FOR P.7

GRAMMAR

TERM I- III

P.7 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

ASPECT: NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Sample simile: as cold as a dog's nose

Sample proverb: penny wise, pound foolish.

Parts of speech.

These are different kinds or classes into which words are divided. A word gets its part of speech according to the work it does in sentence.

The parts of speech are eight in number.

1 Nouns 3 Pronouns 5 Adverbs 7 Conjunctions

2 Adjectives 4 Verbs 6 Prepositions 8 Interjections, 9 determiners

NOUNS

A noun is a name of anything e.g. book, Tom, Uganda, Wednesday

Kinds of nouns

1. Proper nouns e.g. Kampala, Byansi, Masaka
2. Collective nouns e.g. flock of sheep, pack of wolves, etc.
3. Abstract nouns e.g. cleverness, dullness
4. Common nouns e.g. boys, girl, country

Proper nouns

These are particular (real) names given to a person, place, animals and other things.

Person: Jane, Jamirah, Kato

Places: Town, Cities, countries, mountains, Continent

towns	**cities**	**countries**	**continent**
Jinja	Kampala	Uganda	Africa
Mukono	Dodoma	Kenya	Europe
Masaka	Nairobi	Zaire	Austria

lakes	**rivers**
Lake Victoria	River Nile
Lake Kyoga	River Katonga

animals	**dogs**	**cats**
Cows	Rex	Robin
Gazu	Jude	Daisy

other things

N.B The short form of days of the week is formed by taking the first three letters of the full form.

Exception: Thursday takes the first four. Thur.

days of the week	**contractions (short form)**
Monday	Mon.
Tuesday	Tue.
Thursday	Thur.
Wednesday	Wed.
Friday	Fri.
Saturday	Sat.
Sunday	Sun.

Names of the months	**Contractions (short form)**

N.B The short form for months of the year is formed by taking the first three letters of the full form

Exceptio:September takes the first four.Sept.

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
June	Jun.
May	May.
July	Jul.
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

Names of buildings	**Names of languages including those taught as subjects.**
Sheraton	English
Collin Hotel	French
Crested Towers	Latin
Amber House	German, etc

Note:

Proper nouns always take capital letters since they *denote* particular names irrespective of their position in sentences

Examples

1. **John** was looking after **Bihogo** in the court yard.
2. **Pony** gave birth to young ones in March near **Mt. Muhavura**.

Exercises

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. on friday mr. gumisiriza will teach us english.
2. george is found in kasese district.
3. the first month of the year is january followed by february.
4. My cousin is at makerere university.
5. john f.kennedy was once president of america.
6. The line flows through uganda,sudan,egypt.
7. I need to improve on my english grades.
8. christianity,islam and Hinduism are example of religion.
9. river nzora is the longest river in kenya
10. tom said mt elgon is four thousand metres high

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

ASPECT: NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Sample simile: as joyful as a fly

Sample proverb: The receiver is as bad as the thief.

COMMON NOUNS

A Common Noun is a name given to a very person or thing of the same kind (type). Common nouns are used to name only one class of people, place of things.

Comparison of common nouns with proper nouns

common nouns	**proper nouns**
Girl	Pamela,Christine,Alinda,etc
Boy	Okello,paul,peter,Jerome,etc.
country	Uganda,Kenya,Tanzania,etc.
city	Nairobi,kampala,kinshasha,etc.
day	Monday,Thursday,Saturday,etc
district	Mukono,jinja,lyantonde,etc.
school	Cornerstone Junior School

Exercise

Make correct sentences using each of the given nouns

1. country :Uganda is my home country.
2. district :The government has created a new district.
3. school :A school has been opened up in our home town.
4. day :You should revise your notes every day.

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

ASPECT: NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Sample: letter: Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff

Proverb: No gains without pains.

Sample simile: as kind as consent.

As invisible as air.

How to form plurals with common Nouns

Most common nouns take “s” in their plurals.

Common nouns that take "s"

singular	**plural**
district	Districts
boy	boys
kitten	kittens
book	books
window	Windows
door	doors
date	dates
lake	lakes
key	keys
bag	bags
Shoe	Shoes
pen	pens
structure	Structures
tape	tapes
tribe	-------
chain	----------
rule	----------
district	districts
boy	boys
Kitten	kittens
Book	books

I

N.B.

Cloth –takes "s"

Cloth – cloths

Tablecloth –tablecloths

Some words that end with letter(s) “ch” “s” “sh” or “x” form their plurals by adding “es”

singular	**plural**
watch	watches
church	churches
bus	buses
gas	gases
box	boxes
axe	axes
brush	brushes
speech	speeches
bench	benches
Class	classes
branch	branches
Kiss	kisses
Match	matches
Tax	taxes

Common nouns that form their plural by changing the vowels into “e”

Example

singular	**plural**
man	men
woman	women
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
Goose	geese
Mouse	mice
louse	lice
axi	axes
Crisis	Crises
Basis	bases
analysis	analyses
index	Indices
Oasis	Oases

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

ASPECT: NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as industrious as an ant.

Proverb: fore warned is fore armed. Familiarity breeds contempt.

How to form plurals with common Nouns

Common nouns that end with "y". Common nouns that end with "y" change the "y" to "i" and add "es" to form their plural. However, for this rule to work the "y" should be preceded by a consonant letter.

Examples

singular	**plural**
city	cities
lady	ladies
copy	copies
duty	duties
factory	factories
party	parties
salary	salaries
berry	_
country	_
lorry	_
enemy	_
industry	_
ability	_
missionary	_
community	_
missionary	_
directory	Directories
dictionary	Dictionaries
Dormitory	Dormitories

Common nouns that end with “y” preceded by a vowel simply take “s” in their plural

singular	**plural**
boy	Boys
donkey	Donkeys
toy	Toys
valley	valleys
railway	railways
spray	Sprays
trolley	trolleys
day	Days
key	Keys
monkey	monkeys
ray	Rays
play	plays
tray	Trays

Common nouns that end with “o” take “es” in their plural

singular	**plural**
Negro	Negroes
potato	Potatoes
mango	mangoes
buffalo	Buffaloes
flamingo	Flamingoes
tomato	Tomatoes
cargo	Cargoes
volcano	volcanoes
echo	Echoes

Exceptions

Some common nouns that end with just “o” take “s”

Examples

singular	**plural**
radio	radios
piano	Pianos
disco	Discos
video	videos
dynamo	dynamos
photo	Photos
bamboo	bamboos
studio	Studios
Kilo	Kilos
ratio	Ratios
stereo	Stereos
commando	Commandos
logo	Logos
canto	Cantos

Exercise

Re-write these sentences and give the plural form of the underlined words

1. My father told all the boys to climb the tree pick a <u>mango</u>.
2. Our director buys a <u>radio</u> every term.
3. We found <u>Negro</u> going to Kampala last night.
4. It is very difficult to find a black <u>lady</u> in the restaurant.
5. The <u>dynamo</u> was spoilt, so there wasn’t any light on the bicycle.
6. My <u>photo</u> is very nice
7. I went to the market and bought a <u>sweet potato</u>
8. There was an <u>echo</u> in the new house
9. Shallon’s <u>radio</u> does not have a knob

TOPIC: PARTS OF SPEECH

ASPECT: NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as useful as a cow.

Proverb: Fine feathers make fine birds.

Plurals of common nouns

Common nouns that end with "f" or "fe" change "f" and "fe" to "v" and "es" is added.

Examples

singular	**plural**
leaf	leaves
knife	knives
wolf	wolves
shelf	
wife	
thief	
half	Halves
loaf	Loaves
life	Lives

These nouns can take either "s" or "es"

singular	**plural**
dwarf	dwarfs/ dwarves
scarf	scarfs/ scarves
wharf	wharfs/ wharves
hoof	hoofs/hooves

These are exceptions which simply take "s"

singular	**plural**
roof	roofs
gulf	gulfs
proof	proofs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs

stuff	stuffs
belief	Beliefs
gulf	gulfs
chief	chiefs
safe	Safes
chef	chefs
reef	reefs
cliff	cliffs

Common nouns that form their plural by changing vowels.

Nouns that end in ‘ies’

Change ‘us’ to ‘i’ in plural

singular	**plural**
radius	radii
syllabus	syllabi
papyrus	papyrus
thesaurus	thesauri
focus	foci
fungus	fungi
terminus	termini

Nouns ending in ‘um’ change ‘um’ to ‘a’

singular	**plural**
bacterium	bacteria
stadium	stadia
medium	media
aquarium	aquaria

TOPIC: **NOUNS**

ASPECT: **PLURAL OF COMPOUND NOUN**

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

Forming plurals of compound common nouns with two words

Compound nouns are words which are made of more than one word to make one word e.g. blackboard, spoonful, handful.

1. **Compound words without a hyphen**

singular	**plural**
blackboard	blackboards
armchair	armchairs
spoonful	spoonfuls
payment	payments
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
mouthful	mouthfuls
head girl	head girls
head boy	head boys
headmistress	headmistresses
headmaster	headmasters

2. Compound common nouns with a hyphen. When making a plural of these compound nouns. It is the last word that takes plural. So it does not affect the first one.
   When making plurals we always maintain the hyphens.

singular	**plural**
step – son	step – sons
step – mother	step – mothers
co – worker	co – workers
x – ray	x – rays
chest – nut	*chest –nut*
game – winner	*game – winners*
post – office	*post – offices*
by – law	*by –laws*
toothbrush	*tooth –brushes*

goal – post	*goal – posts*
chessboard	*chess – boards*
check – up	check – up
girl guide	girl – guides
step – daughter	step – daughters
mouse-trap	mousetraps

Exceptional nouns which instead affect the first word

singular	**plural**
Passer – by	Passers – by
Man – servant	Men – servants
Runner-up	runners –up
woman servant	women servants
President -elect	Presidents –elect

Compound nouns made up of three words

When forming plurals of compound nouns made up of three words, it is the last word to change in plural.

Examples

singular	**plural**
mother – in - law	mothers – in - law
father – in – law	fathers – in – law
officer – in – charge	officers – in – charge
commander – in – chief	commanders – in – chief
head – of – state	heads – of – state
brother – in – law	brothers – in – law
nephew – in – law	nephew – in – law
sister – I – law	sisters – in – law
brother – in I law	brothers – in I law
cousin – in – law	cousins – in – law
master – on – duty	masters – on – duty
teacher – on – duty	teachers – on – duty

The exceptional is head of cattle which doesn't change.

singular	plural
head of cattle	head of cattle

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: PLURAL OF NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as wasteful as a hen

Proverb: fancy kills and fancy cures.

Write the plural form of the following phrases.

a lady's shoe ladies' shoes

a man's hat men's hats

a child's game children's game

a lady's bag ladies' bags

a boy's name boys, names

Use the apostrophe to write the following expressions.

1. a pen that belongs to Moses ____ moses's pen
2. a house that belongs to James ____
3. the name for Jesus _____
4. an office for Chris ____
5. an office for the headmistress ____
6. a book for moris _____

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: PLURAL OF NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as wasteful as a hen

Proverb: fancy kills and fancy cures.

Application of possessive Nouns

Examples

1. Musa's friend has gone America (Begin: A friend .....)
   A friend of Musa's has gone to America
2. The boy's pen has got lost. (Begin: The boys'.....)
   The boys' pens have got lost

Exercise

1. The teacher tore Moses' books (Begin: Moses' books.....)
2. Jonas' friend sells a baby's toy (End .....babies' toys.)
3. Jesus' apostles received the Holy spirit. (Begin: Apostles of .....)
4. A friend of James' has a pair of ladies' shoes. (Use.....pairs of .....)

Give the plural forms of the given words

5. a boy's watch
6. a boy's name
7. a lady's shoes
8. a man's hat

Compound nouns that have "s" at the end but this "s" doesn't stand for a plural instead the nouns are in singular. Whenever, they are used in a sentence they are followed by a singular verb.

Examples

- News
- Civics
- Mathematics
- Physics
- Economics
- Measles
- Gallows
- Politics
- Athletics
- Sports
- Tuberculosis
- Mastitis
- Innings
- rickets

Examples when these nouns are followed by singular verbs

- **News is** broadcast on the radio every day.
- **Politics h**as been a clean game
- **Mumps wasn't** cured properly
- **Physics is** a science subject.

Measles is infectious.

Mathematics gives me hard time.

No news is good news.

The news you have given me is very pleasant.

Common nouns that remain the same in singular and plural

Nouns that have the singular and plural alike.

Change into the plural.

1. A sheep is grazing on the hill.
2. This furniture is mine.
3. He has caught a fish
4. A deer runs very fast.
5. He has brought a sheep.

singular	**plural**
sheep	sheep
advice	advice
deer	deer
furniture	furniture
coffee	coffee
chalk	chalk
soil	soil
water	water
money	money
sugar	sugar
salt	salt

Exercise

Rewrite these sentences giving the plural form of the underlined word.

- Mr. Byansi sells **sheep** in Kiira market.
- The **money** she gave me was not enough for me to buy a dictionary.

TOPIC: **NOUNS**

ASPECT: **UN COUNTABLE NOUNS**

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

Simile: as constant as the sun.

Proverb: courtesy costs nothing.

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be easily counted. E.g.

- Water
- Food
- Blood
- Paraffin
- Salt
- Sugar
- Soil
- Information
- Bread
- Advice
- Sand
- News

Changing uncountable nouns into plural forms

simple form	**singular**	**plural form**
water	a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
sugar	a kilogramme of sugar	jilogrammes of sugar
milk	a litre of milk	litres of milk
land	an acre of land	icres of land
sand	a tonne of sand	tones of land
paper	a piece of paper	pieces of paper
tea	a cup of tea	cups of tea
soap	a tablet to soap	tablets of soap
news	an item of news	items of news
information	a piece of information	pieces of information
chalk	a piece of chalk	pieces of chalk
advice	a piece of advice	pieces of advice

Note:

When "**none**" refers to singular uncountable nouns, we have to use a singular verb.

Examples

1. None of this milk is good to drink.
2. None of that advice is dependable.

When "**none**" refers to a plural countable noun, a plural verb is more common but a singular verb can also be used as "**None**" can be either singular or plural.

Examples:-

1. None of them is (are) fit to teach
2. None of these shoes is (are) good for me.

Begin: None.....

1. This milk is not good to drink.
2. All these ladies' shoes are uncomfortable.
3. All the wolves were not given water
4. The geese did not lay eggs.
5. All the witnesses did not give clear evidence
6. All the monkeys did not chatter.
7. All the teachers were present
8. All the boys in our classroom are humble.
9. All the chefs are skilful
10. All the chimneys chimneys are new.

Exercise:

Change the following underlined words into plural.

1. The New Vision had no **news item** on the road accident.
2. May you give me **a cup of tea**?
3. How much money does a bar of soap cost?
4. He gave me **a piece of advice**.
5. Wood was used to make that **piece of furniture**.

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as curious as a fish.

Proverb: between the devil and the deep blue sea./care killed the cat.

ARTICLES WITH COMMON NOUNS

Articles "**a" and "an**" are used with singular countable nouns. Article "a" goes with nouns that start with a consonant sound. While "an" with noun that start with vowel sound.

Examples:-

- a boy
- a pencil
- a pen
- a girl
- a door
- a tree
- a policeman
- a hen
- an umbrella
- an English teacher
- an egg
- an apple
- an axe
- an aeroplane
- an animal
- an eye
- a headache
- a stomachache
- a backache
- an idiot
- an engine
- an idiom
- an army

A/an the

When you are talking about something for the first time, you use **a** or **an.** But when we already know what you are talking about you "the"

Note: Articles should come before common nouns)

Examples

- I have **a** sandwich and **an** apple for lunch .the sandwich wasn't very good, but the apple was nice.
- I visited a zoo. At the zoo, I saw an elephant. The elephant was grey in colour.

We use the when we are thinking of a specific thing.

- Jane wrote the article which appeared in
the New Vision last week.
Did Paula get the job she applied for.

Exercises extracted from English Grammar
in use by Raymond Murphy page
145(Exercises 72.1 and 72.2)

However it is misleading to say that "an" is always used when the next word starts with a e i o u because of exceptions found in the examples below.

- a European
- a University
- a uniform
- a ewe
- a one way street
- a United country
- a union
- an MP
- an honest man
- an honourable Member of Parliament
- an hour
- an x-ray

A. Article "the" is used to define that particular person, thing, place or animal being talked about e.g.

- **I met a woman yesterday. The woman was smart**

B. Article the is also used in the superlative degree e.g.

- **He is the most beautiful girl in our home.**
- **Many has the best handwriting of the three**

C. It is also used before indefinite things e.g

- **The moon**
- **The sun**
- **The stars**
- **The ocean**
- **The pacific**
- **The red sea**
- **The Atlantic**
- **The Rwenzori**

Examples:-

- The boy
- The egg
- The axe
- The aeroplane
- The apple
- The pencil
- The pen
- The girl
- The window
- The boy

Article “some” is used with plural countable nouns as well as non- countable nouns. Article “the” can as well used.

Plural countable nouns

- Some boys
- Some pencils
- Some pens
- Some girls

- The boys
- The pencils
- The pens
- The girls

Un countable nouns

- Some sugar
- Some juice
- Some sand
- Some soil
- Some fish

- The sugar
- The juice
- The sand
- The soil
- The fish

Note:

Article “the” is used everywhere. We always use it on nouns we already know very well.

e.g. The man is coming. I know the man by name, by tribe, by colour, by dressing etc

Therefore this article is called a definite article

Exercise

Give the plurals of the underlined words

1. The rebels are fought by the **commander – in n- chief.**
2. They used **a knife** to cut the cake
3. The baby was given **a spoonful** of the medicine.
4. **This passer – by** has escaped from prison.
5. **One tooth – brush** was sold in our shop.

Fill the gap with a suitable article. You will use “some” in a few sentences.

6. _____girl is going to school.
7. _____orange is being divided among three people.
8. Please sir, can you give me ____ ripe mangoes which cost fifty shillings.
9. _____ dog is being given raw meat.
10. The teacher beat me _____ canes but I didn’t feel pain.
11. _____tomatoes were there weren’t enough for sauce.

12. ____ enemy attacked us last night.

13. ___honest child brought back the balance of the money.

14. The headmaster asked me to take ____piece of chalk to the teacher.

15. ____European took land in Muyenga Hill.

16. Samuel is _____university student now.

17. My father left for prayers_____hours ago.

18. We saw _____European standing by the roadside.

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: COLLECTIVE NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as innocent as a lamb.

Proverb: speech is silver silence is golden.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns are names given to a group of things collected together.

Examples:-

A group of sheep	flock
A group of bees	swarm
A group of cattle	herd
A group of people praying	congregation
A group of thieves	gang
A group of singers	choir
A group of soldiers	army or troop
A group of people watching game	spectators
A group of bishops	bench
A group of sticks	bundle
A group of actors	company
A group of stars	constellation
A group of ship	fleet
A group of directors	board

A group of servants	staff
A collection of books	library
A group of people at a funeral	cottage
A group of beautiful ladies	bevy
A group of slaves	gang/ coffle
A group of flags	bunting
A person in charge of a museum	curator
One who sells paper ink, pens, books	stationer
Residents of monks / priest	monastery
Residents of Nuns	convents
Place where aeroplane are kept	hangar
A place where clothes are washed and ironed	laundry
Animals are slaughtered	abattoir
Resting place for a wild animal	lair
A collection of flower	bouquet
A group of geese	leap
A number of young pigs, dogs, cats, born at a single birth	brood
A group of cattle	herd
A collection of flowers put on a coffin or tomb	tomb
Several layers of a cake.	Tiers
A place where money is coined	mint
Utensils used in the kitchen	crockery
Forks, spoons and knives used for eating	cutlery

Occupations

Treats eye diseases	oculist
Tests eye sights and sells spectacles.	Optician
Sells meat	butcher
Treats teeth	dentist
Mends shoes and other leather objects. `	Cobbler
Sells clothes	draper
Deals in flowers	florist
Deals fruits	fruiterer

Deals in cattle	drover
Mends water pipes	plumber
Sells medicinal herbs	herbalist
Sets glasses in windows and glasses	glazier

N.B: The students 'companion is not only more detailed but also more dependable.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences by replacing the underlined group of words with one word.

1. The football match had **many people watching** it
2. I was among the **people who attended the church service** at St. Peter Church.
3. Our school has a nice **group of singers**
4. The minister sat in the middle of the **people who were listening to the music shows.**
5. Their university does not have **a collection of books.**
6. The Goso bus has a rude **man who collects bus fares.**
7. In our district, we don't have any school for the **children who cannot see.**
8. My father has a **house for selling meat.**
9. **The leader of the football team** got injured.
10. The government has built a school for the **children who are unable to speak.**
11. The head teacher **put** off the meeting to another day.
12. Grace made up his/her mind to apply for the job.

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as rapid as lightening.

Proverb: An apple a day keeps the doctor way.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

These are nouns or characteristics which cannot be seen or counted.

These nouns are formed from other words. They can be got from adjectives, verbs, other nouns.

