six hours.

The dogs have been lying on that mat since morning.

<u>THE PAST TENSE</u>

This is also subdivided into four other subdivisions.

- The past simple tense
- The past continuous tense
- The past perfect tense

- The past perfect continuous tense

The Past Simple Tense

It is sometimes referred to as the **yesterday tense**.
It uses the following adverbs of time; last ....., the previous....., yesterday, ...ago.

It is commonly used to talk about actions which took place or were performed in the past and are not connected with the present.
It does not use any auxiliary verb/ helping verb if used in affirmative sentences and the verbs are always in past.

Examples

He went to the airport last week. (affirmative)
He did not get to the airport last week. (negative)
Did he go to the airport last week? (interrogative)

Try the following:

- Peter _____ to London yesterday. (flee)
- The timekeeper _____ the bell at 8:00pm last week. (ring)
- The old woman _____ on an old bed last night. (lie)
- They _____ interesting letters to the Pope.(write)
- The water which _____ into our houses was from the Nile. (flow)
- The two balloons _____ at the party last week. (burst)

The Past Continuous Tense

Activities that took place in the past but in a continuous form are shown by this tense.

It uses;

was + present participle verb (singular)
were+ a present participle verb (plural)

he		lying	a big bone
she		dyeing	their hair
you		writing	in its hideout
we	was	hiding	his car
they	were	driving	with her
I		continuing	journey
it		going	a letter to the
the boys		biting	Pope
			to the church
			on a beautiful
			mat

The following conjunctions are commonly used in the above tense.

When _____, _____
_____ when _____.
While _____, _____
_____ while _____
As _____, _____
_____ as _____

Examples

- **I met a stranger. I was going to school**.

a) When I was going to school, I met a stranger.
b) I met a stranger when I met was going to school.
c) While I was going to school, I met a stranger.
d) I met a stranger while I was going to school.
e) As I was going to school, I met a stranger.
f) I met a stranger as I was going to school.

- **The boys were playing football. It started raining.**

a. When the boys were playing football, it started raining.
b. It started raining when the boys were playing football.
c. While the boys were playing football, it started raining.
d. It started raining while the boys were playing football.
e. As the boys were playing football, it started raining.
f. It started raining as the boys were playing football.

- **Alice was dining yesterday. A fly flew into her soup.**

1. When Alice was dining yesterday, a fly flew into her soup.
2. A fly flew into Alice's soup when she was dining yesterday.
3. While Alice was dining yesterday, a fly flew into her soup.
4. A fly flew into Alice's soup while she was dining yesterday.
5. As Alice was dining yesterday, a fly flew into her soup.
6. A fly flew into Alice's soup as she was dining yesterday.

The Past Perfect Tense

It is sometimes referred to as the **before tense**.

It shows activities which happened in the past, but happened before the other.

The adverbial particles commonly used are, already and just.

It uses;

had + a past participle verb

examples

The butcher had ridden the bicycle by 1:00p.m.

We had had our supper by the time our father came back.

The sculptor had just written to the sculptress by the time you bought the sculpture.

By the time Jane joined our school, Mr. Mbuga had just left for London.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense

It is the past form of the present perfect continuous tense.

It is constructed with;

had + been + a present participle verb

When Joseph reached the butcher's, the butcher had been cutting meat.

THE FUTURE TENSE

It is subdivided into other minor tense;

- The future simple tense
- The future continuous tense
- The future perfect tense
- The future perfect continuous tense

The Future Simple Tense

It is sometimes referred to as the tomorrow tense and it is used to show actions that will be performed or will happen in future.

It uses the following adverbial particles of time, tomorrow, next ....., the day after etc.

It uses shall with the first person pronouns **I** and **we.**

It also uses will with the second person pronouns; **you, he, she, they, it, one**.

examples

I shall visit my sister tomorrow.

You will visit your sister tomorrow.

I am going to visit my sister tomorrow.

Note;

shall* and *will* can be used interchangeably in the coloured future to change the sentences into *a must sentence

example

I will visit my sister tomorrow. (as a must I have to visit my sister)

You will visit your sister tomorrow. (you must visit her)

The Future Continuous Tense

Activities which will take place in a continuous form at a particular point in time are shown by this tense.

It uses;

_____ **will + be** + a present participle verb.

_____ **shall + be** + a present participle verb.

I shall be travelling to America next Friday.

We shall be getting married in November next year.

Jane will be tying the goat to a tree at 8:00am.

The Future Perfect Tense

This tense is used to show that at a particular point in time of the future, an activity or event will be in past.

It is constructed with;

_____ **will + have** + a past participle verb**.**

_____ **shall + have** + a past participle verb.

examples

By next year, my father will have finished his education.

By the beginning of January, we shall have fled to London.

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to indicate that an activity viewed in the future as past will have been going on in a continuous form.

It uses;

_____ **will + have** + a present participle verb.

_____ **shall+ been** + a present participle verb.

We shall have been studying French for three years by the end of this year.

I shall have been lying on my bed for ten hours at the end of the day.

By the time we receive our pens, John will have been writing a letter for seven hours.

Rewrite the following sentences in the right tense beginning with : By .....

1. We shall sit for our PLE in November.
2. I sat for my examinations in February. My aunt had paid the fees.
3. My mother will buy a television next month.
4. The actor will buy a watch before next week.
5. We shall end our lesson before next week.
6. The teacher will enter the classroom when we have got out.
7. Joseph will start school next week. Bob started business last week.
8. Joseph had food at 12:00 noon. Pani had food at 3:00p.m.
9. The plumber fixed the pipes on Monday. The hotelier sold food on Tuesday.
10. The prisoners ate before going to the garden.

Summary of tenses

	Present	**Past**	**future**
simple	Peter dirties plates daily	Peter dirtied plates	Peter will dirty plates
			Peter is going to dirty plates
continuous	Peter is dirtying plates	Peter was dirtying plates	Peter will be dirtying plates
perfect	Peter has dirtied plates	Peter had dirtied plates	Peter will have dirtied plates
perfect continuous	Peter has been dirtying plates	Peter had been dirtying plates	Peter will have been dirtying plates

VOICES

There are two voices in English language; active and passive voices.

Active voice
This is when the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action.
In this case the performer / doer is mentioned first, followed by the action (verb) and then followed by the object (the person / thing receiving the action)

Moses writes letters.
Moses is the subject (doer of the action), write is the verb (action), letters is the object.

Passive voice
This is when the subject does not do or cause the action but is affected by it.

Letters are written by Moses.
Note the following:
A sentence to be changed from active to passive must have both a subject and an object.
He usually comes late. (This sentence cannot be changed because it does not have an object)

When using the indefinite pronouns or nouns like we, you, someone, somebody, everybody, everyone, no one, nobody, something, nothing, one, people, a person drop the indefinite pronoun or noun in the passive.

example
People eat matoke every day. (active)
Matoke is eaten every day. (passive)
Pronouns change when changing from active to passive.

Subject / nominative	**Object / Objective**

I	me
we	us
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
they	them

Sentences are changed basing on tenses.

THE PRESENT TENSE

- **The Present Simple Tense**

  It uses;

  _____ are + a past participle verb.

  _____is + a past participle verb.

  examples

  Measles kills children.

  Children are killed by measles.

  Dogs lie on mats.

  Mats are lain on by dogs.

  Annet drinks water daily.

  Water is drunk by Annet daily.

- **The Present Continuous Tense**

  It uses;

  _____ is + being + a past participle verb.

  _____ are + being + a past participle verb.

  _____ am + being + a past participle verb.

  examples

  The teacher is breaking pens now.

  Pens are being broken by the teacher now.

Rose is writing a letter.
A letter is being written by Rose.
Thieves are beating me.
I am being beaten by thieves.

- **The Present Perfect Tense**

  It uses;
  _____ has + been + a past participle verb
  _____ have + been + a past participle verb
  examples
  1. Measles has killed children.
     Children have been killed by measles.
  2. Rose has written a letter
     A letter has been written by Rose.
  3. Dogs have lain on the mat.
     The mat has been lain on by dogs.

<u>Activity</u>
Rewrite the following sentences from active voice to passive voice.
1. Joel weaves several baskets monthly.
2. Cats lie on the floor daily.
3. They always lie to me.
4. Mr. Kaloli is tying a cow to a peg.
5. Mark is writing to his pen pal.
6. Proposers propose the motion.
Re-write the following sentences from passive to active voice.
7. I am being ridden on a bicycle by Ronald.
8. Hunters are being hunted by the lions.
9. Cups have been hidden by thieves.
10. Crops are being grown.

THE PAST TENSE

The Past Simple Tense

It uses;

_____were + a past participle verb

_____ was + a past participle verb

It uses the past tense of the present simple passive form.

Kelly wrote a letter.

A letter was written by Kelly.

Did you weave these mats?

Were these mats woven by you?

Who drove my car?

By whom was my car driven?

The past continuous tense

Is uses;

_____ was + being + past participle verb

_____ were + being + a past participle verb

It uses the past of the present continuous passive form.

The girls were weaving mats.

Mats were being woven by the girls.

Who was lying on my bed?

By whom was my bed being lain on?

The Past Perfect Tense

It uses;

_____ had + been + a past participle verb

It uses the past of the present perfect passive form.

examples

- By time you reached the butcher's, the butcher had already sharpened the cutlery.

  By the time you reached the butcher's, the cutlery had already been sharpened by the

butcher.

- **Benjamin had read the news.**
  The news had been read by Benjamin.
- **They had broken the old woman's glass by the time Peter came.**
  The old woman's glass had been broken by the time Peter came.

ACTIVITY

Rewrite the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. Who tore my dress?
2. Melisa tore my books yesterday.
3. Racheal was binding books.
4. Rose lay on my bed yesterday
5. Mumps killed Ugandans.
6. Pamela was fleeing to London.

The Future Tense

The Future Simple Tense

It uses;

_____ will + be + a past participle verb

_____ shall + be + a past participle verb

_____ are / is going to + be + a past participle

Moses will ride a bicycle tomorrow.

A bicycle will be ridden by Moses tomorrow.

Will Joshua play football?

Will football be played by Joshua?

Who will drive the car?

By whom will the car be driven?

The future perfect tense

It uses;

_____shall + have + been + a past participle verb

_____ will + have + been + a past participle verb

example

Aidan will have cooked food by the time you return.

Food will have been cooked by Aidan by the time you return
By the time you come back, the baby will have drunk milk.
Milk will have been drunk by the baby by the time you come back.

The passive with other forms
<u>Commands/ orders/ prohibitions (warnings)</u>

- Eat this food.
  Let this food be eaten.
- Take this cup away.
  Let this cup be taken away.
  It uses;
  Let _____ be _____

  <u>Requests</u>
  Please, keep this radio safely.
  Please, let this radio be kept safely.
  Maintain peace, please.
  Let peace be maintained, please.

  Using modal verbs
  e.g. can, could, would, may, might, ought to, must, need, dare, used to etc.
  Peter could take the cup away.
  The cup could be thrown away by Peter.
  Moses would lie on that table.
  That table would be lain on by Moses.

  Questions
  <u>Using auxiliary verbs</u>
  e.g. is, are, was, were, has, have, do, does, did, etc.
  Is the girl wearing a dress?
  Is a dress being worn by the girl?

Did Simon weave baskets last week?
Were baskets woven by Simon last week?

<u>Use of interrogative words</u>
e.g. who, whom, whose, what, which, where, when, why, how etc.

Who took my water?
By whom was my water taken?
When will the artist design our room?
When will our room be designed by the artist?

<u>Use of prepositions</u>
Jane will lie on that bed at night.
That bed will be lain on by Jane at night.
Pupils sit at desks while taking their exams.
Desks will be sat at by pupils while taking their exams.

<u>Use of *I*ndefinite Pronouns</u>
e.g. someone, somebody, we, they, everyone, everybody, no one, something, people, person etc.
The indefinite pronoun or noun is not mentioned in the answer
example
People drink milk daily.
Milk is drunk daily.
People grow crops in Uganda.
Crops are grown in Uganda.
Someone is digging a hole at this time.
A hole is being dug at this time.
Somebody bought snakes from the zoo.
Snakes were bought from the zoo.

activity
Rewrite the following sentences from active to passive voice.

1. Mayende will have driven the motorcar by the time the driver comes.
2. Who will take Moses to the hospital?
3. The monkeys are destroying your crops.
4. The man is cleaning the car.
5. Ryan beat Sandra.
6. The pupils of P.7 wove good baskets last week.
7. Who scored the first goal?
8. My mother has given birth to twins.
9. Measles killed Rwandans.
10. Children lie to their mothers.
11. The referee blew the whistle at 6:00p.m.
12. Somebody joined our team yesterday.
13. I am writing a letter to my friend.
14. Sheep dirty pens daily.
15. Monkey carry babies daily.
16. John reads books every afternoon.

Summary of voices

		PRESENT	**PAST**	**FUTURE**
SIMPLE	**ACTIVE**	Jane tears my book daily.	Jane tore my book yesterday.	Jane will tear my book tomorrow.
	PASSIVE	My book is torn by Jane daily.	My book was torn by Jane yesterday.	My book will be torn by Jane tomorrow.
CONTINUOUS	**ACTIVE**	Jane is	Jane was	Jane will

		tearing my book	tearing my book .	be tearing my book .
	PASSIVE	My book is being torn by Jane.	My book was being torn by Jane.	My book will be being torn by Jane.
PERFECT	**ACTIVE**	Jane has torn my book .	Jane had torn my book .	Jane will have torn my book .
	PASSIVE	My book has been torn by Jane.	My book had been torn by Jane.	My book will have been torn by Jane.

FORMATION OF VERBS

Verbs are formed from different parts of speech by adding suffixes and prefixes.

a) By adding-en to adjectives and nouns.

word	**verb formed**	**word**	**verb formed**
throne	enthrone	slave	enslave
sure	ensure	courage	encourage
title	entitle	large	enlarge
able	enable	circle	encircle
rich	enrich	camp	encamp
force	enforce	noble	ennoble
tomb	entomb	roll	enroll
feeble	enfeeble		

b) By adding suffix –n to an adjective and noun.

word	**verb formed**	**word**	**verb formed**
loose	loosen	worse	worsen
tight	tighten	sharp	sharpen
length	lengthen	less	lessen

bright	brighten	strength	strengthen
sweet	sweeten	fast	fasten
hard	harden	light	lighten
glad	gladden	fat	fatten
deep	deepen	wide	widen
soft	soften	cheap	cheapen
straight	straighten	broad	broaden
smart	smarten		

c) By adding suffix –ify to an adjective or a noun.

word	**verb formed**	**word**	**verb formed**
solid	solidify	simple	simplify
pure	purify	identity	identify
class	classify	glory	glorify
mystery	mystify	notice	notify
false	falsify	beauty	beautify
clear	clarity	terror	terrify
peace	pacify	person	personify

d) By adding suffic -ise

word	**verb formed**	**word**	**verb formed**
legal	legalise	formal	formalise
general	generalise	social	socialise
final	finalise	practice	practise
sympathy	sympathise	drama	dramatise
fertile	fertilise	national	nationalise
memory	memorise	baptism	baptise
people	popularise	synthesis	synthise
symbol	symbolize		

e) By adding prefix be

Word	**verb formed**	**word**	**verb formed**

Calm	becalm	siege	besiege

Other verb formations

word	verb formed	word	verb formed
breath	breathe	cloth	clothe
clean	cleanse	bath	bathe
thought	think	gold	gilded
angry	anger	sight	see
fine	refine	humble	humiliate
vigour	invigour	knee	kneel
brass	braze	glass	glaze
poor	impoverish	success	succeed
belief	believe	division	divide
comparison	compare	food	feed
pursuit	pursue	low	lower
speech	speak	libery	liberate
dictation	dictate	slaughter	slay
song	sing	strife	strive
loan	lend		

<u>Activity</u>

<u>Use the words given in brackets to complete correctly.</u>

1. Lack of employment has _____a lot of Ugandans. (poor)
2. Teachers always _____us to do our homework in time (courage)
3. UPDF _____Somalia last year. (peace)
4. All energetic Africans were _____ by Arabs. (slave)
5. Our team captain told us to_____ our belts when the rival team scored the first goal. (tight)
6. The presence of the rival army _____ the situation. (worse)
7. Kyotera – Masaka Road was _____ last year. (wide)

8. Mark _____ witchcraft daily. (practice)
9. The artist _____ the diagram. (large)
10. Which country _____ Uganda? (colony)
11. Believers _____ God during prayers. (glory)
12. Some of the Uganda martyrs were _____. (head)
13. All true Christians must be _____. (baptism)
14. Toothpaste _____ our teeth. (white)
15. Who has _____ our bags? (dirt)
16. Kamau _____ his father. (success)
17. Candidates should _____books if they want to excel in PLE (friend)
18. The rival team _____ very well in the last match. (defence)
19. Cats _____ on mice. (food)
20. Ruth _____ her PHD at Hodit University (pursuit)
21. Two people are _____ to have stolen the car. (suspicion)
22. Ladies _____ themselves before leaving their homes. (beauty)
23. Mathematics numbers are not easy to _____. (simple)
24. Ugandans _____ 9th October every year. (remembrance)
25. The butcher always _____ the knife before he cuts meat. (sharp)
26. Uganda _____ her independence every 9th October. (celebration)
27. The candidates _____ to the invigilator last November. (liar)
28. Good children always_____ to the teachers when they do wrong. (apology)
29. She was _____ in a blue jean.(clothes)
30. Africans were _____ by the coming of Asians.(weak)
31. The mourners were _____ at by the insane woman (laughter)

32.Commercial banks _____ money to borrowers. (loan)

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES / IF CLAUSES

These sentences are used to show an event or activity that will / would take place if a certain condition is fulfilled.

