

## P.6 GRAMMAR LESSON NOTES FOR TERM II

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

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

### ***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 eat its bone.  
v. I am taking my food away.

**Quantity 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.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>No. of pupils</b>	<b>Time</b>

**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES**

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

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Adjective</b>
accident	accidental
advantage	advantageous
adventure	adventurous
affection	affectionate
ancestor	ancestral
beauty	beautiful
caution	cautious
fool	foolish
fortune	fortunate
fuse	fifth
comfort	comfortable
colony	colonial
bible	biblical
centre	central
child	childish
effect	effect
expense	expensive
expression	express
faith	faithful / faithless
fashion	fashionable
fire	fiery
fur	furry
marvel	marvelous
miracle	miraculous
mountain	mountainous

#### **Addition of al**

nation	national
person	personal
accident	accidental
continent	continental
cylinder	cylindrical
chorus	choral
picture	pictorial
nonsense	nonsensical

### ***Addition of y***

<i>water</i>	<i>watery</i>
<i>sugar</i>	<i>sugary</i>
<i>hill</i>	<i>hilly</i>
<i>cost</i>	<i>costly</i>
<i>friend</i>	<i>friendly</i>
<i>dead</i>	<i>deadly</i>
<i>huff</i>	<i>huffy</i>
<i>fog</i>	<i>foggy</i>
<i>sun</i>	<i>sunny</i>
<i>rain</i>	<i>rainy</i>

### ***en***

<i>silk</i>	<i>silken</i>
<i>wool</i>	<i>woolen</i>
<i>wood</i>	<i>wooden</i>
<i>gold</i>	<i>golden</i>
<i>educate</i>	<i>educative</i>
<i>expense</i>	<i>expensive</i>
<i>cotton</i>	<i>cotton</i>
<i>rubber</i>	<i>rubber</i>
<i>plastic</i>	<i>plastic</i>

<i>colony</i>	<i>colonial</i>
<i>ancestor</i>	<i>ancestral</i>

<i>fire</i>	<i>fiery</i>
<i>fur</i>	<i>furry</i>
<i>sun</i>	<i>sunny</i>
<i>sad</i>	<i>sandy</i>
<i>water</i>	<i>watery</i>
<i>sugar</i>	<i>sugary</i>
<i>milk</i>	<i>milky</i>
<i>dust</i>	<i>dusty</i>
<i>dirt</i>	<i>dirty</i>
<i>mud</i>	<i>muddy</i>
<i>fun</i>	<i>funny</i>
<i>custom</i>	<i>customary</i>

### ***al***

<i>bible</i>	<i>biblical</i>
<i>person</i>	<i>personal</i>
<i>accident</i>	<i>accidental</i>
<i>chair</i>	<i>choral</i>
<i>nonsense</i>	<i>nonsensical</i>
<i>picture</i>	<i>pictorial</i>
<i>nation</i>	<i>national</i>
<i>centre</i>	<i>central</i>

Using “.....ous”

<i>courage</i>	<i>courageous</i>
<i>caution</i>	<i>cautions</i>
<i>fame</i>	<i>famous</i>
<i>marvel</i>	<i>marvelous</i>
<i>miracle</i>	<i>miraculous</i>
<i>(wonder )</i>	<i>(x-ordinary phenomenal)</i>
<i>mountain</i>	<i>mountainous</i>
<i>advantage</i>	
<i>mischief</i>	<i>mischievous</i>
<i>(bad behaviour does not ha...)</i>	
<i>victory</i>	<i>victorious</i>
<i>mystery</i>	<i>mysterious (strange)</i>
<i>rebellion</i>	<i>rebellious</i>
<i>injury</i>	<i>injurious</i>
<i>fury</i>	<i>furious</i>
<i>adventure</i>	<i>adventurous</i>
<i>melody</i>	<i>melodious (good</i>
<i>(main time simple clean true in</i>	<i>/pleasant to be listen to)</i>
<i>music)</i>	
<i>disaster</i>	<i>disastrous</i>
<i>(catastrophe)</i>	<i>(catastrophe)</i>
<i>(un expected thing )</i>	<i>(very bad)</i>
<i>industry</i>	<i>industrious</i>

**lic / ic**

<i>metal</i>	<i>metallic</i>
<i>giant</i>	<i>gigantic</i>
<i>poet</i>	<i>poetic (lyrical)</i>
<i>hygiene</i>	<i>hygienic</i>
<i>energy</i>	<i>energetic</i>