ABSTRACT NOUNS FORMED FROM ADJECTIVE

a) Abstract nouns formed by adding "ness"

adjective	**abstract nouns**
eager	eagerness
clever	Cleverness
dull	Dullness
bad	Badness
handsome	Handsomeness
big	bigness
kind	kindness
fat	Fatness
ugly	Ugliness
slow	Slowness
good	Goodness
heavy	Heaviness
bitter	Bitterness
quick	Quickness
happy	Happiness
Busy	Business
clean	Cleanliness
Dry	Dryness
Holy	Holiness
Shabby	Shabbiness

b) Abstract noun formed by changing the last "T" or "Tt' to "Ce" or "Cy"

adjective	**abstract nouns**
distant	distance
innocent	innocence
important	importance
patient	patience
absent	absence
ignorant	violence
violent	_

agent	_
efficient	_
silent	silence
abundant	abundance
present	presence

c) Abstract noun formed when the adjective change to other form.

adjective	**abstract nouns**
powerful	power
truthful	truth
harmful	harm
painful	pain
merciful	mercy
pure	purity
supreme	supremacy
dead	death

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as cheap as dirt.

Proverb: Blood is thicker than water.

d) Abstract nouns from verbs

verbs	**abstract nouns**
explain	explanation
repeat	repetition
classify	classification
congratulate	congratulation
accommodate	accommodation
compete	competition
corrupt	_
communicate	_
oppose	_

continue	_
affect (leave out)	_
destroy	destruction
revolve	_
dictate	dictation
qualify	qualification
locate	location
introduce	_
pronounce	pronunciation

e) Abstract nouns that end with "sion"

Example

verbs	**abstract nouns**
decide	decision
conclude	conclusion
invert	inversion
express	_
explode	explosion
discuss	discussion
impress	impression
admit	_
expel	expulsion
profess	profession
ascend	ascension
merry	Merriment

f) Abstract noun ending with "ment"

verb	**abstract nouns**
develop	development
govern	government
excite	excitement
entertain	entertainment

measure	measurement
embarrass	embarrassment
amuse	amusement
replace	_
enlighten	_
assign	_

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: ABSTRACT NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as clumsy as a bear.

Proverb: Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.

Verbs which form abstract nouns without following any of the previous orders.

verb	**abstract nouns**
depart	departure
arrive	arrival
avail	available
just	justice
succeed	success
lend	loan
speak	speech
practise	practice
serve	service
lose	
fix	
assemble	
advice	Advice
choose	_
refuse	_

Abstract nouns formed from other nouns

noun	**abstract nouns**
neighbour	neighbourhood

hill	hillock
king	kingdom
child	childhood
man	manhood
brother	_
poet	poetry
friend	friendship
slave	slavery
war	warrior
martyr	martyrdom
pot	pottery
butcher	butchery
grocer	grocery

Activity 1: form abstract nouns from these adjectives.

Long	strong	wise	proud	obedient
Young	true	good	brave	intelligent
Humble	short	vacant	quick	bright
Decent	dark	sweet	high	bright
Cruel	deep	human	poor	hard
Bitter	wide	broad	sane	sick
		Free	ignorant	

Activity 2: Form abstract nouns from the following verbs.

Laugh	believe	starve	seize	think	free	discover
Obey	serve	occupy	flatter	protect	see	
Live	hate	choose	depart	advice	judge	
Excel	please	moves	persevere	die	pursue	
Know	act	conceal	defend	succeed	converse	

Activity 3: Form abstract nouns from the following common nouns.

King	owner	coward	friend
Man	regent	priest	patriot
Thief	author	boy	captain
Woman	mother	bond	glutton
Bankrupt	agent	pirate	
Infant	hero	pilgrim	

Exercise

Use the word in bracket to complete the sentences.

1. I shall take the ___ given by the head master this morning. (advise)
2. After realizing that the soldiers had gone, the rebels made an ___towards the barracks. (advance)
3. When I saw food on a dirty plate , I got a bad ___ (impress)
4. The porter is seeking another ___for the former is leaking. (accommodate)
5. Because of his ___ he was entrusted with one million shillings to buy food for the school. (honest)
6. She was very dirty because of ___(poor)
7. My mother made a ___in her business yesterday. (lose)
8. After the __of the game, all players got refreshments. (complete)
9. We are looking for ___as we put security light (safe)
10. Because of her ___she was chosen a prefect. (clean)

Opposite of a word is a word which talks of the difference in meaning on the extreme side e.g the opposite o the word good is bad. Another to mean opposite is anatomy.

OPPOSITE WITH PREFIX 'IN'

word	***opposite***
capable	*incapable*
complete	*incomplete*
sane	*insane*
correct	*incorrect*
sincere	*insincere*
direct	*indirect*
decent	*indecent*
visible	*invisible*
audible	*inaudible*
attentive	*inattentive*
efficient	*inefficient*
gratitude	*ingratitude*
expensive	*inexpensive*
dependant	*independent*
equality	*inequality*

justice	*injustice*
sufficient	*insufficient*
accurate	*inaccurate*
active	*inactive*
adequate	*inadequate*
ability	*inability*
advisable	*inadvisable*
applicable	*inapplicable*
attention	*inattention*
competent	*incompetent*
definite	*indefinite*
decisive	*indecisive*

Opposites with prefix il

word	***opposite***
legal	*illegal*
legible	*illegible*
literate	*illiterate*
liberal	*illiberal*
logical	*illogical*
licit	*illicit*
prefix'ir"	
regular	*irregular*
reversible	*irreversible*
replaceable	*irreplaceable*
rational	*irrational*
relevant	*irrelevant*
prif"im"	
possible	*impossible*
polite	*impolite*
mature	*immature*
movable	*immovable*
penetrable	*impenetrable*

mortal	*immortal*
sense	*nonsense*
existent	*non-existent*
intoxicating	*non intoxicating*

word	***opposite***
armed	*unarmed*
willing	*unwilling*
certain	*uncertain*
equal	*unequal*
friendly	*unfriendly*
true	*untrue*
wise	*unwise*
welcome	*unwelcome*
happy	*unhappy*
common	*uncommon*
suitable	*unsuitable*
grateful	*ungrateful*
dress	*undress*
reasonable	*unreasonable*
steady	*unsteady*
conscious	*unconscious*
skilled	*un skilled*
pleasant	*unpleasant*
countable	*uncountable*
usual	*unusual*
just	*unjust*
reliable	*unreliable*
known	*unknown*
successful	*unsuccessful*
fortunate	*unfortunate*
lucky	*unlucky*
tidy	*untidy*

Opposites with prefix 'dis'

word	*opposite*
appear	*disappear*
loyal	*disloyal*
honest	*dishonest*
agree	*disagree*
comfort	*discomfort*
believe	*disbelieve*
arm	*disarm*
obedient	*disobedient*
allow	*disallow*
pleasure	*displeasure*
satisfied	*dissatisfied*
contented	*discontented*
arrange	*disarrange*
respectful	*disrespectful*
advantage	*disadvantage*
like	*dislike*
continue	*discontinue*
connect	*disconnect*
orderly	*disorderly*

TOPIC : NOUNS

ASPECT : OPPOSITE OF NOUNS

SKILLS : LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as cool as cucumber

Proverb: You cannot shoe a running horse.

OPPOSITES OF COMMON NOUNS

nouns	**opposite**
fortune	misfortune
discipline	indiscipline
strength	Weakness
master	servant
adult	child
lady	
friend	enemy
obedience	disobedience
visitor	host
life	death
beauty	ugliness
success	failure
polygamy	monogamy
reward	punishment
arrival	departure
village	_
knowledge	_

general	**opposite**
reveal	conceal
smile	frown
think	guess
punish	pardon
accelerate	release
inhale	exhale
agree	disagree /contract
retire	advance/ retreat
order	Disorder
survive	Succumb

force	Persuade
laugh	Weep/ cry
low	High
dawn	dusk
blessing	Curse
rigid	flexible
straight	crooked
proud	humble/ modest

General exercise on opposites.

Give the opposite of the following underlined words.

1. The teacher drew a straight line on the chalkboard.
2. I do not like eating hot food.
3. Some subjects are loved than the other.
4. The question he gave was rejected.
5. We received the news with a hot joy.
6. Our teacher has sold some heifers.
7. Mr.Musoke is the poorest man in our village.
8. My neighbour plays very loud music.
9. The winner shall weep all the way to the bank.
10. We scored high marks in the most recent tests.
11. Many school children hate success.
12. The soldiers were rewarded for the failure.
13. This is the way to the hospital.
14. The fruits you bought were flesh.
15. Our furniture is very heavy.

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: GENDER OF COMMON NOUN

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as jealous as a cat**.**

Proverb: Union is strength**.**

GENDER OF COMMON NOUN

Gender is the dividing of some of the living common noun into female (feminine) and male (masculine) group e.g. people, animals, birds, and insect.

The gender is identified in 3 ways.

Types of gender

Masculine Gender

These are nouns which refer to male creatures such as boy, king, dog etc.

Feminine Gender

These are nouns which refer to female creatures e.g. birth

Neuter Gender

These are nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine (non living) examples are telephone, sheet of paper, pen, book e.t.c.

Common Gender

These are nouns which can be either masculine of feminine. Examples are teacher, doctor cousin and others

1. **Gender formed by adding a prefix**

   examples:-

masculine	**feminine**
Cook – sparrow	hen - sparrow
he – goat	she – goat
peacock-hen	hen-sparrow

2. **Gender formed by adding a suffix**

   example

masculine	**feminine**
actor	actress
heir	heiress

3. **Gender formed from a completely different noun**

   example

masculine	**feminine**
drake	duck
ram	ewe

Nouns that form gender by adding a prefix

masculine	feminine
cock – sparrow	hen – sparrow
Billy – goat	nanny – goat
jack – ass	jenny – ass
he – goat	she- goat
he – bear	she – bear
Tom – cat	Tabby cat

Nouns that form gender by adding a suffix

Masculine	Feminine
peacock	pea hen
headmaster	headmistress
choir master	choir mistress
grand father	grandmother
grandson	grand daughter
cousin – brother	cousin – sister
post master	postmistress
landlord	landlady

Nouns that form gender by adding a suffix "ess"

masculine	feminine
lion	lioness
giant	giantess
steward	stewardess
shepherd	shepherdess
host	hostess
patron	_
duke	_
prince	princess

peer	peeress
abbot	_
god	goddess
author	_
mayor	_
poet	_
manager	_
prophet	_
conductor	_

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: GENDER OF COMMON NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as awkward as a cow.

Proverb: sink or swim.

Nouns that form gender by adding a suffix "ress"

Examples

masculine	**feminine**
tiger	tigress
instructor	instructress
emperor	empress
actor	actress
murderer	murderess
waiter	waitress
hunter	huntress
mister	mistress
conductor	conductress
traitor	_
Negro	_
sorcerer	sorceress

Nouns that form Gender by changing completely

masculine	feminine
dog	bitch
king	queen
nephew	niece
sultan	sultan
lad	loss
wizard	witch
colt	filly
Mr.	Mrs.
lord	lady
gentleman	_
drone	worker
bull	cow
bridegroom	_
fox	vixen
sir	madam
widower	_
tsar	tsarina
mare	stallion
papa	_
gander	goose
drone	queen
bachelor	spinster
boy	girl
ram	ewe
bestman	bridesmaid

Exercise on masculine and feminine gender.

A write the feminine of the following nouns.

Bachelor	horse	gentleman
Brother	husband	nephew
Buck	king	papa

Bull	lord	ram
Bullock	man	sir
Dog	drake	uncle
Father	gander	wizard

B

Anther	mayor
Giant	patron
Heir	poet
Host	priest
Jew	prophet
Lion	shepherd
Manager	steward
Hero-heroine	fox-vixen

C

Actor___	emperor___
Conductor___	prince___
Founder___	tiger___
Instructor___	waiter___
Negro ___	master___
Duke-Duchess___	murderer ___

D

Grandfather___	peacock___
Manservant___	milkman___
Landlord___	salesman___

Exercise

Change all masculine nouns into feminine nouns

1. **The cow** attacked the boy
2. **The instructor** was an **actor**
3. The **bride** was late
4. The **wizard** spoke to the patron

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: YOUNG ONES OF COMMON NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as small as atoms.

Proverbs: still water runs deep

Young ones of some Common Nouns

Examples

noun	**young ones**
cat	kitten
cock	cockerel
hen	pullet /chick
deer	fawn
hare	leveret
cow	calf
horse	foal
ass	foal
sheep	_
swan (bird	cygnet
rabbits	racks
elephant	_
eagle	eaglet
owl	owlet
goat	kid
stallion (male horse)	foal
goose	gosling
Mare(female horse)	filly
frog	tadpole
trout	fry
salmon	pair
bird	nestling

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: SOUND MADE BY COMMON NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as stale as old beer

Proverb: well begun is half done.

SOUND MADE BY CERTAIN COMMON NOUNS

Examples

noun	**sound**
hen	Clucks/cackles
geese	cackle
duck	quacks
turkey	gobbles
parrot	chatter
monkey	Chatters
frogs	croak
crows	caw
dogs	
wolves	howls
sparrow	chirps
sheep	bleats
elephant	trumpets
lions	roar
snake	hisses
serpents	Hisses
owl	hoot
cats	mews
bull	bellow
cow	
oxen	low
grasshopper	chirr
apes	gibber
boars	growl
eagles	scream

hyena	laughs
bees	buzz
sea gulls	scream
beetle	done
rabbits	squeal
pigs	grunt or squeal
dove	coo
Swallows(swallow)	twiffer
mice	Squeak
deer	bell
asses	bray
horses	neigh
mosquitoes	hum

TOPIC: NOUNS

ASPECT: COMMON NOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as powerful as death.

Proverb: soft words win hard hearts.

MEAT OF CERTAIN COMMON NOUNS

noun	**meat**
sheep	mutton
cow	beef
pig	pork
calf	veal
lamb	lamb
hens	chicken
pig rabbit	bacon (smoked and salted)rabbit

Homes of common nouns

noun	home
dog	kennel
pigeon	cage
pig	sty
bird	nest
lion	den
horse	stable
rabbit	hatch
bee	bee – hive
parrot	cage
cows	kraal /byre

Homes

nouns	homes
nun	covenant
monk	monastery
king	palace
soldier	barracks
scouts	camp

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: KINDS OF PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as soft as wool.

Proverb: Never cross the bridge until you come to it.

PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words which can be used in a place of nouns.

Kinds of pronouns

1. Personal pronouns e.g. I, We, He, She, one, you , it
2. Possessive pronouns e.g. mine, yours, ours, hers, his, its, one's
3. Adjective pronouns e.g. their, your, my, our, his, her, one's

4. Reflexive pronouns e.g. themselves, yourself.
5. Demonstrative pronoun e.g. this, these , that etc
6. Relative pronouns e.g. who, whom, which

Examples

1. **Personal pronouns**
   - **John and Jane** are sick
   - **They** are sick.

2. **Possessive pronouns**
   - That book belongs to **James**.
   - That book is **his**
3. **Possessive adjective**
   - This is **Rose's** desk
   - This is **her** desk
4. **Demonstrative pronouns**
   - **The cow** is for my father
   - **This** cow is for my father
5. **Reflexive pronouns**
   - The children did the homework **without** help
   - The children did the work **themselves**
6. **Relative pronouns**
   - The man is coming today
   - **The man** has a problem.
   - The man who has a problem is coming today

Uses of these pronouns

A. Pronouns are used to avoid naming the nouns being talked about.

Examples:

Namaganda Joyce is a beautiful girl.

She is a beautiful girl.

Exercise

Identify nouns, underline them and replace them with pronouns.

1. Joan was running after a rat.
2. The head girl was addressing an assembly.
3. The desks are broken.
4. The spoilt orange was given to the hens.
5. Nakintu and Musoke both got the first position.

B. Pronouns are used to avoid long sentences e.g.

Namutebi, Namakula, Senoga and I are well behaved.

We are well behaved.

Exercise

Identify nouns, underline them and replace them with pronouns

1. The teacher punished Alex, John, Babra and I
2. The thief, the blind, the saved, the clergy and I were all pedestrians.
3. The desk, the pencils, the rulers and the papers are all scholastic materials.
4. The things were eaten by insects, rats, birds, goats and squirrels.

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: PERSONAL PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as sly as a fox

Proverb: First come first served.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: pronouns used to stand for the three persons i.e.

i. the person speaking
ii. the person spoken to
iii. the person spoken about

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

persons	**singular**	**plural**
1st persons	I,	We,
2nd persons	You	You
3rd person.	He , She , It	They

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as sober as a judge.

Proverb: Better happy than wise.

Insert their, there or they're in the following sentences.

1. John and marry were waiting_____with _____ parents.
2. '_____a well-behaved class,'sid_____teacher.
3. '_____is nowhere on earth more pleasant than_____,'said the tourist.
4. _____was not a crumb left on _____own 'replied Anna.
5. '_____going to go_____on_____plates.
6. The visitors' gathered_____bellongings and returnedto_____hotel.
7. _____were two tigers with_____cubs down by the river.
8. _____was no telling when_____house would be ready.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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

Number of possessive pronouns

singular	**plural**
my	our
mine	ours
its	theirs
your	yours

Examples:-

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

Exercise

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

1. That ball pen is **Paul's**. It is his.
2. That is **Mary's** bed. It is hers.

3. Is that **Kato's** mother? Was it theirs?
4. Was that **John's and Peter's** desk?

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

5. Give me ___plate (your, you're)
6. The dog stole ___meat (their, there)
7. The flat iron has lost __heat. (it, it's) (its,it's)
8. ___a very tricky move. (its' it's)
9. Are these _____ jerry cans (your, you're)
10. _____going to visit your aunt (your, you're)

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as blank as an empty bottle.

Proverb: Two wrong do not make a right.

Reflexive pronouns

These are pronouns that put more emphasis about the doer of the action

Examples are:- myself, oneself, ourselves and others

Formation of reflexive pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are formed from possessive adjective determiners and some objective pronouns

Formation from possessive adjective determiners.

determiner	**reflexive pronoun**
her	herself
one	oneself
my	myself
your	yourself
it	itself
our	ourselves

Formation from objective pronouns

objective pronoun	reflexive pronoun
them	themselves
him	himself

Number of reflexive pronouns

singular	plural
myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself	themselves
itself	themselves
herself	themselves

Note:

Sometimes we use (one + self) oneself instead of you, he or she. However, never use it with himself, herself, in one sentence.

Examples

One is always expected to care for herself (wrong)

The right sentence should be:-

One is always expected to care for oneself.

Exercise

Fill in the gap with the correct reflexive pronoun

1. Jonathan clapped hands by ____ *with or without*
2. One clapped hands by ____
3. Byansi had his first grade by ___
4. We clapped hand by ___
5. The bird missed its prey by ___
6. Nakintu threw her skirt by ___
7. I was going to bring the boar from the sty by __

Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets

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

Reciprocal pronouns

These are pronouns that show that two or more nouns shared a particular thing. The commonest are "one another" and "each other"?

Each other is used when one is describing strictly two nouns where as one another can be used with more than two nouns.

Examples

1. Tom looked at Peter. Peter looked at Tom. (Use.....and.....)
   Tom and Peter looked at each other.
2. The two thieves chased themselves
   The two thieves chased each other
3. My niece welcomed my mother. My mother welcomed my niece.
   My niece and my mother chased each other

"One another " is used when describing more than two nouns

Examples

1. The three boys shared the sweets amongst themselves.
   The three boys shared the sweets with one another.

Exercise

1. How long have you and Bill known.....?
2. We had never met before, so we introduced .....to.....
3. We should respect .....
4. Kalanzi and James gave .....flowers.
5. The congregation was told to respect .....by the Reverend
6. Marchal and James drunk water with .....

7. The team captain told the team members to help.....
8. The two boys ate the sweets together and .....each other.

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as deceitful as the devil

Proverb: Action speaks louder than words.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

These pronouns are used in classes which are related i.e. they are used with relative clause.

Some of these pronouns are:-

Who, whom, whose, that and which

Examples

1. John is the one **who** took your pen yesterday.
2. That is the tree **which** fell over the house last week.
3. The girl **whom** you thought could get a first grade is pregnant.
4. The dog **which** the madman was chasing was killed.
5. The house **that** the painter painted last year is already dirty.
6. That is the pupil **whose** money has been lost.
7. Those are the desks **whose** legs broke off during our play.

Relative pronouns as conjunctions

Example

1. The man was taken to the hospital. The man was seriously injured.
   The man who was seriously injured was taken to the hospital.
2. The rabbit was later trapped. The rabbit had run very fast.
   The rabbit which had run very fast was later trapped.
3. The cow died. Its tail was cut off.
   The cow whose tail was cut off died.

Exercise

1. The house girl was taken away. The house girl was a fool.
2. The money was stolen. The money was in the desk.

3. The sweepers will sweep again today. The sweepers swept yesterday.
4. The pupil was ashamed. Unacceptable.
5. The book has a poor cover. The book has good material.

Join the following pairs of sentences into one as guided in the example.

The food did not contain meat.Ghadi was accustomed to it.

The food to which Ghadi was accustomed to did not contain meat.

The food which Ghadi was accustomed to did not contain meat.

1. The place was on a high hill. The army advanced to it.
2. The man was riding a horseshoe spoke to him.
3. The plan was to travel only only at night. The chief agreed to it.
4. The bird flew away quickly. He was aiming his gun at it.
5. The story was not very funny. The judge laughed heartily at it.
6. The boy was about fourteen years old. They were traveling with him.
7. The scientist said it was not good. The boys took the powder to him.
8. The tree grew in high a place. The fruit belonged to it.
9. The village had very good water. We were camping in it.
10. The witch doctor was a wrong doer. The villagers complained about him.

Additional exercise in J.A Bright page 83.

TOPIC: PRONOUNS

ASPECT: RELATIVE PRONOUNS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as hot as pepper/fire

Proverb: Do not tell tales out of school.