Conditions sentences are only in four kinds, but below are the three common ones;

the open / likely condition (if 1)
the unlikely condition (if 2)
the rejected / unfulfilled condition (if 3)

All the above if clauses have two parts;

- The main clause (the conditional clause)
- The minor clause (the if clause)

Note:

If the minor clause starts the sentence, a comma is put in the middle to separate the two clauses.

If the main clause starts the sentence, a comma is dropped and replaced by if.

The open / likely condition (if 1)

It is constructed with;

- Minor cause takes the present simple.
- Main clause takes the future simple (present)

Examples

If I go to Kenya, will see Kenyans.

I will see Kenyans if I go to Kenya.

Note

For the results (seeing the Kenyan to be fulfilled or happen, the condition (going to Kenya) must be fulfilled first. Therefore, there is time for the condition to be fulfilled and it is likely and open.

- My getting money, my going toKampala.
  If I get money, I will go to Kampala.
  I will go to Kampala if I get money.

The unlikely condition (if 2)

It is constructed with;

- Minor clause (if clause) takes the past simple.
- Main clause takes the future simple(past), commonly known as the "would clause"

Examples

- If I went to Kenya, I would see the Kenyans.
- I would see the Kenyans if I went to Kenya.

Note;

The speaker may have some hope in his wish, but it is unlikely to a certain extent that it may happen.

The speaker may hope to go to Kenya, but he did not go and he did not see the Kenyans, though he has not totally given up.

- **Ways of expressing a condition or a wish which is practically impossible to fulfill in if 2**
  If I were a monkey, I would climb all trees.
  If I were God, I would forgive all sinners.

  All the above wishes or conditions are practically impossible to be fulfilled because no one can be either a monkey or God. To show and emphasize the impossibility, a verb ***were*** with sigular pronouns and nouns is used in **a subjunctive mood**.

- **With things / conditions that are practically possible "were" is not used.**
  If my mother ***was*** a teacher, she would teach well.
  She is not a teacher right now, but it is possible for her to be a teacher in future.

- **Another way of setting if 2 clause**;
  I **cannot** go to Kenya. I **do not** have money.
  If I had money, I would go to Kenya.
  I would go to Kenya if I had money.

  Activity
  Change the following to if 2.
  1. If Jane cries, she will not go to school
  2. Won't he lose his job if he doesn't succeed?
  3. The lady cannot drive the car. she will not go to Kazo.
  4. I do not understand English. I will not go to US.
  5. She will fail if she listens to her friend.
  6. My brother being a cat. His eating all rats.
  7. If you invite the Pope, he will come.
  8. I won't pass if I don't stop asking funny questions.
  9. I am not a horse. I can't eat grass.
  10. I am not my father. I cannot marry many wives.

  The Rejected or Unfulfilled Condition (if 3)
  It is used to indicate that the condition was never fulfilled so there was no result.
  It is constructed with;
- Minor clause takes past perfect
- Main clause takes conditional perfect (would have)

example

If I had gone to Kenya, I would have seen Kenyans.

The speaker did not go to Kenya and therefore he did not see the Kenya.

If 3 can also be constructed without using if.

Had I gone to Kenya, I would have seen Kenyans.

I would have seen Kenyans had I gone to Kenya.

Another way of setting if 3 clause

I **did not** go to Masaka. I **did not** have money on me.

If I had had moneyon me, I would have gone toMasaka

I would have gone to Masaka if I had had money on me.

Had I had money on me,I would have gone to Masaka.

I would have gone to Masaka if I had had money on me.

Changing from if 1, if 2 clause

If 1: If Tom has money, he will buy a new car.
Tom will buy a new if he has money.

If 2: If Tom had money, he would buy a new car.
Tom would buy a new car if he had money.

If 3: If Tom had had money, he would have bought a new car.
Tom would have bought a new car if he had had money.
Had Tom had money, he would have bought a new car.
Tom would have bought a new car had he had money.

Change the following sentences to all possible if clauses.

- If you wear your coat, you will be warmer than before.
- Mark will sleep well if he buys a bed.
- Your health will worsen if you don't visit the doctor.
- His being a snake, his biting all sinners.
- She did not have enough money. He did not buy a book.

Fill in the blank spaces with the suitable form of the verb according to the if clauses.

- IfI _____ God, I would save all sinners. (was)
- Had he died in the accident, Martin _____ continued studying. (will)
- If Peter had _____on his bed, he would not have got involved in the car accident. (lie)
- Ken would have _____if he had not been on the school bus. (hide)
- Jane _____ if she had revised her notes. (excel)

Replacing "if" with "unless"

- Unless simply means.....if.....not.....
- It is a negative word and it is not used with any negative word in the same clause.
- It is written as one word.

Summary of rule

- If there is a negative word in the ifclause, the negative is eliminated.

examples

If he doesn't pay, we shall take his car.
Unless he pays, we shall take his car.
We shall take his car unless he pays.

- If there is a negative word in the main clause, it is eliminated.

example

If Mark works well, he will not be terminated.
Unless Mark works well, he will be terminated.
Mark will be terminated unless he works well.

- If there is a negative word in the main clause, it is eliminated

example

If you don't pay attention, you will not pass exams.

Unless you pay attention, you will not pass exams.
You will not pass exams unless you pay attention.

- Where there isn't any negative in both clauses, create / introduce one in the main clause.

  example
  If Jane eats fish, she will have proteins.
  Unless Jane east fish, she will not have proteins.
  Jane will not have proteins unless she eats fish

- Where there is an indirect negative word, we use opposites.

  If Derrick failed examinations, he would not go to his first choice school.
  Unless Derrick passed exams, he would not go to his first choice school.
  Derrick would not go to his first choice school unless he passed the exams.

  <u>Activity</u>
  Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets.
  - If you dance at the party, the bride will be happy. (Begin: Unless.....)
  - Unless you apologize, the teacher won't forgive you. (Begin: Unless.....)
  - If you misbehave, I won't help you. (Join using ..... unless .....)
  - If Jane failed exams, she would repeat Primary Two. (Begin: Unless.....)
  - I did not go to Rome because I did not have enough money. (Begin: Unless.....)

- Peter passed PLE since he is in Trinity College. (Use.....would have been.....)
- I cannot sit for PLE since I do not have an identity card. (Use: Unless.....)

The usage of;
……. must/should…… or else …….
…….. provided (that) ……..
……. on condition that ……..
……. only when ……..
……only if …….

Examples

1. You should write well. If not, your book will not be marked.
2. You **must/should** write well **or else** your book will not be marked.
3. Your book will be marked **provided** (that) you write well.
4. Your book will be marked **on condition that** you write well.
5. Your book will be marked **only when** you write well.
6. Your book will be marked **only if** you write well.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences using the above structures.

1. Unless Mr.Kaana stops drinking alcohol,he will not get rich.
2. If you do not revise hard, you will not excel.
3. Keep quiet. If not, I will throw out of the classroom.
4. Revise hard if you want to excel.

SPEECHES

Direct and indirect (reported) speeches

Direct Speech

This refers to the use of speaker's actual words by quoting directly by another person (reporter)

It is made up of two parts.

- the speech tag
- the actual words

How to punctuate direct speech sentences

- Quotation marks are used as speech marks) (“ ”)
- A comma is used to separate the speech tag from the actual words in the quotation marks.
- An exclamation mark is used if it is an exclamatory sentence or a question mark if it is an interrogative sentence instead of a comma.
- The beginning actual words always begin with a capital letter.
- The exact tense used by the speaker is reported / quoted.
- A full stop is always put before the closing quotation marks.

Position of the speech tag in direct speech sentences and their punctuation.

- **At the beginning**

Adrian said, “come and and join us at the party.”
Rose asked, “Have you had lunch yet?”
He exclaimed, “Whataninterestingbookthis is!”

- **At the end**

“Come and join us at the party,” said Adrian.
“Have you got enough food?” Rose asked.
“What an ugly woman this is!” he claimed.

- **In an interrupted speech**

“come and,” said Adrian, “join us at the party.”
“The dumb,” said theflorist,“stole my flowers.”
The dead man,” said Bob, “was my friend. ”
“Joan,” said John” is a beautiful girl.”

- **Involving requests or commands**

“Sit down, you stubborn driver, “said the police woman.

"Please, bring that kettle to me, "said the cook.
"Joseph, meet my sister, Joan," said Mark.

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.
Aids kills said peter
"AIDS kills," said Peter

St peters is the largest church in rome said jude.
"St. Peter's is the largest church in Roma," said Jude.

1. the dustman said George collects rubbish.
2. african lions are said the game warden very fierce.
3. aids kills warned the doctor.
4. st peters church is the largest said the reverend in rome and the whole word.
5. john come and meet my sister said moses.
6. the dumb said the florist stole my flowers.
7. bbc broadcasts news in luganda said the modulator.
8. christ the king school performed well in ple last year he said.
9. thirty eight pupils are in primary six north said mr.katamba the teacher.
10. why asked the bride are you carrying my dear.
11. Bob exclaimed what a lovely flower a rose is.
12. mr fish heads a ten person delegation said the manager .
13. joels wife is a twenty one year old woman said her father.
14. Congolese come said the ghananian from the democratic republic.

Indirect Speech / Reported Speech
It is made up of three parts;

- the speech tag
- the conjunction (the ....)
- the said words in the past tense

How to punctuate indirect speech sentences

- Apart from the capital letter at the beginning of the sentence and the full stop at the end of the sentences, the other punctuation marks in the direct speech are dropped in the indirect speech.
- In most cases it uses conjunction "that" to connect the speech tag to the actual words.
- While changing the actual words of the speaker (direct speech)to words we use to report what has been said(indirect speech) there are various changes and rules we have to abide by.

- The table below shows some adverb, pronoun and verb changes.

Direct	**indirect**
now	then
here	there
today	that day
yesterday	the previous day / the day
tomorrow	before
last	the following day / the next day
ago	the previous .....
three weeks' time	before
at the time	three weeks later
this	at that time
these	that / the
	those / the
Pronouns	
I	she / her
my	her / his
ours	theirs
you	I / we / me/ us
ourselves	themselves
yours	mine / ours

Verbs	
will	would
can	could
must	had to
mustn't	was not to (singular)
	were not to (plural)
come	go
bring	take

Changing according to tenses

THE PRESENT TENSE

<u>The Present Simple becomes the Past Simple</u>

example

"Mark drives to school daily," said Jacob.

Jacob said that Mark drove to school daily.

"We lie on our beds daily," said the pupils.

The pupils said that they lay on their beds daily.

<u>The Present Continuous becomes the Past Continuous</u>

Some changes in this tense

am	was
are	were
at the time	at that time
now	then
today	that day
this morning	that morning

examples

Ritah said, "I am drinking water now."

Ritah said that she was drinking water then.

"He is bringing the mat here now," said Mark.
Mark said that he was taking the mat there then.

<u>The present perfect becomes the past perfect</u>
<u>Has</u> and <u>have</u> change to had.
"I have broken your pencil," said Peter.
Peter said that he had broken pencil.

"Rose has my flowers," said the florist.
The florist said that Rose had his flowers.

<u>The present perfect continuous becomes the past perfect continuous</u>
"I have been dirtying that shirt for two hours," said Mary
Mary said that she had been dirtying that shirt for two hours.

THE PAST TENSE
<u>The past simple becomes the past perfect</u>
Note the following changes

yesterday	the previous day / the day before
last	the previous.....
yesterday morning	the morning / the morning before
ago	before

examples
"I studied Luganda last year," said Rhonah.
Ronah said that she had studied Luganda the previous year.

"I had some money yesterday," said Mark.
Mark said that he had had some money the previous day.

<u>The past continuous becomes the past perfect continuous</u>

examples

"I was studying French last year," he said.

He said that he had been studying French the previous year.

THE FUTURE TENSE

Some changes in the future tense.

will	would
tomorrow	the following day / the next day
in three minute's time	three minutes later

Note: would is preferably used in the reported speech instead of should.

The future simple changes to the simple conditional.

"I shall study English next week," said Agumya.

Agumya said that he would study English the following week.

"We shall kneel before the judge tomorrow," said suspects

The suspects said that they would kneel before the judge the following day.

The future continuous changes to the conditional continuous (.....ing)

"We shall be taking photos tomorrow," said the photographers.

The photographers said that they would be taking photos the following day.

The future perfect changes to the conditional perfect

Kamagu said, "By next week, we shall have watered our crops."

Kamagu said that by the following week, they would have watered their crops.

The future perfect continuous changes to the conditional perfect continuous

"Those children will have been revising for two hours by 4:00p.m, the teacher said.
The teacher said that those children would have been revising for two hours by 4:00p.m.

Other uses of direct and indirect speech
Reporting Questions
To change a question from direct to indirect speech;

- the statement order (subject + verb) is used instead of the question order (verb + subject)
- the questions mark is dropped,
- questions not beginning with an interrogative word like when, what requires the addition of either if or whether, but is preferable to use whether in speech.

Using auxiliary/ helping / modal verbs
examples
is, are, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, will,
would, shall, should, may, might, can, could, etc.

"Have the pupils had their meals?" asked the cook.
The cook wanted to know if the pupils had had their meals.
Cate inquired, "Is your daughter seriously sick?"
Cate wanted to know if my daughter was seriously sick.

<u>Using interrogative words</u>
who, whom, which, what, which, where, why, how etc.

- The interrogative word is brought back in the changed sentence.
- No conjunction is used in the changed sentence.

examples

- "Who ate the baby's food?" asked Joel.

Joel wanted to know who had eaten the baby's food.

- "Which book are those boys talking about?" asked Jacob
  Jacob wanted to know the book which the boys were talking about.
- "Who ate the baby's food, Peter?" asked the cook.
  The cook wanted to know from Peter who had eaten the baby's food.

REPORTING COMMANDS / INSTRUCTIONS AND ORDERS

The verb in the indirect speech takes the preposition to making it change from an imperative to an infinitive.

- **Positive commands**
  Said changes to **told.**
  Ordered is used in commands and orders as the reporting verb.

  example
  - "Sit down," said the teacher to the pupils.
    The teacher told the pupils to sit down.
  - "Jane, go away from my place," said Ruth.
    Ruth ordered Jane to go away from her place.
    Ruth told Jane to go away from her place.
  - "Do it at once," said the policeman to the suspet
    The policeman told the suspect to do it at once.

- **Negative commands**
  The nurse said, "Don't come here late."
  The nurse told us not to go there late.

  Reporting Exclamations
  We need to use an expression which will give the idea of the original sentence when we express an exclamation in indirect speech.
  Commonly used reporting verbs

Surprised at, wondered, moved by, exclaimed etc.
"How dangerous this lion is!" wondered Moas.
Moas wondered how dangerous that lion was.

Reporting speeches containing not only statement
example
"I am going to London. Have you ever gone there?" he asked.
He said that he was going to London and asked me if I had ever gone there.

Note: More than one reporting verbs shall be necessary if a speech contains not only a statement but also a question, a command or an exclamation.

Change in modal verb "Must"
Must changes to;
had to if used for the actual present indirect speech
example
"Jane must write a friendly letter," said the teacher.
The teacher said that Jane had to write a friendly letter.

