

## P.6 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES TERM I

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: VERBS AND TENSE**

**ASPECT: VERBS**

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

### VERBS

A verb is a doing word. It tells you what a noun is doing, does, did or has done depending on the tense. Therefore verbs are action words.

#### Examples

1. Dogs eat food.
2. Pupils sit on chair.
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. (its shows an action)
2. I will be late. (it shows condition)
3. Paul was here. (it show existence)

#### Types of verbs

##### Transitive and intransitive

Transitive verbs are verbs which carry direct objects

#### Examples

Tumusiime eats meat

Sarah has knitted a sweat

Samson has played football.

##### Intransitive verbs

These are verbs which do not carry direct objects

#### Examples

1. Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom
2. John went to the campus café for a steaming bowl of squid eyeball stew
3. To escape the midday seen, the cats lie in the shade under our cars.
4. Around fresh ground pepper, the boy sneezes violently.

#### 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**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Verb formed</b>
wider	widen
strength	strengthen
worse	worsen
shapr	sharpen
fright	frighten
soft	soften
haste	hasten
straight	straighten
deep	deepen
broad	broaden
hard	harden

#### **Addition of suffix – ify**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Verb formed</b>
identity	identify
specific	specify
testimony	testify
just	justify
acid	acidify
beauty	beautify
clarity	clarify
dignity	dignify
quality	qualify
emulsion	emulsify
exemplary	exemplify
glory	glorify

#### **Continued suffix “ify”**

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

**Addition of “ise/ize**

woman	womanize
vulgar	vulgarize
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’**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Verb formed</b>
able	enable
capsulate	encapsulate
case	encase
cash	encash
chain	enchain
chant	enchant
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**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Verb formed</b>
poverty	impoverish
prove	improve
perfect	imperfect

## **FORMS OF VERBS**

- a) Regular verbs
- b) Irregular verbs

### **Regular verbs**

These are the doing words which have their past and past participle changed by adding either “-ed” or “-d” Regular verbs have a uniform way of changing from one form to another.

### **Examples**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past simple</b>	<b>Past participle (perfect)</b>
welcome	welcomed	welcomed
move	moved	moved
save	save	save
behave	behaved	behaved
care	cared	cared
dance	danced	danced
handle	handled	handled
live	lived	lived
like	liked	liked
smoke	smoked	smoked
solve	solved	solved
praise	praised	praised
share	shared	shared
charge	charged	charged
blame	blamed	blamed
change	changed	changed
receive	received	received
arrange	arranged	arranged
bake	baked	baked
decide	decided	decided
compare	compared	compared
confuse	confused	confused
love	loved	loved
use	used	used
settle	settled	settled
name	named	named

rule	ruled	ruled
place	placed	placed
waste	wasted	wasted
wave	waved	waved
advise	advised	advised
assemble	assembled	assembled
practice	practiced	practiced
cause	caused	caused
define	defined	defined
provide	provided	provided
deprive	deprived	deprived
space	spaced	spaced
injure	injured	injured
raise	raised	raised
shade	shaded	shaded
believe	believed	believed
prepare	prepared	prepared
compare	compared	compared
increase	increased	increased
die	died	died
dodge	dodged	dodged
balance	balanced	balanced
deceive	deceived	deceived
educate	educated	educated
close	closed	closed
cure	cured	cured
compose	composed	composed
replace	replaced	replaced
improve	improved	improved
measure	measured	measured
serve	served	served
compose	composed	composed
punctuate	punctuated	punctuated
admire	admired	admired
locate	located	located
curse	cursed	cursed
complete	completed	completed
damage	damaged	damaged
guide	guided	guided
force	forced	forced
describe	described	described
store	stored	stored
enlarge	enlarged	enlarged
bore	bored	bored

expose	exposed	exposed
debate	debated	debated
decorate	decorated	decorated
score	scored	scored
scare	scared	scared
taste	tasted	tasted
introduce	introduced	introduced
require	required	required
remove	removed	removed
promote	promoted	promoted
produce	produced	produced
hate	hated	hated
excite	excited	excited
indicate	indicated	indicated
include	included	included
reduce	reduced	reduced
separate	separated	separated
continue	continued	continued
investigate	investigated	investigated
incubate	incubated	incubated
generate	generated	generated
dye	dyed	dyed

### Activity

**Use the correct form of the word given in brackets to complete each of the given sentences**

1. Tumusiime \_\_\_\_\_ the book into pages (separate)
2. The police have always \_\_\_\_\_ his cash without success. (investigate)
3. Who \_\_\_\_\_ the bridal room? (decorate)
4. Shallon has \_\_\_\_\_ her husband to the family. (introduction)
5. People in government have \_\_\_\_\_ themselves dubiously (rich)
6. Your pair of shorts needs to \_\_\_\_\_ (enlarge)
7. The government has \_\_\_\_\_ corruption in Prime Minister's office (burb)

### Those that add "ed"

**Examples:**

Present	Past	Past participle with has, have, had
climb	climbed	climbed
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed
work	worked	worked
knock	knocked	knocked
cover	covered	covered

look	looked	looked
open	opened	opened
cook	cooked	cooked
bless	blessed	blessed
jump	jumped	jumped
start	started	started
walk	walked	walked
pack	packed	packed
attend	attended	attended
hope	hoped	hoped
allow	allowed	allowed
talk	talked	talked
end	ended	ended
pick	picked	picked
clean	cleaned	cleaned
help	helped	helped
walk	walked	walked
pray	prayed	prayed
play	played	played
enjoy	enjoyed	enjoyed
finish	finished	finished
match	matched	matched
inform	informed	informed
fail	failed	failed
pass	passed	passed
wash	washed	washed
crush	crushed	crushed
stitch	stitched	stitched
brush	brushed	brushed
fix	fixed	fixed
arrest	arrested	arrested
deposit	deposited	deposited
invest	invested	invested
cross	crossed	crossed
harvest	harvested	harvested
rear	reared	reared
answer	answered	answered
punish	punished	punished
inform	informed	informed
perform	performed	performed
borrow	borrowed	borrowed
collect	collected	collected
appear	appeared	appeared e.t.c

## Activity

### Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentence

1. Musa \_\_\_\_\_ the music festival last week. (enjoy)
2. The thief \_\_\_\_\_ over the fence. (jump)
3. The government has \_\_\_\_\_ citizens (impoverish)
4. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us to work as hard as we could. (courage)
5. When Micheal Jackson was given more medicine, the situation \_\_\_\_\_. (worse)
6. Primary six pupils were \_\_\_\_\_ to go on tour (allow)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ together into the church at the wedding.