OBJECTIVE USE OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

This is when the relative pronoun is used as an object.

Examples:-

1. The solider was badly hurt. The children saw him.

   The soldier, whom the children saw, was badly hurt.
2. The tree had very good timber. The carpenter cut it.

The tree, which the carpenter cut, had very good timber.

Note:-

In these sentences "whom" and "which" are used objectively i.e. they replace objective personal pronouns "him and it" in the sentences, "whom" for people and which for other things.

Exercise

Use the objective use of relative pronouns to join these sentences.

1. The hen was eaten by a wild cat. The owner was looking for it.
2. The woman was hanged alive. The police caught her stealing.
3. The tree will be cut down. The forest ranger approved it for timber.
4. The big boy failed primary six. They laughed at him.
5. The fish was already stale. My father bought it a long the road.
6. The sentence was correct. The teacher constructed it.
7. The house was really weak. The thieves broske into it.
8. The pupils had made corrections. The teacher didn't beat them.
9. The buffalo later killed all of them. The hunters were chasing it.
10. The children were punished by the headmaster. The passer – by found them playing in the road.

Non-defining relative clauses.

Join the following pairs of sentences. Do not forget commas.

1. Mrs. Otim has asked for permission to use the hall. She is in charge of the girl guides.
2. Our new table has been spoilt by the rain. You thought it was so well made.
3. The school cook is already asking for more money. He has only been with us for six weeks.
4. The oldest workman on the place is leaving tomorrow. You met him yesterday.
5. Mr. Kibera has already started to learn Swahili.He has just qualified as a teacher from Kyambogo University.

"What" as a relative pronoun

What is used as a pronoun when it means "the thing that the speaker is talking about"

Examples

1. The thing that James needs is a taxi.
   <u>What James needs is a taxi.</u>

2. James wants books

   What James want is books

Activity

1. Musa wants many books. (Begin: What .....)
2. The things which Lule wants lack clarity. (Begin: what.....)
3. Andrew knows the things that he wants. (use what)
4. Moses needs peace. (Begin: What .....)
5. Tom has a systematic arrangement of work (Begin: What.....)
6. Shira needs an organized bed. (Begin: What.....)

Additional exercise in JA Bright page 85.

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: FULL STOP

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as ignorant as a child.

Proverb: A penny saved is a penny gained.

FULL STOP (.)

Uses:

a) It is used to end affirmative and negative statements.

Examples

1. Joseph eats too much.

   Joseph doesn't eat too much.

2. I was made to lie down.

   I wasn't made to lie down.

b) Used in abbreviations and in initials of names.

Examples

- e.g. example gratia (for example)
- i.e. id est
- A.D Anno Domini
- N.B Nota Bane
- Pres. President
- Maj. Major
- Ad/advert

} Detailed list of commonly examinable abbreviations.

- Min
- Ag
- Deg
- v/vs
- Non.
- Cpl
- Sgt

Initials of names

- Joseph Allan Okello Lutwa as J. A. L Okello.
- A silver simple Pool Bagonza Amooti S.S.P.B Amooti

c) A full stop *is* used on top of small "I"

Examples

i) is ii) radii iii) designing iv) initials

Abbreviations in common use. Write the full forms.

a.k.a	govt	pd
enc./encl	p	yr
HE	PP	Sr/Snr
Dr	ref	jr/jnr
DEO	ref.	dep.
LC	c/o	dept.
Shs.	Doz.	arr
PhD	corp.	PSV
IGG	Wef	PO
OC	ATM	Mt-Mount
NGO	ea.	NGO
Mr.	X-mas	Capt.
Mrs.	tel.	COD
CID	SOS	Rd
CIA	FC	St.
abbr	DVD	TV
AM	Sec.	vol.
Anon.	asp	MP

©	DJ	Lt
C	VIP	Ltd
Cm^2	CD	PS
Cm^3	Av./Ave	GPO
Pres.	Rt.Hon.	Assoc.
RSVP	Pte	Asst.

BC	IOU	cc
Cf	prof	km
Co.	pro	VP
Col.	PM	a/c
RIP	HM	AC
PTO	AOB	

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences correctly and give their negative

1. John has got nice shoes.
2. I have a new dress
3. She will go and see her grandmother
4. I can try to make it
5. We might come and visit you.

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as grave as judge

Proverb: Strike while the iron is hot.

EXCLAMATION MARK (!)

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

Examples

1. What a deadly snake a cobra is!

   A cobra is a very deadly snake.

2. How deadly a cobra is!

3. What clever boys John and James are!

   John and James are very cleaver boys.

4. How beautiful your sister is!

   Your sister is very beautiful.

Exercise

1. What a beautiful your sister is!
2. What a beautiful girl your sister is!

Constructing exclamatory sentences beginning: What/How ……..!

Exercise

Exclaim each sentence using "What" or "How"

Examples

1. My brother is tall.

   What a tall boy/man my brother is!

2. Katota market will be busy on Monday.

   What a busy market katota will be on Monday!

Exercise

3. The children have been tolerant to the punishment. How tolerant……!
4. Uganda has been a popular country. What a popular country Uganda has been!
5. He is a merciless boy to kill the cat. What a merciless boy he is to kill the cat!
6. Sarah was so punctual that she couldn't be punished. How punctual Sarah was!
7. This is an interesting story. What an interesting story this is!
8. I am strong. How sarong I am!
9. Kato will be un happy tomorrow. How unhappy kato will be tomorrow.

INTERJECTIONS

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

Here the exclamation is used with an exclamatory word.eg. Alas! Ah! Hurrah! Oh! Hullo!

HULLO! This one exclaims greeting and it is used for pleasure.

Examples

1. *Hullo! You are welcome.*
2. *Hullo! I didn't know that you were here too.*
3. *Hullo! How are you?*

OH!

This one exclaims pain something bad that has just happened.

Examples

1. *Oh! I am sorry for stepping on your nose.*
2. *Oh! You were hurt by that knife.*
3. *Oh! That is bad to lose your parents in an accident.*

HURRAH!

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

Examples

1. *Hurrah! He has discovered my trick.*
2. *Hurrah! He reached in time.*
3. *Hurrah! He passed PLE.*

Exercise

Complete these sentences using the correct interjection

1. _____ *I. I haven't enough money to buy new shoes.*
2. _____ *I . We have won the match.*
3. _____ *I. That really hurt me.*
4. _____*a tall man he is!*
5. _____*a funny thing to say!*
6. _____ *I . You are still alive.*
7. _____ *I. the killers are very near here.*
8. _____*she is sick.*
9. _____*a great loss that was!*
10. _____ *! My sister has passed her exams.*

Ah!

This one exclaims a pleasure of something you wanted to happen and has happened.

Examples

1. *Ah! Caught you this time.*
2. *Ah! That is Tom whom I wanted.*
3. *Ah! The thief was arrested.*
4. *Ah! My father has brought a shirt for me too.*

ALAS!

This one exclaims a sudden feeling of pain.

Examples

1. *Alas! He didn't reach there.*
2. *Alas! Jane hasn't brought the dress.*
3. *Alas! She had died in an accident .*

Hush!

This is an exclamation used to indicate that silence should be observed immediately.

Examples

1. *Hush! They are coming now.*
2. *Hush! There are gunshots outside.*
3. *Hush! Someone is at the door.*
4. *Hush! The baby is a sleep.*

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: COMMA (,)

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as peaceful as sleep

Proverb: spare the rod and spoil the child.

COMMA (,)

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

Examples

1. We are getting our holiday today, aren't we?
2. There were many people at the party, weren't there?
3. She could be pregnant, couldn't she?

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

Examples:-

i) He asked, "Where have you put the money?" "Where have you the money? "he asked.

ii) They said, "We are not going to attempt this work." "We are not going to attempt this work, "they said.

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

Examples: -

1. The lion, which was being chased by the whole village, was killed down at the farthest end of the forest.
2. Joan, who is the smartest girl in the school, will be offered a free trip to Nairobi next week.

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

Valediction:-	Dear Silver,
	Dear Sir,
Subscription:-	Yours affectionately,
	Yours sincerely,
	Yours truly,

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

Word: nevertheless, however, therefore etc

Examples:

1. This year's candidates are working very hard, however, none will get a first grade.
2. You refused to take breakfast; therefore, you won't go to church.
3. I don't have much money; nevertheless, I shall lend you some.

f) **Phrases**:- in front, of course, on the other hand,

Examples:-

1. The chairman was late for the meeting, in fact, he arrived thirty minutes late.
2. On the other hand, the proposal was constructive.

g) A comma is used to separate words written in series

Examples:-

1. Men , women, girls, boys and children are all God's creation.
2. A Benz is a car which is small, comfortable, and it is from Germany.

Exercise

Put commas where they are required.

1. I think I was dreaming wasn't I"
2. Our uncle mightn't come today might he?
3. They asked who is going to eat all this food.

4. The boys said we shall never engage sex until we are married.
5. Buganda which is one of the popular kingdoms in Uganda is well organized.
6. I was interested in maths however I couldn't get the relevant text book.
7. Today is Tuesday March 13th 1995.
8. Quickly, slowly, rapidly hurriedly and carefully are adverbs.

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: CAPITAL LETTERS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as careless as the wind.

Proverb: You never know till you have tried.

CAPITAL LETTERS (A B C D……)

a) Capital letters are used when beginning a sentence.

Examples:-

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

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

Examples:-

1. Mr. Byansi came from Kamuli on Friday.
2. Lake Edward joins Lake George by the Kazinga Channel.

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

Examples:-

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

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

Examples:-

1. I said, “I shall come tomorrow.
2. The priest asked, “Where are the children for confirmation?”.

Exercise

Punctuate the following sentences

1. where is she going?
2. do you remember where she lives
3. i wanted to see them said the headmaster
4. jesus loves us a lot
5. oh i have broken her arm.
6. although i passed my exams i didn’t join a secondary school

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: INVERTED COMMAS AND QUOTATION MARK (“ “)

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as costly as an election

Proverb: Where there is a will there is a way.

INVERTED COMMAS AND QUOTATION MARK (“ “)

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

Examples:-

1. The teacher said, “You are going to learn about punctuation marks.”
2. They asked, “Shall we also go to the theatre?”

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

Examples:-

1. I like this novel “The River Between” .
2. I wanted one child “Nazziwa” to help me.

AN APOSTROPHE (‘)

An apostrophe is used to show contractions.

Examples

1. They <u>don’t</u> know the answer

2. Jonathan won't believe it.

An apostrophe is used to show possession in nouns.

Examples:-

1. That is Fred's shirt.
2. Why have you taken Nayuke's skirt?
3. The teacher's pride is their pupils' success.

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. The news paper of today Ngabo has news about constituent assembly election due on March 28, 1994.
2. The prime minister mr. kintu musoke has left for London.
3. They boys answered we are very grateful for the lesson.
4. They asked shall we go to school
5. She will have taken it by the time we come.
6. george won't believe it.

TOPIC: PUNCTUATION

ASPECT: COLON

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as crisp as new bank notes

Proverb: Zeal without knowledge is a runway horse.

COLON (:)

a) A colon is used to introduce a long quotation

Examples:-

1. The teacher said: "As I was coming to school this morning, I saw a monster which jumped onto a young pupil and swallowed him up."
2. I said; "I want to see everybody in P.6 disciplined so that we can learn well and go to P.7 next year."

b) A colon is used in front of an introduction of long lists of a series of things.

Examples:-

There are many things sold in Owino market; old clothes, food, old shoes, socks, passion fruits and oranges.

c) A colon is used to show ratios

Examples:-

1. The ratio of girls to boy is 1:4.

SEMI COLONS (;)

A semi – colon is used to separate titles, names and figures which are just listed. It can work in the place of comma.

Examples:-

Titles

The following people are useful to the nation; the president; the minister; the teacher; the nurses.

NAMES

The teacher is going to discipline the following; Namakula; Nakintu; Banyahana and Kato.

A semi – colon can be used if you want to avoid using the word "and "or but'

Examples

1. She went and looked for the lost pen; she didn't find it.
2. I am going to kidnap this child and nobody will know it.
   I am going to kidnap this child; nobody will know it.

Exercise:-

Punctuate the following sentences correctly.

1. a snake bit kato yesterday
2. I was going to church when I met temwine at lubaga.
3. the l.c.l chairman in his address said we shant accept people who aren't well disciplined therefore members always report such cases to the defence secretary.
4. oyaita said I am going to study hard this year
5. by friday she d finished the homework
6. the ratio of adults to children in our village is 1 4

TOPIC: VERBS AND TENSES

ASPECT: VERBS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as low as the grave

Proverb: A rolling stone gathers no moss.

VERBS

A verb is a doing word. It tells you what a noun is doing, does, did or has done.

Examples:-

1. Dogs eat food.
2. Pupils sit on chairs.
3. Fats give us energy.

A verb is a word that expresses the aspect of time while at the same time showing an action, a condition or the fact that something exists.

Examples:-

1. Mary eats daily (it shows an action)
2. I will be late (it shows a condition)
3. Paul was here (it shows existence)

Formation of verbs

Verbs are formed by addition of suffixes and prefixes. The suffixes and prefixes help us to identify a verb by its form.

Formation of verbs by suffix addition

Addition of suffix en

word	**verb formed**
wider	widen
strength	strengthen
worse	worsen
shape	sharpen
fright	frighten
soft	soften

haste	hasten
straight	straighten
deep	deepen
broad	broaden
hard	harden

Addition of suffic – ify

word	**verb formed**
identify	identify
specific	specify
testimony	testify
just	justify
acid	acidify
beauty	beautify
clarify	clarify
dignity	dignify
quality	qualify
emulsion	emulsify
exemplary	exemplify
glory	glorify

Continued suffix "ify"

horrible	horrify
intensify	intensify
jolly	jollify
misclass	insclassify
mummy	mummify
pretty	prettify
class	classify
reclass	reclassify
solid	solidity
verb	verbify

Addition of "ise/ize

woman	womanize
vulgar	vulganize
victim	victimize
visual	visualize
vandal	vandalize
vapour	vapourize
utility	utilize
real	realize
union	unionize
trauma	traumatize
theology	theologize
terror	terrorize
sympathy	sympathize

Verbs beginning with prefix 'en"

word	**verb formed**
able	enable
capsulate	encapsulate
case	encase
cash	encash
chain	enchain
chant	enchart
circle	encircle
clave	enclave
closure	enclosure
code	encode
croach	encroach
cyclic	encyelic
danger	endanger
flame	enflame
force	enforce
frame	enframe
joy	enjoy

lace	enlace
large	enlarge
lighten	enlighten
list	enlist
rich	enrich
roll	enroll
slave	enslave
tail	entail
tangle	entangle
treat	entreat
courage	encourage

Prefix im / in

word	**verb formed**
poverty	impoverish
prove	improve
perfect	imperfect

VERBS AND THEIR TENSES

A tense is the changing of the verb according to specific time frame.

These tenses are:-

i) Present
ii) Past
iii) Future

Forms of verbs

1. Regular verbs
2. Irregular verbs

REGULAR VERBS

These are the doing words which have their past and past participle changed by adding either – ed or – d

Examples:-

present	past	past participle (with has/ have)
jump	jumped	jumped
pick	picked	picked
care	cared	cared
behave	behaved	behaved
arrive	arrived	arrived
dance	danced	danced
allow	allowed	allowed
pack	packed	packed
looked	looked	looked
cook	cooked	cooked
move	moved	moved

Regular verbs changed by doubling the lost consonant after which " – ed is added.

Examples. Verbs that end with CVC, we double the last consonant and add "ed"

present	past	past participle
admit	admitted	admitted
stop	stopped	stopped
mop	mopped	mopped
prefer	preferred	preferred
map	mapped	mapped
fit	fitted	fitted
clap		
slap		
tap		
irregular verbs		
present	**past**	**past participle**
be	*was*	*been*
come	*came*	*come*
Bile	*bit*	*bitten*
Seek	*sought*	*sought*
Bleed	*bled*	*bled*
Feed	*fed*	*fed*

Choose	*Chose*	*chosen*
Sell	*Sold*	*sold*
Throw	*Threw*	*thrown*
blow		
fly		
wear		
tear		
swear		
bear		

Irregular verbs that change 'i' to 'u' for both past tense and past participle.

present simple	***past tense***	***past participle***
dig	*dug*	*dug*
sting	*stung*	*stung*
stick	*stuck*	*stuck*
Wring	*wrung*	*wrung*
ding	*dung*	*dung*
sling	*slung*	*slung*
strike	*struck*	*struck*

Irregular verbs that change completely

present	***past simple***	***past participle***
sit	*sat*	*sat*
find	*found*	*found*
shine	*shone*	*shone*
wind	*wound*	*wound*
spit	*spat*	*spat*
ground	*ground*	*ground*
go	*went*	*gone*
beat	*beat*	*beaten*
grow	*grew*	*grown*
break	*broke*	*broken*
know	*knew*	*known*
throw	*threw*	*thrown*
fly	*flew*	*flown*

Irregular verbs

These are verbs which don't take 'd' 'ied; or 't'

a) *Irregular verbs with double vowel 'e' drop 'e' and 't' is added to form the past tense and past participle.*

present simple	***past***	***past perfect (participle)***
sleep	*slept*	*slept*
sweep	*swept*	*swept*
creep	*crept*	*crept*
weep	*wept*	*wept*
kneel	*knelt*	*knelt*
feel	*felt*	*felt*
keep	*kept*	*kept*

b) *Irregular verbs that change vowel (i) to 'a' and 'u' for past tense and past participle respectively.*

present	***past***	***past participle***
drink	*drank*	*drunk*
ring	*rang*	*rung*
shrink	*shrank*	*shrunk*
sink	*sank*	*sunk*
swim	*swam*	*swum*
spring	*sprang*	*sprung*

In order to form the past tense and past participle form of the verbs which end with "y' one drops the "y" and adds "ied" instead. But the letter before "y" must be a consonant.

Examples. Regular verbs (continued)

present	**past**	**past participle**
carry	carried	carried
study	studied	studied
hurry	hurried	hurried
copy	copied	copied
cry	cried	cried
marry	married	married

TOPIC: VERBS AND TENSES

ASPECT: VERBS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as deep as a saw

Proverb: Nearest is dearest.

IRREGULAR VERBS

These are doing words whose past and past participle have no uniform order.

Examples:-

present	**past**	**past participle**
am	was	been
eat	ate	eaten
draw	drew	drawn
come	came	come
drink	drank	drunk
buy	bought	bought
bring	Brought	brought
lay	laid	laid
lie	Lay	lain
lead	led	led
learn	learnt	learnt
stand	stood	stood
shake	shook	shaken
light	lit	lit
drive	drove	driven
fall	fell	fallen
hear	heard	heard

verbs	continuous tense	past tense	past participle	meaning
lay	laying	laid	laid	▪ making the bed ▪ produce eggs
lie	lying	lied	lied	to deceive
lie	lying	lay	lain	To rest with your body flat as it is in bed.
hang	hanging	hanged	hanged	to kill your self
hang	hanging	hung	hung	put something on a hook or nail.

a) He has hanged himself already. (hang)
b) He has hung her skirt on the hook. (hang)

Example

a) 1. The cat **has lain** here all night. (lie)
   2. He **lay** on the glass yesterday. (lie)
   3. The castle **was lying** in ruins. (lie)

b) 1. The girls **lay** the table everyday. (lay)
   2. The girls **have laid** the table already. (lay)
   3. The girl **laid** the table yesterday. (lay)
   4. The girl is **laying** the bed now.

c) 1. He has **lied** to his friend. (lie)
   2. He **has lied** to his friends. (lie)

Use each of these words in a sentence to show that you know their meaning

- drunk
- drank
- sang
- sung
- hung
- hang
- rung

- rang
- swam
- swum

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT: AFFIRMATIVE FORM

Simile: as poor as a church mouse.

Proverb: hope is the last thing that we lose.

The present simple tense

The present simple tense is used to talk about actions that happen daily, regularly or repeatedly.

Verb changes

subject	**verb**
	Verb adds "s" or "es"
She	play**s**
He	teach**es**
It	sit**s**
Mary	hurri**es**

Sentences:-

1. She sits on my chair daily.
2. It plays with him every day.

subject	**verb**
	Verb doesn't change
We	play
They	teach
I	sit
You	hurry

Sentences:-

1. We sit on those chairs daily.

2. They play with him everyday.

Adverbs of time used in this tense

- usually
- always
- rarely
- seldom
- sometimes

Examples

1. She often sits on my chair.
2. It usually plays with him.
3. The boys seldom bathe.

Exercise

Use the words in brackets to complete correctly.

1. Martin always ____ to school with his uncle. (to go)
2. The girls often ___ the barber's on weekends. (visit)
3. You regularly ___school late, why? (reach)
4. The doctor usually ___me to keep off sugars. (advice)
5. Andrew sometime ___the compound alone. (to clear)
6. They frequently ___out of class. (move)
7. It always __by in the morning. (to pass)

Use each of the following words in a sentence to show that you know their meaning.

a) Usually
b) Always
c) Often
d) seldom

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As proud as a peacock.

Proverb: Grasp all lose all.

The negative and interrogative form

Negative sentence:-

These are sentences which disagree to a given statement / situation

In most cases they carry words like not, rarely, seldom.

Examples

1. **Affirmative**:-
    - The boys always escape from school.

    Negative:-
    - The boys rarely escape from school.
    - The boys seldom escape from school.
    - The boys do not always escape from school.