Would have to if it is used for the future in direct speech.
"Rose must go to Kampala next week," he said.
He said that Rose would have to go to Kampala the following.

Reporting facts
When facts are reported, the tense in which the fact is stated does not change.

examples
The teacher said, "The sun rises in the East."
The teacher said that the sun rises in the East.
The navigator said, "The Nile flows towards the North."

The navigator said that the Nile flows towards the North.

Present simple speech tags

When a sentence has a present simple speech tag, the tense does not change when reported.

example

The driver says, "I drive my son to school daily."

The driver says that he drives his son to school daily.

QUESTION TAGS

These are expressions used after a given statement to give emphasis or confirmation to what is already known.

Requirements of question tags

- Most of them are formed using auxiliary / helping verbs.
- Below is are some of the auxiliaries (modal auxiliaries)

is, are, was, were, has, have, had, am, can, could, will, would, may might, shall, should, been, must, do, does, did , need, ought, dare

- All question tags end in question marks.
- All question tags are formed with contractions.
- The statement is always separated from the question tag using a comma.
- The question tag uses a pronoun, but not a noun.
- The contraction must have an apostrophe mark.

Rules of forming question tags

- Positive statements take negative question tags.
- Negative statements take positive question tags.

The present simple tense

Auxiliary verbs used are **does** and **do**.

examples

1. Drivers drive every day, don't they?
2. The baby cries at night, doesn't it?
3. Mark does not treat patients, does he?
4. Cats do not bite, do they?

Summary

Does is used with singular subjects

Do is used with plural subjects.

The present continuous tense

Auxiliary verbs used are **is, am** and **are**.

examples

The cyclist is not riding a bicycle, is he?

We are driving cars, are we?

I am dancing, aren't I ?

I am not eating, am I ?

summary

isis used with singular subjects a part from **I**.

am takes **are** in negative tags and **am** in positive tags.

are is used with plural subjects.

The present perfect tense

It uses**has** and **have**

examples

Mark has driven a car, hasn't he?

Mark has not driven, has he?

Boys have shouted today, haven't they?

Boys have not shouted today, have they?

summary

Has is used with singular subjects.

Have is used with plural subjects.

The past simple tense
It uses **did** only.
examples
Mark drove a car yesterday, didn't he?
Mark did not drive a car yesterday, did he?

The past continuous tense
It uses was and were
Mark was driving a car, wasn't he?
We were driving cars, weren't we?
We were not driving, were we?
summary
Were is used with plural subjects.
Was is used with singular subjects.

The past perfect tense
It uses **had** only.
examples
Mark had driven a car, hadn't he?
We had not driven cars, had we?

The future simple present
It uses may, might will and shall.
examples
Mark will drive a car, won't he?
Mark will not drive a car, will he?
We shall drive cars, shan't we?
We shall not drive cars, shall we?
We may go in the evening, mayn't we?
John might miss the bus tomorrow, mightn't he?

Summary
The future simple present uses;
Will and **won't** in positive and negative respectively
Shall and **shan't** with positive and negative respectively.

The future simple past
It uses should and would

examples
We should drive, shouldn't we?
Mark would not drive, would he?
The following verbs use do(present) and did (past).
need, dare and used
examples

1. You need to meet the president, don't you?
2. You needn't have met him, did you?
3. They dared to strike a lion, didn't they?
4. John used to eat beef, didn't he?

REQUESTS, COMMANDS, PROHIBITIONS, WARNINGS, OFFERS AND SUGGESTIONS
When a statement is in a form of imperative i.e. a command, the tag is more of a request and in the affirmative.
examples

1. Please, allow me to sit for PLE, will you?
2. Do that work, will you?
3. Let's go swimming, shall we?
4. Have some bread, will you?
5. Let's read a bit, shall we?
6. Boy, stop shouting, will you?

QUESTION TAGS WITH (VAGUE) INDEFINITE PRONOUNS AND NOUNS
Examples of the vague pronouns and nouns.

someone,	somebody,	one,	person,
people,	police, anybody,	something e.t.c.	

examples
Someone is sitting on the bench, aren't they?
There is **somebody** in the classroom, **aren't there?**
No one has come, **have they**?
No person sleeps in that house, **do they?**

The police arrested the criminal, **didn't they?**

QUESTION TAGS WITH NEAR NEGATIVES

examples

There is **hardly any** water in the kettle, **is there?**
There were **barely any** vacationers in the camp, **were there**?
They **never** came to school, **did they?**
There is **scarcely** any ink in the inkpot, **is there?**

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets.

- I am reading this great novel, aren't I?(Rewrite and end ……..am I?)
- She will not see the president,will she?(Rewrite and use……..won't she?)
- Birds of a feather flock together,don't they?(Rewrite and use……..do not flock……)
- Let 's go swimming, _____ (complete with the suitable question tag)
- Send me that pen, ----------? (complete sensibly)
- There were hardly any poachers in the zoo, _____? (complete sensibly)
- We may go in the evening, mayn't we? (Rewrite and end……. may we?)
- We were not driving, were we? (Rewrite and end……. weren't we?)
- The cyclist is not riding a bicycle, is he? (Rewrite and use: …….is riding……)

I am a polite girl, _____ (complete with a suitable question tag)

- **Nouns**

  These are words that are used to name a person, a place,an animal,a thing, an idea or a situation, quality and a condition.

  A noun is a name.

It can sometimes be defined as a naming word.

examples of nouns

Aidan, Adrian, Annet, John, book, beauty, water, love, ink, oculist, receipt, carpenter etc.

Write and draw ten nouns found in your classroom

Classes of nouns/ kinds of nouns

- *proper nouns* *b) common nouns* *c) compound nouns*
- *d) collective nouns* *e) abstract nouns* f) *possessive nouns*

Proper nouns

These are special/ specific names of people, places, days, buildings, months, physical features (mountains, lakes, rivers, seas etc.) continents, cities and books.

Proper nouns begin with capital letters whenever they are written.

examples

people	**places**	**Animals**	**days**	**months**
Ssali, Aidan, Rose, Nante, Teddy, Nkoyoyo, Anna, Annet etc.	Kirumba, Kasaka, Ndolo, Rakai, Kyakataggwa etc.	Ssimba, Jack, Mbwazirume, Kakwisi, etc	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday	January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August etc.
lakes	**mountains**	**countries**	**continents**	**rivers**
Nnalubale, Katwe, Edward, Kijjanebalola, Albert etc.	Rwenzori, Elgon, Kenya, Muhavura, Sinai, Everest etc.	Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Ghana, Burundi, etc.	Africa, Asia, Europe etc.	Nile, Kagera, Kafu, Aswa, etc.

Write five proper nouns you know.

……,……..……,……,……,……..

….

Underline all the Proper nouns found in the sentence below.

- Mukwaya went to Hoima International Hotel on Monday.
- December is the twelfth month of the year.
- Andrew lives in Africa but his uncle stays in America.

Rewrite the story below and put capital letters where necessary and underline all proper nouns

Next Friday will be a very busy day because cate, noe, abdu and mark who came from asia will visit Uganda martyrs primary school, masaka referral hospital and masakaresourcecentre. They will go back in december with their dog named regan.

……
……
……
……
……

b. **COMMON NOUNS**

These are names of people, things or places of the same kind.

Common nouns always begin with small letters except when at the beginning of the sentences

If an animal is given a specific or special name by which it is called, then it is a proper noun.

examples

places

town, village, country, district, hotel, junction, centre, street etc.

people

boy, woman, daughter, man, husband, girl, widow, son, niece, nephew, orphan etc.

animals

lion, mountain, hill, tree, pen, fire, house, road, book etc.

Note: Rose is a proper noun, but girl, woman or lady are common nouns for Rose.

Rose is specifically for her, but girl, woman and lady are common to all girls, women or ladies.

common nouns	**proper nouns**
girl	Jane, Rose, Anna, Ruth, Regina, Veronica, Joan etc.
boy	Simon, Joseph, Ssali, Adrian, Peter etc.
town	Arua, Kyotera, Kampala, Kachanga, Masaka etc.
school	Aidan Global School, St. Savio, Uganda Martyrs etc.

book	The Simplified Grammar, The Students' Companion etc.
mountain	Elgon, Muhavura, Everest, Kenya, etc.
house	KayondoPlaza,Crested Towels, Mapeera etc.

Place the following in their right classes.

mixed group	common nouns	proper nouns
stone, Jane, CrestedTowels, chair, China, Kafu, fish,pen, Ndolo, duck, Nile, bed, handbag, Nalule, Nante, Adrian,Annet, hen, Rose, ,chick, Moses, Joseph		

Common nouns are subdivided into countable and uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns are nouns which can be counted and expressed in terms of singular and plural.

Uncountable nouns are nouns which cannot be counted unless expressed in a different way.

examples

Countable Nouns

chairs, cups, oxen, geese, foxes, knives, chiefs, thieves, radios, movies, stadia etc.

Uncountable Nouns

salt, smoke, air, sand, sugar, oil, water, paraffin, advice, wine etc.

Circle all uncountable nouns amongst the nouns below.

ink, beauty, horse, property, saliva, brush, luggage, sheep, goat, bread, ox, cleanliness, pronunciation, explanation, goose, ewe, librarian.

Countable nouns use articles when used in singular.

THE ARTICLES

English language commonly uses three articles before countable nouns used in singular.

a an the

Use of articles **a** and **an (indefinite articles)**

- **Most** common nouns which start with consonants take article **a** before them.

Consonants

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

a boy a girl a dog a boat a dress a teacher etc.

Silent / consonant sounding vowels take article <u>a</u> before them.

a European a united country

a union a ewe

a university a unipot

a one –way street a usual dress

a uniform a unison

a Ugandan

- Common nouns with adjectives and the articles.

examples

a brown African a quarrelsome aunt a nice umbrella

a boiled egg a black American a cheap inkpot

a new axe a white apple a bad egg

- an is used before vowel beginning nouns and adjectives

an axe an umbrella an inkpot

an egg an aunt an apple

an orange an article an example

- adjectives before a noun beginning with a consonant.

an interesting movie an attractive studio an educative story

an internal war an admirable cat an awesome boy

- Silent / vowel sounding consonants take article **an** before them.

an hour an MP an heir

an x-ray an honest boy

Note: an and **a** are used with only singular countable nouns.

Complete the following sentences using either an or a.

1. Aidah is ……..…. European.
2. Kirstern wrote …… interesting article to her penfriend.
3. Cate is …….. university leaver.
4. The teacher bought …… uniform for his daughter.
5. Caro is ……..... African girl.
6. We are remaining with ……..…….hour to our examinations.
7. The butcher bought…….…… ewe yesterday.

8. It is such ……usual speech that I cannot listen to it.
9. The playwright is such …….….. honest man that everybody wants his plays.
10. ……heir is a person who succeeds the deceased.

Article "the" (the definite article)

This article is used in the following ways;

- **Class (adjectives which talk about a whole group)**

the kind the sun the rich the sick
the elderly the youth the disabled the young

- **Definite things (the only one there)**

the moon the sun the soil the earth
the sky the universe the world the Pope

- **Some rivers, mountain ranges, deserts etc.**

the Nile the Sahara the Amazon the Himalayas
the Everest etc.

- **Before some adverbial particles and places**

in the evening in the afternoon in the corner in the morning

- **In double comparison of adjectives.**
- When our mother grows old, she becomes ugly.

The older our mother grows, the uglier she becomes.

- Ruth will be thin if she grows tall.

The taller Ruth grows, the thinner she will be.

- When you go high, it becomes cool.

*The higher you go, the cooler it becomes***.**

- **Before the superlative degree of the adjective**

Ofono was **the tallest** man in Uganda.
This is **the worst** weather we have ever recorded.

<u>Rewrite as instructed from the brackets</u>

1. She grows weak. She becomes thin. (Begin: The……, the……..……..)
2. If it is done smooth, it will be good.(Begin: The……., the……..…….)
3. She read hard. She performed well. (Begin: The ……., the ……)
4. When you are undisciplined, you get a lot of problems. (Begin: The ……, the……...……)
5. If you are generous, you will be rich. (Begin: The……., the ……..)
6. I come from Europe. (Begin: I am…….)
7. Jimmy is very honest. He is liked by all pupil. (Use……. such …… that …….)
8. Ewes are humble animals. (Rewrite ending ……...…….. animal.)
9. She puts on usual dresses. (Write ending…….……. dress.)
10. Oxen are fast running animals. (Use…….. is……..……)

NUMBER IN NOUNS
SINGULAR AND PLURAL
Ways of Forming Plurals from Nouns

A: By adding – s to some nouns

cat	cats	chair	chairs	cup	cups
boy	boys	movie	movies	frog	frogs
chief	chiefs	door	doors	book	books
key	keys	bay	bays	toy	toys etc.

B: By adding -es to some nouns which end in s, sh, ch and some few ending in X and O

nouns ending in -s		**nouns ending in -sh**	
bus	buses	brush	brushes
lass	lasses	flash	flashes
mass	masses	rash	rashes
loss	losses	bush	bushes
class	classes	bash	bashes
dress	dresses	dash	dashes

nouns ending in -ch	
watch	watches
church	churches
punch	punches
bunch	bunches
watch	watches
pinch	pinches
beach	beaches
torch	torches
ostrich	ostriches
clutch	clutches
batch	batches
bitch	bitches
witch	witches

nouns ending in -x	
fox	foxes
box	boxes
fax	faxes
sex	sexes
tax	taxes

nouns ending in -o	
tomato	tomatoes
hero	heroes
cargo	cargoes
potato	potatoes
echo	echoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
mango	mangoes
motto	mottoes

Note the following exceptions.

The following nouns end in **O** but they only take **S** to form their plurals.

piono	pianos	solo	solos
radio	radios	photo	photos
dynamo	dynamos	avocado	avocados
Eskimo	Eskimos	igloo	igloos
video	videos	video	videos
studio	studios	disco	discos

zoo	zoos	kangaroo	kangaroos
jumbo	jumbos	kazoo	kazoos
kilo	kilos	logo	logos

The following nouns take either form

flamingo	flamingoes
	flamingos
gecko	geckoes
	geckos
lasso	lossoes
	lossos
volcano	volcanoes
	volcanos

Complete the following sentences using the plural forms of the given words in bracket

1. Seven……..…. make up a week. (day)
2. We like watching interesting……..…… (movie)
3. The hunter killed two …… (fox)
4. The architect designed several ……..…… in our district. (church)
5. The ……..… are very hostile. (Eskimo)
6. We like watching ……. on our television (kangaroo)
7. The butcher sold several ……..……. of beef. (kilo)
8. My father's bicycle has two ……..…. (dynamo)
9. Madiba Mandela was one of the African……..……. (hero)

Rewrite as instructed from the brackets.

- A hero must be respected. (Rewrite in plural)
- Every bird flies. (Begin: All…….)
- We bought several ostriches from India.(Use……..one……..)

C:Nouns ending in -f or-fe.

- Some nouns which end in f or fe have their plurals by ending in-ves after dropping -f or-fe.

examples

thief	thieves	leaf	leaves
knife	knives	self	selves
wolf	wolves	wife	wives

calf	calves	half	halves
life	lives	shelf	shelves

Note the Following Exceptions.

- The following take – s.

chief	chiefs	roof	roofs
cliff	cliffs	café	cafes
chef	chefs	reef	reefs
golf	golfs	belief	beliefs
proof	proofs	stuff	stuffs
staff	staffs	gulf	gulfs

The following below take both forms.

dwarf	dwarves
	dwarfs
hoof	hoofs
	hooves
scarf	scarves
	scarfs
handkerchief	handkerchieves
	handkerchiefs (very common)

D:Nouns which end in –y.

If a noun ends in –y and the –y is preceded by a vowel, only- s is added.

examples

boy	boys	donkey	donkeys
key	keys	monkey	monkeys
valley	valleys	guy	guys
toy	toys	way	ways
ray	rays	storey	storeys
chimney	chimneys	turkey	turkeys
quay	quays	delay	delays
gulley	gulleys	alley	alleys
trolley	trolleys	journey	journeys

If a noun ends in – y and the –y is preceded by a consonant, the –y is eliminated / dropped and – ies is added

lady	ladies	lorry	lorries
army	armies	puppy	puppies
ferry	ferries	sky	skies
diary	diaries	diary	diaries
story	stories	baby	babies
country	countries	berry	berries
sty	sties	industry	industries
spy	spies	salary	salaries
ceremony	ceremonies	library	libraries
injury	injuries	berry	berries
belly	bellies	memory	memories
identity	identities	melody	melodies

activity

Rewrite giving the plural forms of the following underlined words .