Some verbs have their past and past participle formed by doubling the last consonant after which “\_ed” is added.

### Examples

Present	Past	Past participle
admit	admitted	admitted
stop	stopped	stopped
prefer	preferred	preferred
map	mapped	mapped
clap	clapped	clapped
slap	slapped	slapped
slam	slammed	slammed
travel	travelled	travelled
worship	worshipped	worshipped
refer	referred	referred
step	stepped	stepped
hop	hopped	hopped
tap	tapped	tapped
thin	thinned	thinned
rig	rigged	rigged
drop	dropped	dropped
skip	skipped	skipped
label	labelled	labelled
map	mapped	mapped
wed	wedded	wedded
slop	slopped	slopped
slot	slotted	slotted
trim	trimmed	trimmed
drum	drummed	drummed
trip	tripped	tripped
trap	trapped	trapped
drag	dragged	dragged
wet	wetted	wetted

Some verbs drop “y” and ‘\_ied’ is added. But the letter before “y” must be a consonant.



### Examples

Present	Past	Past participle
cry	cried	cried
marry	married	married
copy	copied	copied
hurry	hurried	hurried
study	studied	studied
spy	spied	spied
try	tried	tried
dry	dried	dried
fry	fried	fried
bury	buried	buried
supply	supplied	supplied
shy	shied	shied
defy	defied	defied
dirty	dirtied	dirtied
identify	identified	identified
apply	applied	applied
comply	complied	complied
beautify	beautified	beautified
deny	denied	denied
occupy	occupied	occupied
prophecy	prophesied	prophesied
rely	relied	relied
carry	carried	carried
photocopy	photocopied	photocopied
tidy	tidying	tidied

### Exercise

**Complete the sentences using the past tense of the verbs in bracket.**

1. The pedestrian \_\_\_ a long the high Street. (walk)
2. He \_\_\_ all the books in the bag. (pack)
3. He \_\_\_ her from the house. (pull)
4. She \_\_\_ late at the party. (arrive)
5. He \_\_\_ three shots. (fire)
6. John and Mary \_\_\_ for over an hour. (quarrel)
7. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ on my book intentionally. (step)
8. Tumusiime has \_\_\_\_\_ his room (dirty)
9. The class monitor is \_\_\_\_\_ the compound. (tidy)

**Regular verbs that add “t”**

dream	dreamt	dreamt
mean	meant	meant
leap	leapt	leapt
burn	burnt	burnt
deal	dealt	dealt
lean	leant (leaned)	learnt (leaned)
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
learn	learnt	learnt

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: VERB AND TENSES****ASPECT: IRREGULAR VERBS****SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING****IRREGULAR VERBS**

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

**Examples**

Present	Past	Past participle
am /is	was	been
eat	ate	eaten
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
buy	bought	bought
bring	brought	brought
lose	lost	lost
shake	shook	shaken
see	saw	seen
light	lit	lit
lie	lay	lain
shut	shut	shut
shoot	shot	shot
speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swam	swum
throw	threw	thrown
fight	fought	fought
think	thought	thought
sell	sold	sold
take	took	taken
tell	told	told

weave	wove	woven
write	wrote	written
tear	tore	torn
cut	cut	cut
drive	drove	driven
cost	cost	cost
burn	burnt	burnt
bite	bit	bitten, bit
fall	fell	fallen
blow	blew	blown
say	said	said
pay	paid	paid
win	won	won
know	knew	known
tear	tore	torn
bear	bore	born
wear	wore	worn
swear	swore	sworn
beat	beat	beaten
bite	bit	bitten
teach	taught	taught
catch	caught	caught
seek	sought	sought
come	came	come
rise	rose	risen
give	gave	given
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
breed	bred	bred
bleed	bled	sped
speed	sped / speeded	fed / speeded
meet	met	met
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
choose	chose	chosen
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
shake	shook	shaken
shoot	shot	shot
find	found	found
grind	ground	ground
bind	bound	bound
arise	arose	arisen
hide	hid	hidden

leave	left	left
make	made	made
fly	flew	flown
lead	led	led
swell	swelled	swollen
ride	rode	ridden
sow	sowed	sown / sowed
sew	sewed	sewn
slay	slew	slain
show	showed	shown
slide	slid	slid
stand	stood	stood
strive	strove	striven
steal	stole	stolen
break	broke	broken
become	became	become
run	ran	run
do	did	done
grow	grew	grown
abide	abode	abode
breastfeed	breastfed	breastfed
forbid	forbade	forbidden
freeze	froze	frozen
hang	hung	hung
shear	sheared	shorn
flee	fled	fled
become	became	became
wake	woke	woken

### Exercise

**Complete these sentences below correctly using the correct form of the word in bracket (past)**

1. Adilu \_\_\_ the school bell. (ring)
2. The girls \_\_\_ their work in time. (do)
3. Namukasa \_\_\_ all her sweets at once. (eat)
4. Babirye \_\_\_ the finest picture in the whole class. (draw)
5. He \_\_\_ his shirt last Saturday. (tear)
6. They \_\_\_ the red colours only. (choose)
7. Awori \_\_\_ from his home to the school (ride)
8. The pedestrians \_\_\_ a long the high street. (walk)
9. The whole class \_\_\_ up to greet the visitor. (stand)
10. We \_\_\_ the rope tightly during the struggle. (hold)