**able**

<i>service</i>	<i>serviceable</i>
<i>move</i>	<i>moveable</i>
<i>apply</i>	<i>applicable</i>
<i>comfort</i>	<i>comfortable</i>
<i>misery</i>	<i>miserable</i>
<i>favour</i>	<i>favourable</i>
<i>sense</i>	<i>sensible</i>
<i>fashion</i>	<i>fashionable</i>
<i>eat</i>	<i>edible</i>

**ful / less**

<i>hope</i>	<i>hopeful / less</i>
<i>care</i>	<i>careless / ful</i>
<i>harm</i>	<i>harmful/ less</i>
<i>mercy</i>	<i>merciful</i>
<i>skill</i>	<i>skilful</i>
<i>thank</i>	<i>thankful</i>
<i>beaty</i>	<i>beautiful</i>

..ve

<i>educate</i>	<i>educative</i>
<i>expose</i>	<i>expensive</i>

Date	Class	Subject	No. of pupils	Time

**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

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

### 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
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**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES**

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

### Application of degrees of comparison in sentences

a) Positive degree

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

#### Examples

- John is near the school. Joseph is also near the school.  
John is as near as to the school as Joseph.
- 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

- A teacher is important. A doctor is important.
- Napoleon is famous. Muwanga is famous.
- This chair is comfortable. That chair is comfortable.
- Our LCI chairperson is brave. Their LCI chairperson is brave.
- Jinja road is wide. Masaka road is wide.
- Number one is easy. Number two is also easy.
- A cow is looking in weight. A bush buck is also cooking in weight.
- Thomas and Mary are the same in strength.
- 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**

Sometime "as \_\_\_\_as" is used to illustrate the different in nouns being compared.

#### Examples

- Mary is clever. Katoogo isn't clever.
  - Katoogo is not as clever as Mary.
  - 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"

- The cat isn't fast. The hare is fast.
- My aunt is fat. My uncle isn't fat.
- The elders aren't busy in books. The children are busy in books.
- 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**

### 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**

### 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 soldier 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**

### IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

These are adjectives which completely change 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 subjects, 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**

### 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	Height	Age	Colour	Origin	Material
one	smart	big	tall	old	grey	Ugandan	cotton
four	beautiful	small	short	new	green	Kenyan	silk
ten	proud	thick	long	young	white	Korean	nylon
fifteen	dull	fat	dwarf	ancient	brown		wooden
fifty	warm	wide	short-legged		blue		woollen
many	wise	thin	long-legged		black		leather
much	high	tiny					golden
few	low	slim					metallic
little	foolish						soft – bodied
several	handsome						hard – bodied
	ugly						
	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 stem. 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 industries. 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**

**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. Most 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 \_\_\_”

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**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS**

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

**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.

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**TOPIC: ADJECTIVES**

**ASPECT: ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS**

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

**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 lift 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 too 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.

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**TOPIC:** ADJECTIVES

**ASPECT:** ADJECTIVE QUALIFIERS

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

**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 ill. She needs a doctor.
6. Suzan is very young. She cannot go to school alone.
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.

**TOPIC: ADVERBS**  
**ASPECT: ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**  
**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## Adverbs of frequency

These adverbs also tell us when something happened.

Common adverbs of frequency include:-

- rarely
- often
- usually
- normally
- frequency
- always
- sometime
- commonly
- seldom

## Adverbs of degree

These are adverbs which tell us the extent to which something happened.

**Example**

- much
- almost
- very
- quite
- only
- rather

## Adverbs of duration

These adverbs tell us about the period an action lasted.

e.g.

1. They waited for three hours.
2. I stayed in Mbale for two weeks

**Note:-**

Words like an hour, a week, a month, a year etc are used in telling the duration of an action.

**Exercise**

**Make correct sentence using these given words.**

1. much
2. almost
3. only
4. sometimes
5. normally

**Replanning “both” with “either” in sentences**

**Re planning both with “as well as”**

**TOPIC: ADVERBS**  
**ASPECT: FORMATION OF ADVERBS**  
**SKILLS: LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING, WRITING**

## Formation of adverbs

a) Most adverbs are formed out of adjectives by simply adding “ly”

Adjective	Adverbs
clear	clearly
proud	proudly
quick	quickly
slow	slowly

cheap	cheaply
clever	cleverly
plain	plainly
sudden	suddenly
kind	kindly
anxious	
grateful	gratefully
careful	
skilful	
accidental	accidentally
mental	
hopeful	
immediate	immediately
wide	

- b) Some other adverbs are formed from adjectives by changing “y” to “i” then you add “ly”

Adjective	Adverbs
angry	angrily
lucky	luckily
heavy	heavily
happy	happily
clumsy	
noisy	
shabby	
hungry	hungrily
merry	
easy	
steady	

- c) Other adverbs are formed from adjectives by dropping “e” then you add “ly”

Adjective	Adverbs
humble	humbly
sensible	sensibly
simple	simply
possible	possibly
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently
suitable	
probable	
miserable	
true	

- d) There are some adverbs which are the same as adjectives .e.g. hard, fast , well, late, well, better, last, next, early. These are generally called irregular and verbs.