- She has dirtied her handkerchief.
- My wife is sick.
- The detectives sent a spy to Rwanda.
- We do not have any proof.

e)The thief was sent to catch a thief

f) Pigs live in a sty.

Rewrite the following sentences giving the plural forms of the underlined words

- Majorine bought a ferry.
- The lion fought with the bitch which had a puppy.
- We bought a diary yesterday.
- Jane tells us a story daily.
- Jane always attends a party.
- We shall buy a turkey on our way to Masaka.
- She likes playing with a baby.

E: A few nouns change their middle letters (infixes)

man	men	foot	feet
woman	women	tooth	teeth
child	children	goose	geese
mouse	mice	ox	oxen
louse	lice		

F: Nouns that end in – th and – ph form their plurals by adding –s

month	months	nymph	nymphs
path	paths	moth	moths
youth	youths	mouth	mouths
thing	thighs	myth	myths
bath	baths	cloth	cloths
graph	graphs	paragraph	paragraphs
photograph	photographs		

G: Nouns which change letter – i to – e

oasis	oases	basis	bases
crisis	crises	hypothesis	hypotheses
diagnosis	diagnoses	synthesis	syntheses
analysis	analyses	synopsis	synopses

H. Some nouns end in – x change it to – cesor -es is added.

vertex	vertices
	vertixes
apex	apexes
	apices
index	indices
appendix	appendixes
	appendices

I: Some nouns that end in – us form their plurals by changing – us to – i.

radius	radii
stumulus	stimuli
nucleus	nuclei
fungus	fungi

focus	foci/ focuses
cactus	cacti/ cactuses
syllabus	syllabi/ syllabuses
hippopotamus	hippopotami / hippopotamuses

J: Some nouns which end in – um have their plurals ending in – a and – ums

stadium	stadia/ stadiums
medium	media / mediums
memorandum	memoranda / memorandums
millennium	millennia / millenniums
bacterium	bacteria
curriculum	curricula / curriculums
emporium	emporia / emporiums
datum	data

K: Some nouns which end in – a form their plurals by adding – e.

larva	larvae
alga	algae
formula	formulae / formulas
pupa	pupae
antenna	antennae/ antennas

L: Don't miss the following.

criterion	criteria
schema	schemata
automation	automata
phenomenon	phenomena
stoma	stomata

M. Some nouns do not change.

luggage	furniture	swine	sheep
trout	deer	fish	dozen
rubbish	hair	advice	doe
cod	salmon	information	grouse
property	equipment etc.		

activity

Rewrite giving the plural forms of the underlined words

- The luggage was stolen by those thieves.
- The wolf and the ox live in the bush.
- The match will be played in the stadium.
- We bought good furniture from the carpenter.
- We had written a memorandum of understanding.
- A deer is a fast running animal.

N: some nouns sound as if they are in plural but when they are in singular. These are always followed by singular auxiliary verbs

nouns	**Sentence**
mathematics	Mathematics is a simple subject.
news	No news is good news.
measles	Measles is one of the killer diseases.
mumps	Mumps was a dangerous disease.
species	East African elephant is a big species.
economics	Economics is a subject at O' level.
barracks	Soldiers live in a barracks.
series	……
physics	……
means	……..
headquarters	……..

O. Nouns expressed in pairs

Noun	**Singular**	**Plural**
shoes	a pair of shoes	pairs of shoes
sippers	a pair of slippers	pairs of slippers
shorts	a pair of shorts	pairs of shorts
spectacles	……	……..
tongs	……	……..
scissors	……	……..
pliers	……	……..
tweezers	……	…….
goggles	……..	…….

knickers	……	……
binoculars	……	……
pants	……	……

Complete the above table.

D. COMPOUND NOUNS

These are nouns which are made up of more than one primary word.

examples

passer +by	passerby
cup + board	cupboard
chalk + board	chalkboard
tooth + brush	toothbrush

PLURAL FORMS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

By adding – s, -es, or –ves at the end of the nouns (unhyphenated compound nouns)

singular	**plural**	**singular**	**plural**
cupful	Cupfuls	eggplant	eggplants
mugful	Mugfuls	teapot	teapots
spoonful	spoonfuls	staffroom	staffrooms
choirmaster	choirmasters	tablecloth	tablecloths
housewife	housewives	bookcase	……
hand bag	handbags	roadblock	……..
notice board	notice board	housemaid	……..
armchair	armchairs	houseboy	……..
lady driver	lady drivers	mousetrap	…….
bylaw	bylaws	fireman	……
handkerchief	handkerchiefs	inkpot	……..
stepmother	stepmothers	headmaster	……
babysitter	babysitters	barmaid	…….

Q. The first part of the following nouns takes the plural form .

mother- in- law	mothers- in-law
father-in-law	fathers-in-law

passer-by	passers-by
prisoner of war	prisoners of war
editor inchief	editors in chief
head of state	heads of state
guest of honour	guests of honour
uncle -in- law	uncles -in-law
daughter– in- law	daughters-in -law
brother -in -law	brothers- in-law
head of department	heads of department
maid of honour	maids of honour
point of order	points of order

R: The following nouns have both parts changed.

manservant	menservants
womanpilot	womenpilots

S. Note the following exceptions.

The following do not change.

head of cattle, tug of war, pocket money, tug of love

E. Possessive nouns

Genitives (The possessive case of nouns)

The possessives

These are nouns which show possession or ownership.

An apostrophe mark and – **s** are always used.

How possessive cases are written

- When a word ends in any letter except – s, be it singular or plural, the apostrophe mark and letter – s are added
- When a word ends in – s, be it singular or plural, only the apostrophe is added.

Singular	**Plural**
the boy's coat	the boys' coats
the lady's bag	the ladies' bags

the child's toy	the children's toys
the ox's plough	the oxen's ploughs
the man's hat	the men's hats
the puppy's claw	the puppies' claws
mouse's tail	mice's tails

Fill the blank spaces with the possessive forms of the words in the brackets

- The _____ vegetables were dark–green. (greengrocers)
- They spent a decade at their _____ homes. (children)
- The peasant cut the _____ tails when he was digging.(mice)
- Those _____ ploughs are very sharp. (ox)
- He bought _____ dresses. (ladies)

Write the following phrases in possessive cases

a school of orphans	orphans' school
fur of the horse	horse's fur
love of my father	my father's love
the house of James	James' house
the ring of the princess	……..
love of Jesus	…….
life of Pius	……..
goslings of the goose	…….

Singular and plurals of sentences.

Before changing sentences, we need to know how pronouns change and the agreement of verbs and subjects.

singular	**plural**	**singular**	**plural**
I	we	my	our
it		myself	ourselves
he	they	herself	themselves
she		himself	themselves
that	those	yourself	yourselves
this	these	his	their
her	their	its	their

When the subject is in singular, the verb is also in singular.
When the subject is in plural, the verb must also be in plural.
examples
The head of state came to Uganda. (singular)
The heads of state came to Uganda. (plural)
The lady's dress is torn.
The ladies' dresses are torn.
This ox's plough is heavy
These oxen's ploughs are heavy.
A Ugandan is suffering from measles
Ugandans are suffering from measles.

Rewrite the following sentences from singular to plural.

- Is she a European?
- This child's toy is broken.
- I myself bought that lady's dress.
- There is a goose in the cage.

Rewrite the following sentences in singular .

- Those ladies' dresses are expensive
- The children's toys are old.
- The dentists extracted the carpenters' teeth.
- The news found us in the barracks.

Complete the following table with the correct expression of the given uncountable nouns

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	**SINGULAR EXPRESSION**	**PLURAL EXPRESSION**
paper	a piece of paper a ream of paper	pieces of paper reams of paper
news	an item of news	items of news
rice	a grain of rice	----------
dust	a speck of dust	----------
advice	a piece of advice	----------
wood	a piece of wood	----------

sugar	a piece of sugar	----------
water	a drop of water	----------
sand	a grain of sand	----------
bread	a loaf of bread a slice of bread	---------- ----------
soap	a bar of soap a table of soap	----------
chalk	a piece of chalk a stick of chalk	----------
corn	an ear of corn	----------

f. Collective nouns

These are nouns which describe a group or a collection of people, animals and things.

PEOPLE

A group of worshippers	congregation
A group of singers	choir
People watching a football match	spectators
People walking on foot	pedestrians
A group of soldiers	army/ troop / regiment/
People attending a concert/ listening to a speech	battalion
People struggling to see something or to pass in a	audience
street / rally	crowd
A group of rioters/ demonstrators	mob
A group of musicians	band
A group of angels	host
A group of actors	company
A group of directors/ governors	board
People at a funeral	mourners / cortage
A group of servants	staff
A group of beautiful women/ girls	bevy
People collected together for the same purpose	gathering
A group of sailors/ people working in an aeroplane	crew
A group of prisoners / thieves	gang
A group of slaves	gang/ coffle
A number of hired applauders	claque
A number of judges or bishops	bench

2: ANIMAL	
A group of sheep	flock
A group of cattle / pigs / buffaloes / elephants	herd
A group of leopards	leap
A group of wolves	pack
A group of lions	pride
A number of oxen	team
A group of rabbits	nest
A collection of puppies / kittens	litter
A group of whales	school
A group of horses	team
A group of monkeys	troop
A group of geese	gaggle
A collection of birds	flock
A number of fish in a net	catch / haul
A group of clicks hatched together	brood
A group of peacocks	muster
A group of locusts	plague
A collection of wild animals	zoo
A group of insects	swarm / plague
A group of bees	swarm
A group of hares	kindle
A group of mice	nest
3:THINGS AND OBJECTS	
A collection of sticks	bundle
A collection of stars	constellation
A collection of banana fingers	bunch
A collection of books	library
A collection of forks, spoons, knives etc.	cutlery
A collection of dishes, plates, cups etc.	crockery
A collection of scholastic material / writing material	stationery
A collection of flowers	bouquet
A collection of flag	bunting
A collection of stamps / pictures	collection
Anumber of shops / cars in a line	fleet / convoy
A set of furniture / room	suite
A collection of poems	anthology

A large collection of trees	forest
A collection of eggs	clutch
A mass of hair	shock / fell
A set of bells places together for a tune to be played on them	carillon
A number of stones	heap / pile
A number of rags	bundle
A number of woollen threads	skein
A collection of bread baked at the same time	batch
A collection of dried plants	herbarium
A collection of a few rays of light	pencil
A collection of many rays of light	beam
A collection of grass	tuft
A number of cards	pack
A group of drawers	chest
A number of fruits	crate
NOUNS (NAMES) GIVEN TO DIFFERENT PLACES, THINGS AND PEOPLE	
PEOPLE	
A person who drives a car	driver
A person who rides a cycle	cyclist / rider
A person who flies a place	pilot / aviator
A person who treats sick people	doctor
A person who cares for the sick	nurse
A person who gives medicine	chemist
A person who looks after our teeth	dentist
A person who treats our eyes	oculist
A person who examines eyes and sells glasses	optician
A person who performs operations on somebody	surgeon
A person who writes poems	poet
A persons who writes books	author
A person who repairs machines	

A person who types letters	mechanic
A person who judges football matches	typist
A person who performs magic	referee
A person who writes plays	magician
A person who plays and receives money in a bank	playwright/ dramatist
A person who draws plans of building	cashier / teller
A person who cannot see	architect
A person who cannot talk	blind
A person who cannot walk	dumb
A person who cannot hear	crippled
A person who is sick	deaf
A person who makes idols from stones and wood	patient
A person who makes pots, cups our of the clay	sculptor
A person in charge of a library	potter
A person who mends shoes	librarian
A person who sells meat	shoemaker / cobbler
One who deals in flowers	butcher
One who deals in fruits	florist
One who eats only fruits	fruiterer
One who writes for a newspaper	fruitarian
Unmarried man	journalist
Unmarried lady	bachelor
A woman whose husband is dead	spinster
A man whose wife is dead	widow
A child whose parent died	widower
Agirl about to marry	orphan

A man about to marry	bride bridegroom
PLACES AND THINGS	
A residence for monks / priest	monastery
A residence for nun	convent
A place where birds are kept	aviary
A place where fish are kept	aquarium
A place where milk is converted into butter and cheese	dairy
A place where cars are kept or repaired	garage
A place where animals are slaughtered from	abattoir
A place where meat is sold	butcher's
A place where flowers are sold	florist's
A place where bread and cakes are baked from	bakery/baker's
A store for grains	granary
A place where fruit trees are grown	orchard
A place where orphans are housed	orphanage
A place where money is coined	mint
A place where films are shown	cinema
A place where plays are staged	theatre
A place where operations are done by surgeons	theatre
A place where money is kept safely	bank
A place where ancient things are kept	museum
A place where wild animals are kept	zoo
A place where laws are made	parliament
A place in a desert with water	oasis
A place where criminals are kept	jail

Paper, pens,pencils, books	stationery
Chairs, tables, stools, beds, desks	furniture
Cars, lorries, buses, taxis, etc	vehicles
Shoes, sandals, slippers etc.	foot wear
Uncle, aunt, cousin, in-laws etc	relatives
Apples, oranges, mangoes, tomatoes	fruit
Soda, beer, tea, coffee etc.	drinks
Forks, spoons, knives	cutlery
Dishes, plates, glasses, cups	crockery
Goats, cats, sheep, rabbits	animals
Hens, ducks, chicken, geese	poultry

MEAT FROM CERTAIN ANIMALS

Meat from a sheep	mutton
Meat from a cow	beef
Meat from a pig	pork
	bacon (if smoked)
Meat from a calf	veal
Meat froma deer	venison
Meat from a goat	chevon
Meat from chicken	chicken
Meat from a duck	duck
Meat from a goose	goose
Meat from a lamb	lamb
Meat without bones	fillet

GENDER OF NOUNS

All things (animates and inanimates) belong to one of the four types of gender.

- Masculine (male)
- Feminine (female)
- Common (either male or female) e.g. teacher, nurse etc.
- Neuter (neither male nor female) e.g box, phone etc.

Gender refers to the fact of nouns and pronouns being male and female, either male or female; and neither male nor female.

Masculine	**feminine**	**masculine**	**feminine**
boy	girl	lord	lady
husband	wife	bull	cow
uncle	aunt	father	mother
bachelor	spinster	son	daughter
king	queen	grandson	granddaughter
hero	heroine	gentlemen	ladies
Mr.	Mrs.	male	female
Sir.	Madam	buck	doe
widower	widow	monk	nun
papa	mama	colt	filly
gander	goose	drone	queen
bullock	heifer	ram	ewe
fox	vixen	dog	bitch
drake	duck	he	she
bridegroom	bride	boar	sow
cock	hen	him	her
his	her	lad	lass
sire	dam	stallion	mare
tsar	tsarina		

Feminine gender which are formed by adding the suffix – ss and –ess after making some changes.