**Remove the last letter and add ‘t’**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
bend	bent	bent
send	sent	sent
lend	lent	lent
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
build	built	built
smell	smelt	smelt
spill	spilt	spilt
dwell	dwelt	dwelt

**Drop one ‘e’ and add ‘t’ at the end**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
sleep	slept	slept
keep	kept	kept
sweep	swept	swept
weep	wept	wept
kneel	knelt	knelt
creep	crept	crept
feel	felt	felt

**Change “i” to “a” and “u” respectively**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
swim	swam	swum
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
spring	sprang	sprung
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sink	sank	sunk
began	began	begun
stink	stank	stunk

**Change i/a to u in the past simple and past participle**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
dig	dug	dug
sting	stung	stung
wring	wrung	wrung
stick	stuck	stuck
cling	clung	clung

sling	slung	slung
swing	swung	swung
hang	hung	hung
string	strung	strung
fling	flung	flung
spin	spun	spun
strike	struck	struck

**These verbs remain the same**

<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
put	put	put
cut	cut	cut
read hit	read hit	read hit
burst	burst	burst
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
cast	cast	cast
telecast	telecast	telecast
cost	cost	cost
hurt	hurt	hurt
bet	bet	bet
slit	slit	slit
shut	shut	shut
let	let	let
split	split	split
set	set	set
wet	wet (wetted)	wet (wetted)

**Change all the verbs from the past tense to present simple.**

1. I went to the party and ate a lot of food.
2. Kato sold his property and paid all his creditors.
3. As the football match ended, Pulkol felt tired and went to bed.
4. He shot him at close range.
5. I broke the cup which mummy brought.
6. Naigaga crept upstairs and lay on the bed.
7. As Adyeri grew up, he learnt to tell lies.

**Change the sentences from present simple to past simple**

8. Moses goes to school every Monday.
9. Tumusiime does the work as instructed by the teacher.
10. Moses Magogo airs Luganda news at UBC TV.
11. NTV broadcasts football matches fortnightly
12. Cheating hurts the people involved in it.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: TENSES**

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

## TENSES

A tense is the changing of verb according to time.

We have three main tenses. These are:-

1. Present tense
2. Past tense
3. Future tense

### THE PRESENT TENSE

#### The present simple tense

This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happen every day, always, weekly, monthly, generally.

#### Rules governing this tense:-

- a) Singular nouns like Mary, Matovu, the dog, an elephant or singular pronouns like she, he, it take verbs which have “s” “es” or “ies” added to them. Detailed subject and verb agreement.

#### Examples:

1. He **teaches** English
2. The cow **feeds** on grass.
3. She **eats** bananas only.

- b) Plural nouns like dogs, elephants, the children etc or plural pronouns like they and we take verbs which don't have “s” “es” or “ies”

#### Examples

1. They **teach** English
2. The cows **feed** on grass.
3. Many people **eat** bananas

#### How some words change from affirmative to negative and interrogative

- a) “some” changes to “any” in negative and Interrogative

#### Examples

1. The bursar has given me some money, hasn't he?  
Has the bursar given me any money?
2. Musa eats some food  
Does Musa eat any food?  
Musa doesn't eat any food; does he?

**b) A long way – far**

1. It is a long way from Kampala to Jinja  
Is it far from Kampala to Jinja?  
It is not far from Kampala to Jinjka, Is it?

**c) a lot of changes to much for uncountable nouns and many for countable nouns**

**Examples**

1. I have a lot of water, don't I?  
I don't have much water, do I ?  
Do I have much water?
2. Musa bought a lot of mangoes  
Musa didn't buy many mangoes, did he?  
Did Musa buy many mangoes?

**Exercise**

**Use the correct form of verbs to complete the sentences correctly ( in the present simple tense)**

1. She \_\_\_\_ to me once a week. (write)
2. Bashiri \_\_\_\_ English very well. (speak)
3. You always \_\_\_\_ church services. (attend)
4. I \_\_\_\_ maths to science. (prefer)
5. Her uncle \_\_\_\_ blue shirts. (like)
6. The house boy \_\_\_\_ our rabbits. (feed)
7. It rarely \_\_\_\_ in December. (rain)
8. Lillian and Sarah \_\_\_\_ net ball in the school team. (play)

**Change the words underlined to singular and make any other necessary changes.**

9. We go to watch a film everyday.
10. They eat their food from the nearby hotel.
11. The Americans have a lot of riches.
12. They look after their old grand father.
13. The children play with their teachers.

**NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE / QUESTION TAGS**

**Examples**

1. *Pedestrians always walk on pavements*
  - a. *Pedestrians don't always walk on pavements (Neg)*
  - b. *Do pedestrians always walk on pavements? (Int)*
  - c. *Pedestrians always walk on pavements, don't they?*
  - d. *Pedestrians don't always walk on pavements, do they?*



### ***How some words change from affirmative to negative and interrogative***

*Some - any*

*A lot of – many / much*

*A long way – far*

### ***Question tags with the present simple tense***

- 1. He rides to school every day, doesn't he?*
- 2. He doesn't ride to school every day, does he?*  
***Do, don't, does, doesn't***

### ***Exercise : Change into negative, interrogative and add a question tag.***

- 1. The cyclist signals every time he meets a bend.*
- 2. The traffic officer arrests driver every day permit.*
- 3. We cross the road at Zebra crossing every day.*
- 4. The proposers support the motion.*
- 5. The adjudicator judges the music competition every term*

### ***ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE***

#### ***Examples***

- 1. The police officer drives the ambulance every day*  
*The ambulance is driven by the police officer every day.*
- 2. The police truck makes the siren*  
*The siren is made by the police truck*

### ***Exercise : Change into the passive***

- 1. The passenger sings a nice song in the bus.*
- 2. The reckless drivers cause accidents*
- 3. James reads the highway code every week*
- 4. Peter chooses the most expensive car in the bond.*
- 5. Tom sells spare parts in Kampala.*
- 6. Peter loses the driving permit.*
- 7. Musa eats mangoes every day*
- 8. Tom plays football as he goes to school*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PRESENT TENSE**

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

## THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used to express actions which are taking place now and even those that are to take place in future.