2. **Affirmative**:-
    - Atim writes her assignments daily.

    Negative:-
    - Atim does not write her assignments daily.
    - Atim seldom writes her assignments.

Interrogative sentences

These are sentence which are in question form.

1. **Affirmative**:-
    - Atim writes her assignments daily.

    Interrogative:-
    - Does Atim write her assignments daily?
    - Doesn't Atim write her assignment daily?
2. **Affirmative**:
    - The boys always escape from school.
    - Do the boys always escape from school?

The helping verb do or does is used to start the question

All interrogative sentences must end with a question mark.

Exercise

Change the following sentences to negative and interrogative form.

1. The grocer always opens the shop at right.
2. We often go to the optician at the end of the week.

3. My dad sometimes comes for lunch.
4. He usually drives us to the cemetery.
5. An aunt of mine regularly sends us money.
6. Our teacher goes to pray every Saturday.
7. She always calls me by the nickname.
8. Peter pays whenever he gets money.
9. It often cries for its lost kitten
10. I read my note very often.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As ragged as laziness.

PROVERB: cut your coat according to your cloth.

CONTENT:

Simile: as shall as a pan.

Proverb: Rome was not built in a day.

Active and Passive Voice

An active voice sentences should have the following.

a) Doer (subject)
b) Action (verb)
c) Receiver (object)

Examples

1.	**Paul**	often	**opens**	**the window.**	
	doer		action	receiver	
2.	**Dad**	usually	**beats**	**me**	up.
	doer		action	receiver	

The passive voice sentence should bear the following

a) Receiver (object)
b) Action (verb)
c) Doer (subject)

Example:-

The window	is	often	**opened**	by	**Paul**
receiver			action		doer

I	am	usually	**beaten**	up by	**Dad**
receiver			action		doer

- When sentence is changed to passive voice, the main verb must be in **past participle verb form.**
- In some cases, we do not need to mention the doer in passive voice.

a) If the doer is a pronoun.

Example

- He often opens the door.
- The door is often opened.

b) If the doer is obvious

- The teacher always teaches me.
- I am often taught.

c) Some and its compounds

- Someone usually beats them.
- They are usually beaten.

Exercise

Change the following sentences to passive voice.

1. She often hides our pens in class.
2. Mariam always breaks the pupils' rulers.
3. The optician seldom checks on my eyes.
4. Some boys usually dirty the verandah.

5. Patricia regularly collects our books.
6. Cobblers sometimes mend my leather shoes.
7. They always care for him.
8. I call her Milly
9. Anita rarely tidies up the sty.
10. It barks at us daily.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As shall as a pan.

Proverb: Rome was not built in a day.

CONTENT:

Affirmative negative and interrogative form.

This tense talks about action that are in progress.

The pattern is

a) Singular subject + is + verb + ing __ __
b) Plural subject are + verb + ing __ __
c) I + am verb + ing __ __

Examples:-

affirmative	negative	interrogative
I am doing it	I am not doing it	Am I doing it? Aren't I doing it?
We are singing for him	We are not singing for him	Are we singing for him? Aren't we singing for him?
He is winding up	He is not winding up	Is he winding up? Isn't he winding up?

Interrogative form

a) Affirmative interrogatives

I am doing it.

Am I doing it?

b) Negative interrogatives

I am not doing it.

Aren't I doing it?

Exercise

Change the following affirmative sentences to negative and interrogative form

1. Margaret is looking for the lost phone.
2. Most members in class are shying away from the albino.
3. Pauline is going to attend to the patient.
4. They are preparing a meal for the visitor.
5. My niece is helping you out.
6. She is spreading the diseases to any body.
7. The mob is throwing stones at the troupe.
8. The girls are sitting on the visitors' seats
9. He is lighting up the stove.
10. The bride's maid is speaking to Annet.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Proverb: Of two evil choose the less.

Simile: Pride goes before a fall.

CONTENT:

Active and Passive voice

In Active voice, we begin with the **doer** while in Passive voice we begin with the **receiver**.

In Passive voice, the main verb must be in **Past participle** verb form and we introduce the use of **being** to maintain the tense.

Example

1. **Pamela** is **slashing** **the grass**. Active
   doer verb receiver
2. **The grass** is being **slashed** **by Pamela.** passive
   receiver action doer

3. **Someone** is **riding** **my bicycle**
   Doer action receiver
   My bicycle is being **driven**
   Receiver action
4. **People** are **cooking** **food**.
   doer action receiver
   Food is being **cooked**.
   receiver action

Exercise

Change the following sentence to passive voice

1. The hens are laying eggs.
2. A lion is chasing a kob now.
3. She is marking our homework books.
4. The chef is biting every piece of meat.
5. He is seeking a place for me.
6. John is repairing a bicycle
7. Patrick is drinking the baby's milk.
8. They are wrapping their books from class.
9. My father is paying my school fees now.
10. All of us picking rubbish.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As sad as night.

Proverb: Many hands make light work.

CONTENT:

The Present Perfect Tense (Affirmative Form)

The present perfect tense is used to talk about actions that happened in the near past and have connection to the present.

In this tense we use helping verb has or have and the main verb in the past participle form.

Examples

1. Moses **<u>has drunk</u>** the Loaby's juice
2. They **<u>have sung</u>** the Anthems.

Adverbs of time used in this tense

- already
- recently
- just
- ever

Examples

1. Moses has just drunk the baby's juice
2. They have already sung the anthems.
3. We have ever made it to the finals.

Exercise

Use the following adverbs of time to construct ten sentences in the present perfect tense

a) Already
b) Just
c) Ever
d) Recently

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As peaceful as sleep.

Proverb: No news is good news.

Negative and Interrogative Form

In the negative we introduce the negative word **<u>not</u>** using the helping verb **<u>has</u>** or **<u>have</u>**.

We can also form the negative using the word **<u>never</u>**

Example:-

Affirmative: Moses has just drunk the baby's milk.

Negative:- Moses has never drunk the baby's milk.

Negative: Moses has not drunk the baby's milk.

Affirmative: They have ever travelled by air.

Negative: They have never travelled by air.

In the interrogative form of this tense, we begin with the helping verb **has** or **have.**

Affirmative: Moses has just drunk the baby's milk.

Interrogative: Has Moses just drunk the baby's milk?

Affirmative: Moses has not drunk the baby's milk.

Interrogative: Hasn't Moses drunk the baby's milk?

- All the interrogative sentences must end in a question mark.

Exercise

Re-write the sentences below into the negative and interrogative of the present perfect tense

1. Mariam has just repeated the same error.
2. The lad has recently been arrested.
3. My granny has ever been to the zoo.
4. Cathy and Cate have left for the meeting.
5. The bards have already gone for an urgent meeting.
6. A swarm has passed by.
7. Pennina has just dirtied the balcony.
8. Molly and Paul have recently finished their task.
9. We have spat on that boy accidentally.
10. They have had enough meals today.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Active and Passive voice

- An Active voice, we begin with the doer while in the passive voice we begin with the receiver.

- The main verb is written in Past Participle verb form. We also introduce **been** in the passive form.
- However, there are cases where we do not need to mention the doer.

Example:

Active: **The cat** has **drunk all** **the milk**
doer action receiver

Passive: **All the milk** has been **drunk by** **the cat.**
Receiver action doer

Active: **The goat** has **produced** **some kids**
doer action receiver
Some kids have been **produced**.
receiver action

Active: **They** have **killed** **him** already
doer action r receiver

He has been **killed** already
receiver action

Exercise change the following to passive voice

1. The mob has beaten up the boy.
2. She has tidied up the kennel
3. The doctor has just given me treatment.
4. My sister in law has stolen the money.
5. Harriet and Henry have already hidden my bag.
6. The sculptor has kept all the pieces.
7. We have never picked them from school.
8. Helen has hung my shirt on the line.
9. Those boys have swum in the dirty water
10. I have ever met it.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As old as creation.

Proverb: Great profits, great risks.

Affirmative negative and interrogative

This tense refers to actions that happened in the past and are not connected to the present.

affirmative	**negative**	**interrogative**
I went to school.	I did not go to school	Did I go to school? Didn't I go to school?
We drank the milk.	We did not drink the milk	Did I drink the milk? Didn't I drink the milk?
Bob hanged himself	Bob did not hang himself.	Did bob hang himself? Didn't bob hang himself
We use the past tense verb farm.	Use "did" introduce the helping verb	Begin with the helping verb

The interrogative

Affirmative interrogatives

1. I went to school.
   Did I go to school?

Negative interrogative

2. I did not go to school.
   Didn't I go school?

Exercise

Change the following sentences to negative and interrogative form.

1. He sought permission to leave school yesterday.
2. Miriam froze the fish last night.
3. She swam across the pool in one minute.
4. We sang the national anthem in the morning.
5. The boys wore nice baskets last week.

6. My niece dyed her hair last year.
7. They dirtied the room before break time.
8. Duncan hurt his figure while unlocking the door.
9. The timekeeper rang the bell before time.
10. We wore hats at his party.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As flat as a pancake.

Proverb: Fortune favours the brave.

Active and Passive voice

In active voice we begin with the doer while in passive voice we begin with the receiver.

In the passive we use the helping verb $\frac{was}{were}$ + the past participle form.

$\frac{was}{were}$ + Past Participle Form

Examples

1. **Active**: **John** **stole** **the purse**
   doer action receiver
   Passive: **The purse** was **stolen** by **John**
   Receiver action doer

2. **Active**: **They** **buried** **him** over there.
   doer action receiver
   Passive: He was **buried** over there
   receiver action
3. **Active**: **The barber** **shaved** off **Pius' hair** yesterday.
   doer action receiver
   Pius's hair was **shaved** off yesterday
   receiver action

Exercise

1. They knelt on mats for prayers yesterday.
2. Pupils learnt English last evening.
3. My mother mended my shorts when they were torn.
4. The dog chased Moses' cat yesterday night.
5. The little boys flew kites last week.
6. She hid the girl's gift in the toilet.
7. The teacher didn't mark my book.
8. Brandor began the journey tonight.
9. Primary six sang the National Anthem when we came in.
10. The gatekeeper kept the keys for the office.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As eager as a bridegroom.

Proverb: No news is good news.

Affirmative negative interrogative

The pattern is was + present participle

Were + present participle

affirmative	negative	interrogative
Tom was laughing	Tom was not laughing	Was Tom laughing? Wasn't' Tom laughing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing? Weren't they playing?
She was stealing	She wasn't stealing	Was she stealing? Wasn't she stealing?

All the interrogative sentences end in a question mark.

Exercise

1. Botton was lying to his father about tours.
2. The mob was striking again the prices of fuel.
3. They were cutting down tress when I fond them.

4. Tom was tiding up the rooms.
5. Our head teacher was addressing a meeting yesterday.
6. My aunt was preparing to go for work when he died.
7. The maid was wringing my clothes.
8. The baboons were crossing the road at that fibre.
9. A friend of mine was swimming in that pond.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Active and Passive voice

In Active voice we begin with the doer while n Passive voice we begin with the receiver. However, there are cases, where we do not need to mention the doer.

- In the passive of this tense, we introduce the use of "being" since it is a continuous tense. The main verb must be in past participle.

Example

1. **She** was **stealing** **a book**
   doer action receiver
   A book was being **stolen**
   receiver action

2. **Mariam** was **playing** with **the calf**
   doer action receiver
   The calf was being **played** with **by Mariam**
   receiver action doer

3. **Someone** was **eating** **my apples**
   doer action receiver
   My apples were being **eaten**
   receiver action

Exercise

1. The girls were wearing nice baskets last week.
2. Moses was dirtying Lillian's chair
3. She was kicking me.
4. People were mopping the room.
5. The teacher was teaching the package.
6. A cat was eating a piece of meat.
7. Everyone was admiring Mavis piece.
8. Harriet and Harris were breaking into the room.
9. They were sweeping it away.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Affirmative and negative form

The pattern for this tense is:

Has + been + present participle

Have

Examples

1. She has been crying all day.
2. Moses' book has been missing for two days now.

affirmative	**negative**
She has been crying all day.	She has not been crying all day.
Moses' books have been missing	Moses' books haven't been missing
Mike has been reporting	Mike hasn't been reporting.

Exercise

Change the sentences below to negative form

1. Alex has been riding the guard's bicycle.
2. They have been destroying those flowers.
3. My friend has just been singing sweet songs.
4. The bees have been stinging the robbers.

5. The carpenter has been cutting timber.
6. Alice and Annet have been cleaning the yard.
7. My class mates have been finishing the assignments.
8. She has been organizing the visitor's room.
9. The children have been jumping up and down.
10. Cissy's basket has been lying over there.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Interrogative form

In the interrogative of the Present perfect continuous tense, we begin with the helping verb **have** or **has** and end with a question mark.

Examples

affirmative/negative	interrogative
She has been crying.	Has she been crying?
She has not been crying.	Hasn't she been crying?
They have been bathing.	Have they been bathing?
They haven't been bathing	Haven't they been bathing?

For affirmative sentences, we form affirmative questions.

For negative sentences, we form negative questions.

Exercise

Form negative from the following sentences.

1. She has been attending classes.
2. Martin has been playing from the dormitory.
3. The girls have been knitting the baskets.
4. We haven't been fighting any fires today.
5. He has been shooting at the birds.
6. Mutyaba has been lying on that dirty mat.
7. Abdul has been letting the birds in

8. The naughty boy has been filling up the tank with water.
9. The station has been broadcasting news for years.
10. She has been coming to me for some money.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Affirmative form

This tense is used to show an activity that happened before another in the past.

It is formed as Had + Past Participle

Example:

1. Tina had told me about it.
2. We had just broken the window.

The use of By the time__

Example

1. The patient died at 12:30pm. The doctor arrived at 2:00pm

   By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died.

   The patient had died by the time the doctor arrived.
2. She left after giving me the money.

   By the time she left, she had given me the money.

   She had given me the money by the time she left.

Exercise

Rewrite the sentences below.

a) Beginning. By the time __

b) Using" __by the time ___

1. The police secured the scene at noon. The thieves left at 3pm.
2. The hut got burnt after I had left for work.
3. She sang the National anthem and sat down.
4. Madina died before writing her will.

5. The primary seven wrote their PLE in New the first week. Tim left school in Nov. the second week.
6. Donald lost the phone after purchasing fruits.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Negative and Interrogative form

Negative form: …… hadn't + Past Participle

Interrogative from: Had __ + Past Participle__?

Example

affirmative	negative	interrogative
Tina had told me	Tina hadn't told me	Had Tina told me? Hadn't Tina told me?
They had lost it	They hadn't lost it	Had they lost it? Hadn't they lost it?
Paul had killed all	Paul hadn't killed all	Had Paul killed all? Hadn't Paul killed all?

- All the interrogative sentences end in a question mark

Exercise

1. The girls had designed the room by then.
2. Pauline had contributed to the present before.
3. My cousin had looked u the word from the dictionary.
4. Sabrina had rung the bell for assembly.
5. Gadaffi had lost his seat as president by November.
6. They had wound the clock without permission
7. She had made a wrong explanation about the theme.
8. The people had been asked to leave the mountainous areas.
9. He had given a wrong pronunciation to the word.
10. Peter had frozen all his fish.

ASPECT: **GRAMMAR**

TOPIC: **THE PAST PERFECT TENSE**

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

CONTENT:

Active and Passive voice

The passive of this tense is written as

Had + been + Past Participle

Examples:

1. **Brian** had **stolen** **stale meat**.
   doer action receiver
   Stale meat had been **stolen** by **Brian**
   receiver action doer.

2. **Mark** had **cut** down **the tree.**
   Doer action receiver

   The tree had been **cut** down **by mark.**
   receiver action doer

3. **They** had **broken** **the chair**
   doer action receiver

4. **The chair** had been **broken**.
   receiver action.

Exercise:

Change the following sentences to the passive voice.

1. He had taken alot of money from me.
2. Mutoni had picked up the rubbish.
3. A cousin of mine had driven the ambulance

4. They had borrowed our teacher's chair.
5. Catherine had broken the glass.
6. She had sung the anthems alone.
7. The plumber had fixed all the broken pipes.
8. Zizing had told me everything.
9. Mum had wrung the clothes very well.
10. We had played the game as a team.

FUTURE TENSE

Future simple tense

This tense describes actions that will take place in the future. We normally use helping verbs will and shall.

There are also adverbs of time used like tomorrow, next week, next year o next month.

Examples

1. I will dig the well tomorrow
2. Tom will eat matooke next month
3. I shall play football tomorrow

Distribution of helping verbs

1
We } shall

He
She
It } will
They
You
James

Use the words in brackets correctly to complete the sentence

1. My mother ..... care of uncle's wife (care)
2. John .....us next Sunday (visit)
3. I .....my homework after supper. (do)
4. The teachers .....harder next term. (work)

5. We .....some beans tomorrow. (buy)
6. My brother will .....the letter tomorrow.(envelop)
7. The farmer .....all the seeds. (sow)
8. The baby .....with the house girl. (stay)

Negative, interrogative, affirmative and question tags

affirmative	**negative**	**interrogative**	**question tag**
I shall eat meat	I shall not eat meat	Shall I eat meat?	I shall eat meat, shan't I ?
They will tidy the classroom	They will not tidy the classroom	Will they tidy the classroom?	They will tidy the classroom, will they?

Exercise

1. My sister will wear new skirts next week.
2. The supervisor will check our pockets in the afternoon.
3. We shall sit our PLE next month.
4. I shall punish the stubborn boy.
5. The tailor will sew my shirt next week.

Active and passive

Examples

1. Peter will sing the song tomorrow.
   <u>The song will be sung by Peter tomorrow.</u>
2. John will buy a new jerrycan for fetching water
   <u>A new jerrycan will be bought by John for fetching water.</u>
3. Some people will speak Luganda during the meeting
   <u>Luganda will be spoken during the meeting</u>

Exercise

1. Suzan will swim in this well tomorrow.
2. Peter will wind the watch after lunch.
3. Ben will hang the clothes on the wire line.
4. Someone will ring the bell for break.
5. People will not dig the grave.
6. Anybody will help me to carry the luggage.

Future perfect

This is a tense that describes actions that will have taken place by a particular time in the future

Examples

1. Tom will have dug the grave by time the Reverend arrives
2. By Wednesday, we shall have completed this task.

Note: When "by the time" is used in the future the first action takes will have/ shall have and the second action takes the present simple form

Exercise

1. Tom will see the supervisor at 2:00pnm. Tom will enter the examination room at 3:00pm.
2. The mourners will sympathize with the widow after burying the dead body.
3. The examinee will hand in the scripts after answering all the questions.
4. Tom will go to the market before his mother stops him.
5. The boy will swallow seven flies before the teacher stops him.
6. The choir will sing the anthem at 4:00pm .(Begin: By 5:00pm,.....)
7. The president will be sworn in on Friday. (Begin: By Sunday.....)

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As false as dice.

Proverb: Prevention is cure.

Question Tags

Most of the question tags are formed using helping verbs or auxiliary verbs.

Examples of helping verbs

1. is	6. shall	11. had	16. need
2. are	7. would	12. can	17. am
3. was	8. should	13. could	18. must
4. were	9. has	14. may	19. do
5. will	10. have	15. might	20. did

Guidelines in forming question tags.

a) If the statement is negative the question tag should be positive.

Example:

1. **<u>She isn't tired,</u>** **<u>is she?</u>**

   Negative statement positive question tag

b) If the statement is positive, the question tag should be negative.

Example

1. **<u>She is tired,</u>** **<u>isn't she?</u>**

   Negative statement positive question tag

c) The question tag does not begin with a capital letter.

d) The negative in the question tag should be written as a contraction e.g isn't, aren't, mustn't , mightn't etc

Contractions

- is not – isn't
- are not – aren't
- cannot – can't
- was not – wasn't
- were not – weren't
- has not – hasn't
- shall not – shan't
- will not – wont
- have not – haven't

Exercise

Form question tags to the following

1. Babirye has been fetching water, _____
2. She was standing over there, _____
3. We cannot do it, _____
4. They were sick of your noise, ____
5. Mariam has not come yet, ___
6. Our neighbours will come soon, ____
7. It was not buried, ____
8. I shall give you a hand, ___
9. They haven't finished the job, ___
10. Tom and Jerry are actors, __

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As honest as a mirror.

Proverb: Out of debt, out of danger.

CONTENT:

Formation of question tags

Contractions

should not – shouldn't

would not – wouldn't

could not – couldn't

might not – mightn't

must not – mustn't

need not – needn't

am not – aren't

had not – hadn't

Examples

1. She shouldn't lie to you, should she?
2. They must go now, mustn't they?
3. I am tall, aren't I?

Exercise:

1. They would be at home,
2. We had prepared the place,
3. I am not going anywhere,
4. She must call you,
5. I might not visit my child,
6. He wouldn't slap the boy,
7. Billy could do that work,
8. I am too young to talk to him,
9. My daughter must not be arrested,
10. Diana should keep the money,

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As industrious as an ant.

Proverb : Out of sight, out of mind

Question Tags with the Simple Present and the Simple Past.

Simple Present Tense

For sentences in the simple present, we normally use helping verbs does or do. These helping verbs are ever silent in this tense.

Example

I play with puppies = I **do** play with puppies.

She plays with puppies = she **does** play with puppies.

Question tags

Examples

1. She doesn't play with puppies, does she?
2. She plays with puppies, doesn't she?
3. They often come to school, don't they?
4. They don't often come to school, do they?