### Exercise

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

- On hearing the noise, the doctor, went to the theatre \_\_\_\_ (immediate)

2. The headmaster was \_\_\_\_ seated in his arm chair. (comfortable)
3. The workmen \_\_\_\_ protested against their working conditions. (angry)
4. The boy left the dormitory at night \_\_\_\_ (stealthy)
5. I got the answer to that question \_\_\_\_ (accident)
6. School children go to school \_\_\_\_ (day)
7. His father was killed \_\_\_\_ . (brutal)
8. Our friend was dressed \_\_\_\_ during the dance. (busy)
9. I shall pass my P.L.E \_\_\_\_ during my time. (success)
10. Christians go to church \_\_\_\_ a week. (one)

**TOPIC: ADVERBS**

**ASPECT: ORDER OF ADVERBS**

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

### **Order of adverbs**

The order of adverbs which we follow is as follows.

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

### **Examples**

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

### **Exercise**

#### **Re-write the sentences using the correct order of adverbs**

1. The prefect spoke (yesterday, at the parade, carefully)
2. Will you run (in the field, at 8:00am, tomorrow, fast?)
3. The couple moved (to the reception hall, smartly, after the church ceremony)
4. The congregation prayed (in the church , very hard, last Sunday)
5. I shall take the ball (outside, today, stealthily)
6. Jimmy Katumba played (last Christmas, beautiful, in 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 candidates go (to school, at 7:00)

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_, the pregnant woman produced a healthy baby. (lucky)
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ talked about the current government. (out spoken)
3. The boy who \_\_\_\_\_ handled the utensils broke them. (careless)
4. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ went to the garden for the first time in history. (surprise)
5. The burglar who \_\_\_\_\_ broke into our house has been arrested . (intelligent)
6. The dog was \_\_\_\_\_ beaten by Tom Kamugasha. (bad)
7. The examination was \_\_\_\_\_ done yesterday. (good)
8. The radioactive materials \_\_\_\_\_ emit radiations. (spontaneous)
9. The bad boy \_\_\_\_\_ spoke to the teacher. (angry)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ ate all the food. (hurry)



### Comparison of adverbs

**Note:** All regular adverbs are compared using more and most in comparative and superlative respectively.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
clearly	more clearly	most clearly
heavily	more heavily	most heavily
readily	more readily	most readily
regularly	more regularly	most regularly
smartly	more smartly	most smartly
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
gratefully	more gratefully	most gratefully
happily	more happily	most happily
hungrily	more hungrily	most hungrily

### Exercise

1. Nothern Bypass is the \_\_\_\_\_ guarded road in Uganda (heavily)
2. Kato dresses \_\_\_\_\_ than Kalule does. (smartly)
3. He ran so \_\_\_\_\_ that he caught the bus. (quick)
4. Paul sang so \_\_\_\_\_ that the audience burst into applause. (interestingly)
5. Having written \_\_\_\_\_ than Matovu, I went for my gift. (legibly)
6. Alicia keys sings \_\_\_\_\_ than Daniel. (well)
7. Tr. Hellen \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the work. (excite)
8. Dr. Ndabahwerize died \_\_\_\_\_. (Mysterious)
9. Mr. Silver Tuherwe \_\_\_\_\_ proclaimed the marriage vows to the audience. (clear)

**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

<b>towns</b>	<b>cities</b>	<b>countries</b>	<b>continent</b>
Jinja	Kampala	Uganda	Africa
Mukono	Dodoma	Kenya	Europe
Masaka	Nairobi	Zaire	Austria
<b>lakes</b>		<b>rivers</b>	
Lake Victoria		River Nile	
Lake Kyoga		River Katonga	
<b>animals</b>		<b>dogs</b>	<b>cats</b>
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.

<b>days of the week</b>	<b>contractions (short form)</b>
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

Exception :September takes the first four. Sept.

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
June	Jun.
May	May.

July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

Jul.  
Aug.  
Sept.  
Oct.  
Nov.  
Dec.