### Rules governing this tense.

- a) Singular nouns and pronouns use “is” as a linking verb or helping verb.

#### Examples

1. He **is running** to school.
2. The shopkeeper **is selling** sugar.
3. She **is coming** tomorrow.

- b) Pronoun “I” uses am e.g. I **am cleaning** my bag.

- c) Plural nouns and pronouns use “are”

#### Examples

1. They **are running** to school
2. The shopkeepers **are selling** sugar.

- d) Some verbs which end in a single consonant have that consonant doubled and then add “\_ing”

#### Examples

cut – cutting

begin – beginning

run – running

- e) The verbs ending in “ie” lose them and get – ying added.

#### Examples

lie – lying

die – dying

tie – tying

Do not confuse ‘die’ and ‘dye’

Die	dying	died	died
Dye	dyeing	dyed	dyed

### Exercise

Use the words in brackets to complete the following sentences in present continuous tense

1. I \_\_\_ not going to school. (be)
2. Musa is \_\_\_ to me (lie)
3. The oxen \_\_\_ grazing. (be)
4. Why are you \_\_\_ your friend. (hit)
5. The passengers \_\_\_ for Entebbe airport now. (leave)
6. The P.6 class \_\_\_ baskets now. (weave)
7. All the parents \_\_\_ school fees in the bank now. (pay)
8. Children \_\_\_ their hand up now. (raise)
9. My sister \_\_\_ the cup on the table now. (raise)
10. She \_\_\_ the work now. (begin)
11. We \_\_\_ eating mangoes now (be)
12. Tom Kamugisha is \_\_\_ fire wood. (split)

**Re-write the following sentences in the present continuous tense**

13. Musoke buys milk from the milk man.
14. The children fetch water.
15. He collects all our books.
16. The farmer harvests his crops.
17. The market vendors don't sell clothes.

**NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE / QUESTION TAG**

**Examples**

1. *The vendors are selling clothes on the streets*
  - a. *The vendors are not selling clothes on the streets (negative)*
  - b. *Are the vendors selling clothes on the streets? (interrogative)*
  - c. *The vendors are selling clothes on the streets, aren't they?*
  - d. *The vendors are not selling clothes on the streets, are they?*

**Exercise: Change into negative, interrogative and then add a positive and negative question tag.**

1. *Peter is bargaining the fare from Kampala to Jinja.*
2. *The customer is leaning against the stall.*
3. *The mechanic is sawing the metallic tool.*
4. *The wasp is stinging the traffic officer.*
5. *It is shining brightly now.*

**ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

**Examples**

1. *The boy is swinging on the tree now*  
*The tree is being swung on by the boy now (passive)*
2. *The traffic officer is blowing the whistle*  
*The whistle is being blown by the traffic officer.*

**Exercise Change into the passive: Emphasize practice in strong verbs e.g. sing, drink, ring, begin, sink.**

1. *The tinker is mending the pots.*
2. *The artist is sticking poster on the pavement.*
3. *Lightning is striking the pedestrians*
4. *James is winding the video tape.*
5. *The girl is weaving baskets*
6. *Tom is splitting firewood*
7. *Tom is bringing some books*
8. *Shallon is watching a movie*
9. *Somebody is beating the dog badly*
10. *Mutonyi is delaying the meal*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE**

## SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING

### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

This is a tense which deals with events which have just taken place.

#### Rules governing this tense

- We usually use auxiliary verb “**has**” in cases where the subject in the sentence is in singular form. E.g. it, Paul, my pen, the tree etc.
- Plural pronouns and nouns e.g. we, they you, the girls, men etc use “**have**”
- The pronoun “I” also takes “have”
- The main verb in the sentences is in the past participle.
- That is **has/ have** + a past participle

#### Examples

- She **has eaten** my sugar cane.
- The farmers **have grown** maize.
- They **have taken** their books.

The adverbs, ever, today, never, since, just, now already are commonly used in the present perfect tense.

#### Examples

- Tom **has never been** to school.
- I **have already** finished my work.
- She **has just eaten** the mangoes.
- They have been married** since last year.

#### Exercise

Use the correct form of the verb in bracket to complete the sentences.

- She \_\_\_\_ some seeds in the garden already. (sow)
- The tailor \_\_\_\_ my clothes already. (sew)
- He \_\_\_\_ his shirt already (tear)
- The stubborn pupils \_\_\_\_ by the headmaster. (beat)
- The house girl \_\_\_\_ clothes already.(hang)

**N.B: Practice in using the verb hang.**

hang	hung	hung
hang	hanged	hanged

**Change the following sentences from the given tense to the present perfect tense**

- Mukasa is preparing some mud for his house.
- She is teaching English.
- He is sweeping the school compound.
- The pupils are having lunch.
- They grow beans in the garden.
- Harriet is wearing a blue dress.
- The new girl is doing her homework.

13. The trader is selling salt.
14. She cleans the black board.
15. Bbaale Francis is reading the newspaper.

### ***NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE / QUESTION TAG***

#### ***Examples***

1. *The butchers have raised the price of meat*
  - a) *The butchers have not raised the price of meat.(negative)*
  - b) *Have the butchers raised the price of meat?(interrogative)*
  - c) *The butchers have raised the price of meat, haven't they?*
  - d) *The butchers have not raised the price of meat, have they?*

***Exercise : Change into the negative, interrogative and a negative and positive question tag.***

1. *The Ferry has sunk in the sea.*
2. *The snake has stung venom into John*
3. *The thief has crept into the road*
4. *The radio has broadcast interesting news*
5. *The spectators have shined their shoes.*
6. *Sarah's tongue has cloven to the roof of her mouth.*

### ***ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE***

#### ***Examples***

1. *Suzan has hemmed the skirt*  
*The skirt has been hemmed by Suzan*
2. *The seamstress has hung the shirt on the nail*  
*The shirt has been hung on the nail by the seamstress.*

#### ***Exercise***

1. *Sarah has heard John*
2. *The hen laid the golden egg.*
3. *Sam has sown the seeds already*
4. *Ritah has worn a blue dress.*
5. *The waitress has stirred the milk tea.*

*Note: Give enough work to the learners (at least 12 numbers)*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

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

## THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Guidelines about this tense

- a) We use auxiliary verb “have” “has” plus been as an auxiliary past participle and “-ing”
- b) “For” and “since” can also be used.