Simple Past Tense

In this tense, we use the helping verb did in forming the question tag. This did is silent in the simple Past tense sentences.

Example

I played with puppies = I did play with puppies.

Question tag

Examples:

1. She played with puppies, **didn't she?**
2. She did not play with puppies, **did she?**
3. They came to school, **didn't they?**

Exercise

1. Musa enjoys ice cream
2. She did not employ me.
3. They usually go for prep.
4. The pupils came yesterday.
5. We went for the party
6. Patrick prepared lunch for us.
7. I wrote a nice story.
8. Milton works very hard.
9. Baby Sarah left me in the room.
10. We had our clothes after the function.

ASPECT: GRAMMAR

TOPIC: QUESTION TAGS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

CONTENT:

Simile: As naked as night.

Proverb: Lost time is never found.

Question Tags with requests

For request, we don't follow the guidelines followed before

Examples

1. Pass the salt shaker, please, shall we?
2. Let's go out for a play, shall we?
3. Let us go out for a play, will you

ADVERBS

TOPIC: ADVERBS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile:

Lesson 1

1. The dog ate its food greedily.

2. Liz is a very hardworking girl.
3. Amanicia writes quite clearly.

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

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

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

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

Kind of Adverbs.

A) Adverbs of time (These show "when")
   1. I have heard this before.
   2. Let us begin to work now.
   3. I received a letter from him recently.
   4. He comes here dairy.
   5. Yesterday I arrived late.

Adverb of Frequency. (They show how often.)

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

B) Adverbs of degree (These tell us "where")
   1. Stand here.
   2. Go there.
   3. The faithful dog follows its master everywhere.
   4. The horse galloped away.
   5. Is our teacher within?

C) Adverbs of place (The show how much, or in what degree or to what extent)
   1. He was too careless to pass the test.
   2. These avocados are almost ripe.
   3. I am fully prepared for the debate.

4. Rema sings pretty well.
5. You are altogether mistaken.
6. You are quite wrong.
7. Are you tall enough to reach the photograph?

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

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

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

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

Lesson 2

Comparison of adverbs.

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees.

Irregular adverbs

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

Complete the sentences using the word in brackets correctly.

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

Regular adverbs.

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

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

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

Positive	**comparative**	**superlative**
Swiftly	more swiftly	most swiftly

Skillfully	more skillfully	most skillfully
Clever	more cleverly	most cleverly
Wisely	more wisely	most wisely
Kindly	more kindly	most kindly
Foolishly	more foolishly	most foolishly

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

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

Lesson 3

Formation of Adverbs.

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

Adjective	**Adverb**	**Adjective**	**Adverb**
Clear	clearly	particular	particularly
Regular	_____	proud	
Quick		slow	

Cheap	clever
Plain	sudden
Anxious	public
Kind	grateful
Careful	skilful
Accidental	mental
Hopeful	immediate
Wide	rich
Shy	expensive

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

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

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

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

Complete the table below.

noun	**adjective**	**adverb**
luck	Lucky	luckily
greed		
speed		

skill		
hope		
incident		
accident		
ease		
noise		
stealth		
comfort		
misery		

Lesson 4

Order of adverbs

The order of adverbs is as follow:

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

Examples.

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

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

1. The prefect spoke (yesterday, at the assembly, wonderfully)
2. Will you run (in the field, at 8:00a.m, tomorrow,fast)?
3. The couple moved (to the reception hall / gracefully/after the church service).
4. The congregation prayed (hard /last Sunday /in the church)
5. I shall take the ball (outside /today/stealthily)
6. Jimmy katumba played music (last Christmas/beautifully/at colline Hotel)
7. The bus arrived (at the bus park/late/this afternoon)
8. The late comers stayed (all day/quietly/there)
9. Take it (there/silently/now)

10. The pupils match (happily/to school/every day)

TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS

ASPECT: PREPOSITIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Proverb: kissing goes by favour .

Simile: as venomous as a snake.

A preposition is a word used to show a relationship between the subjects on the objet of the sentence

Examples of propositions

of	on	by	along
from	about	over	since
at	besides	through out	across
down	into	against	inside
to	after	off	outside
for	with	away	out of
in	upon	past	

Uses of prepositions

"to" , "at" and "from"

"To" indicates a movement approaching a point, a person, a thing or a place e.g.

1. Does this road go **<u>to</u>** Tororo?
2. I am sending this book **<u>to</u>** Felix

"At" indicates no movement in relation to a point of a place e.g.

1. I met my friend **<u>at</u>** the airport.
2. Sit **<u>at</u>** your desk and keep quite.

"From" indicates a movement, the opposite of approaching e.g.

1. The train starts **<u>from</u>** Pakwach to Kasese.
2. Go away **<u>from</u>** there.

Exercise

Fill the given spaces with "to", "at" or "from" correctly

1. Our mother buys food _____ the market.
2. I don't like to move ___night.
3. The rivers flow __the highlands ___lakes.
4. The traders can get foreign currency ___any bank.
5. One should always knock ____the door before entering.
6. The active boy is sitting ___his desk waiting for a letter ___his father.
7. She is coming ____fetching water.
8. Don't laugh ___late people and never shout ___them.
9. Kamuli is a long way ___here.
10. My watch reads ten minutes ___four o'clock.

TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS

ASPECT: PREPOSITIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Proverb: Two heads are better than one.

Simile: as watchful as sentinel.

By, Past, Besides, Along, Across, Though

a) "**By**" indicates a movement passing a person, a place or a thing.

- It can also show no movement at the side of a person or a thing.
- It can also show an agent by which something is done.

Examples

1. We always pass **by** your shop on our way to school.
2. Isaac sits **by** the side of Edward.
3. My mother goes to town **by** taxi.

b) "**Past**" means passing by and going further than the thing referred to.

Examples

1. Your shop was opened when I walked **past** it.
2. The priest moved **past** the church.

c) "**Besides**" emphasizes the idea of "at the side of"

Examples

1. I shall sit **besides** Josephine.
2. Our home is **besides** yours.

d) "**Along**" indicates a movement following a line.

Examples

1. The policemen are marching **along** the road.
2. Cut the cloth **along** this line.

e) "**Across**" indicates movement form one side of a line or surface to the other at the same level.

Examples

1. The clever boy ran **across** the road.
2. The boat is sailing **across** the river.

f) "**Through**: indicates a movement into and then out of space.

Examples

1. The railway line goes **through** a short.
2. The stubborn boy passed **through** the window.

Exercise

Fill the gaps with "by" "past" besides" "along". "across" and through"

1. Mukwaya had drawn a line ___a sheet of paper.
2. The railway line runs ___the coast.
3. The thief who took the money was standing just __me.
4. The Jinja road goes ___a big forest.
5. The river flows ___a small village.
6. The rebels went ___a wide plain.
7. There are trees all ___the river banks.
8. The thief entered the house ___the window.
9. The driver took the taxi __the traffic signals.
10. The most comfortable seat is the one __the window.

TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS

ASPECT: USE OF PREPOSITIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Similes: as desolated as a tomb.

Proverb: turn over anew leaf.

Up, down, of, with, against, between, among, since, for, till,(until)

a) "**Up**" indicates the movement upwards

Examples

1. The tourist climbed **up** the hill.
2. We shall climb **up** the lorry.

b) "**Down**" indicates movement down words.

Examples

1. The tourist went **down** the hill.
2. We shall do **down** the lorry.

c) "**Of**" indicates relationship of general/ kind

Examples

1. The heat **of** the sun is useful to us.
2. A quarter **of** an hour has passed since we started the test.

d) "**With**" indicates the movement in the same direction as something else.

Examples

1. I came with your friend at the party.
2. The dog went with the hunter for hunting.

e) "**against**: indicates the movement in the opposite direction, so that two forces meet in opposite.

Examples

1. The back benchers are leaning against the wall.
2. We are going to play netball against that school

f) "between" is generally used for two things while among is sued for more than two things.

Examples

1. Divide the apple between the two boys.
2. Divide the apple among the four boys.

g) "since" is used when a starting point of time is given while "for" is used when duration or period or length of time is given.

Examples

1. The refugees have lived in Uganda since 1962.
2. The refugees have lived in Uganda for 36years.

h) Until" and "till" are more or less the same.

They mean "up to the time when"

The difference is till is preferred in spoken English.

Examples

1. I shall not go until/ till you give me my money.
2. The shopkeeper will not give you the shoes until/till you pay.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps with up, down, of , with , against, between, among , since, for, till, ,or until

1. The teachers wait ___all the children are quiet before they begin lessons.
2. A river flows __its banks.
3. The visitor is leaning __the glass door.
4. The guest will stay here __about four hours.
5. Our bed is made __metal.
6. Cover __the juice or else flies will fall into it.
7. The children in his class are often found quarreling __themselves.
8. The house girl fell __-the stairs and broke the arm.

TOPIC: PREPOSITIONS

ASPECT: WORDS WHICH TAKE SPECIAL PREPOSITIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: as fit as fiddle/as delicious as forbidden fruit.

Proverb: early to bed and early to rise.

Words which take special prepositions

surprised		dressed	in
escape		excel	in , at
accuse	of	exchange	for
accustomed	to	escape	from
afraid	of	familiar	to, with
abstain	from	fail	in
absent	from	fond	of
abide	by	go	to, by, through
absorb	in	good	at
ask	for	grateful	to
ashamed	of	guilty	of
aim	at	heal	from
agree	to	insist	on
amazed	at	interested	in
benefit	from/ by	jump	over
believe	in	laugh	at
borrow	from	lean	against
arrive	at or on	live	at , in
call	on, for	look	out, for at , after, down, into
capable	of	opposite	to
care	for	ought	to
comply	with	pass	by, away
composed	of	popular	with
congratulate	on, for, upon	proud	of
concerned	with	recover	from
consist	of	smile	at
cope	up/ with	suffer	from
deal	with, in	thirsty	of
depend	on ,upon	warn	against
die	in, from, ,of	married	in /to
different	from	pleased	with
divide	into	weak	in

write	to, in, about	glad	of/ about
walk	along, across	translate	into
pleased	with	sure	of
jealous	of	guilty	of
take	by	suspect	of
		good	at

Exercise

Fill in the blanks using the correct preposition

1. You tie the goat to a tree.
2. You are suspected **of** having AIDS.
3. She succeeded in becoming a member of parliament.
4. The pupils sit _on__the benches every day.
5. She is sure _of__getting the first prize.
6. I was surprised _at__the marks he got in English.
7. The visitor was sitting _in the sofa.
8. The manager was accused _in__corruption
9. I don't believe ___in____ life after death.
10. During fasting, Muslims abstain _from__eating food during day time.
11. Arinaitwe was guilty _of___murder.
12. The religious leaders don't agree _with__the politicians

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As new as day.

Proverb: Employment brings enjoyment.

Adjectives

An adjective is a word which explains or qualifies or talks about or gives more meaning to or describes a noun.

Examples

1. *Small tree*

Adjective noun

2. *Some children*
   Adjective noun

Kinds of adjectives

Demonstrative adjective

These are adjectives which demonstrates the noun. They point out the nouns. Eg. that, those, this, these.

Examples

i. *That man is sick.*
ii. *Those men are sick.*
iii. *This book is mine.*
iv. *These books are mine.*

Personal pronoun adjective

These are personal pronouns used as adjectives eg. his, her, your, my, our, its, their, one's.

Examples

i. *The teacher took his books.*
ii. *One should carry one's cross.*
iii. *I am going to struggle for their success.*
iv. *The dog has eaten its bone.*
v. *I am taking my food away.*

Quality adjective (number) . These are adjectives which show how much or many a noun is eg. one, two, three, ten thousand, many, much, little, some, plenty, few several, enough.

Examples

i. *I have five fingers.*
ii. *The teacher gave us little work yesterday.*
iii. *I was given a lot of prizes during my primary course.*
iv. *My mother put a lot of sugar in my tea.*
v. *She took plenty of food at lunch time.*

Quality adjectives (opinion)

These refer to the goodness or badness of a noun e.g good, bad, beautiful, strong, interesting, clever, dull.

Examples

i. *Education is a good thing.*
ii. *Napoleon was a strong man.*
iii. *My father bought a very interesting book.*

Colour adjectives

These stands for the colours of the nouns eg. yellow, green, red, blue, indigo, brown, purple, violet, white.

Examples

i. *My sister uses a red mug.*
ii. *Our teacher is weaving black shoes.*
iii. *I prefer green blouses.*

Date	***Class***	***Subject***	***No. of pupils***	***Time***

TOPIC: ***ADJECTIVES***

ASPECT: ***FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES***

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

Simile: As dizzy as a goose.

Proverb: Where is a will there is a way.

noun	***adjective***
accident	*accidental*
advantage	*advantageous*
adventure	*adventurous*
affection	*affectionate*
ancestor	*ancestral*
beauty	*beautiful*
caution	*cautious*
fool	*foolish*

fortune	*fortunate*
fuse	*fifth*
comfort	*comfortable*
baby	*babyish*
colony	*colonial*
bible	*biblical*
centre	*central*
child	*childish*
effect	*effect*
expense	*expensive*
expression	*express*
faith	*faithful / faithless*
fashion	*fashionable*
fire	*fiery*
fur	*furry*
hygiene	*hygienic*
marvel	*marvelous*
metal	*metallic*
miracle	*miraculous*
mountain	*mountainous*
muscle	*mascular*
miracle	*miraculous*
nation	*national*
person	*personal*
picture	*pictorial*
poet	*poetry*
sense	*sensible*
terror	*terrorist*
triangle	*triangular*
victory	*victorious*
water	*watery*
choir	*choral*
custom	*customary*

mischief	*mischievous*
noise	*noisy*
mystery	*mysterious*
misery	*miserable*
wool	*woolen*
rebellion	*rebellious*
melody	*melodious*
favour	*favourable*
service	*serviceable*
giant	*gigantic*
injury	*injurious*
nonsense	*nonsensical*
smell	*smelly*
enlight	*enlightened*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Simile: As dangerous as a machine –gun.

Proverb : Any port is a storm.

Degree of comparison of adjectives

The degree comprises three parts

1. Positive
2. Comparative
3. Superlative

Regular comparison of adjectives

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

positive	comparative	superlative
big	bigger	biggest
rough	rougher	
tall	taller	tallest
thin	thinner	thinner
fat	fatter	fattest
new	newer	newest
long	longer	longest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

Regular adjectives which take "r" and "st"

positive	comparative	superlative
fine	finer	finest
safe	safer	safest
wide	wider	widest
large	larger	_____
white	_____	whitest
idle	idler	idlest
brave	braver	_____
_____	_____	simplest

Regular adjective which take "more" or "less" and "most" or least". ***All adjectives with more than two syllables take more or most to form the comparative and syllabus respectively.***

positive	comparative	superlative
beautiful	more beautiful	_____
_____	more careful	most careful
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
interesting	less interesting	least interesting
important	_____	_____
delicate	less delicate	Least delicate
brown	chick browner	_____
noble	more noble	Most noble

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As flabby as a sponge.

PRVERB: Fingers were made before forks.

Application of degrees of comparison inn sentences

a) Positive degree

In positive degree we use as …….as to illustrate the equality of the nouns being compared.

Examples

1. John is near the school. Joseph is also near the school.

   John is as near as to the school as Joseph.

2. My mother is two metres in height. My father is two metres in height.

   My mother is as tall as my father.

Exercise

Join these positive degrees

1. A teacher is important. A doctor is important.
2. Napoleon is famous. Muwanga is famous.
3. This chair is comfortable. That chair is comfortable.
4. Our LCI chairperson is brave. Their LCI chairperson is brave.
5. Jinja road is wide. Masaka road is wide.
6. Number one is easy. Number two is also easy.
7. A cow is looking in weigh. A bush buck is also cooking in weight.
8. Thomas and Mary are the same in strength.
9. Pieces of chalk are white. Pieces of snow are white.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: a) "Not so _____as" b) not as ____as

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As cruel as media.

PROVERB: Every dog has his day.

Sometime "as ___as" is used to illustrate the different in nouns being compared.

Examples

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

Both answers are correct but number (b) is preferred to (a). Therefore whenever there is a different and we would like to use the positive degree, we use "not so ___as"

Exercise

Join these sentences using "not so ….as" and "not as ….as"

1. The cat isn't fast. The hare is fast.
2. My aunt is fat. My uncle isn't fat.
3. The elders aren't busy in books. The children are busy in books.
4. Those boys are funny. These boys aren't funny.
5. The Nile English books aren't new. Those books are new.
6. The house compound isn't large. The play ground is large.
7. Our classroom isn't large. Our toilet is large.
8. Adull child isn't proud. A clever child is proud.
9. The glasses are delicate. The saucepans aren't delicate.
10. The cast are wise. The dogs are wise.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: **ADJECTIVES**

ASPECT: **COMPARATIVE DEGREE**

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

SIMILES: As comfortable as com.

PROVERB : Sooner said than done.

Comparative degree

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

Examples

1. Rose beats Mary in size.
   Rose is fatter than Mary.

Here the comparative is followed by "than" to illustrate the difference.

Another way of answering that question

2. Rose beats Mary in size.
   Of the two girls, Rose and Mary Rose is the fatter.

3. A lion is rough. A leopard beats a lion in roughness.
   a) A leopard is rougher than a lion.
   b) Of the two animals, a lion and a leopard, the leopard is the rougher.

Exercise

Join these comparative sentences

1. My English teacher is important. My class teacher is important the more.
2. My father is 64kg in weight. My mother is 70kg in weight.
3. They are two brothers but Kato beats in age.
4. Christmas and Easter days, Christmas is better in merriment.
5. I am hardworking, Nankinga is better in hardworking.
6. The former is dynamic but the latter beats in dynamic.
7. Rose is thin. Janet isn't thin.
8. There are two novels but this one beats the other *one* in popularity.
9. Joseph is a lazy pupil. Tom is another pupil beats in laziness.
10. John beat peter in age. John and *Peter* are brothers.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: SUPERLATIVE DEGREE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As gentle as a fawn.

PROVERB: As seeing is believing.

The Superlative degree

The superlative is always proceeded by article "the"

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

Examples

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

Note:

Old and far are used in two way each.

Old, elder, eldest (used with people who are related)

Old, older, oldest (used with people and other things which who are not related)

Far, farther, farthest (used with distance)

Far, further, furthest (used with time)

Exercise

Use the superlative degree.

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

10. Use positive, comparative and superlative degrees where necessary.

Use positive, comparative and superlative degrees where necessary.

1. Of the twins, Kato is ___(old)
2. Of the triplets, Kaizire is ___(handsome)
3. Mary is as ___Jane (pretty)
4. The latter exercise is ___than the former (easy)
5. I am ___of the children in the class. (ignorant)
6. The solider crawled ____than you. (far)
7. This woman is ____of all the women in the village. (old)
8. This topic is ___than the previous one. (good)
9. He is ___ than Josephat. (brown)
10. P.6 children are ___than P.5 one (adventurous)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As green as grass.

PROVERB: Two is company three is none.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

These are adjectives which completely form their original word.

positive	comparative	superlative
bad	worse	Worst
good	better	Best
well	better	Best
far	further	Furthest
far	farther	Farthest
little	less	Least

much	more	Most
many	more	Most
ill	worse	Worst

Application of a comparative degree and article "The"

Here one uses two clauses where each starts with article "the"

Followed by an adjective in comparative degree.

Examples

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

Exercise

Use: The ___, the ___in these sentences

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

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: ADJECTIVES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As gloomy as night.

PROVERB: Failure teaches success.

Order of adjectives

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

NOPSHACOMN

N	number
OP	opinion
S	shape/size
H	height
A	age
C	colour
O	origin
M	material
N	noun

There are two ways of joining adjective sentences

1. Order of adjective
2. Relative pronoun and "and"

Examples

1. I bought a shirt. The shirt is brown. The shirt is nice. The shirt is cotton made. The shirt is big. The shirt is old. The shirt is Korean made
   a) **Order of adjective (NOPSHACOM)**
      I bought a nice big old brown Korean – made cotton shirt.
   b) **Relative pronoun and "and"**
      I bought a shirt which is nice, big, old, brown, cotton and Korean – made.

Some examples of adjectives

number	opinion	shape/ size	age	colour	origin	material
one	smart	big	old	grey	Ugandan	cotton
four	beautiful	small	new	green	Kenyan	silk
ten	proud	thick	young	white	Korean	nylon
fifteen	dull	fat	ancient	brown		wooden

fifty	warm	wide		blue		woolen
many	wise	thin		black		leather
much	high	tall				gold
few	low	short				metallic
little	foolish	long				soft – bodied
several	handsome	tiny				hard – bodied
	ugly	slim				
	expensive					

Exercise

Join these sentences using

a) Order of adjective

b) Relative pronoun and "and"

1. I solved numbers. They were good. They were fifteen.
2. The priest gave him stones. They were indigo.
3. The tree is large. It is green. It is wonderful. It is from Amazon. It was cut down.
4. I saw a girl. She was young. She was red. She was from Kenya. She was ugly.
5. The butcher slaughtered a sheep. The sheep was fat. The sheep was soft – bodied. The sheep was maroon. The sheep was from Korea.
6. She brought children. They were young. They were black. They were ignorant. They were short. There were from Uganda. They were several.
7. The monkey jumped down the mountain. The monkey was purple. The monkey was clever. The monkey was long – tailed. The monkey was young.
8. The police man arrested a thief. The thief was black. The thief was from Africa. The thief was old. The thief was slender. The thief was stupid.
9. The ladies are industrious. They are ten. They are brown colour. They are red – eyed. They are from Zaire.