Masculine	**feminine**	**masculine**	**feminine**
actor	actress	tiger	tigress
instructor	instructress	waiter	waitress
hunter	huntress	mister	mistress
conductor	conductress	murderer	murderess
lion	lioness	giant	giantess
steward	stewardess	shepherd	shepherdess
host	hostess	patron	patroness
god	goddess	author	authoress

poet	poetess	priest	priestess

Young ones, sound and homes of nouns

Young ones

cat	kitten	ass	foal
cock	cockerel	sheep	lamb
deer	fawn	swan	cygnet
hare	leveret	dog	puppy
buffalo	calf	duck	duckling
cow	heifer /calf	pig	piglet
horse	foal	elephant	calf
eagle	eaglet	whale	calf
goat	kid	owl	owlet
goose	gosling	rabbit	kitten
toad	tadpole	stallion	foal / colt
fish	fry/fingerling	frog	tadpole
hawk	bowet	salmon	parr
fox	cub	bird	nestling
lion	cub	eel	elver
kangaroo	joey	bear	cub

Sounds

hens	cluck / cackle	ducks	quack
geese	cackle	turkeys	gobble
parrots	chatter	monkeys	chatter
frogs	croak	revens	croak
rocks	caw	crows	caw
dogs	howl, growl, bark,	wolves	howl
sparrows	snarl	crickets	chirp
robins	chirp	sheep	bleat
goats	bleat	calves	bleat
elephants	trumpet	lions	roar
snakes	hiss	serpents	hiss
owls	hoot, screech, cur	cats	mew, purr
bulls	below	cows	moo
grasshopper	chirr	oxen	low
apes	gibber	bears	growl

eagle	scream	hyenas	laugh
beetles	drone	rabbits	squeal
pigs	grunt	wrens	warble
doves	coo	swallows	twitter
mice	squeak	deer	bell
asses	bray	horse	neigh, whinny

Sounds of non living things (inanimate)

howling of wind
pattering of the rain
gurgling of the river
hissing of streams
swishing of ladies' skirts
tooting of horn
roaring, rolling, rumbling of thunder
buzzing of a telephone
jingling, chiming of bells
shuffling of wind
whirring of wing
crackling of fire, wood, dry leaves
thinkling of coins
screeching of brakes

DWELLINGS/HOMES

dog	kennel
pigeon	cage
pig	sty
rabbit	hatch
bird	nest
lion	den
bees	beehive
parrot	cage
Eskimo	Igloo
king	palace
lumberman	log cabin
man	house
monk	monastery

peasant priest prisoner scour / guide bear cow mouse	cottage temple cell tent den byre hole

spider	Web			
minister	manse			
fox	lair/ earth			
squirrel eagle wild rabbit sheep dove **MOVEMENTS**	drey eyrie warren/burrow pen dovecote			
ape	swings	Bull	charges	
bear	lumbers	cat	steals	
bee	Flits	cow	wanders	
swallow	Dives	Deer	bounds	
eagle	swoops	Dog	runs	
beetle	crawls	donkey	trots	
elephant	ambles	frog	leaps	
horse	gallops	hound	bounds	
lamb	prowls	lion	prowls	
mouse	scampers	person	walks	
rabbit	leaps	serpent	glides	
wolf	lopes	bird	flies	
cock	struts	crow	flaps	
curlew	flits	duck	waddles	
eagle	swoops	hen	struts	
lark	soars	owl	flits	

activity

Complete the following sentences using the most suitable word

- Dogs _____ at the them last night.

- The _____ of the lions scared the hyena.
- A deer was moving with its ten beautiful _____
- An eagle left its one _____ in the nest.
- The rabbits' _____ was not cleaned.
- The African elephants _____ loudly when they see any stranger.

Rewrite giving one word for the underlined group of word

- We got honey from a <u>place where bees live.</u>
- My horse moves with its <u>young ones</u>
- The lion <u>made noise</u> at night.
- The lion was found in its <u>place of rest.</u>

ABSTRACT NOUNS

These are (nouns) names of things which denote ideas or state.
They can neither be touched nor seen on their own but can only be seen or touched from something or somebody.

examples

beauty, depth, enmity, dullness, pronunciation,theft, guilt etc.

FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

Most of them are formed by using suffixes like;
--ness, --ion, --tion, --ship, -ure, icion, etc.

a, by adding, -ness

Word	Noun	Word	Noun
tall	tallness	dull	dullness
shabby	shabbiness	smart	smartness
clean	cleanliness	foolish	foolishness
polite	politeness	rough	roughness
lazy	laziness	bright	brightness
sick	sickness	weak	weakness
ill	illness	selfish	selfishness
bitter	bitterness	cold	coldness
heavy	heaviness	mad	madness

fat	fatness	ugly	ugliness
bad	badness	busy	business
smooth	smoothness	kind	kindness
bold	boldness	stubborn	stubbornness

b,by changing – to to –ce or –cy

Word	**Noun**	**Word**	**Noun**
excellent	excellence	exist	existence
assist	assistance	accept	acceptance
confident	confidence	just	justice
distant	distance	innocent	innocence
lenient	lenience	important	importance
silent	silence	absent	absence
present	presence	ignorant	ignorance
violent	violence	abundant	abundance
agent	agency	efficient	efficiency
intimate	intimacy		
expectant	expectancy		
accurate	accuracy		
abstain	abstinence		
hinder	hindrance		
occur	occurrence		
serve	service		

By adding-sion

compel	compulsion	persuade	persuasion
permit	permission	invade	invasion
revise	revision	transmit	transmission
admit	admission		

By ending with - ment

word	**noun**	**word**	**noun**
increase	increment	argue	argument
entertain	entertainment	state	statement
agree	agreement	punish	punishment

move	movement	employ	employment
require	requirement	amuse	amusement
manage	management	assign	assignment
amuse	amusement	enjoy	enjoyment
encourage	encouragement	achieve	achievement
replace	replacement	appoint	appointment
commit	commitment	settle	settlement

By ending with - ity

word	**noun**	**word**	**noun**
enemy	enmity	pure	purity
regular	regularity	curious	curiosity
punctual	punctuality	prosper	prosperity
punctual	scarcity	able	ability
scarce	scarcity	possible	possibility
rapid	rapidity	uniform	uniformity
active	activity	rigid	rigidity
humble	humility	general	generosity
responsible	responsibility	absurd	absurdity
timid	timidity		
noble	nobility		

By ending with - ure

word	**noun**	**word**	**noun**
fix	fixture	mix	mixture
depart	departure	fail	failure
please	pleasure	expose	exposure
proceed	procedure	press	pressure
seize	seizure	sign	signature

General formation of nouns

word	**noun**	**word**	**noun**
true	truth	beautiful	beauty
deep	depth	serve	service
healthy	health	just	justice

gird	girth	practice	practice
sit	seat	advise	advice
weigh	weight	choose	choice
long	length	grand	grandeur
warm	warmth	think	thought
die	death	marry	marriage
broad	breadth	know	knowledge
wide	width	encourage	courage
young	youth	bond	bondage
join	joint	wise	wisdom
fly	flight	king	kingdom
pursue	pursuit	free	freedom
grow	growth	lose	loss
succeed	success	angry	anger
proud	pride	hungry	hunger
greedy	greed	defend	defence
thumb	thimble	enter	entrance
sell	sale		entry
speak	speech	lend	loan
analyse	analysis	prove	proof
feed	food	complain	complaint
vale	valley	refuse	refusal
anxious	anxiety	zealous	zeal
injure	injury	behave	behaviour
bury	burial	poor	poverty
cruel	cruelty	sympathize	sympathy

Some verbs can also be used as nouns

love	share	dream	record	rest	push
progress	joke	race	water	talk	retreat
work	walk	ride	knock	rule	drive
fight					

activity

Complete the following sentences using the correct form of word given in the brackets.

- There is a lot of _____ amongst youth. (poor)
- Lack of literacy causes _____ to the development of our country (hinder)
- The _____ of our sister took place last year. (bury)
- The _____ between the two boys really surprised us. (similar)
- Jane was liked because of her _____ (beautiful)
- The mourners expressed their _____ to the orphans. (sympathetic)
- There was a fierce _____ between our teachers. (argue)
- I heard the death _____ on Radio Ssanyu. (announce)
- The mechanic measured the _____ of the tyre . (wide)
- The congregation sat on dirty _____ (sit)
- She went to the _____ because he wanted bread. (bake)
- Moses cracked a simple _____ with the Reverend. (joking)
- The teacher's _____ was very complicated. (sign)
- The _____ between Konny and Ugandans will never cease. (enemy)
- Kiprotech won Uganda _____ . (famous)
- We learnt vehicle repair and _____ while in Primary Five. (maintain)
- _____ of the main hall is done in evening.(mop)

- _____ makes perfect. (practise)
- The student's_____ letter was torn by the baby. (admit)
- The teacher made a good _____ of prefects. (choose)
- His _____ surprised very many people. (die)
- The _____ bakes good cakes. (bake)
- Everybody likes Joan because of her _____ (generous)
- In spite of my _____, I had to wait until the present was unwrapped. (anxious)
- It was such a bad _____ that I shall always live to remember (occur)
- To avoid _____, we must always read through our answers. (repeat)
- Peper was a great _____ (journal)
- My grandfather was a man of great _____ (know)
- Our teacher talks with _____ (proud)
- Tom's _____ took place on Sunday. (marry)
- We experienced a lot of _____ after our mother's death. (miserable)
- All the club members should pay their _____ before June. (subscribe)
- She sought _____ before going our yesterday. (permit)
- The workers were awarded handsome _____ in their wages. (increase)
- _____ is a very important skill. (write)
- _____ is a religion. (Christ)
- There is serious _____ of schools. (inspect)

- The fear of the Lord is the source of _____ (wise)
- There was rampant _____ in Kampala during riots. (thief)
- The armed _____ shot the bank manager yesterday. (rob)

Rewrite as instructed from the brackets

- We like him. He is able. (Use.....because of .....)
- The child was expelled. (Use .....was given an .....)
- She was promoted because she was neat. (Use.....because of .....)
- Jane is extremely beautiful. Nobody wants to marry her. (Begin: Inspite of Jane's extreme....)
- Juma was advised enough . (Use .....given enough.....)
- The nurse was happy because Joan is improving . (Use.....showing signs of.....)
- Teachers complained to the head teacher. (Begin: Teachers showed their .....)
- They concluded earlier . (Use .....reached.....)

PRONOUNS (noun replacing words)

A pronoun is a word which takes the place of a noun

Pro means **for , noun** means **name** so pronoun stands for **for name**

Pronouns are sometimes referred to as **noun substitutes** because they are used to avoid repetition in both speech and written work .

examples

he she it I they you we me us that etc.

A story with repetitions

Aidan sold Aidan's book to Aidan's brother which made Aidan's mother annoyed, this made Aidan's mother to blame Aidan.

Correct version

Aidan sold his books to his brother which made his mother annoyed, this made her to blame him.

CLASSES / TYPES/ KINDS OF PRONOUNS

- Personal pronouns
- Possessive pronouns
- Reflexive pronouns
- Demonstrative pronouns
- Relative pronouns
- Interrogative pronouns
- Indefinite pronouns
- Reciprocal pronouns
- Distributive pronouns

Personal pronouns

These are divided into two classes;

- Nominative / subjective case (when used as a subject)
- Objective case (when used as an object)

Persons	**Subjective / nominative case**		**Objective case**	
1st person	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	I	we	me	us
	My	our	my mine myself	our ours ourselves
2nd person	you your	you your	you your yours yourself	you your yours yourselves
3rd person	he she his her it	they they they their they	him her hers his its itself	them their theirs

			himself	themselves

examples

Our (subjective) dresses were stolen by her. (objective)

He (subjective) ate our (objective) food himself. (objective)

Possessive pronouns

These are pronouns which show ownership (possession)

There are divided into two kinds.

- **Possessive case**: These show that somebody has full ownership of something. They cannot be used as determiners.
  examples mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, theirs.
- **Possessive adjective pronouns**
  These can be used as determiners.
  my, our, your, his, her, its, their
  These pronouns come before the nouns they describe.

examples

That is my friend. (used as possessive adjective pronoun)

That is a friend of mine. (used in possessive case)

activity

- He is her brother. (use.....of .....)
- These were his books. (Rewrite ending …….....his.)
- Our friend always tells us lies. (A friend.....)
- The lion ran quickly with its cubs. (Rewrite ending .....its.)
- Joan is his best friend. (Rewrite ending.....his.)
- Your friend went to India. (Begin: A friend.....)

Impersonal Pronoun "It"

It is used with the infinitive verb.

examples

- To use abusive language is bad.
  It is bad to use abusive language.
- Driving recklessly is wrong.
  It is wrong to drive recklessly.

Rewrite beginning:It……

- Stealing is abnormal.
- Revising books is nice.
- To get aggregate four is marvellous.

Demonstrative pronouns

These indicate the person or thing referred to.

They can also be used as determiners / demonstrative adjectives.

Singular	**Plural**	
this	these	near you
that	those	far away from you

Reflexive pronouns / emphatic pronouns

These pronouns end in -self (singular) and -selves (plural)

my(I)	myself	ourselves
he (him)	himself	themselves
she (her)	herself	themselves
you(yours)	yourself	yourselves
it(its)	itself	themselves
our(we)		ourselves
one(one's)	oneself	
they		themselves

examples

One should respect **oneself** before others

He should respect **himself** before others

She should respect **herself** before others

You should respect **yourself** before others
We should respect **ourselves** before others
I should respect **myself** before others
They should respect **themselves** before others
It should respect **itself** before others

Complete the following sentences correctly

- One should respect _____ before others
- Rose drove the car all by _____.
- You can do it _____.
- The chef prepared the food all by _____.
- We _____ bought those cars.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets

- I did the work alone. No one helped me. (Re-write ending.....myself.)
- You should always respect yourself. (Begin: One……. .....)
- We must respect one another.(End.....ourselves)
- The cat climbed the wall without any help.(Rewrite using.....self)
- Nobody helped James to do his home work. (End .....self)
- You are always advised to think for yourself when you are doing your exams. (Begin: One..... .....)

Interrogative pronouns

These are used for asking questions.

What	What is your uncle's name?
Who	Who broke the red cup?
Whom	Whom do you want?
Which	Which of these boys stole the baby's milk?

Below is the correct usage of the following interrogatve pronouns.

- **Which**teacher sent you for the books?
- **Which**of these boys stole your school bag?
- To **which**mechanic did you take your car for repair?
- **What** does your book look **like**?
- **Towhom** did you address your letter?
- **Who** did you address the letter **to**?
- **What** is your father? **My father is a nurse**.
- **What** is the time by your watch?
- **What** time is it?

Indefinite pronouns

These pronouns do not indicate or show any specific number of people or things.

example

none, someone, somebody, everybody, everyone, anybody, all, many, etc.

Allthe boys come to school **early**.

N**one** of the boys **comes** to school **late**.

Every boy comes to school **early**.

Reciprocal pronouns

Mutual action or reaction is expressed by these pronouns.

examples

One another; used when talking about more than two people , things or groups.

Each other ; used when talking about only two people , things or groups.

- St. Mark pupils help **one another** in case of a problem.
- Jane and Michael help **each other** in class work.

Distributive pronouns

examples

each, every, either, neither etc.

Rewrite the following using the given distributive pronouns.

- All cars have tyres. (Rewrite and use:Every……..……)
- All living things have life.(Rewrite and use:Each……..……)

- All birds have wings.(Rewrite and use:Every……)
- None of the boys is unintelligent.(Rewrite and use:All the……)
- Neither of the girls was absent.(Rewrite and use:None of……)
- All the teachers are smart today.(Rewrite using:None……..)
- All matrons are hard-working.(Rewrite and use:Neither of the……)
- All Primary Seven Dove members are disciplined.(Rewrite and begin:Not any……)

Relative pronouns

Who	This is used with people
That and which	These are commonly used with things
Whom and whose	These are used with people and show possession

These pronouns can also be used as conjunctions (joining words)

RELATIVE CLAUSES

These are clauses joined by using relative pronouns. Most of the pronouns found in the joined sentences are replaced by relative pronouns.

examples

That is the carpenter who made our table.
These are the books **which** Tom tore.
That is the boy **who** stole our money.
The article **which** appeared in the Daily Monitor was very interesting
The patient **whose** care taker died yesterday has also died.
Here is the rapist **who** was caught red- handed last week.

activity

Join the following sentences correctly.

- I met a Nigerian. He spoke Luganda very well. (Use.....whom.....)
- There was a discussion at the meeting. It was very important. (Rewrite using.....which.....)
- Where is the lady? Her bag was stolen last week.(Use…….....whose…….....)
- The tree fell over the house. That is it. (Use…….....which…….....)
- Who has chased the dog? It has been barking. (Use.....which.....)

COMPOUND RELATIVE PRONOUNS

examples

whoever, whichever, whatever, whatsoever etc.

examples of sentences

If one reports home late, one will not have supper.

Whoever reports home late will not have supper.

Rewrite the following using the given compound relative pronouns.

- Anybody who failed to pay school fees will not sit for PLE.(Rewrite using:Whoever…….....)
- If it has a beginning,it has an end.(Rewrite using:Whatever.....)
- If you do not pay on time,you will not enter the cinema.(Rewrite using:Whoever.....)
- I will mark any correct answer you write.(Rewrite using:.....whichever.....)
- John will give the money to anybody he will find there.(Rewrite using:.....whoever.....)
- You will not go for games. You played in class during the lesson.(Rewrite and begin:Whoever…….……)

Defining and non-defining relative clauses

<u>Defining relative clauses</u>

These are clauses which are required to define the main clause when the subject of the main clause is not clear.

These clauses tell us which person or thing the speaker means and help us to identify the unclear noun being referred to.

No comma is used when joining these clauses.

The subjects of the main clauses are always not clear .

examples

That is the tree which fell at night.

There is the lady whose husband died yesterday.

Julie is the woman who invited us at the party.

Where is the tank which the plumber brought at night?