### Examples

1. We **have been learning** English since morning.
2. She **has been eating** for half an hour.
3. They **have been dancing** since morning.
4. I **have been waiting** for her since three o'clock.

### Exercise

**Change the verb in bracket to complete the sentences in present perfect continuous tense.**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the goat on the tree. (tie)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the mango tree for mangoes. (climb)
3. Yowana \_\_\_\_\_ hands because of happiness (clap)
4. The spectators \_\_\_\_\_ the match between KCC and Villa football clubs. (watch)
5. The congregation \_\_\_\_\_ for the pope (pray)
6. The shepherd \_\_\_\_\_ in the bush since yesterday. (graze)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ because I am sick. (sleep)
8. Jonathan and I \_\_\_\_\_ cards since morning (play)
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ a soldier since he left university. (be)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States for ten years. (be)
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ since his youth. (box)
12. Aids \_\_\_\_\_ killing people since 1980. (be)
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ that shop since his father died. (keep)

### ***NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE / QUESTION TAG***

#### ***Examples***

1. *The proposers have been raising points of inquiry*
  - a) *The proposers have not been raising points of inquiry (negative)*
  - b) *Have the proposers been raising points of inquiry? (interrogative)*
  - c) *The proposers have been raising points of inquiry, haven't they?*
  - d) *The proposers have not been raising points of inquiry. have they?*

### ***Exercise***

1. *The bus has been slowing down as it approaches the humps.*
2. *He has been slogging away at that piece of music for weeks.*
3. *The conductor has been reading the highway code.*
4. *The secretary has been reading the points of inquiry*
5. *The tax driver has been driving the bus.*

## After active and passive

### Application of the present perfect continuous use of since / for

Since is used when a point of time when an action started is given.

For is used when specific duration taken by an action is given

#### Consider the table

Since	For
2009	twenty years
2:00pm	Four hours
January	Three months

#### Examples

1. I have been studying since 2006
2. I have been studying for two years

#### Note:

Since is mostly used in perfect tenses while for is applicable in all tenses.

#### Exercise

##### Re-write as instructed in brackets

1. It started raining in the morning. It is still raining .  
(Join the two sentences using: .....since.....)
2. The baby started crying at 2:00pm. It is 4:00 pm and it is still crying.  
( Join the two sentences using for)
3. The boy started digging at 10;00pm. He is still digging.  
(Join as one sentence using .....since.....)
4. I saw Moses praying on Monday. He is still praying. (Use.....since.....)

**Note:** Give enough practice exercise- at least 12 numbers)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**

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

## THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

This tense refers to past events which are not related to the present.

### Guidelines on the use of this tense.

- a) With this tense, no auxiliary or helping verb is used before the main verb in a sentence.
- b) Most verbs form their past tense by adding “ed” to the verb.

### Examples

He **looked** at me.

- c) Some verbs have their ending consonant doubled.

### Examples

They **stopped** playing with us.

- d) Some verbs remain unchanged.

### Examples

- 1. My balloon **burst** last Friday.
- 2. He **hit** my sister.

- e) We commonly use adverb and adverbials like yesterday, yesternight, last year, last week

### Exercise

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

- 1. I \_\_\_\_ with him to disco dance last Saturday. (go)
- 2. She \_\_\_\_ me a note book. (give)
- 3. They \_\_\_\_ their examination a few days ago. (begin)
- 4. We \_\_\_\_ in Lake Nabugabo last Christmas . (swim)
- 5. A wasp \_\_\_\_ her baby. (sting)
- 6. I \_\_\_\_ at it yesterday. (look)
- 7. She \_\_\_\_ a new car last week. (buy)
- 8. He \_\_\_\_ me at the end of the term. (punish)
- 9. I \_\_\_\_ that novel last Monday. (read)
- 10. We \_\_\_\_ a lion yesterday. (see)

## NEGATIVE / INTERROGATIVE / QUESTION TAG

### Examples

- 1. *The congregation read the Bible in the church last Sunday.*
  - a) *The congregation did not read the Bible in the church last Sunday . (negative)*
  - b) *Did the congregation read the Bible in the church last Sunday?(interrogative)*
  - c) *The congregation read the Bible in the church last Sunday, didn't they?*
  - d) *The congregation did not read the Bible in the church last Sunday, did they?*

### Exercise

*Re-write as in the examples above.*

- 1. *The cyclist rode the bicycle recklessly.*



2. *My balloon burst last Friday.*
3. *The wasp dirtied the ceiling last night*
4. *The lion roared loudly last night*
5. *The young boy sank in the water tank last evening.*

### **ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE**

#### **Examples**

1. *The traffic officer arrested the fruiterers.*  
*The fruiterers were arrested by the traffic officer*
2. *The candidates edited the highway code*  
*The highway code was edited by the candidates.*

#### **Exercise Change into the passive**

1. *The carpenter smoothed the table yesterday.*
2. *The oppose wrote the motion.*
3. *The farmer sowed the seeds yesterday.*
4. *The cobbler mended our shoes yesterday.*
5. *The teachers edited the lesson objectives.*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSES**

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

### **THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE**

#### **Guidelines on the use of this tense**

a) This tense is used in the following ways:-

- i) To show that the events are or were taking place at the same time.

#### **Examples**

1. We were cleaning the compound while the teachers were supervising us.
2. They were sleeping while the teacher was teaching.

- ii) To show that an activity was going on when another one was carried out.

#### **Examples**

As I was going to school, it started raining.