Date	**Class**	**Subject**	**No. of pupils**	**Time**

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As grey as smoke.

PROVERB: Soft words win hard heart.

Using: "so ……..that …."

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

Example

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

Exercise

1. He is too sensible a person to do that.
2. He revised very hard. He passed well.
3. The day was very hot. We could not rest in the house.
4. Peter is very tall. He can touch the ceiling.
5. The food was very cold. Nobody could eat it.
6. The examinations were very difficult. *M*ost of the pupils failed them.
7. The school is very old. It may fall down any time.
8. He was very intelligent. He got a bursary from the district.
9. That novel is difficult. No body can understand it.
10. The bicycle is very cheap. Every body can buy it.

Note:

This conjunction uses a formula.

"___so + adjective + that ___"

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As grim as death /as hell.

PROVERB: Lazy people take the most pain.

Using: "_____such ____that ____"

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

Example

1. Julius is courageous. He moved at night alone.
2. Julius is such a courageous person that he moved at night.
3. The umbrella is very old. I shall not use it.
4. It is such an old umbrella that I shall not use it.

Note:

This conjunction uses a formula

____such a + adjective + common noun + that ___

Exercise

Join these sentences using "such ____that"

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

Change these sentences from "so …..that" to "such …that"

1. I was so busy that I never had time to think.
2. The watch is so old that it won't fetch much money.
3. Tomatoes are sweet. We eat them everyday.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As curious as fish.

PROVERB: Time is the best counselor.

Using: "___too ___to ___"

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

Examples

1. The man is fat. The man cannot pass through the door way.
2. Nantaba is very clever. She cannot fail examinations.

Answers

a) The man is too fat to pass through the door way.

b) Nantaba is too clever to fail the examination.

Note:

This conjunction use this formula.

"____too + adjective + to ___"

Exercise

Join these sentence using "too ___to"

1. The man is very fat. The man cannot pass through the doorway.
2. The porridge is hot. It cannot be eaten.
3. The cobbler was very slow. He couldn't finish the shoes in time.
4. The charcoal is wet. It cannot cook food.
5. The candidate was very happy. The candidate couldn't address the electorate.

Using "____too ____for ___to ___"

This is used when the subject of the two clauses are different.

Examples

1. The desk is very heavy. Selemba cannot lft it.
   The desk is too heavy for Selemba to lift.
2. The ball was very high. Dorothy could not reach.
   The ball was too high for Dorothy to reach.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "too ___for __to __"

1. The box is very heavy. Matovu cannot lift it.
2. It is to hot today. We can not walk to the railway station.
3. The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
4. A hare is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.
5. The block is very heavy. Mary cannot carry it.

LESSON II

Re- write these sentences into two clauses

Examples

1. She is too stupid to realize the trick.
   She is very stupid. She cannot realize the trick.
2. They were too hungry to finish the work in time.
   They were very hungry. They couldn't finish the work in time.

Exercise

1. She is too soft to refuse an offer of a sweet.
2. The parcels are too heavy for Maate to carry.
3. The light was too bright to read from.
4. The orange is too bitter to chew.
5. Jack is too quiet to be punished.
6. An injection is too painful for me to accept.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ADJECTIVES

ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As ageless as the sun.

PROVERB: One may sooner fall than rise.

Using: "_____enough to ____"

This pattern is used to qualify adjectives in a statement.

The formula for enough is:-

Adjective		Conjunction		Preposition
Strong	+	enough	+	to
Strong	+	enough	+	for

Examples

1. Nakintu is strong. She can lift the box.
   Nakintu is strong enough to lift the box.
2. He was wise enough to go to bed before his father came back.
   He was wise enough to go to bed before his father came back.
3. Okot is very young. He cannot marry this year.
   Okot is not old enough to marry this year.
4. The food is very little. Suzan can not eat it alone.
   The food is little enough for Suzan to eat it.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "enough"

1. The computer was careful. It printed this book well.
2. Alice performed very well. The head teacher gave her a price.
3. She was brave. She killed a snake.
4. The weather was warm. We could not go with coats.
5. The patient is very ll. She needs a doctor.
6. Suzan is very young. She cannot go to school a lone.

7. Are you tall? Can you touch the ceiling?
8. The river was wide. They walked across it.
9. That girl was very wise. She didn't contract AIDS.
10. Kafupi is very short. He cannot reach the mangoes.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ABBREVIATIONS

ASPECT: SHORT FORMS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As blue as indigo.

PROVERB: No man is without enemies.

ABBREVIATIONS

These are shortened forms of words, names, titles, organization or a group of words.

Points to remember

1. Full stops are used to show the abbreviation
2. In case of abbreviation which are pronounced as words, full stops are not necessary in between the letters e.g. UNEB, UNICEF, WHO.
3. If it is one word that has been shortened, the full stop comes at the end e.g. Reverend __ Rev

The common abbreviations are

a.m	ante meridiem
p.m	post meridiem
etc	et cetera
e.g.	exemplie gratia
i.e	id est
BC	Before Christ
Ad	Anno domini
Rev.	Reverend
Dr.	Doctor
St.	Saint / street
Mt.	Mountain

M.P	Member of parliament
O.C	Officer in charge
O.B	Old boy
Ag.	Acting
Co.	Company
Cr.	Credit
C.O.D	Cash on delivery
Av	Avenue
G.P.O	General post office
Ltd	Limited
I.O.U	I owe you
Messrs	Gentlemen (messieurs
Mrs.	Missus/ missis
Mr.	Mister
Ms.	Miz
N.B	Nota bene
P.P	On behalf of / *person present*
P.S	Post script
R.I.P	Rest in peace
P.T.O	Please turn over
R.S.V.P	Repondez – s'll vous plait (reply if you can please
CC.	Carbon copy
PS.	Permanent *secretary*
PP.	Pages
P	Pages
Rd	Road
W.E.F	With effect from
W.P	Weather permitting
Viz	Namely (videlicet)
Via	By way of , through

Date	**Class**	**Subject**	**No. of pupils**	**Time**

TOPIC: ABBREVIATIONS

ASPECT: CONTRACTIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As blunt as a hummer.

PROVERB: Show a liar and I will show you a thief.

CONTRACTIONS

This is when a word is shortened by the use of an apostrophe.

Examples

is not	isn't
can not	can't
will not	won't'
could not	couldn't
does not	doesn't
have not	haven't
shall not	shan't
must not	mustn't
it is	its
never	ne'ver
he is	he's
he will not	he won't
he would	he'd
I am	I 'm
I have	I've
I will	I'll
I would	I'd
ought not	oughtn't
do not	don't
would not	wouldn't
shall not	shouldn't
over	o'er
of the clock	o'clock
where ever	where're

all is	all's
you are	you're
you will	you'll
we have	we've
that is	that's
there is	there's
they will	they'll
let us	let's

Exercise

Write the short form of these words

1. All is: _____
2. I would: _____
3. Never : _____
4. Did not : _____
5. Ever : _____
6. Of the clock : _____

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: ABBREVIATIONS

ASPECT: ACRONYMS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

ACRONYMS

Acronyms are words formed from initial letters of names

Examples

UWESO	Uganda Womens' Effort To Save Orphans
SWICO	State Wide Insurance Company.
WHO	World Health Organization
ESO	Internal Security Organization
FIFA	Federation of International Football Association

FUFA	Federation Of Uganda Football Association
NIC	National Insurance Company
UNEB	Uganda National Examination Board
TASO	The Aids Support Organization
ACFODE	Action For Development

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: **HOMONYMS**

ASPECT: **HOMOPHONES**

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

HOMONYMS

Homonyms are words that are similar in form of sound but having different meanings

Types of homonyms

1. Homophones
2. Homograph

Homophones

These are words with the same pronunciation but different spelling and meaning.

Examples

1. **Stationary**: Something which is not moving.
   Stationery: These are things like papers, rulers, pens, cello tape, manilas
2. **Diary**: A book where some writes daily happenings.
   Diary: Place where milk and milk products are processed and sold.
3. **Luck**: A chance
   Lack: Missing something

4. **Bare**: Not covered e.g. barefooted, bare ground
   Bear: To have something

5. **Peace**: Freedom enjoyed by in given area
   Piece: A small bit of something
6. **Root**: Part of a plant
   Route: A way or path taken from one place to another

7. **Bleed**: The act losing blood
   Breed: The act of feeding or rearing animal.

8. **Park:** A verb to mean stop, or a place of wild animals
   Pack: To put your things together

9. **Rare:**
   Rear:

Exercise

Make correct sentences using each of the given words

1. Park
2. Pack

3. seen
4. sin

5. principle
6. principal

7. break
8. brake

9. sow
10. saw

Exercise

Choose and fill the correct homophones in the space provide

1. The statue is always ____(stationary, stationery)

2. The inspector of school is going to ____his car near the office. (pack, park)
3. Don't ___that cane. (break, brake)
4. The casualty started ___after the accident. (bleeding breeding)
5. Why didn't you write what you saw during the journey to Kitgum in you ____book? (diary , dairy)
6. Kiwanuka passed here ___handed from school, (bear, bare)
7. The president's guard always stands __ near him. (steal , steel, still)
8. The roof of our house ___ whenever it rains. (leaks, licks)
9. The teacher has taken ___the English books for marking (whole, holes, halls, all)
10. Ugandans are looking forward to getting ___after elections (peace , piece)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

TOPIC: **HOMONYMS**

ASPECT: **HOMOGRAPHS**

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

Homographs

These are words with the same spelling but different meaning

Examples

Rear: to look after by feeding

Rear: the hind part of something

Saw: verb and past simple of see.

Saw: verb of cutting down trees or timber

Saw: the machine used to cut down trees.

Race: running in the filed

Race: tribe

Sole: the bottom part of the shoe

Sole: one and only or single

Bear: an animal with fur.

Bear: to produce or give birth.

Bear: to get on with something oppressing

Exercise

Choose the correct homograph and fill in the gap.

1. Girls are found of eating a lot of ____ that is why their teeth decay quickly.
2. A ___in time saves nine.
3. Can you ___this photograph in you r identify card?
4. My teacher are ___of my poor performance in class.
5. The __of a lot of light rays in the eye is that they spoil the retina
6. My father became ___on me when I told him that I lost the money for school fees.
7. Bull is to cow as ___is to ewe.

   It is the responsibility of our parents to look after us.

TERM II

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As contrary as light and dark.

PROVERB: The morning sun never lasts the day.

<u>Using: Both ……and ……..</u>

Examples

1. The drink was sour. The drink was expired.

   The drink was both sour and expired.

2. The teacher is going for a tour. The pupils are going for a tour.
3. John has apen.Peter has a pen.

   Both john and Peter have a pen each.

4.Peter has a phone. He has a computer.

   Peter has both phoned and a computer.

Both the teacher and the pupils are going for a tour.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "Both ….."

1. The dog drinks milk. The cat drinks milk.
2. Musa is going to school. Ali is going to school.
3. Jane was my friend. Sarah was my friend.
4. The fruit was juicy. The fruit was delicious.
5. Stella is a bright pupil. Atim is a bright pupil.
6. The boys do their work well. The girls do their work well.

Note:-

"Both goes hand in hand with "and" it cannot work without it.

"With" or "like"

A singular subject with attached phrases introduced by "with or "like" is followed by a singular verb.

Examples

1. Mother, with several other ladies, **is** going to the market.
2. Annet, like Tom, **has** not gone to school.
3. Jesca, like Rita, **wants** something to eat.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete these sentences.

1. Burire, with some other boys, ____football everyday. (play)
2. Aiden, like Sam, ___not happy today.(to be)
3. Mary, with several other men, ____going to church yesterday. (to be)
4. Our teacher, like other men, ___beer. (drink)
5. Susan, with her friend, ____composition every week. (write)

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: ALTHOUGH ……

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As bare as a stone.

PROVERB: Kill not the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Using: a) ……although ……

b) ……but ……

These conjunctions are used to join contrasting statements.

Contrasts are sentences with idea or meaning which don't rhyme or agree.

Examples

1. **Sanyu is clever. She failed P.L.E**
   - Sanyu is clever but she failed P.L.E.
   - Sanyu is clever although she failed P.L.E.
   - Although, Sanyu is clever, she failed P.L.E.

Guiding principal:

Although is followed by a fact. Then the statement which does not agree with the fact is brought next. These clauses are separated with a cmma.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using:-

a) …but ……

b) …….although ……

c) Although …….

1. The girl was *poor*. The girl had five dresses.
2. The boy reads very hard. The boy is ever the last in class.
3. Kalibala is a very intelligent boy. He is very shabby.
4. Nassili is a polite girl. The teacher beats her severely.
5. Naluyima is not kind. Naluyima is very clever.
6. It was raining. The children continued to play.
7. Musitwa is a quiet boy. He reads clearly in the class.
8. Lakaiya had a broken arm. She wrote very well in the examination.
9. Musa directed me very well. I did not see the factory.
10. The woman was afraid of the snake. S*he* did not see it.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: ALTHOUGH ……

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As vulgar as money.

PROVERB: It takes two to make a quarrel.

POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE CONTRACTS

Examples

1. The wasp hasn't stung Musoke. The wasp has stung Namusoke.
   a) Although the wasp has stung Namusoke, it hasn't stung Musoke.

b) The wasp has stung Namusoke but it hasn't stung Musoke.

2. The youth didn't clap hands for the visitors. The adults clapped hands for the visitors.
   a) Although you clapped hands for the visitors, the youth didn't.
   b) The adults clapped hands for the visitors but the youth didn't.

Exercise

Join these sentences using:-

a) Although
b) But

1. Nalweyiso works very hard. Naluswata doesn't work very hard.
2. Asiimwe completed the questions. Namugerwa didn't complete the questions.
3. Many boys can learn up to higher school. Many girls can not learn up to higher school.
4. Our head teacher can drive a car. Our class teacher can not drive a car.
5. Most urban schools passed examinations very well. Rural schools didn't pass examinations.
6. Some people help the poor. Others do not help the poor.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As weak as water.

PROVERB: It is never too late to mend.

Using:-

a) **……..when ……**
b) **……..while …….**
c) **…….as …….**

These are the conjunctions used to join clauses (sentences) with actions of verb happening at the same time.

Examples:-

1. I was going to school. I met my aunt.

a) When I was going to school, I met my aunt.
b) While I was going to school, I met my aunt.
c) As I was going to school, I met my aunt.

2. The head teacher was addressing us. The sick girl fell down.
   a) As the head teacher was addressing us, the sick girl fell down.
   b) While the head teacher was addressing us, the sick girl fell down.
   c) When the head teacher was addressing us, the sick girl fell down.

Note: When using the above conjunction at the beginning, we always put a comma in the middle of the sentence.

Exercises

Join these sentences using:-

a) When …….
b) While ……
c) As …….

1. Muhindo was singing a song. Mukwaya was picking a football.
2. Joan is conversing. Rita is sweeping the house.
3. Juliet is laying the table, Sheila is laying the bed.
4. Nalukwago was jumping upward. The tree hit her head.
5. The policeman was chasing a thief. The policeman fell into a pit latrine.

Separate already joined sentences into two clauses.

Examples

1. As Nakintu was laughing, a fly flew into her mouth.
   Nakintu was laughing. A fly flew into her mouth.
2. Juliet is laying the table while Sheila is laying the bed.
   Juliet is laying the table. Sheila is laying the bed.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences

1. I shall be cleaning the window – panes when you will be slashing the compound.
2. While she was fetching water, she saw a cobra.

3. Kuyonga was busy doing his homework while Bwire was playing around.
4. The class laughed at him when he was asking for understanding.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SMILE: As countless as the stars.

PROVERBS: Let bygones be bygones.

Having followed by a past participle verb. The subject of the attached clause is the noun implied in the –ing clause.

Using:-

a) **……..after ……**
b) **……..having …….**

"After " is used when one action has happened after the other.

Examples:-

1. Jonathan finalized his homework. He went to sleep.
   a) Jonathan went to sleep after he had finished his work.
   b) Having finished his homework, Jonathan went to sleep.

2. Mondo completed the exercises. He went for break.
   a) Mondo went for break after he had completed the exercise.
   b) Having completed the exercise, Mondo went for break.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using:-

a) After
b) Having

1. She bought the matooke. She cooked it.
2. The candidate made the mistake. She rubbed it off.
3. I heard the violence. I reported to police.

4. He beat her. She reported him to the master – on – duty.
5. The pupil understood the explanation. They did the work easily.
6. She was ashamed. She remembered to comb the hair.
7. He clapped hands. His arm was cut off.
8. My aunt dug in the garden. She forgot the hoe in the garden.
9. She ate raw potatoes. Her mother punished her.
10. Patricia quarreled alone. She was laughed at by neighbours.
11. James arrived late. The teacher punished him.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: BECAUSE

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As brown as a berry.

PROVERB: Appetite come with eating.

Using:-

a) **……..because ……**
b) **……and…….**

Examples:-

1. The girl was poor. She had one dress.
   a) The girl had one dress because she was poor.
   b) The girl was poor and she had one dress.
   c) Because of the girl's poverty, she had one dress.

Exercise

Join these sentence suing

a) ……..because ……
b) ……and ……..

1. Birungi is beautiful. She passed the beauty contest.
2. Paul ran his fastest. Paul was the first in the race.

3. Onyait was brave. Onyait killed a lion.
4. Our teacher explains well during the lesson. He is understood.
5. The glutton eats too much food. She gets satisfied.
6. She is quiet. She doesn't disturb neighbours.
7. Walyamboka knows English very well. He can speak it for a long time.
8. Byansi was chanceful. He got the first prize in the premier lottery.
9. The portrait of the president was good. It sold off quickly.
10. George was a good ruler. George ruled for a long time.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As foolish as a calf/nonetheless.

PROVERB: A word to a wise is enough.

Using: - ……..nevertheless ……

Examples:-

1. The beggar is poor. The beggar is honest.
   The beggar is poor; nevertheless, he is honest.
2. I danced all day. I was not tired.
   I danced all day; nevertheless, I was not tired.

Note:-

1. Nevertheless is used in the middle of the sentence.
2. Nevertheless is punctuated using semi colon before and a comma after.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "nevertheless"

1. Nanziri is beautiful. She passed men un noticed.
2. The weather today is fine. It is un reliable.
3. The play was well acted. It was not a success.
4. The minister introduced many changes. She was not popular.
5. The rainfall is irregular. It is adequate.
6. Our elder sisters sing badly. They entertain us.

7. The photograph of my parents is 50 years old. It is un faded.
8. The lame are the minority in parliament. The lame got a lot of publicity.
9. Juliet left home early this morning. She was late for school.
10. Lira is full of people. I felt lonely there.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Using:-

a) **……..on the other hand ……**

b) **……however…….**

Examples:-

1. Jemba comes early. Kiwanuka comes late.
   a) Jemba comes early; Kiwanuka on the other hand, comes late.
   b) Jemba comes early; Kiwanuka however, come late.

2. Munaku works badly. Mugaiga works well.
   a) Munaku works badly; Mugaiga on the other hand, works well.
   b) Munaku works badly; Mugaiga however, works well.

Exercises

Join these sentences using:-

a) …….on the other hand……

b) ……however …….

1. Air travel is fast. Sea travel is restful.
2. I slept well yesterday. My parents were restless.
3. The speaker talked for a long time, the audience rejected his ideas at once.
4. The driver complained violently. The policeman kept calm.
5. The girls came into silence. The boys continued talking.
6. The potato leaves were not the best. The harvest was good.
7. The chair enjoyed singing. The listeners were bored.

8. The prices were high. The profits were low.
9. The women work hard. The men are lazy.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: "since" and "for"

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As full as an egg is of meat.

PROVERB: Roumour is a great traveler.

SINCE AND FOR

"**Since**" is used when you are given the starting time.

"**For**" is used when you are given the period or duration (length of time)

Examples

1. My father came at school at 8:00am. It is now 12:00noon and he is still here.
   a) My father has been at school since 8:00am
   b) My father has been at school for four hours.
2. The madman is touching the wall, he started yesterday and it is now 3 days.
   a) The madman has been touching the wall since yesterday.
   b) The madman has been touching the wall for three days.

Join the following sentences using:-

a) "…….since……."
b) "……for……"

1. A lady came here at 8:00pm. It is now 1100pm.
2. Kony lives in Sudan. He went there in 1987.
3. Isabirye started teaching us from 1991 to 1997.
4. We ate posho and beans 3 months ago. We started at the beginning of the term. We are still eating them.
5. Janet taught in this school from 1950. It is now 2006.
6. Those patients have running stomachs. They started from Monday up to Friday.
7. Ssempabuka was admitted in Lubaga hospital last Wednesday and it is now four weeks.
8. I am always the first in class. I started in p.1 and it is seven years now.

9. Byansi drives the car carefully. He drove it from 2:00pm. upto 2:00am
10. Muhammad started writing well last year. He is still writing well and it is now 12 month.

Note:-

"**Has been**" is used when the action is still happening.

"**Had been**" is used when the action stopped.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: "since" and "for"

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As vigorous as fire.

PROVERB: The nearer to the church, the father from God.