**Names of buildings**

Sheraton  
Collin Hotel  
Crested Towers  
Amber House

**Names of languages including those taught as subjects.**

English  
French  
Latin  
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 courtyard.
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

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

#### Exercise

1. Give me the goose and I will play for you.
2. The mouse is shouting inside the ceiling
3. There is crisisim Uganda these days.

**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

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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 mango.
2. Our director buys a radio every term.
3. We found Negro going to Kampala last night.
4. It is very difficult to find a black lady in the restaurant.
5. The dynamo was spoilt, so there wasn't any light on the bicycle.
6. My photo is very nice
7. I went to the market and bought a sweet potato
8. There was an echo in the new house
9. Shallon's radio 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”

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
dwarf	dwarfs/ dwarves
scarf	scarfs/ scarves
wharf	wharfs/ wharves
hoof	hoofs/hooves

These are exceptions which simply take “s”

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
radius	radii
syllabus	syllabi
papyrus	papyrus
thesaurus	thesauri
focus	foci
fungus	fungi
terminus	termini

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

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
-----------------	---------------



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**

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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.

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
step – son	step – sons
step – mother	step – mothers
co – worker	co – workers
x – ray	x – rays
chest – nut	<i>chest –nut</i>
game – winner	<i>game – winners</i>
post – office	<i>post – offices</i>
by – law	<i>by –laws</i>
toothbrush	<i>tooth –brushes</i>
goal – post	<i>goal – posts</i>
chessboard	<i>chess – boards</i>
check – up	check – up
girl guide	girl – guides
step – daughter	step – daughters
mouse-trap	mousetraps

Exceptional nouns which instead affect the first word

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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**

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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.

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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        | ▪ Measles   | ▪ Tuberculosis |
| ▪ Civics      | ▪ Gallows   | ▪ Mastitis     |
| ▪ Mathematics | ▪ Politics  | ▪ Innings      |
| ▪ Physics     | ▪ Athletics | ▪ rickets      |
| ▪ Economics   | ▪ Sports    |                |

**Examples when these nouns are followed by singular verbs**

- News is broadcast on the radio every day.
- Politics has 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.

<b>singular</b>	<b>plural</b>
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    | ▪ Salt        | ▪ Bread  |
| ▪ Food     | ▪ Sugar       | ▪ Advice |
| ▪ Blood    | ▪ Soil        | ▪ Sand   |
| ▪ Paraffin | ▪ Information | ▪ News   |

#### **Changing uncountable nouns into plural forms**

<b>simple form</b>	<b>singular</b>	<b>plural form</b>
--------------------	-----------------	--------------------

water	a jerrycan of water	jerrycans of water
sugar	a kilogramme of sugar	kilogrammes of sugar
milk	a litre of milk	litres of milk
land	an acre of land	acres of land
sand	a tonne of sand	tonnes of sand
paper	a piece of paper	pieces of paper
tea	a cup of tea	cups of tea
soap	a tablet of 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              | ▪ an aeroplane  |
| ▪ a pencil           | ▪ an animal     |
| ▪ a pen              | ▪ an eye        |
| ▪ a girl             |                 |
| ▪ a door             | ▪ a headache    |
| ▪ a tree             | ▪ a stomachache |
| ▪ a policeman        | ▪ a backache    |
| ▪ a hen              |                 |
| ▪ an umbrella        | ▪ an idiot      |
| ▪ an English teacher | ▪ an engine     |
| ▪ an egg             | ▪ an idiom      |
| ▪ an apple           | ▪ an army       |
| ▪ an axe             |                 |

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

**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 pencil |
| ▪ The egg       | ▪ The pen    |
| ▪ The axe       | ▪ The girl   |
| ▪ The aeroplane | ▪ The window |
| ▪ The apple     | ▪ 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    | ▪ The boys    |
| ▪ Some pencils | ▪ The pencils |
| ▪ Some pens    | ▪ The pens    |
| ▪ Some girls   | ▪ The girls   |

**Un countable nouns**

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| ▪ Some sugar | ▪ The sugar |
| ▪ Some juice | ▪ The juice |
| ▪ Some sand  | ▪ The sand  |
| ▪ Some soil  | ▪ The soil  |
| ▪ Some fish  | ▪ 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 away.