- iii) To show that an activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

#### **Examples**

1. We were reading through our notes all night.

In this tense, we use “was” “were” + a verb in the continuous form (ending in “\_\_ing”

#### **Examples**

1. Mary **was reading** a novel.
2. The cat **was looking** at the rat.
3. They **were cleaning** the desk.

4. The cats **were running** after the rats.

### Exercise

#### Change the verbs in bracket to past continuous tense

1. Alice \_\_\_ with her friend when the teacher called her. (play)
2. We \_\_\_ our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee. (weed)
3. I fell down while I \_\_\_ to school. (run)
4. When they entered, we \_\_\_ our prayers (say)
5. Peter and Paul \_\_\_\_\_ cards all day. (play)
6. The child \_\_\_ his toy behind the table (hide)
7. The bees \_\_\_ everybody they came across. (sting)
8. The student \_\_\_ in a pool of water (swim)
9. Okwir and Wailaka \_\_\_ pictures on the wall. (stick)

### THE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

#### Examples:

1. Dr. Lule was eating some cakes. (active)  
- Some cakes were being eaten by Dr. Lule. (passive)
2. MrLule was using the motorcar.  
- The motorcar was being used by Mr. Lule.

#### Exercise: Change the sentences into the Passive.

1. The men were calling the ladies.
2. The teachers were teaching us.
3. The women were typing work.
4. The worker was cleaning the compound.
5. A man was reading the book.
6. The writer was doing work.
7. A boy was throwing a stone at me.
8. These girls were beating me.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSE**

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

### THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

This tense is used to show that one event took place before another but in past.

#### Guidelines on the use of this tense

- a) The only helping verbs used in this tense is “had”
- b) The main verb is written or said in the past participle form e.g. written, broken, seen, eaten.
- c) Therefore we use “had” + a verb in the past participle form.

### Examples

1. He **had fallen** a sleep when the food was served.
2. I **had left** for India when my father died.
3. They **had taken** all this money.

### Exercise

**Fill in the blank spaces with the correct forms of the past perfect tense of the verb in brackets.**

1. The boy refused to admit that he \_\_\_\_ the money. (steal)
2. My father wanted to know who \_\_\_\_ the letter. (bring)
3. We \_\_\_\_ our work by lunch time. (complete)
4. By the time we went to bed, we \_\_\_\_ our prayers. (say)
5. We reached the station when the train \_\_\_\_ (leave)
6. Justine \_\_\_\_ French before she went to France. (learn)
7. Peter \_\_\_\_ two goals by the time the match ended. (score)
8. Who \_\_\_\_ without the teachers' permission? (went)
9. Cate \_\_\_\_ before her mother returned (bathe)
10. What \_\_\_\_ to you last night? (happen)

**N.B:** Elaborate on using the verb 'deny'

### Active and passive voice of past perfect

#### Example:

1. *The man had eaten the food.*  
- *The food had been eaten by the man.*
2. *This boy had finished the work by the time you came.*  
- *The work had been finished by this boy by the time you came.*

#### Exercise: Change the sentences into the Passive.

1. *The cook had cooked the food when you arrived.*
2. *The man had written the letter.*
3. *By the time he went away, I had finished the work..*
4. *The lady had already torn the book.*
5. *By the time you rang me, the pilot had broken the glass.*
6. *Peter had said the prayers when we arrived.*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: PAST TENSES**

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

## THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

In this tense, the helping verbs used are “had been”

The main verb ends in “\_\_ing”

### Examples:

- a) He **had been dancing** for even minutes.
- b) The workmen **had been making** a lot of noise.
- c) We **had been sweeping** the classroom.
- d) The timekeeper **had been ringing** the bell.
- e) Namuli **had been singing** the national anthem.

**Use the verbs in the bracket to complete the sentences in the past perfect continuous tense.**

- 1. They \_\_\_\_ firewood for the party. (split)
- 2. The orphan \_\_\_\_ the property of the deceased. (claim)
- 3. The boy \_\_\_\_ the bicycle by yesterday. (clean)
- 4. It \_\_\_\_ its leg by the time it was killed. (raise)
- 5. The rich man \_\_\_\_ a permanent house before he died. (build)
- 6. We \_\_\_\_ down when the visitors entered (settle)
- 7. The machine \_\_\_\_ the clothes by the time we reached the factory. (spin)
- 8. The teacher \_\_\_\_ the exercise on the blackboard when I pinched my neighbour. (write)

**Re-write the following sentences into the past perfect continuous tense**

- 9. He writes to his father.
  - 10. They are weaving basket.
  - 11. Someone has knocked at the door.
  - 12. Asiimwe was opening the box.
  - 13. Nakato rang the bell.
  - 14. The house girl will feed the dogs.
  - 15. I am waiting for you.
  - 16. Kaibanda is speaking to the minister.
  - 17. The teacher has explained to us.
  - 18. The children have done the exercise.
- By the time + future perfect and past perfect.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

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

## THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We use this tense when thinking or imagining an action or event that will take place a pit of time in the future.

**Guidelines in the use of this tense**

- a) The helping verbs used are “will” and “shall”
- b) We use “will” with pronouns he, she, they, you, it plus singular and plural nouns.
- c) We use “shall” with pronouns “I” and “we”
- d) Another way of expressing the future is by using “going to”

### Examples:

1. I **shall come** back tomorrow.
2. We **shall meet** next week.
3. He **will be** punished next Monday.
4. I am **going to buy** a new book after classes.
5. She will be a good teacher.
6. Are you **going to sweep** the class in the evening?
7. I will inform him about it.