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES WITH PREPOSITIONS

When dealing with these clauses, we should avoid repetition of the prepositions.

Examples of relative pronouns preceded by prepositions.

-to whom -with whom -for whom -about whom - in which etc.

- We walked with an old. She was an American.
  The old woman with whom we walked was an American.
- Ruth told me about the crippled. He is dead.
  The crippled about whom Ruth told me is dead .
- The tank was empty. John slept inside it.
  The tank in which John slept was empty.
- I can't recall the address of the school. I am writing to.
  I can't recall the address of the school to which I am writing.
- That is the town. Jane comes from there.
  That is the town from where Jane comes.

activity

- Namuleme was suffering from a disease. It was not known (Use.....from which.....)
- I was talking with Lubaale. He is my father's secretary. (Use.....with whom…….....)
- This is the village. I live in it. (Use.....in which.....)

- I travelled with passengers. They were very tired. (Use.....with whom.....)
- I do not recall the boy. He lent me this money.(Rewrite and use……from whom…..)

NON DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

These are clauses which do not define the subject but give more information about it. They do not tell us which person, thing the speaker means.

These clauses take double commas, the main clause subjects are always clear and more information is always given.

examples

- The carpenter bought a toolbox. It was stolen from Jacob's workshop.
  The toolbox, which the carpenter bought, was stolen from Jacob's workshop.
- Kiprotich earned Uganda an international fame. He won a gold medal.
  Kiprotich, who won a gold medal, earned Uganda an international fame
- The lady was seen crying very bitterly. Her necklace was stolen from bus.
  The lady, whose necklace was stolen from the bus, was seen crying very bitterly.
-

INTERJECTIONS (EXCLAMATIONS)

An interjection is a short sound, word or phrase spoken suddenly to express an emotion.

examples

Oh! , Oh! , Hurrah!, Alas!, Ah!, Hush!.

An interjection express any strong feeling. It may be of a surprise, fear, joy, despair, anger, dislike or determination.

It is always accompanied by an exclamation mark.

Exclamatory Sentences

These are sentences which express exclamation i.e wonders, surprises, fear e.t.c.

These sentences begin with either **Wha**t or **How** and they end with an exclamation mark. **(!)**

When each of the above words is used, emphatic words like, **very, really, extremely**, so etc are eliminated.

THE USAGE OF "WHAT ……!"

Order followed when "what" is used.

What + an / a + adverb / adjective + singular / common noun + verb +!

What + adverbs + adjective + plural common noun + verb + !

- **What** needs a common noun.
- **What** takes an article if it is used with singular noun or pronoun.

Examples of sentences

- It was a very delicious meal
  What a **delicious** meal **it was!**
- A goose is very beautiful.
  What a beautiful **bird** a goose **is** !
- Our landlord has been very honest.
  What an honest man our landlord has been!
- Mangooses are very wise animals.
  What wise animals **mongooses** are!

Rewrite the following sentences using "What……..."

- You are a very smart child.
- That road is very busy.
- Their landlord is very honest.
- We saw very ugly monkeys
- Opendi prove to be a very big –headed boy.
- Geese are extremely beautiful.
- You have very smelly feet.
- Mark sings very well.

Changing from exclamation sentences to statements

When changing from exclamatory sentences to a statement, we use "very" to emphasis the surprise .

examples

- What a good singer Peter is!
  Peter is a Peter is a<u>very</u> good

- What beautiful birds geese are!
  Geese are <u>very</u> beautiful birds.

- What a smart child you are!
  You are a <u>very</u> smart child.

activity

Change these exclamation sentences to statements.

- What a brown girl Ruth is!
- What beautiful animals cheetahs are!
- What an honest boy Moses is!
- What a rude president Amini was!
- What smelly feet you have!

THE USAGE OF :HOW ……!"

- Order used when using "How ……!"

How + adjective / adverb + noun pronoun + verb + !

- How does not require an article
- It does not require a common noun.

examples

- Mark sings very well.
  <u>How</u>well Mark sings <u>!</u>
- Peace is very energetic.
  How energetic Peace is!

- Geese are vey beautiful birds

How beautiful geeseare !

- Your feet look very ugly.
  How ugly your feet look!.
- Kampala is very busy.
  How busy Kampala is !

activity

Rewrite beginning : "How……..!"

- We are very happy to see you.
- Mark has a very big foot.
- Our school was very spacious.
- This pineapple is very juicy.
- What a brown girl Jane is!

Change the following exclamatory sentences to statements.

- How dangerous a tiger is!
- How bright Katamba was!
- How miraculous the old witch was!
- How delicious the meal was!
- How good it is for a candidate to excel!

Replace "How" with "What" and make necessary changes.

- How ugly Julian looks!
- How well Chamilion sings!
- How well Nnagi dances!
- How wonderfully Ritah teaches!
- How fast a deer runs!

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are words or group of words used before nouns or pronouns to show places, positions, time or methods.

examples of		**examples from**	
dispose	of	escape	from
robbed	of	abstain	from
rid	of	suffer	from
fond	of	borrow	from

afraid	of	hide	from
aware	of	protect	from
capable	of	prevent	from
composed	of	different	from
consist	of	prohibit	from
convinced	of	distinguish	from
proud	of	rescue	from
guilty	of	divorced	from
innocent	of	exhausted	from
comprised	of	differ	from
frightened	of		
made	of		
complain	of		
accused	of		
remind	of		
think	of		
conscious	of		
shamed	of		
tired	of		
jelous	of		
victim	of		
cause	of		
die	of		
ignorant			
examples <u>with</u>		**example <u>at</u>**	
agree	with(somebody)	good	at
disagree	with(somebody)	bad	at
interfere	with	clever	at
angry	with	shocked	at
busy	with	aim	at
part	with	smile	at
quarrel	with	officiate	at
disappointed	with	laugh	at
disgusted	with	sit	at
cope	with		(desk, table, computer)
charged	with		
upset	with		
pleased	with		

in love patient bored	with with with		
example <u>in</u>		**example <u>to</u>**	
interested success rise originate write blind believe excel participated dressed located	In in in in in in in in in in in	agree disagree apologise complain listen belong land sentenced glad lay (corpse) led answer solution attention reaction add attitude accustomed similar engaged in addition married grateful addicted devoted	to(something) to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to to
example <u>by</u>			
abide followed travel	by by by		

	(bus, train, air, water, boat, rail)		
frightened	by		
accompanied	by		
survived	by		
example <u>on</u>			
go	on (holiday, trip, tour, excursion, vocation)		
congratulate	on		
depend	on		
rely	on		
comment	on		
concentrate	on		
example <u>for</u>		**other examples**	
go	for	rammed	into
apply	for	sun rises	in
search	for	sun sets	in
well –known	for	preside	over
popular	for	lean	against
famous	for	break	up for holidays
demand	for	look	up (words , from the dictionary)
responsible	for		
apologize	for	look	into (problems)
argue	for	money	on me
prepare	for	blind	in one eye
blame	for	lame	in one leg
excuse	for		
feel	for		
fight	for		
forgive	for		
wait	for		
regard	for		
hope	for		

Fill the gaps left with the most suitable prepositions.

1. The rapist was charged _____ rape.
2. Richard is blind _____ one eye.
3. I do not have any money _____ me.
4. How much money is _____ your account?
5. What is the time _____ your watch?
6. Broken bottles must be disposed _____
7. The sun rises_____ the East and sets in the West.
8. We must abide _____ school rules.
9. We shall break _____ for holidays in November.
10. We were congratulated _____ our excellence.
11. When I was _____ the meeting, Peter called me.

The Usage of;

Beside and Besides

Beside means next to

Besides means in addition to

- _____ being a nurse, John is also a teacher.
- The florist sat _____ the dentist.

Between and Among / Amongst

Between is used when two people are sharing.

Among/ amongst are used when three or more people are sharing something.

- The twins shared the mongo_____ themselves.
- The triplets divided the food _____ themselves.
- Will you share this beef_____ the four boys?
- The coins have been distributed _____ Africans.
- There is a difference _____ Rose and Jacob.

Borrow and Lend

Borrow means get from and should be re turned.

Lend means give to and should be brought back.

examples

John lent five thousand shillings to Anyole
John lent Anyole five thousand shillings.
Anyoleborrowed five thousand shillings from John.

activity

- The bank lent me some money. (Begin: I…….)
- The plumber borrowed some money from the florist.(Begin: The florist……..)
- I do not recall the pupil who lent me this money.(Rewrite and use…….whom……..)
- The shopkeeper lent a kilogramme of sugar toJoseph.(Begin: Joseph……)
- I borrowed one hundred shillings from my neighbour. (Begin: My neighbour……..)

Owner of and Belong(s) to
example
The oculist owns that black car.
The oculist is the owner of that black car.
The blackcarbelongs to the oculist.

activity

- That pair of tongs is for the dentist .(Begin: The dentist…….)
- To whom does that Japanese radio belong? (Re-write and use: Who is the ……..……..?)
- This is my pen. (Begin: The pen……..)
- Those phones are mine. (Re-write and begin: I am…….……)
- The stationer owns that stationer's. (Begin: That…….……)

Comprised and Comprises (s)

Comprised uses preposition of .
Comprise(s) does not use any preposition.

examples

- Primary Six contains twenty –two pupils.
  Primary six comprises twenty –two pupils.
  Primary six is comprised of twenty- two pupils.

activity

Rewrite and use both comprise(s) and comprised.

- There are forty candidates in P.7
- An English examination paper contains two sections
- A football team consists of eleven players.
- The novel has twenty-five pages.

Consist(s) And Contain (s)

Consist(s) uses preposition of.
Contain(s) does not use any preposition.

example

The committee consist of twenty members
The committee contains twenty members

activity

Rewrite using both consist and contain.

- This set has two pencils.
- Seven players make up a netball team.
- This novel has thirty –three pages.

Different and Difference

Different uses**from.**
Difference uses **between**.

example

My shirt is different from John's.
There is a difference between John's shirt and mine.

activity

Rewrite as instructed from the brackets.

- Bob's novel is not similar to Ruth's. (Use…….difference……..)
- This paper is not similar to that one. (Use……different…….)
- The price of a woollen blanket is not the same as that of a leather one.(Use…… difference……)
- There is no similarity between uncle's phone and Dad's.(Use……..different……..)

Similarity and Similar

Similarity uses between.

Similar uses to.

example

This computer is similar to that one.

There is a similarity between this computer and that one.

activity

Rewrite using both similar and similarity.

- There is no difference between those calendars.
- Those cats are not different.

Relationship and Related

Relationship uses preposition**between.**

Related uses preposition**to.**

examples

There is a relationship between Akot and Okot.

Akot is related to Okot.

activity

Rewrite using both relationship and related.

- Bob and Moses are relatives.
- I am Perusi's relative.
- Those two girls are related to each other.

Managed, Able and Succeed

Managed uses preposition to.

Able also uses preposition to.

Succeed uses preposition in.

example

The tourists managed to climb the mountain

The tourists were able to climb the mountain

The tourist succeeded in climbing the mountain

activity

- Keith possibly tied the goat to a tree.
- The old man successfully dyed his hair .
- The farmer pruned his crops successfully.

Surprised and Surprise

Surprised usespreposition**to**

Surprise is written after **to**

example

I was surprised to meet my granny in the city.

To my surprise ,Imet my granny I the city.

activity

- James was surprised to see his aunt in the taxi park.(Use: To James'……..)
- He surprisingly received a letter from his pen pal.(Re-write and use ……..surprised…….)
- She surprisingly found Alice driving a Benz.(Use…….surprise……)

Arrive and Reach

Arrive uses prepositions;

atwhen talking about a point of place.

in when taking about a large area.

on when talking about a scene.

Reach does not use any preposition

examples

The train reached the station late.

The train arrived at the station late.(point of place)

The tourist arrived in Kampala at night(large place)

The police arrived on the scene very late. (scene)

activity

- Have you ever reached America?
  (Use……...arrive……..…….)
- At what time did the army reach the scene?
  (Use……..……..arrive…….)
- Solomon arrived in Masaka Town last week. (Re-write and use
  …….reach…….)
- The train reached Kampala early. (Re-write and use
  ……..….arrive……..)
- Kamagu reached
  home.(use.....arrive.....)

Fill the blank spaces with the correct preposition.

- The stubborn boy escaped_____school.
- Did the cobbler agree_____my suggestion?
- I am very afraid_____lions.
- The rapist will be charged _____rape.
- Richard is blind _____one eye.
- You must not lean _____ dirty walls.
- Reverend Wilson presided _____their wedding ceremony.
- The sun rises _____ the East.
- Broken bottles must be disposed_____
- The deceased survived _____two children.
- What is the time _____your watch?
- I don't have money_____me.

- How much money is _____your account?
- None of the florists was guilty _____theft.
- All candidates in our class sit _____desks.
- They congratulated the pupils _____their performance.
- Sarah is engaged_____ Steven.
- We must abide _____ the school rules and regulations.
- The teacher told me to look_____the meaning of the word “ewe” in the dictionary.
- We shall break _____for holidays in December.
- The speeding taxi rammed_____a stationary truck.
- The ten prisoners were sentenced _____to life imprisonment.

phrasal verb	Meaning
look up look for look into look after look out	find out search or find out find a solution care for take care
call for call on	collect someone visit someone
try on try out	test if it fits you test
pull up	stop / halt

pull out pull down	extract demolish
sit on sit for	take a seat take an exam
hang on hang up	wait for a short time end a telephone talk

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

- **Using :……for……**

  This answers " for how long" questions.

- I started driving my car at 2:00pm. It is now 5:00pm and I am still driving it.

  I have been driving my car for three hours.

- We began going through the diary at 9:00am. It is now 11:00am and we are still going through it.

  We have been going through the album for two hours.

- We started writing letters on Monday. Today is Wednesday and we are still writing.

  We have been writing letters for two days.

- We started building this house in2011. It is now 2014 and we are still building.

  We have been building this house for three years.

- I started reading my novels in February. It is now June and I am still reading them.

  I have been reading my novels for four months.

- **Using :……..has /have been ……for……**

- It is six years since we joined this school.

  We have been in this school for six years.

- It is four weeks since they went to Kenya.

_____

_____

- It is five years since John joined Global Junior School.

_____

_____

- It is six years since that secretary joined that company.

_____

_____

- It is seven days since my friend joined a new school.

_____

_____

- **The usage of;**

  ……..has not …….for…….

  ……..have not …….for…….

- I saw my aunt two months ago.

  Ihave not seen my aunt for two months.

- It is two years since Kate saw Joyce.

  Kate has not seen Joyce for two years.

- I went to the zoo three years ago.

  I have not gone to the zoo for three years.

- I last rode a bicycle three weeks ago.

  I have not ridden a bicycle for three weeks.

- We visited the Reverend a fortnight ago.

_____

_____

We have not visited the Reverend for afortnight.

_____

_____

- **Using :……..since……**
- I began working yesterday. I am still working.

  _____

- It started raining yesterday and it is still raining.

  _____

- We began riding bicycles on Tuesday. It is now Thursday.

  ___

- It started raining in the morning and it is still raining.

  _____

- The teachers started readying their candidates for PLE in February. They are still doing so.

  _____

- **Using :It is……..since……**
- That butcher started using that butcher's five years ago.

  _____

- The mechanic began repairing the vehicle six days ago.

  _____

- I have been driving my car for three hours.

  _____

- The florist has been selling flowers for eight hours.

_____

- She went to the city two hours ago.

_____

- Peter joined this school a decade ago.

_____

- I haven't seen her for three months.

_____

- **Using :……..ago.**
- I have read the noticeboard for a week.

_____

- It is two months since I last saw my aunt.

_____

- I have not met my uncle for two years.

_____

- I have not gone to the zoo for three years.

_____

- She has not torn anything for two months.

_____

- I haven't worn a suit for two years.

_____

- It is six years since I last travelled to Kampala.

_____

- The school hasn't held a music festival for three years.

_____

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

- I lost my aunt two years ago. (Use:……haven't……)

_____

- We came to this place two years ago. (End:……haven't……)

_____

- She has not flown to Arusha for five months.
(Use:……since……)

_____

- It is two days since I shook hands with the president. (Begin.: ……have not……)

_____

- It began raining in the afternoon. It is still raining. (Begin:
…..……since……)

_____

- She has not dirtied walls for two days. (End:……ago.)

_____

_____

MIXED ACTIVITY

Rewrite as instructed in the brackets.

- Geraldine is fond of talking too much. (Use:…….good…….)