Separating sentences which are joined by "since" and "for"

"**Examples:-**

1. Henry has listened to the radio since morning.
   Henry started listening to the radio in the morning. Henry is still listening to the radio.
2. Henry had listened to the radio since morning.
   Henry started listening to the radio in the morning. Henry stopped listening to the radio.
3. Hassan has listened to the radio for six hours.
   Hassan started listening to the radio six hours ago. Hassan is still listening to the radio.
4. Henry had listened to the radio for six hours.
   Hennery started listening to the radio six hours ago. Henry stopped listening to the radio.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences as two separate sentences.

1. Kayongo has sat on the verandah without moving since ten o'clock.
2. Jose chameleon has been singing for a long time.
3. The passengers had stayed at the park for several hours.
4. They had waited for the nurse since yesterday.
5. Dorothy had travelled for three months
6. Herbert had been sick for a week.

7. He had been playing for thirty minutes.
8. Nakintu has been dancing for twenty months.
9. I stood here for twelve hours.
10. She walked aimlessly for an hour.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As afraid as a grasshopper.

PROVERB: Prevention is better than cure.

Using:

a) **"…….in spite of …."**
b) **"…….despite ….."**

In spite of

It is used in three ways.

a) It is followed by a continuous tense
b) It is followed by the fact that"
c) It is followed by abstract nouns

In spite of followed by a continuous tense

Examples:-

1. The beggar is poor, but he is honest.
   In spite of being poor, the beggar is honest.
2. Ruth knows English very well but she cannot speak it for long.
   In spite of knowing English very well, Ruth cannot speak it for long.
3. Ruth knew English very well, although she couldn't speak it for long.
   In spite of knowing English very well Ruth couldn't speak it for long.
4. The boy was clever but he didn't pass P.L.E
   In spite of being clever, the boy didn't pass P.L.E

Exercise

Replace "but" and although with in spite and put it at the beginning of a sentence.

1. Angela is a beautiful lady but she didn't marry a rich man.

2. My father's car is old but reliable.
3. The ocean was calm, although it killed all the people in the boat.
4. Musitafa begins the work early but he finishes it late.
5. I am a coward but I moved at night alone.

In spite of followed by abstract nouns

Words	**Abstract nouns**
poor	poverty
famous	fame
know	knowledge

Examples

1. Gerald is poor. Gerald is honest.
   a) In spite of Gerald's poverty, he is honest.
   b) In spite of his poverty, Gerald is honest
2. The medical worker threatened to strike. They did not get more pay.
   a) In spite of the medical workers' threat to strike, they did not get more pay.
   b) In spite of their threat to strike, the medical workers did not get more pay.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "in spite of" with the help of abstract nouns

1. Okalor is proud. He is always the last in a hundred – metre race.
2. Mrs. Orone is beautiful. She didn't pass the beauty contest.
3. Opondo is clever. She is going to fail this exercise.
4. Hassan loses a lot of money. His business is still booming high.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: In spite

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: AS bold as lion.

PROVERB: Spare the rod and spoil the child.

In spite of followed by "the fact that"

Examples

1. Angella is a beautiful lady. She didn't marry a rich man.
    a) In spite of the fact that Angella is a beautiful lady, she didn't marry a rich man.
    b) Angella didn't marry a rich man in spite of the fact that she is a beautiful lady.

Exercise

Join these sentences using "in spite of "followed by "the fact that"

a) In the middle …….
b) At the beginning ……

1. Lucky Dube danced the whole night, but he didn't get tired.
2. The ocean was calm, but it killed all the people in the boat.
3. Karama forgot the school bag on the compound but she found it there the next day.
4. Hillary drives slowly although he makes accidents everyday.
5. The glutton eats too much but he doesn't get satisfied
6. Serwanga often promises to get 80% in tests. He doesn't get it.
7. Okello is proud. He is always the last in a hundred – metre race.
8. Agnes knew Kiswahili very well. She could not speak it for long.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As friendly as puppy.

PROVERB: Show me a liar and I will show you a thief.

Using: ……despite ……..

DESPITE

Despite is used in the same way as "in spite of" is used. Except despite doesn't go with preposition "of" and can directly replace it.

Examples

1. The teacher is poor. The teacher is honest.
    a) Despite being poor, the teacher is honest.

b) The teacher is honest despite the fact that he is poor.

c) Despite the fact that the teacher is poor, he is honest.

Exercise

Re – write the following sentences using "despite" in four ways.

1. The sun is distant but it affects the earth.
2. The creature is ugly but it interested the pupils.
3. The children sang a song. They were not congratulated.
4. Dorothy swims very well. Dorothy doesn't please the observers.
5. Electricity is useful. It is not used by everybody in Uganda.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: EITHER

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As mute as the tomb.

PROVERB: Walls have ears.

Using: - "Either ……..or ……..."

1. "**Either** ….**or**" is used with affirmative (positive) sentences.

a) When the clauses to be joined start with different subjects, then "either" will be at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples

1. Peter will bring my books. James will bring my books.
   Either Peter or James will bring my books

b) When the clauses to be joined start with the same subject, then "either" will be in the middle of the sentence.

Examples:-

2. Janet eats fish everyday. Janet eats meat everyday.
   Janet eats either fish or meat everybody.
3. He kicked me. He slapped me.

He either kicked me or slapped me.

4. James will go to school. James will go to the market.

James will go either to school or to the market.

Exercise

Join the following sentences using "either"

1. You can hand in your work today. You can hand in your work tomorrow.
2. Moses is allowed to come in. Simon is allowed to come in.
3. I dreamt getting free money. I dreamt getting free cows.
4. Dogs are dangerous. Cats are dangerous
5. I shall scratch Joda Lottery. I shall scratch premier Lottery.
6. The aeroplane has fallen into the ocean. The helicopter has fallen into the ocean.
7. The girls will sing well at the concert. The boys will sing well at the concert.
8. Rose enjoys reading novels. Rose enjoys reading magazines.
9. Men celebrated when His Excellency Kaguta won the elections. Women celebrated when His Excellency Kaguta won the elections.
10. Our teacher will go to Britain. Our head teacher will go to Britain.

TOPIC:

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As cruel as media/death.

PRVERB: Time cures more than the doctor.

Using: - "either" or "Or" alone

Examples:-

1. He kicked me. He slapped me.

   He either kicked me or slapped me.
2. Janet eats either fish everybody. Janet eats meat everyday.

   Janet each fish or meat everyday.
3. Your father can slap you applying both hands.

   Your father can slap you applying either hand.

4. She has ear – rings on both ears.
   She has ear – rings on either ear.

Exercise

Re-write these sentences using "either" or "or" alone

1. I calculated this number. I used both methods.
2. Our parents beat the undisciplined child at home with both hands.
3. The supervisor saw me when I was cheating. I used both eyes.
4. My father will buy a Benz car. My father will buy a Toyota car.
5. The patient took an over dose and died. The patient didn't take any medicine and died.
6. The builder can carry sand using both lorries.
7. We should all brush our teeth. We should all polish our shoes.
8. The math test was simple. The English test was simple.
9. The dentists finished his work early. The barber finished his work early.
10. Byansi intends to become a lawyer. Kanere intended to become a lawyer.
11. I can play football with both legs.
12. The teacher teaches both classes well.
13. Masaba has cleaned both rooms.
14. They planted trees on both sides of the road.
15. Irene can use both hands equally.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: NEITHER

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As dry as dust.

PROVERB: Slow and steady wins the race.

Using: - Neither ……nor ……..

Neither …….nor is used with negative sentences.

Examples

1. Peter won't bring my books. James won't bring my books.

Neither Peter nor James will bring my books.

2. Janet doesn't eat meat every day Janet doesn't eat fish everyday.
   Janet eats neither fish nor meat everyday.

Note:-

1. When the clauses to be joined have different subjects, then "Neither" will be at the beginning of the sentence.
2. When clauses to be joined start with the same subject "neither" will be in the middle of the sentences.
3. My mother is not sick. My father is not sick:
   Neither my mother nor my father is sick.
4. Cats are not harmless animals. Dogs are not harmless animals.
   Neither cats nor dogs are harmless animals.

Exercise

Join these sentences using: Neither …..nor ……

1. Peter did not go to the party. Peter did not go for soccer.
2. The patient cannot sit. The patient cannot eat anything.
3. These children have not eaten matooke. They have not eaten rice.
4. My dress is not new. Tauline's dress is not new either.
5. Walumbe did not return to Gulu. Kaikuzi did not return to Gulu either.
6. The lady has not bought a dress. The lady has not bought a sweater.
7. I have not bought a sweater. I have not bought a scarf.
8. I have not taken your pen. I have not taken your books.
9. The widow did not mourn. The orphan did not mourn.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: NEITHER

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As big as an elephant.

PRVERB: Speak little but speak the truth.

Using: - "Neither" or "nor " alone in the sentence.

Examples:

1. Mark is not short. Mate is not short.
   a) Mark is not short and neither is Mate.
   b) Mark is not short and nor is Mate.
2. Jane doesn't eat meat everyday. Jane doesn't eat fish everyday.
   a) Jane doesn't eat meat everyday and neither does she eat fish.
   b) Jane doesn't eat meat everyday and nor does she eat fish.

Exercise

Join these sentences using

a) ……..and neither ……
b) ……and nor ……

1. They don't enjoy waltz dance. They don't enjoy twist dance.
2. He doesn't understand Swahili. He does not understand French.
3. I did not reach school late to day. My sister did not reach school late today.
4. The plates were not well washed. The cups were not well washed.
5. My father will never smoke. I shall never smoke.
6. The shabby man hasn't bought shoes. The shabby man hasn't bought socks.
7. Radio Uganda ought not to broadcast nonsense. Radio Sanyu ought not to broadcast nonsense.
8. The baby will not defecate on the bed. The baby will not urinate on the bed.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: NEITHER

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As fair as truth.

PROVERB: Look before you leap.

Separating the joined sentences into two clauses.

Examples:-

1. Neither my cousin nor I kicked the ball into the road.

My cousin kicked the ball into the road. I kicked the ball into the road.

2. He might not attend the party and neither might I.

He might not attend the party. I might not attend the party.

Exercise

Re-write the following sentences into two clauses.

1. Neither this dictionary nor that one can give us the word we want.
2. It won't rain today and nor will it shine.
3. My grandmother can neither read nor write.
4. Your parents will never forgive you nor will God.
5. That rat will die neither of rat poison nor in that rat trap.
6. Neither the policeman nor the dogs have chased the thief.
7. Neither the school nor the cottages may open the term because of elections.
8. Harriet hadn't completed reading the book and neither had hope.
9. The church is neither full nor empty.
10. The children want neither to study nor to stay at home.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: PREFER

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As hairless as an egg.

PROVERB: Lend only what you can afford to lose.

Using:- "a)……..prefer ……..."

b)……preference_____ .)

c) and……..preference.**_____.)**

The word prefer is used to mean that one "likes something more than" It is used when one has to choose one item from among others.

Examples;

1. Mike likes rice more than millet.

a) Mike prefers rice to millet.

b) Mike's is preference is rice.

c) Rice is Mike's preference.

2. Jane liked reading more than writing.

a) Jane preferred reading to writing.

b) Jane's preference is reading.

c) Reading is Jane's preference.

3. Pupils like day schools more than boarding school's

a) Pupils prefer day schools to boarding schools.

b) Pupil's preference is day school.

c) Day school is pupil's preference.

Re-write the following sentences using 'Preference"

a) ……..prefer……..)

b) …….preference……

c) end…….preference.)

1. Babies like soft food more than milk.
2. She likes singing more than dancing.
3. I like rural life but I like town like much more.
4. Jim likes posho more than millet.
5. He likes goat – meat more than pork.
6. I don't like Radio Uganda the way I like U.T.V
7. Europeans like wild animals more than domestic ones.
8. Andrew enjoys playing volley ball more than playing darts.
9. She likes netball more than class work.

Using:……..would rather……than……...

1. She likes singing more than dancing.

She would rather sing than dance.

2.Andrew likes playing volley ball more than playing darts.

Andrew would rather play volley ball than darts.

3. Grace likes staying with his uncle than with his aunt.

Grace would rather stay with his uncle than with his aunt.

4. I like watching soaps more than playing football.

I would rather watch soaps than play football.

5. I like buying from markets more than buying from supermarkets.

I would rather buy from the markets than from supermarkets.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: STRUCTURES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As grand as a victory.

PROVERB: Small beginnings make great endings.

Using: " ……..so that ……" use "can" for present sentence

" …… such that …." Use "could" for past sentences.

"……so as , in oder

Examples

1. The teacher slapped me. He didn't want me to become stubborn.
   a) The teacher slapped me so that I don't become stubborn.
   b) The teacher slapped me such that I don't become stubborn.
2. My mother fetches water. She wants to cook food.
   a) My mother fetches water so that she can cook food.
   b) My mother fetches water such that she can cook food.

Exercise

Join these clauses using "so that" and "such that"

1. The teacher punished Namata. Namata should not spoil other children.
2. I read my books very hard. I want to pass to the next classes.
3. The child lied to her father. The children didn't want to receive hot ones.
4. My mother came early. She wanted to prepare supper.
5. The head teacher sent the school fees defaulters home. He wanted them to bring school fees.
6. The scouts went for independence celebrations. They would help to discipline people.
7. A cow has a tail. It can chase away flies.
8. They worked very hard. They wanted to finish early.
9. The class monitor goes to school early. He tidies the classroom before classes begin.

Using: " ……..in order ……"

" …….so as ……."

These conjunctions are followed by a preposition "to"

Examples:

1. He washes cars. He wants to get money for school fees.
   a) He washes cars in order to get money for school fees.
   b) He washes cars so as to get money for school fees.
2. He wanted a new book. He went to the book shop.
   a) He went to the bookshop in order to buy a new book.
   b) He went to the bookshop so as to buy a new book.

Exercise

1. I iron my uniform. I want to look smart.
2. Because he wanted some fish, he went to the market.
3. Mother saved some money. Her intention was to buy a car.
4. He revises very hard. His aim is to pass examination.
5. She carried a lot of food. She wanted to have enough for her journey.
6. She didn't want to be seen. She hid her face.
7. Peter sold off his land cheaply. He wanted to buy a car.
8. He drinks beer daily. He goes to the bar.
9. She wore a beautiful dress because she wanted to win the beauty contest.
10. The thief broke the door. He wanted to steal his TV set.

Separating sentences into two clauses

Examples:-

1. I study very hard so that I can go to the university.
   I study very hard. I want to go to the university.
2. Well- behaved girls avoid sex so as not to be pregnant.
   Well – behaved girls avoid sex. They don't want to be pregnant.

Exercise

Separate the following sentences into two clauses.

1. We went to Jinja so that we could see the water falls.
2. I tied up the boat such that is should not drift away.
3. Most pupils in p.6 arrive early so as to complete their homework.

4. I don't play sex so that I don't get AIDS.
5. The children make exercise in P.E so as to keep physically fit.
6. People wear shoes so as not to get germs through their feet.
7. We eat food such that we don't die.
8. Musana works very hard so as not to miss the studies.
9. We tie tourniquet near the wound so that we stop heavy bleeding.
10. My neighbour writes very carefully such that she doesn't spoil her work.

Using: "not only ……but also"

Examples

1. The goat is sick. It has a broken leg.
   a) The goat is not only sick but also has a broken leg.
   b) Not only is the goat sick but also has a broken leg.
2. Cows provide us with milk. They give us hides.
   a) Cows provide us with not only milk but also hides.
   b) Not only do cows provide us with milk but also hides.

Exercise

Join the following using "not only ….but also"

1. The soldier shot him. He killed him.
2. They watched the play on the stage. They watched the play on a giant screen.
3. He ate beef. He ate chicken.
4. Nkaryi is a teacher. He is a lawyer.
5. She respects her teacher. She respects her class monitor.
6. He caned the thief. He handed him over to the police.
7. The snake bit him. It killed him.
8. The girl is lazy. She doesn't' care.
9. The letter was read to him. It was translated to him.

Using: a) ……..scarcely ……..when

b) ……hardly ……..

c) ……..no sooner ……..than

Example

1. The dog hadn't eaten the bone. The bone was snatched by a hyena.

a) Scarcely had the dog eaten the bone when the hyena snatched it.
b) Hardly had the dog eaten the bone when the hyena snatched it.
c) No sooner had the dog eaten the bone than the hyena snatched it.

2. a) Hardly had the thief entered the house when the police arrested him.
   b) No sooner had the thief entered the house when the police arrested him.
   c) Scarcely had the thief entered the house when the police arrested him.

Exercise

Join these sentences with "Hardly", "Scarcely" and No sooner"

1. The lesson was beginning. One child died.
2. We hadn't kicked the new ball. The new ball burst.
3. The car entered the road. The car had an accident.
4. The C.A elections weren't over yet. My uncle was declared the winner.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: TYPES OF CONJUNCTIONS

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As game as a fighting coke.

PRVERB: Scratch my back and I will scratch yours.

Inversion with "Hardly, Scarcely and No sooner.

Inversion means change of position.

Examples

1. There will hardly be any success.
   Hardly will there be any success.
2. That pupil has no book.
   Hardly has that pupil any book.
3. There wasn't any salt in the food.
   There was hardly any salt in the food.
   Hardly was there any salt in the food. Scarcely was there any salt in the food.

Exercise

Invert these sentences

1. He has scarcely ever travelled by a sailing boat.
2. The sailors were scarcely taking any masts to the landing..
3. The3 teacher hardly taught us about the rear and the bow of the boat.
4. The headmaster hard no sooner entered the classroom than the pupils stood up.
5. The train had hardly approached when the lorry passed.
6. The hen had no sooner laid an egg than the kite took it.
7. It had scarcely rained when the farmers planted their crops.
8. The choir had hardly sung any song when the priest declared the mass ended.
9. I had hardly finished the work when the class monitor collected the books.

TOPIC: CONJUNCTIONS

ASPECT: INVERSION

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As immaculate as an angel.

PROVERB: Great profits, great risks.

Inversion with negative and affirmative sentences

The use of "and so" and "and neither"

"And so" is used with affirmative inversions while "and neither" is used with negative inversions.

Examples:-

1. I was punctual for the lesson **and so was Alice**. (inversion)
2. Achiro will understand this topic and so **will the whole class**. (inversion)
3. The cat didn't win the race and neither **did the dogs.** (inversions)

Fill the gaps correctly with inversions

1. There hasn't been any success …….has there been any failure.
2. The goats haven't entered the house ……the hens.
3. Suleiman didn't buy bacon ……Kamiyati.
4. The rat can jump over the fence …….the frog.
5. Bobs kicked the ball wonderfully ….Kasoma.
6. D.J doesn't like this kind of music…….Cakacaka

7. Hot loaf bakery produces high quality bread ….Britannia.
8. The buses were early today …the taxis.
9. You must get all the questions ….your friends.

TOPIC: IF CLAUSES

ASPECT: IF SENTENCES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As knowing as the stars.

PROVERBS: Every man has his weakness.

IF SENTENCES

"If" is a conjunction which joins a main clause to an "if" clause.

"If sentences" are conditional sentences. You set a condition which should be fulfilled for a certain result to happen.

Kinds of if sentences

There are three kinds of if sentences.

1. If (1)
2. If (2)
3. If (3)

IF (1) SENTENCES

1. If (1) goes with the present tense in the "if clause" and future simple (present) in the "main clause"

   e.g.

   a) If I eat dirty food, I shall fall sick.

   b) If you are clever, you will pass exams
   (If clause / main clause)

2. If a sentence begins with "if", the "if" clause is always followed "by a comma".

   e.g.

   If Tony comes, I shall talk to him.
   (If clause / main clause)

3. If the conditional clause (if clause) come last no comma is required.

   e.g.

   I will tell him if he comes.

Use tenses to write "if sentences"

There are two ways:-

1. You can be given conditions and results to construct an "if" sentence.
2. You can be given a sentence with a gap to fill in the tense.

Examples:-

Condition	**Result**
1. His being lame.	His failing to play football.

If he is lame, he won't play football.

2. Nankya's passing P.L.E.	Nankya joining s.1

If Nankya passes P.L.E, she will join senior one.

Exercise

Write out if (1) sentences (put if at the beginning and middle of the sentence)

1. Kato's being clever. His understanding this topic.
2. My getting got the money. My buying a bicycle.
3. Joseline's finding him there. Her giving him his letter.
4. That man's finding out dirt on his shirt. His complaining.
5. Her going to school now. Her reaching there late.
6. Your reaching school late. The teacher's punishing you.
7. Her passing primary seven. Her joining senior one.
8. Their having blind eyes. Their not seeing anything. (sentence sound vague)

Fill the gaps with the correct tense.

1. If you get a first grade , your father …….for you a bicycle. (buy)
2. The dog will eat the bone if it …..it (get)
3. The children ….by the rope if they see a tree to tie it on. (swing)
4. If our father ….now, we shall be in trouble. (remember)

5. I ….happy if I learn how to ride a bicycle (be)
6. We ….a wheel barrow if we are refusing to study hard. (push)
7. If that girl has been behaving like that, the head teacher ….her (expel)
8. They ….this exercise if they have got time. (finish)
9. If I receive your letter, I ….it tomorrow. (deliver)
10. If you come early, you ….with punishment. (pass)

TOPIC: IF SENTENCES

ASPECT: IF (2)

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As rude as bell.

PROVERB: He laughs best that laughs last.

IF (2) IN SENTENCES

"In if (2) we use a past simple tense or past continuous tense in the "if" clauses and a future simple (past) in the main clause, popularly called "would clauses"

Examples

1. If my father **had** money, he would pay my school fees.
2. If I **saw** a snake under my bed, I would run away.
3. If I were eating the lion's flesh, I **would be** as tough as itself.