### Exercise

**Use the verb in bracket to complete each of the following sentences in the future simple tense.**

1. Joan \_\_\_ us next Sunday. (visit)
2. Mother \_\_\_ care of our uncle’s wife. (take)
3. The teachers \_\_\_ harder next term. (work)
4. The baby \_\_\_ with the house girl. (stay)
5. The farmer \_\_\_ all the seeds. (sow)
6. I \_\_\_ for my primary leaving examination next year. (sit)
7. We \_\_\_ some beans tomorrow. (buy)
8. I \_\_\_ that place next year. (leave)

**Change the following sentences into the future simple tense**

9. We lost our money.
10. They are sitting under the shade.
11. Bashabe has received a big prize.
12. He prepares our meals at school.
13. They were learning French last year.
14. Adriko rides a bicycle.
15. My father paid for the lost property.
16. We asked many questions.
17. He had seen the preacher.
18. Jane’s aunt sent her a present.

### ***The Future Simple Tense***

#### ***Examples:***

1. *He will eat meat tomorrow. (Active)*
  - *Meat will be eaten by him tomorrow. (Passive)*
2. *Jane will beat you.*
  - *You will be beaten by Jane.*

**Exercise: Change the sentences into the Passive.**

1. John will teach us well.
2. MrLule will bring the meat.
3. MrKasagga will punish the children.
4. Mrs. Nalule will give me a book.
5. Annet will sweep the room next week.
6. She will inform us in the evening.
7. Eddy will pay the money next month.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

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

## THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

This tense is used when saying or writing about an event that is taking place for a period of time in the future.

We use the helping verb “will be” or “shall be” plus a main verb end in “\_\_ing”

### Examples:

1. We **shall be leaving** for Nairobi next week.
2. I **shall be sitting** for my final examinations.
3. They **will be going** for a walk after lunch.
4. You **will be receiving** a prize at the end of the year.
5. She **won't be seeing** us for seven days.

### Exercise

#### Change the verbs in brackets into the future continuous tense

1. They \_\_\_\_ the zoo at the end of second term. (visit)
2. Our staff meeting \_\_\_\_ place in the evening (take)
3. We \_\_\_\_ the concert next Saturday. (enjoy)
4. Anitah \_\_\_\_ in that house next July. (live)
5. The doctor \_\_\_\_ you after lunch. (examine)
6. Father \_\_\_\_ sugar when he comes (buy)
7. The bus \_\_\_\_ at exactly 7:30 am. (leave)
8. We \_\_\_\_ a lot of work next week. (do)

#### Examples in the Active:

1. Anita will be tearing the paper tomorrow.  
- The paper will be being torn by Anita tomorrow.
2. The doctor will be buying sugar next month.  
- Sugar will be being bought by the doctor next month.

**Exercise: Change the sentences into the Passive.**

1. Dad will be doing work in the morning.
2. Mum will be learning English next year.
3. My brother will be reporting to the Police.
4. Your sister will be driving a car.
5. Anna will be getting some money next week.
6. The teacher will be examining the children.
7. Maasa will be tidying the room tomorrow afternoon.

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

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

## **THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE**

This tense indicates that an event will have taken place by a certain period of time in the future.

The helping verbs used are-

“**shall have**” “**will have**” plus the main verb in the past participle form.

### **Examples**

1. By next Friday, we **shall have received** the letters.
2. The bus **will have arrived** by eight o'clock.
3. They **will have completed** the work by the end of the lesson.
4. By this time tomorrow, I **shall have reported** to the teacher.

### **Exercise**

**Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences in the future perfect tense.**

1. We \_\_\_\_ about it by next term. (learn)
2. By the end of the year, they \_\_\_\_ all the information about him. (get)
3. The train \_\_\_\_ by six o'clock. (leave)
4. The patients \_\_\_\_ before next week. (recover)
5. We \_\_\_\_ the play in the next thirty minutes. (finish)
6. By tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_ the exercises. (do)
7. By 2015, the government \_\_\_\_ illiteracy (eradicate)
8. We \_\_\_\_ the priest by lunch time. (see)
9. The bank \_\_\_\_ by 3 o'clock. (close)
10. By the beginning of the year, they \_\_\_\_ back. (fly)

**THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE / By the time he arrived at the station, the train had left.**

### **The Future Perfect Tense**

#### **Examples:**

1. By this time tomorrow, the boy will have received the letter.
  - By this time tomorrow, the letter will have been received by the boy.
2. By the end of the year, Susan will have sent the money.
  - By the end of the year, the money will have been sent by Susan.

#### **Exercise: Change the following sentences into the Passive.**

1. By next month, I shall have closed the shop.
2. By next year, the bank will have given them the cheque.
3. By next Thursday, he will have flown the pilot.
4. By tomorrow, she will have made the report.
5. By 2013, the girl will have spoken the truth.
6. By tomorrow, the men will have bought a computer.
7. We shall celebrate the birthday on Wednesday. (Begin: By Thursday.....)
8. Tom will sleep after saying prayers. (Begin: By the time.....)
9. My father will cut the cake and then serve to every guest. (By the time.....)
10. Tumusiime will go with us in June. (Begin: By July.....)

N.B: Give enough work (at least 12 numbers)

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: TENSES**

**ASPECT: FUTURE TENSE**

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

### **THE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The helping verbs used in this tense are:-

- i) Shall have been + a verb in the continuous form.
- ii) "Will have been + a verb in the continuous form.

You  
 She }  
 He } will  
 They }  
 It }

We } shall  
 I }



### Examples:-

1. By midday, we **shall have been working** for two hours.
2. By next Thursday, I **shall have been staying** with my aunt for a week.
3. By October, Suzan **will have been attending** church service for two months.