_____

_____

- Mr. Lukona was accused of defilement. (Use:……charged……..)

_____

_____

- Mouzy was surprised to hear that his wife had given birth to twins. (Begin: To his…….)

_____

_____

- Okot's book has ninety-six pages. (Use:…….consist……..)

_____

_____

- Our football team has eleven players. (Use:…….comprised……)

_____

_____

- Okeke's wallet was snatched by the robbers in Kampala. (Begin: Okeke was robbed……..)

_____

_____

- Whose pen is this? (Use:…….owner……)

_____

_____

- Please, lend me two of your books. (May I……)

  _____

- I am eagerly waiting to join a secondary school. (Use:…….forward…….)

  _____

- Stanbic Bank lent me some money. (Use:…….borrow…….)

  _____

- Watermelons are liked more than sugarcanes. (Use:…….preferred……..)

  _____

- My uncle last came here two years ago. (Use:…….for……..)

  _____

- I have not visited the dentist for ten years now. (End:……ago.)

  _____

- He managed to beat the deadline. (Use:…….succeeded……..)

  _____

- The man was impatient. I borrowed money from him. (Use:…….from whom……)

  _____

- Lillian borrowed twenty thousand shillings from Ian. (Use:…….lent…….)

  _____

- He reached the sports ground late. (Use:…….arrive…….)

  _____

- That car is mine. (Begin: I am…….)

  _____

- Everybody must conform to the law. (Use:…….abide…….)

  _____

- He departed from London to Paris on Monday. (Use:…….left…….)

  _____

- It is six months since I last visited my parents. (Begin: I haven't……..)

  _____

- The Primary Six pupils were singing. They started at two o'clock. (Use:……since…….)

  _____

- It is five years since I visited that school. (Use:…….for…….)

  _____

- To whom does this house belong? (Use:……owner……)

  _____

- My shirt is similar to yours. (Begin: There is……..)

  _____

CONTRACTIONS, SHORT FORMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- **CONTRACTIONS**

Word	Contraction	Word	Contraction
Are	’re	they are	they’re
is/has	’s	we had/would	we’d
would/had	’d	she is/has	she’s
not	n’t	will not	won’t
will/shall	’ll	shall not	shan’t
have	’ve	cannot	can’t
am	’m	of the clock	o’clock
I am	I’m	let us	let’s
do not	don’t	may not	mayn’t

- **ABBREVIATIONS WITH FULL STOPS**

Word	Abbreviation	Word	Contraction
Sunday	Sun.	January	Jan.
Monday	Mon.	February	Feb.
Tuesday	Tues./Tue.	March	Mar.
Wednesday	Wed./Weds.	April	Apr.
Thursday	Thur./Thur.	June	Jun.
Friday	Fri.	July	Jul.
Saturday	Sat.	August	Aug.
born	b.	September	Sept.
died	d.	October	Oct.
page	p.	November	Nov.
pages	pp.	December	Dec.

noun	n.	Mount	Mt.
reference	ref.	Company	Co.
certificate/certified	cert.	compare	cf./cp.
Avenue	Ave./Av.	number	no./No.
Road	Rd.	minute(s)	min.
telephone number	Tel./tel.	minimum	min.
Association	Assoc.	Secretary	Sec./Secy
dozen	doz.	second	sec.
Doctor	Dr.	anonymous	anon.
Mister	Mr./Mr	for example	e.g.
Mistress	Mrs./Mrs	that is	i.e.
namely	viz.	and so on	etc.
temperature	temp.	and so forth	etc.
degree	deg.	Saint/Street/State	St.
population	pop.	Acting	Ag.
Lieutenant	Lt./Liuet.	government	govt./govt
Honourable	Hon.	Honorary	Hon.
before noon	a.m./A.M.	afternoon	p.m./P.M.
Major	Maj.	Captain	Capt.
Corporation	Corp.	Department	Dept.
singular	sing.	Departure	dep.
plural	pl.	Place	Pl.
abbreviation	abbr.	in the year of our Lord	A.D./AD
before Christ	B.C./BC	per week	p.w.
Reverend	Rev./Revd	arrival/arrive(s)/arranged	arr.
Assistant	Asst.	per annum/per year	p.a.
right hand	r.h.	married	m.
rest in peace	R.I.P./RIP	maximum	max.
volume	vol.	before	bef.
Square	Sq.		

·SOME ABBREVIATIONS WITHOUT FULL STOPS

Word	short form	word	short form

account	a/c	also known as	aka
as soon as possible	asap/ASAP	caborn copy	cc
black and white	b/w	not available/	
care of	c/o	not applicable	n/a
in charge	i/c	identity/identification	ID
compact disc	CD	cash on delivery	COD
date of birth	DOB	master of ceremonies	MC
automated teller machine	ATM	enhanced message service	EMS
note well	NB	prisoner of war	POW
please turn over	PTO	puplic service vehicle	PSV
short message service	SMS	private motor omnibus	PMO
postscript	PS	Post Office Box	PO Box
personal computer	PC	Her Majesty/His Majesty	HM
digital video disc	DVD	central processing unit	CPU
personal identification	PIN	with effect from	wef
number	WWW	disco jockey	DJ
World Wide Web	SIM	video jockey	VJ
subscriber's identification	DVD-RW	digital versatile disc	DVD
module	AGM	His Excellency/Her	HE
digital versatile disc re-	VIP	Excellency	cv
writable	XL	curriculum vitae	L
Annual General Meeting	Ea	large	PP
Very Important Person		on behalf of	
extra large			
each			

CONJUNCTIONS

- **Adverbial Conjunctions**

The following adverbial conjunctions are used as contrasts.

- however
- nevertheless
- nonetheless

When the above conjunctions are put in the middle of the sentences, it is the semicolon written first and the a comma.

examples

- Marion was very bright. Teachers did not believe in her.

  However bright Marion **was**, teachers did not believe in her.

  Marion was very bright**;however,**teachers did not believe in her.

  Marion was very bright**;nevertheless,**teachers did not believe in her.

  Marion was very bright**;nonetheless,**teachers did not believe in her.

  Rewrite the sentences below using;

  However……,……..……

  ……**;however,**……..

  ……**;nevertheless,**……..……..

  ……**;nonetheless,**……

- The driver drove carelessly but we reached safely.
- Although the Reverend preached very well, the congregation did not understand anything.
- Though it rained cats and dogs,plants did not grow well.
- Our school team played tirelessly,butit did not win.
- The candidates revised very hard. They did not get aggregate four.
- The church service was very long. We did not get tired.
- The guest speaker spoke interestingly,but the audience did not clap him.
- Bright as Moses was, he did not reach the promised land.
- Our neighbour was very rich. He did not take his children to school.

b.Conjunctions of Contrast

Despite and In spite

These conjunctions are used in the same way but **In spite** uses preposition **of**.

In spite is write as **a separate** word.

These conjunctions are used in three ways;

- When followed by the **present participle** of the verbs(--ing form)
- When followed by **''the fact that''**
- When followed by **an abstract noun.**

examples

- Bright as Moses was, he did not reach the promised land.
- **When followed by the present participle of the verbs(--ingform**)

Despite his being bright, Moses did not reach the promised land.

In spite of being bright,Mosesdid not reach the promised land.

Moses did not reach the promised land**despite his being** bright.

Moses did not reach the promised land**in spite of being** bright.

- **When followed by''the fact that''**

Despite the fact that Moses is bright, he did not reach the promised land.

In spite of the fact that Moses is bright,he did not reach the promised land.

Moses did not reach the promised land **despite the fact that he was** bright.

Moses did not reach the promised land **in spite of the fact that he was** bright.

- **When followed by an abstract noun.**

Despite Moses' brightness, he did not reach the promised land.

In spite ofMoses' brightness,he did not reach the promised land.

Moses did not reach the promised land **despite his brightness**.

Moses did not reach the promised land **in spite of his brightness**.

Note; Sometimes, if the sentence is **in past tense**,instead of ***''being''''having''*** is used but both are correct.

activity

Rewrite as instructed from the brackets.

- The nurse treated a number of patients. He was not recognized. (Rewrite and use: in spite……)
- The girl succeeded in climbing the mountain. She was very weak.(Rewrite and use:Despite the fact……..…)
- The conductor is wise,but he did not study.(Rewrite and use:Despite the Conductor's…….)
- The florist sold a lot of flowers,but he did not get rich.(Rewrite using….in spite…….)
- The church service did not begin although the Reverend was present.(Rewrite and use:……of the Reverend's……)
- MzeeWombe is very rich. He does not pay fees for his children.(Rewrite and use:…….despite……)
- Although the Reverend preached very well, the congregation did not understand anything.(Rewrite using……..in spite…….)
- Though it rained cats and dogs,plants did not grow well.(Rewrite and use:Despite the fact……)
- The plumber is very short. He touches the ceiling.(Rewrite and use……..despite……..)

Although,Though,Even though, Yet, Even if,But

These conjunctions can be used interchangeably,but they cannot be used in the same sentence at the same time.

They take commas whenever they begin the sentence,but they usually take commas even when they are in the middle of the sentence(refer to the dictionary) although most people/authors prefer using them without commas.

examples

- The doctor has a lot of money. He bought a very cheap car.

  Although the doctor has a lot of money,he bought a very cheap car.

  Though the doctor has a lot of money,he bought a very cheap car.

Even though the doctor has a lot of money,he bought a very cheap car.

Even if the doctor has a lot of money,he bought a very cheap car.

The doctor bought a very cheap car **although** he has a lot of money.

The doctor bought a very cheap car **even if** he has a lot of money.

The doctor bought a very cheap car, **though** he has a lot of money.

The doctor bought a very cheap car**, but** he has a lot of money.

The doctor bought a very cheap car **even though** he has a lot of money.

The doctor bought a very cheap car, **yet** he has a lot of money.

exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using;

Although,Though,Even though, Yet, Even if and But.

- The church service was very long. We did not get tired.
- The guest speaker spoke interestingly. The audience did not clap him.
- Bright as Moses was, he did not reach the promised land.
- Our neighbour was very rich. He did not take his children to school.
- The florist sold a lot of flowers. He did not get rich.
- The church service did not begin although the Reverend was present.
- MzeeWombe is very rich. He does not pay fees for his children.
- Although the Reverend preached very well, the congregation did not understand anything.
- Though it rained cats and dogs,plants did not grow well.
- The nurse treated a number of patients. He was not recognized.

CONJUNCTIONS OF TIME

- **As soon as,Immediately,The Moment, Just After and Shortly after.**

The following conjunctions are used in the same way to show the period of time one action took to take place after the other.

examples

We were briefed. We sat for the examination.

As soon as we were briefed**,** we sat for examination.

Immediately we were briefed**,** we sat for examination.

Just after we were briefed**,** we sat for examination.

The moment we were briefed**,** we sat for examination.

Shortly after we were briefed**,** we sat for examination.

We sat for the examination **as soon as** we were briefed.

We sat for the examination **just after** we were briefed.

We sat for the examination **shortly after** we were briefed.

We sat for the examination **immediately** we were briefed.

We sat for the examination **the moment** we were briefed.

exercise

Rewrite using :As soon as,Immediately,The Moment, Just After and Shortly after.

The maid heard the baby cry. She gave it milk.

The old man stoned the thief to death. The police arrested them.

The dentist checked my tooth. He extracted it.

The president arrived at the concert. The audience clapped.

We prayed and started eating the yellow mangoes.

I took my shoes for repair. The cobbler started mending it immediately.

The teller gave me a receipt. I had just paid the money,

The oculist treated my eyes as soon as I entered the room.

The rich man died when he got an accident.

The corpse was taken to the mortuary the moment the patient died.

- **No sooner……..than……..…..**
- **Hardly……when……....**
- **Barely……..when……..**
- **Scarcely…….when…….**

No sooner are two words written separately.

No sooner uses the adverbial conjunction **'than'** because of the comperativedegree '**sooner**'

It is followed by **had** or **did.**

Hardly,Scarcely' and Barely use **when** as the conjunction.

examples

The bell rang. All pupils went out of their classrooms.

No sooner ***had*** the bell **rung *than*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

The bell ***had no sooner rung than*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

No sooner did the bell ***ring than*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

Hardly had the bell ***rung when*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

Barely had the bell ***rung when*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

Scarcely had the bell ***rung when*** all pupils went out of their classrooms.

- **Rewrite using :**
- No sooner……..than……..…..
- Hardly……when……....
- Barely……..when……..
- Scarcely…….when…….

The referee blew the whistle. The match started immediately.

As soon as he rode the faulty bicycle,he fell off it.

He drove recklessly. The car tyre burst.

The woman wove a beautiful mat. He sold it immediately.

The president swore in. He died shortly after.

The moment the bird flew, the kite ate it.

The water flowed to our bedroom. We woke up at once.

Candidates wrote letters and they posted them after.

Nalongo bore twins. Her husband ran away from their home.

The mechanic repared a car. We started driving that moment.

EMPHATIC ADVERBIAL CONJUNCTIONS

…..too……..…(for)……..….to……..

…..so……..…that……..…….

…….such a/an……..…that…….to……....

…..……enough……..…(for)……..….to……

examples

The witch is very old. He cannot climb that mountain.

The witch is **too** old **to** climb that mountain.

The witch is **so old that** he cannot climb that mountain.

He is such **an old** witch that**he** cannot climb that mountain.

The witch is **not young enough to** climb that mountain.

The road is very narrow. The drivers cannot drive safely.

The road is **too narrow *for*** the drivers **to** drive safely.

The road is **so narrow that** the drivers **cannot** drive safely.

It is **such a narrow** road **that** the drivers **cannot** drive safely.

The road is **not wide enough for** the drivers **to** drive safely.

Rewrite the following sentences using the above conjunctions.

Nakalema is very hard-working. Everybody likes her.

The centenarian is very lazy. He cannot walk for long.

The librarian was very poor. He could not take his children to good schools.

The test was very simple. Nobody failed it.

Kasese is very hilly. Wallen cannot tour there.

Woollen blankets are very expensive. Poor people cannot afford them.

The patient could not stand because he was very lazy.

The referee was very quick. He could run endlessly.

Boys were very undisciplined. Nobody liked them.

Separation of already joined sentences.

When separating the already joined sentence, you need to show ***emphasis/degree*** by replacing **so, such,too or enough** with '***very'*** in the first phrase.

examples

The doctor is too late to attend the meeting.

The doctor is **very** late. He **cannot** attend the meeting.

The priest was so weak that he could not preach for long.

The priest was **very** weak. He **could not** preach for long.

The welder is hard-working enough to earn a living.

The welder is **very** hard-working. He **can** earn a living.

exercise

Write two sentences from each of the given sentences.

Africans were too lazy to fight slave traders.

Mandella was strong enough to fight the colonialists.

The mechanic was energetic enough to carry the engine alone.

It is such a usual speech that I cannot listen to it.

The tourists were so eager to climb the Elgon.

Uganda's climate is so favourable that foreigners admire it.

Advanced usage

……too……..a/an……..to……..…

……so……..a/an……..that……

examples

Mandella was strong enough to fight the colonialists.

Mandella**was so strong a man that** he fought the colnialists.

It is such a usual speech that I cannot listen to it

It is **too usual a speech for** me **to** listen to.

The road is very narrow. The drivers cannot drive safely**.**

It is **too narrow a road for** the drivers **to** drive safely**.**

BOTH

Both is used with plural nouns to mean 'the two' or 'the one as well as the other'

Both use with……and……..

It is used when different subjects are given in the two phrases.

examples

Joseph went to school. Bob went to school too.

Both Joseph and Bob went to school.

A teacher is important. A doctor is also important.

Both a teacher and a doctor are important.

Mary and Rose are equally strong.

Both Mary and Rose are strong.

The oculist and the chemist have the same height

Both the oculist and the chemist have the same weight..

Mutyaba walks to school daily. Walter walks to school daily..

Both Mutyaba and Walter walk to school daily.

……both……and……

This is used when two different objects are in the sentences given,but with the same subject.

Peter bought a fountain pen. He also bought a mathematical set.

Peter bought **both** a fountain pen **and** a mathematical set.

The cow has horns. It also has legs.

The cow has **both** horns **and** legs.

Both ……..and……..each.

We normally use 'each' whenever we want to be specific with number.

examples

The doctor saw two patients. The nurse saw two patients.

Both the doctor and the nurse **saw two patients each**

The teacher has a blue pen. The pupil has a blue pen.

Both the teacher and the pupil **have a blue pen each**.