Note

In if (2), the condition cannot be fulfilled at all. It is just day dreaming.

In if (2) one is just imagining what would happen if the impossible came true.

Example

1. If I were God, I would leave man to live for ever. (It is impossible for me to become God.)
2. If I were you, I wouldn't eat posho.

Exercise

Use tenses to write out if (2) sentences. If in the middle of sentences.

1. She would tell you the story if she ….you (see)

2. We would be very surprised if she ….a dog on her head. (carry)
3. I would buy a bicycle if I ….money. (has)
4. Karake ….a goal if he was well trained. (score)
5. You ….if you told the LC chairman the truth. (arrest)
6. He would be free of AIDS is she ….play sex. (do)
7. He wouldn't have an accident if he ….along the right side of the road (walk)
8. They ….the exercises if they didn't understand it (repeat)

LESSON II

We often use "were" instead of "was" in order to put emphasis on the nature of the impossibility e.g.

a) If he were a snake, he would bite all sinners.
b) If I were a teacher, I would not beat pupils.

1. My brother being a teacher, his teaching well. It is possible for my brother to a teacher and teach well but it has been impossible by using it in if (2), here don't change "was" to were.
   Answer:
   If my brother was a teacher, he would teach well.

   Note:
   If my brother were a teacher, he would teach well.
2. My brother being a lion, his eating every person.
   If my brother were a lion, he would eat every person.

Exercise

Use the correct form of the word in bracket to complete the sentences

1. *She would tell you the story if she ……you. (see)*
2. *We would be very surprised if she……..a dog on the head (carry)*
3. *I would buy a bicycle if I ……..money.(has)*
4. *Kelengo ……sing well if she hadn't understood it. (can)*
5. *They …….the exercise if they didn't understand it (repeat)*
6. *He wouldn't get an accident if he……..along the right side of the road.(walk)*
7. *She would be free of HIV if she……play sex.(do)*

8. *You ……..if you told the LC chairman the truth (arrest)*
9. *He would fly and reach God if he ……wings. (have)*
10. *They ……..the exercise if they didn't understand it. (repeat)*

TOPIC: IF SENTENCES

ASPECT: IF (3)

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As good as gold.

PRVERB: To forget a wrong is the best revenge

IF (3) SENTENCES

If (3) is *used* in the past perfect tense. The "if clause" takes a past perfect with "had" and the main clause take a future perfect (past) i.e. "would have "clause.

Examples:-

1. If Gwasa had come early, he would have caught the bus (catch)
2. If she had known, she wouldn't have done it. (know)

Formula

1. We use if + past perfect + would have + past participle.

If I **had sat** for P.L.E, I **would have** passed.

Had I sat for P.L.E, I would have passed.

In if (3) one is just imaging what would have happened if a certain condition had been fulfilled.

If 3 is *used* when the chances of the action to happen are over. The action cannot fulfill the condition.

Exercise

Complete these sentences using if (3)

1. Solomon would have survived if he …..in the bush. (hide)
2. They …..very many first grades if they had been serious with studies (have)
3. The cobbler would have got a lot of money if he ….the shoes properly. (mend)
4. The key ….if you had put it on the key holder. (lose)
5. We …..in that lake if we had known there was a crocodile. (swimming)

6. I would have built a very nice house if I …….enough money. (have)
7. You ……..parents by now if they had been careless with their lives. (has)
8. The teacher would have beaten you if you…….. the number correct. (get)

e.g.

My brother being a teacher, his teaching well.

If my brother had been a teacher, he would have taught well.

Had my brother been a teacher, he would have taught well.

EXERCISE II

Change the following sentences into if (3)

1. If you shout at them, they would fear.
2. If she drives fast, they will arrive early.
3. We will not attend classes if the headmaster dies.
4. I would tell him if I met him today.
5. I would not go with them if they didn't pay for my transport.
6. If Mbale becomes the capital city, Kampala will become less important.
7. They will not attend the burial if they are not informed.
8. If Joseph builds a new house, he will move from town.
9. Daddy will not give me a prize if I don't pass well.
10. If Mary got married, she would be more responsible.

TOPIC: IF SENTENCE

ASPECT:

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As friendless as an alarm clock.

PROVERB: Practice makes perfect.

Using chances to determine "if" sentences

If (1)

A. A sentence can be changed to an If (1) sentence when the chances of action happening are there and are still there.

Example

1. My father promised to buy for me a pair of trousers so that I can be smart on Sunday.
2. If my father buys for me a pair of trousers, I shall be smart on Sunday.

If (2)

B. A sentence will be in if (2) when the chances of the action happening are impossible or have been made impossible.

Example

1. He wants to stop running when he <u>becomes River</u> Nile.

   If he became River Nile, he would stop running.

   Or:

   If he were River Nile, he would stop running.

If (3)

A sentence will be in if (3) when the chances of the action happening were there but are now over.

Example

1. I wanted to buy a radio from the shop but they have closed the shop already.

   If they hadn't closed the shop, I would have bought a radio.

Note:-

The past forms of these helping verbs can be used in the main clause of if (2) and if (3)

Helping verb	**Past form**
may	Might
can	Could
shall	Should
will	Would

Exercise

Use chances to determine which if clauses and write.

1. Tom came late, so he missed the train.
2. My brother wants to become rich next week and build a bank in Kampala.
3. Don't' move at night. Thieves can kill you.

4. He failed to work very hard last year and he didn't get a first grade.
5. I want to buy this book so that I challenge you in English.
6. I want to be your father and pay your school fees and buy you a car.
7. Acero wants to speak good English and become prefect next year.
8. Kakuni wanted to be a green lion and eat all people on this earth.
9. Let us hope to get first grade and join Buddo SS.

TOPIC: IF SENTENCES

ASPECT: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "IF" AND "UNLESS"

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

SIMILE: As impatient as lover.

PROVERB: One cannot die twice.

The relationship between "if" and "unless"

Unless can replace "if" in a sentence. "Unless is a negative word. When you want to replace it with "if" then "if" goes with a negative word "not"

i.e.

"Unless" means "if …….not" …….

1. When there is a negative in the "if" clause, that is eliminated i.e. both if and "not die away.

Example

a) If he doesn't come today, you will follow him up.
   Unless he comes today, you will follow him up.

2. When the negative is in the main clause, it will be eliminated also with the "if"

Example;

b) If Kyobe comes early, he won't be locked outside the class.
   Unless Kyobe comes early, he will be locked outside.

3. When the negative is in both clauses. i.e. the "if" clause and the "main clause" you eliminate the one in the "if clause"

Example

a) If you don't disturb that dog, it won't chase you.
   Unless you disturb that dog, it won't chase you.

4. Where there no is negative in both clauses, then you create a negative in the main clause.

Example

a) If we eat all that food, we shall be satisfied. Unless we eat all that food, she shan't be satisfied.

Exercise

Replace "if" with unless.

1. If Kindagano keeps the promise, her friend will be happy.
2. If they don't bring the money, the head teacher will send them away.
3. If she becomes happy, she will dance for us.
4. If he does the work, the teachers won't punish him.
5. If my father doesn't pay school fees, I shan't go to school.
6. If there is a football match at Namboole, we shall attend it.
7. If Nambi doesn't take the money, I shall spend it off.
8. I won't give you the pen if you don't return mine.
9. If the cocks don't crow, they won't wake up.
10. If it doesn't rain, we shall not have food for at least six months.

TOPIC: IF SENTENCES

ASPECT: REPLACING "UNLESS" WITH "IF"

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Replacing "Unless" with "if" in sentences.

Example:

1. Unless you work very hard, you won't pass exams to P.6.
   If you don't work very hard, you won't pass exams to P.6
2. Unless Suzan performed better, she wouldn't please her parents.
   If Suzan didn't perform better, she wouldn't please her parents.

Note:-

When you replace "unless" with is in a sentence you create negative (not) in the "if" clause and when there is a negative in the main clause, you leave it there.

Exercise

Replace unless with if these sentence.

1. Unless I am a sinner, I shall go to heaven.
2. The choir will not sing well unless it if given some soft drinks.
3. Unless the pedestrians were scared, they would walk along the road carefully.
4. Unless she had had a misfortune, she would have studied up to Makerere University.
5. We should go with you to Entebbe unless you were bare footed.
6. Cats don't die quickly unless they are sick.
7. He wouldn't walk naked unless be was mad.
8. Unless the registration is efficient, he will be sacked out of office.

Note:

Uses of "unless"

a) If both sentences have negative, we eliminate one in the If clause and "if" is also substituted by unless.
b) If the main clause has a negative, we eliminate it with "if"
c) If there is not negative in both clauses, we created on in the main clause.

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: KINDS OF SPEECHES

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

KINDS OF SPEECHES

There are basically two kinds of speeches namely:-

a) Direct speech
b) Indirect speech

DIRECT SPEECH

In the direct speech, we report directly using the actual word said by the speaker.

The direct speech is made up of two parts

a) The speech tag

The actual words

The actual words start with a capital letter and must be between quotation mark.

Examples

1. I said "I am learning English now."

   Speech tag actual words

2. She asked, "Where is my desk?"

Positions of speech tag in the direct speech.

1. The speech tag has three position n

a) At the beginning of the sentence

Example

James said, "Jane is a bad girl."

b) In the middle of a sentence.

Examples

"Jane, "said James "is a bad girl."

c) At the end of the sentence

example.

" Jane is a bad girl, " said James.

Exercise

Punctuate these sentences correctly

1. he asked why are you late today
2. paul said mary is a clever boy
3. i am one of the stubborn pupils said shida
4. take this car said the driver to walusimbi garage
5. can you said the teacher count from one up to ten

6. did they she asked forget that we are here
7. i am bringing your money today said the doctor
8. they said do draw water from that well
9. he was going to the well said the porter
10. as i was coming here, said the man i met a mad woman.

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

REPORTED SPEECH

This is made up of three parts:-

a) The speech tag
b) The joining word (conjunction)
c) The said words in the past tense

Examples

1. I said (Speech tag) that (conjunction) I was learning English then (said)

REPORTING STATEMENT IN THE PRESENT

The present simple tense changes to past simple tense in indirect reporting and the conjunction is "that"

Examples

Direct: I say "I drink water everyday."

Indirect: He says that he drinks water everyday.

1. Jane said," I take books home every Friday".
   Jane said that she took books home every Friday.

Note:-

These words always change throughout all speeches

Direct speech	**Indirect speech**
this	that
these	those
can	could
shall	should
will	would
bring	take
here	there
come	go
today	that day
tomorrow	the following day
yesterday	the previous day
last	previous

Exercise

Change these sentences to indirect speech

1. He said, “He takes that bag to school every Thursday.”
2. The man said, “These wasps sting us everyday”.
3. We said, “We walk to school on foot every Monday.”
4. The head boy said, “I attend these assemblies every time.”
5. The small girl says, “I cry every time.”
6. She says, “I bring this pen every Thursday.”
7. He said, “I bring these colours during art lesson.”
8. The speaker said, “We use English in public address.
9. The girls say, “We dress well every Monday”.

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting statements in the present continuous

The present continuous tense changes to past continuous and "now" changes to "then" today changes to that day.

Examples

1. **Direct speech**: He said, "I am drinking this water now,"
   Indirect: He said that he was drinking that water then.
2. **Direct speech**: Jane said, "I am taking these books home now.
   Indirect: Jane said that she was taking those books home then.

Note

If a word is already given in its changed form, then you leave it as it is.

Exercise

Change these sentences to indirect speech.

1. The head teacher said, "I am going to Masaka now".
2. The class monitor said, "I am collecting these books after this lesson.
3. The actor and actress said, "We are bringing this play here".
4. They say," We are taking this car now."
5. The hunter said, "I am hunting wild animals there.'
6. They said, "We are coming to the play ground here and now.
7. My neighbour whispered, "We are going to get all these numbers today."
8. The clever boy said, "He is studying very hard to get a degree."
9. She said, "Joan is sleeping in the classroom today."
10. The house boys say," You are paying me here and now."

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting statements in the present perfect

The present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.

Examples

1. **Dir**: Jane said, "I have brought these books already."
   Ind: Jane said that she had taken those books already.

2. **Dir**: The teacher said, “I have spoken to you about your dressing.”
   Ind: The teacher said that he had spoken to her about her dressing.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. They said, “We have spoilt this desk from here today.”
2. Barungi says, “She has lost his name in front of all these people.”
3. The observer said, “You have bitten that boy’s arm for nothing.”
4. We say, “We have brought our books to his teacher already.”
5. We say, “We have bitten that boy’s arm for nothing.”
6. She said, “I have gone mad this afternoon.”
7. A designer said, “He has designed it the wrong way.”
8. The girl said, “This dog has bitten this baby today.”
9. The priest says, “I have received this gift from Nadangira parish today.”
10. His sister said, “Nambasa has recovered this money from that bush just now. “

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting statements in the past simple

Past simple tense changes to past perfect tense, “yesterday changes to the previous day or the day before, “last” changes to “the” “previous”

Examples

1. **Dir**: She said, “I brought it from here yesterday”
   Ind: She said that she had taken it from there the previous day.
2. **Dir**: She said, “The hen laid this egg last week.
   Ind: She said that the hen had laid that egg the previous week.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. Orone said, “He sang a song well yesterday.”
2. He said, “My brother passed P.L.E last year.”

3. The dancers said, “We lay on our beds late last night.”
4. She said, “I began this journey from my home this morning.”
5. The lazy boy said, “We besought this teacher to give us free marks last term.”
6. The badly behaved girl said, “I got the AIDS virus last year”.
7. They said, “We swore not to steal any more.”
8. The defense secretary said, “The owner of this radio hit this thief on the head today.”
9. The school child said, “He found a mad man lying along the road yesterday.”
10. I said, “I slept for a long time last Sunday.”

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting statements in the past continuous tense

The past continuous tense changes to the past perfect continuous tense.

Examples

1. **Dir**: She said, “I was bringing it here yesterday.
   Ind: She said that she had been taking it the previous day.
2. **Dir**: He said, “The hen was lying under the tree last week.”
3. **Ind:** He said that the hen had been lying under the tree the previous week.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. He said. “They were sweeping here in this room yesterday.”
2. The observer said, “He wasn’t going to his home today.”
3. The class monitor said, “I was coming from Masaka last week.”
4. The man said, “I was bringing this play here.”
5. They said, “We were going to the play ground for that football match.”
6. She said, “Joan was sleeping in one classroom yesterday.”
7. The class monitor said, I was collecting these books after these lessons.
8. The hunter said, “We were hunting wild animals here.”
9. My neighbour whispered, “We were going to get all these numbers today.”

10. The clever girl said, “I was studying very hard to get a degree last year.”

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting statements in the future tense

Future tense (present) changes to future tense (part) tomorrow” changes to “the following day” or the next day”

Examples”

1. **Dir**: The dancer said, “I shall dance this music alone here tomorrow.”
   Ind: The dancer said that he would dance that music alone there the following day.
2. **Dir**” They said, “We shall have gone there by tomorrow.”
   Ind: They said that they would have gone there by the following day.

Exercise

Change these statements to indirect speech

1. They said, “We shall have finished this lesson by tomorrow.”
2. “I know his name, but I won’t tell you.” Said Sarah.
3. I said, “She will tell you this story today”.
4. The policeman said, “We shan’t tolerate any wrong doer.”
5. They choirmaster said, “I shall have been learning how to conduct you by the end of this year.”
6. “The will have started clapping hands for us by the time we enter,” the leader said.
7. She said, “I shall see him tomorrow.”
8. Rose, Sarah and I said, “We shall bring this luggage to your home tomorrow.”
9. “I shall go alone to that shop tomorrow,” said the small boy.
10. She said, “He will be taking these goats for grazing today.

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting questions

Questions are reported in different ways from statement because in indirect questions you remove the question idea and even the joining words change.

Questions fall in two categories and each category has its own conjunctions.

a) Questions which start with helping verbs their conjunction is "**whether**" or "**if**"

Examples

1. He asked, "Is there any body in this house now?"
   He asked me *if* there was somebody in that house then.
2. They asked, "Must we come with our parents today?"
   They asked whether they had to *go* with their parents that day.
   They asked if they had to *go* with their parents that day.

Exercise

Change the direct questions to indirect speech

1. My father asked my mother "Is there any food today?"
2. His uncle asked me, "Will you come here tomorrow to collect this book?'
3. The teacher asked, "Must you listen properly to understand this topic?"
4. Byansi asked, "Need we keep his child here for long?"
5. The parents asked, "Does Lucy drink much beer from this bar everyday?"
6. He inquired, "Is it far from here to our destination?"
7. The teacher asked, "May you come here now?"
8. The class monitor inquired, "Shall we understand this topic tomorrow?"
9. He asked her, "Did Mary bring this bag here today?"
10. The mother inquired, "Will she be taken there tomorrow?"
11. The captain asked, "Can you fix this goal post here today?"

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting questions

Question which start with questioning words like what, which, where, when, who, whom, whose and How. Here the conjunction will be that very questioning word.

Examples

1. **Dir**: The head master asked, "What was your name yesterday?"
   Ind: The headmaster asked me what my name had been the previous day.
2. **Dir**: She asked, "why are you late today?.
   Ind: She asked why I was late that day.

Exercise

Change these questions to indirect speech.

1. The teacher asked us, "How are you now?"
2. She asked, "When are you coming here?"
3. The woman inquired, "When did you come here?"
4. He asked "What is his surname?"
5. My friend asked, "Why shall we take long doing a simple job?"
6. Elilu inquired, "Which of these jobs did you prefer last year?"
7. The examiner inquired, "Why did you copy from this paper in the exams?"
8. She asked, "Who can eat this stale food?"
9. She asked, "What was his Christian name?"
10. "How have you arrived at the answer?" asked my neighbour.

TOPIC: SPEECHES

ASPECT: INDIRECT SPEECH

SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

Reporting Commands

Commands are classified into two

a) Positive commands
b) Negative commands

Positive commands

The joining word in commands is preposition “to” In the speech tag of direct speech, “said” changes to “told” in indirect speech.

Examples

1. I said, “Do it at once.”
   I told you to do it at once.
2. She said, “Forget it today.”
   She told him to forget it that day.

Negative commands

Negative command “don’t” changes to “not”

Examples:

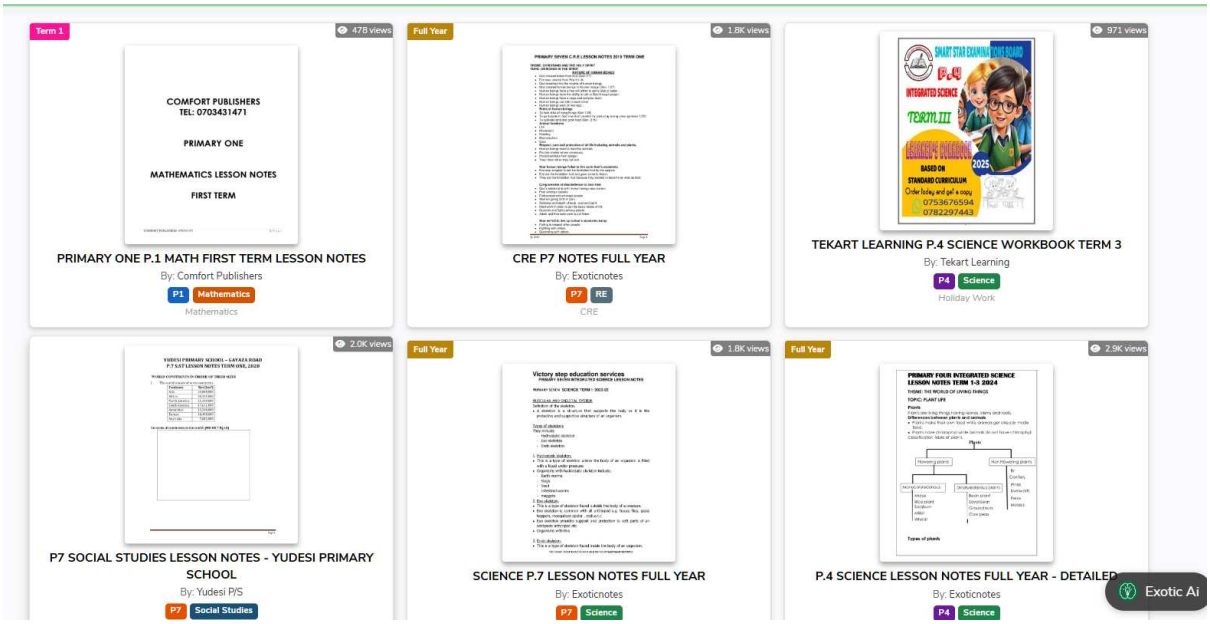
1. The teacher said, “Don’t come here at once.”
   The teacher told me not to go there at once.
2. He said, “Don’t bring Joseph with us today.
   He told me not to take Joseph with them that day.

Exercise

Change these commands to indirect

1. The teacher said, “Come in at once.”
2. He said, “Be careful with these boys.”
3. “Don’t forget to write to me as soon as you arrive, “she said.
4. The master – on – duty said, “Don’t come here with these jiggers tomorrow.”
5. The children said, “Don’t beat us, teacher.”
6. I said, “Lie down for two canes only.”
7. Nakintu said, “Bring these tomatoes here.”
8. She said, “Clap hands for us tomorrow.”
9. She said, “Go and bring your parents now.”

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