### Exercise

#### Change the verbs in brackets into the future perfect continuous tense

1. By next year, he \_\_\_ school for a year. (attend)
2. By the time you come, I \_\_\_ for two hours. (read)
3. When the bell goes, we \_\_\_-for the teacher for thirty minutes. (wait)
4. By mid March, they \_\_\_ for two months (learn)
5. Juliet \_\_\_ water for twenty minutes by lunch time. (fetch)
6. By the time the ministry arrives, all the people \_\_\_ up for along time. (stand)
7. If she comes again, she \_\_\_ use for the second time. (visit) \_\_\_\_
8. By the end of the year, he \_\_\_ in this class for six years. (teacher)
9. We \_\_\_ to the teacher for half an hour by the end of the lesson. (listen)
10. By evening, we \_\_\_ for seven hours. (play)
11. By December this year, we \_\_\_\_\_ our PLE (to sit)
12. My father \_\_\_\_\_ home by the time we have supper. (return)

### QUESTION TAGS

#### Positive statements + negative question tags

##### Examples:

1. He will come, won't he?
2. She eats meat, doesn't she?
3. I can jump, can't I?

#### Exercise: Complete the following sentences with question tags.

1. The man came here, .....
2. The lady is sick, .....
3. You were called, .....
4. The man has slapped me, .....
5. The boy was arrested yesterday, .....
6. You are bad, .....
7. The ladies have reached the junction, .....
8. The bell goes at 10.30, .....
9. He should apologise, .....
10. The girl will be helped, .....
11. I shall attend the meeting, .....
12. We always go to school, .....

#### Negative statements + positive question tags

##### Examples:

1. You are not good, are you?
2. She has not eaten food, has she?

**Exercise: Complete the following sentences with question tags.**

1. Julie is not bad, .....
2. She had not finished it, .....
3. We shall not go there, .....
4. They are not there, .....
5. He has not done it, .....
6. The junction is not safe, .....
7. The motorists are not standing, .....
8. The teachers have not taken water, .....
9. He should not behave badly, .....
10. The boys will not do the work, .....
11. The girls did not write the letters, .....
12. I shall not meet you, .....

**N.B:** All suggestions and take shall we? as the question tag.

**Suggestions**

1. Let's go, shall we?
2. Let's eat something, shall we?

**Exercise: Complete the following sentences with question tags.**

1. Let's read, .....
2. Let's visit him, .....
3. Let's see the books, .....
4. Let's use the stools, .....
5. Let's buy some chairs, .....
6. Let's tidy the house, .....
7. Let's fill the house with chairs, .....
8. Let's dress up now, .....
9. Let's sit here, .....
10. Let's stand up, .....
11. Let's go there, .....
12. Let's clean the compound, .....

**N.B:** Let's is the short form of let us.

**Requests/ Commands + will you?**

1. Come here, will you?
2. Go away, will you?

**Exercise: Complete the following sentences with question tags.**

1. Leave the place, .....
2. Read now, .....
3. Sit down, .....
4. Dance to the tune, .....
5. Give me the book, .....
6. Buy shoes, .....

7. *Behave well, .....*
8. *Call him, .....*
9. *Share it out, .....*
10. *Wear a sweater, .....*

### ***Requests***

1. *Please, help me, .....*
2. *Please, give it to me, .....*
3. *Please, buy me a sweet, .....*
4. *Please, get me a desk, .....*
5. *Please, help him, .....*

### ***Peculiarities (I am .....)***

1. *I am here, aren't I?*
2. *I am getting a bench, aren't I?*

### ***Exercise: Complete the following sentences with question tags.***

1. *I am coming now, .....*
2. *I am sitting with her, .....*
3. *I am going to class, .....*
4. *I am flying to Arua, .....*
5. *I am talking to him, .....*
6. *I am advising them, .....*
7. *I am writing a letter, .....*

### ***Additional work about verbs***

- *Verbs often confused e.g. borrow and lend, do and make, lie, lay and lie, lose and loose, reach and arrive, steal and rob, wear, put on and dress, win and beat.*
- *Participial phrases*
- *Must not and need not to*
- *Did not need to and need not have*
- *Wish and hope*

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: NOUNS**

**ASPECT: PROPER NOUNS**

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

## **NOUNS**

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

### **KINDS OF NOUNS**

1. Proper nouns

2. Collective nouns
3. Abstract nouns
4. Common nouns

## **PROPER NOUNS**

These are particular (real) names given to a person, place, animal and other

### **Examples**

**Persons:** Jane , Jamirah, Byansi, Okurutu etc

**Places:** These would include; towns, cities, countries, mountains, continents, lakes etc

<b>Town</b>	<b>cities</b>	<b>countries</b>	
Jinja	Kampala	Uganda	
Mukono	Dodoma	Kenya	
Luwero	Nairobi	Zaire	
Mbale	London	Tanzania	
Ibanda		Zambia	
		Egypt	
<b>Lakes</b>		<b>Rivers</b>	<b>Mountains</b>
L. Victoria		R. Nile	Mt. Rwenzori
L. Kyoga		R. Ruvuma	Mt. Kenya
L. George		R. Kafu	Mt. Meru

### **Other things**

#### **Days of the week**

Monday  
Tuesday  
Wednesday  
Thursday

#### **Contractions (in short)**

Mon.  
Tue.  
Wed.  
Thur.

### **N.B:**

All short forms for days of the week are formed by taking the first three letters, with the exception of Thursday.(Thur.)

#### **Names of the months**

January  
February  
March  
April  
June  
May  
July

#### **Contractions (short form)**

Jan.  
Feb.  
Mar.  
Apr.  
Jun.  
May.  
Jul.

**N.B:** All moths of the year make their short forms by taking the first three letters, with the exception of September (Sept.)

**Names of buildings**

- Sheraton Hotel
- Uganda Commercial Bank
- Crested Towers
- Amber House
- Diamond Trust

Since proper nouns denote particular names, they should always take capital letters.

**Examples**

1. John was looking after Bihogo in the court yard.
2. Pony littered young ones in March near Mt. Mahuvura.
3. The Nile river starts in Uganda

**Exercise**

**Punctuate these sentences correctly**

1. on friday mr. gumisiriza will teach us english
2. kampala is the capital city of Uganda.
3. south america is smaller than europe.
4. george is found in kabalore district
5. on Thursday sanyu and nakku were competing to qualify to visit l. albert.
6. greenland bank is one of the recently built buildings.
7. as the car was approaching ndeeba on sunday, it knockednamuli

**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 positions

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                      that                      I was learning English then  
    Speech tag                      conjunction                      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.”

**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.l  
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 becomes River 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.