Both of……

You are educated. I am educated too**.**

Both of us are educated.

Both you and I are educated.

He is bright. You are also bright.

Both of you are bright.

Both to replace 'either'

Either is used with **singular nouns,but both** is used with **plural nouns.**

examples

Trees are planted on **either side** of the avenue.

Trees are planted on **both sides** of the avenue.

The farmer sold **either ox** to the old man.

The farmer sold **both oxen** to the old man.

The dentist will extract **either tooth**.

The dentist will extract **both teeth**.

exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets.

The cyclists ,as well as the motorist, is careful.(Rewrite and begin:Both……)

I can write easily using either hand.(Rewrite using …….both……)

The stationer has a ream of paper. The librarian also has a ream of paper.(Rewrite and use:Both……..)

The footballer can play football using either foot..(Replace either with both)

You are weak. I am weak too. (Rewrite and begin:Both of……..……)

Mary is as fat as Francis. (Rewrite and begin:Both……..……)

……and so……

It uses the order below:

First statement + and so + auxiliary verb + subject of the second statement.

examples

Joseph went to school. Bob went to school too.

Joseph went to school **and so did Bob**.

Mutyaba walks to school daily. Walter walks to school daily.

Mutyaba walks to school daily **and so does Walter**.

Both you and I are educated.

You are educated **and so do I**.

exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using ……..and so……..

The bakers sold sweet cakes. The shopkeepers sold sweet cakes too.

The umpire and the referee met the coach.

Stationers writes well. The architects writes well.

Ronald,as well as Holid,behaves very well.

Both Africans and Americans are intelligent people.

Teachers were tired. The matrons were tired.

NEITHER

Neither is a negative word which in most cases uses '**nor'.**

Neither……nor……

…….and neither……..

It is used when the two sentences to be joined have different subjects,but with the same objects.

Neither is always followed by a singular verb when the given subjects are in singular.

examples

Wolere never writes well. Wadada never writes well.

Neither Wolere **nor** Wadada **writes** well.

Wolere never writes well **and neither does**Wadada.

Neither is always followed by a plural verb when the given subjects are in plural.

examples

Dogs do not eat grass. Cats do not eat grass.

Neither dogs nor **cats eat** grass.

Dogs do not eat grass **and neither do** cats.

The verb used is either singular or plural depending on the noun number preceding it.

Cats do not drink wine. A dog does not drink wine.

Neither ***cats*** nor **a dog *drinks*** wine.

Neither ***a dog*** nor **cats drink** wine.

Cats do not drink wine and neither ***does* a dog**.

A dog does not drink wine and neither ***do* cats**.

Using modal verbs.

Nakato cannot swim. Kato cannot swim.

NeitherNakato **nor** Kato can swim.

Nakato cannot swim **and neither can** Kato.

Paul did not go to school last week. **Lutwama** did not go to school last week.

Neither Paul nor Lutwama went to school lat week.

Paul did not go to school last week **and neither did**Lutwama.

……neither……nor……

It is used when the two sentences to be joined have different objects,but with the same subjects.

I cannot drive, I cannot ride.

I can **neithe**r drive **nor** ride.

Bob does not have a car. He does not heve a motocycle.

Bob has **neither** a car **nor** a motorcycle.

She does not draw pictures. She cannot write letters.

She **neither draws** pictures **nor writes** letters.

Neither of…….

None of ……

Not a single …….

Not any of……

All boys were absent from the party.

Neither of the boys ***was present*** at the party.

None of the boys **was present** at the party.

Not a single boy was present at the party.

Not any of the boys ***was present*** at the party.

activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets.

Walter does not like debating. Akot does not like debating too.(Rewrite and begin:Neither……)

Neither you nor I studied French at the early age.(Rewrite and use: Neither of……)

All the undisciplined players did not play the opening match.(Rewrite and use:None of the…….)

Not any of the girls went on hunger strike. (Rewrite and use: Not a single……)

A dog does not eat grass. A lion does not eat grass.(Rewrite and use: 'neither')

There weren't any nurses at the hospital. There weren't any doctors at the hospital.(Rewrite and use……neither….nor……..)

We couldn't read at night.(Rewrite and use:Neither of……)

The RDC did not attend the concert. The DEO did not attend the concert.(Rewrite and use: Neither…….)

They did not pass the test. We did not pass the test too.(Rewrite as one sentence using….of us……)

Separating the already joined sentences.

Neither John nor Jack was at the party.

John was **not** at the party. Jack was **not** at the party'

Neither Obote nor Amin was kind.

Obote was **unkin**d. Amin was **unkind**.

Or

Obote was **not kind**. Amin was **not kind**.

activity

Neither the goats nor the sheep eat meat.

Am neither his brother nor his uncle.

Kamala is not our teacher and neither is Robete.

The wrongdoers are neither remembered nor appreciated.

The teacher neither taught nor gave an activity.

The pupils did not understand and neither did the supervisor.

Joseline was neither a nurse nor a doctor.

EITHER

It is used in affirmative sentences to show a choice between two things/possibilities.

It is not used with the following words in the same sentence; **'may'** it instead changes to**'will'**.

Maybe,probably,possibly,perhaps and likely.

Either……or…….

It is used when the two sentences to be joined have different subjects,but with the same objects.

Richard may go to school. May may go to school.

Either RichardorMay will go to school.

We shall watch the movie probably on Sunday. They will watch the movie probably on Sunday.

Either we **o**r they will watch the movie on Sunday.

……either……or…….

It is used when the two sentences to be joined have different objects,but with the same subjects

examples

We shall go by bus. We shall on foot probably

We shall go either by bus or on foot.

The rich man is likely to ride a bicycle. He is likely to drive his car.

The rich will either ride abicycle or drive his car.

Either to replace 'both'

Either is used with **singular nouns,but both** is used with **plural nouns.**

Mr. Fish can write using both hands.

Mr. Fish can write using **either hand**.

The master of ceremonies used both mocrophones.

The master of ceremonies used **either mocrophone**.

activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed from the brackets.

The baker may go to the baker's early in the morning. He may go there in the evening.(Rewrite and use……either……or…….)

I can go by air, I can go by water.(Rewrite and use 'either')

The farm supervisor will sell coffee seedlings. The garden owner will sell them.(Rewrite and use: Either……..)

I may buy mutton. I may buy veal.(Rewrite using…….either……)

Bruno plays football with both feet.(Replace bothe with either)

The Japanese may arrive late. They may arrive early.(Rewite and use "either")

"NOT ONLY ……BUT ALSO……."

Not only……but……..also…….

…….not only……but also……..

The nurse is intelligent. She hard-working.

Not only is the nurse intelligent**,but** she is **also** hard-working.

The nurse **is not only** intelligent **but also** hard-working.

The deer was **not slow**. It was very beautiful.

Not only was the deer **fas**t,but it was also beautiful.

The deer was not only **fast** but also beautiful.

I am **not weak**. I am intelligent.

Not only **am** I **hard-working**,**but I am also** intelligent.

I am not only **hard-working** but also intelligent.

exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using :

Not only…….but……..also…….,

…….not only…….but also……...

The bank keeps people's money. It also keeps people's documents.

Mat was good at Science. Mat was also good at English.

Papa could read very well at ninety. He could also write very well at ninety.

The dictionary gives the meaning of different words. It also provides their meaning.

We reached the party late. We even missed food.

The best performer was given a bursary. On top of that, the gave him an air ticket to Dubai.

Apart from getting aggregate four. Mutyaba was the best in PLE 2016.

The dentist treats painful teeth. He also extracts them.

The dead must be respected. They must be buried very well.

The old man was not poor. He was also famous.

Separating the already joined sentences.

Not only could the policeman play football,but he could also play netball.

The policeman could play football. ***He could play netball***.

exercise

The village chief was not only authoritative but also unkind.

The driver could drive not only a Benz but also a Trailer.

Not only did Wanala miss food,but he also broke the plate.

The orchard had not only fruits but also fruit trees.

I am not only rich but also famous.

besides / in addition to / apart from

examples

The doctor bought a gold watch. He also bought a silver spoon.

Besides buying a gold watch,the doctor bought a silver plate.

In addition to buying a gold watch, the doctor bought a silver plate.

Apart from buying a gold watch, the doctor bought a silver plate.

exercise

The prisoner was blind. He was also an orphan.

The seamstress was charged with murder last week. She was imprisoned for thirty years.

The teller gave me the change. She gave me the receipt.

The cyclist has a bicycle. He also has a motorcycle.

That plumber is my friend. He is also my mentor.

Mat was good at Science. Mat was also good at English.

Papa could read very well at ninety. He could also write very well at ninety.

The dictionary gives the meaning of different words. It also provides their meaning.

We reached the party late. We even missed food.

The best performer was given a bursary. On top of that, the gave him an air ticket to Dubai.

Apart from getting aggregate four. Mutyaba was the best in PLE 2016.

The dentist treats painful teeth. He also extracts them.

The dead must be respected. They must be buried very well.

AS WELL AS

Without commas

It does not take a comma if the sentences to be joined have the same subject,but with different objects.

examples

The doctor is old. He is also intelligent.

The doctor is old **as well as** intelligent.

The candidate got aggregate four on top of getting a bursary.

The candidate got aggregate four**as well as** a bursary.

AS WELL AS / LIKE

With double commas

It takes double commas if the subjects of the two joined sentences are different but with the same object.

The verb used is either singular or plural depending on the noun number talked about first.

examples

Joseph went to school. Bob went to school too.

Joseph, as well as Bob**, went** to school.

Joseph, like Bob**, went** to school.

A teacher is important. A doctor is also important.
A teacher, as well as a doctor**, is** important**.**
A teacher, like a doctor**, is** important**.**

Mutyaba walks to school daily. Walter walks to school daily..
Mutyaba, as well as Walter**, walks** to school daily**.**
Mutyaba, like Walter**, walks** to school daily**.**

Goats eat grass. A sheep eats grass.

Goats,as well as a sheep**,eat** grass.

Goats,like a sheep**,eat** grass.

A sheep,as well as goats,**eats** grass.

A sheep,like goats,**eats** grass.

exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using ***as well as*** and ***like.***

Both Africans and Americans are intelligent people.

Teachers were tired. The matrons were tired.

The journalists were busy. The news reporters were also busy.

The tailor could not saw the clothes. The seamstress could not saw the clothes.

The bakers sold sweet cakes. The shopkeepers sold sweet cakes too.

The umpire and the referee met the coach.

Stationers writes well. The architects writes well.

SO THAT /SUCH THAT

We use the table below to guide us.

Conjunction	**Tense**	**type of sentence**
……..such that / so that……can….	**present**	**affirmative**
……..such that / so that…….could…..	**Past**	**affirmative**
……..……..such that / so that……will not….	**Present**	**Negative**
……..……..such that / so that….would not….	**Past**	**Negative**

examples

He woke up very early ***so that*** he ***could*** catch the early morning bus.

He woke up very early ***such that*** he ***could*** catch the early morning bus.

She reads hard ***so that*** she ***can*** excel.

She reads hard ***such that*** she ***can*** excel.

The spinster went to hospital ***so that*** he ***would not*** fall sick.

The spinster went to hospital ***such that*** he ***would not*** fall sick.

The playwright wrote a very good drama ***so that*** she ***would not*** annoy people.

The playwright wrote a very good drama ***such that*** she ***would not*** annoy people.

The young girl completes work on time. She does not want to be punished.

The young girl completes work on time ***so that*** she ***will not*** be punished.

The young girl completes work on time ***such that*** she ***will not*** be punished.

exercise

If you want to sing well,you have to open your mouth wide.

The tourists climbed the mountain. They wanted to see its top.

The villagers called the police. They did not want the mob to kill the thief.

She boards a taxi because he wants to reach school early.

The old man sells roasted meet. He wants to get school fees for his child.

The Reverend speaks loudly. He wants to be heard.

Kampala-Masaka Road was widened. They wanted to stop accidents.

IN ORDER TO / SO AS TO

With positive sentences

examples

Kampala-Masaka Road was widened. They wanted to stop accidents.

In order to stop accidents, Kampala-Masaka Road was widened.

So as to stop accidents, Kampala-Masaka Road was widened.

Kampala-Masaka Road was widened **in order to** stop accidents.

Kampala-Masaka Road was widened **so as to** stop accidents.

With negative sentences

in order not to/ so as not to

Ruth goes to school early. She does not want to reach there late.

In order not to reach school late,Ruth goes there early**.**

So as not to reach school late,Ruth goes there early**.**

Ruth goes to school early **so as not to** reach there late.

Ruth goes to school early **in order not to** reach there late.

In order for

The old man sells roast meat. He wants to get school fees for his child

In order for the old man to get school fees for his child,he sells roast meat.

She boards a taxi because he wants to reach school early.

In order for her to reach school early,she boards a taxi.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using the above structures.

If you want to sing well,you have to open your mouth wide.

The tourists climbed the mountain. They wanted to see its top.

The villagers called the police. They did not want the mob to kill the thief.

She boards a taxi because he wants to reach school early.

The old man sells roast meat. He wants to get school fees for his child.

The Reverend speaks loudly. He wants to be heard.

The vendors sang nice songs. They wanted to attract customers.

THAN

……like(s)……more than……..

……enjoy(s)……more than……..

……better than……

……..more interested……than……

…….would rather……...than……

My uncle prefers reading news to watching it.

My uncle **likes** reading news **more than** watching it.

My uncle **likes** reading news **better than** watching it.

My uncle **enjoys** reading news **more than** watching it.

My uncle **enjoys** reading news **better than** watching it.

My uncle is **more interested in** reading news **than in** watching it.

My uncle **would rather read** news **than watch** it.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences using the above structures.

The athlete does not like playing football as much as he likes running.

Africans enjoys riding bicycles. They do not like driving cars.

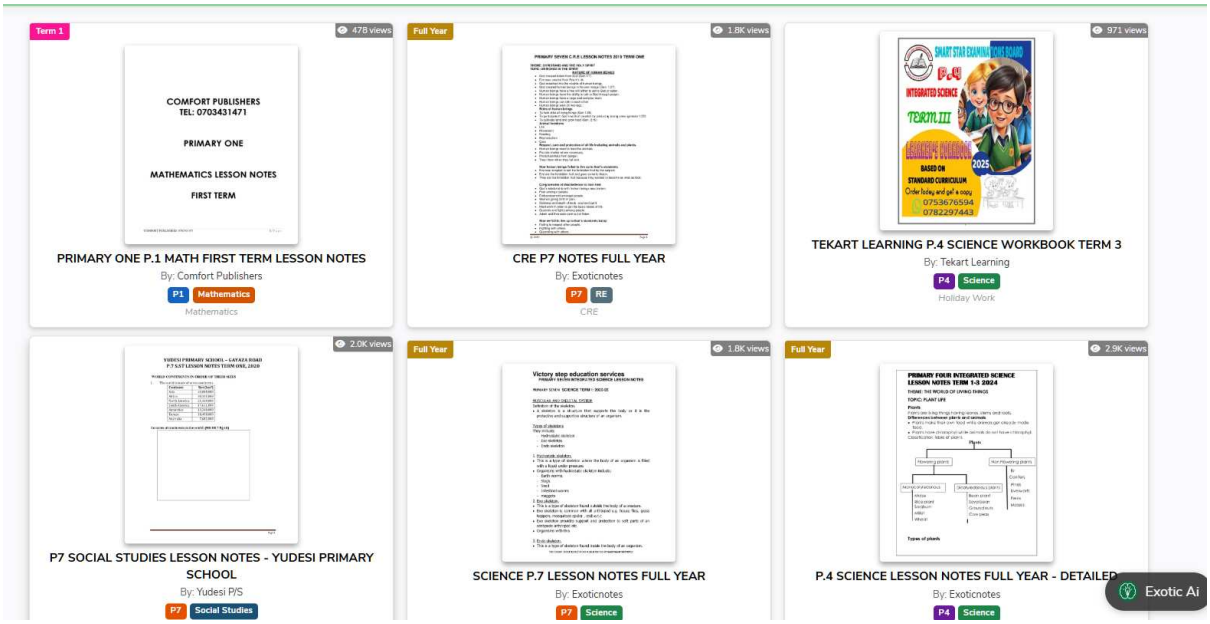
Our teacher does not want to teach lazy pupils. He teaches hard-working ones.

The cheetah preferred running to resting.

The old man liked hunting. He loved digging so much.

The professor loved lecturing so much. He liked shopping.

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