## 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	Handsome
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”**

<b>verb</b>	<b>abstract nouns</b>
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.**

<b>verb</b>	<b>abstract nouns</b>
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**

<b>noun</b>	<b>abstract nouns</b>
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
Obeys	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.**

- I shall take the \_\_\_ given by the head master this morning. (advise)
- After realizing that the soldiers had gone, the rebels made an \_\_\_ towards the barracks. (advance)
- When I saw food on a dirty plate, I got a bad \_\_\_ (impress)
- The porter is seeking another \_\_\_ for the former is leaking. (accommodate)
- Because of his \_\_\_ he was entrusted with one million shillings to buy food for the school. (honest)
- She was very dirty because of \_\_\_ (poor)
- My mother made a \_\_\_ in her business yesterday. (lose)
- After the \_\_\_ of the game, all players got refreshments. (complete)
- We are looking for \_\_\_ as we put security light (safe)
- 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 of the word good is bad. Another to mean opposite is anatomy.*

### **OPPOSITE WITH PREFIX 'IN'**

word	opposite
capable	incapable
complete	incomplete

<i>sane</i>	<i>insane</i>
<i>correct</i>	<i>incorrect</i>
<i>sincere</i>	<i>insincere</i>
<i>direct</i>	<i>indirect</i>
<i>decent</i>	<i>indecent</i>
<i>visible</i>	<i>invisible</i>
<i>audible</i>	<i>inaudible</i>
<i>attentive</i>	<i>inattentive</i>
<i>efficient</i>	<i>inefficient</i>
<i>gratitude</i>	<i>ingratitude</i>
<i>expensive</i>	<i>inexpensive</i>
<i>dependant</i>	<i>independent</i>
<i>equality</i>	<i>inequality</i>
<i>justice</i>	<i>injustice</i>
<i>sufficient</i>	<i>insufficient</i>
<i>accurate</i>	<i>inaccurate</i>
<i>active</i>	<i>inactive</i>
<i>adequate</i>	<i>inadequate</i>
<i>ability</i>	<i>inability</i>
<i>advisable</i>	<i>inadvisable</i>
<i>applicable</i>	<i>inapplicable</i>
<i>attention</i>	<i>inattention</i>
<i>competent</i>	<i>incompetent</i>
<i>definite</i>	<i>indefinite</i>
<i>decisive</i>	<i>indecisive</i>

### ***Opposites with prefix il***

<b><i>word</i></b>	<b><i>opposite</i></b>
<i>legal</i>	<i>illegal</i>
<i>legible</i>	<i>illegible</i>
<i>literate</i>	<i>illiterate</i>
<i>liberal</i>	<i>illiberal</i>
<i>logical</i>	<i>illogical</i>
<i>licit</i>	<i>illicit</i>
<b><i>prefix "ir"</i></b>	
<i>regular</i>	<i>irregular</i>
<i>reversible</i>	<i>irreversible</i>
<i>replaceable</i>	<i>irreplaceable</i>
<i>rational</i>	<i>irrational</i>
<i>relevant</i>	<i>irrelevant</i>
<b><i>prefix "im"</i></b>	
<i>possible</i>	<i>impossible</i>
<i>polite</i>	<i>impolite</i>
<i>mature</i>	<i>immature</i>
<i>movable</i>	<i>immovable</i>
<i>penetrable</i>	<i>impenetrable</i>
<i>mortal</i>	<i>immortal</i>
<i>sense</i>	<i>nonsense</i>
<i>existent</i>	<i>non-existent</i>

<i>intoxicating</i>	<i>non intoxicating</i>
---------------------	-------------------------

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

### ***Opposites with prefix 'dis'***

<b><i>word</i></b>	<b><i>opposite</i></b>
<i>appear</i>	<i>disappear</i>
<i>loyal</i>	<i>disloyal</i>
<i>honest</i>	<i>dishonest</i>
<i>agree</i>	<i>disagree</i>
<i>comfort</i>	<i>discomfort</i>
<i>believe</i>	<i>disbelieve</i>
<i>arm</i>	<i>disarm</i>
<i>obedient</i>	<i>disobedient</i>
<i>allow</i>	<i>disallow</i>
<i>pleasure</i>	<i>displeasure</i>
<i>satisfied</i>	<i>dissatisfied</i>
<i>contented</i>	<i>discontented</i>
<i>arrange</i>	<i>disarrange</i>
<i>respectful</i>	<i>disrespectful</i>

<i>advantage</i>	<i>disadvantage</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>dislike</i>
<i>continue</i>	<i>discontinue</i>
<i>connect</i>	<i>disconnect</i>
<i>orderly</i>	<i>disorderly</i>

**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

<b>nouns</b>	<b>opposite</b>
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	—

<b>general</b>	<b>opposite</b>
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 or feminine. Examples are teacher, doctor, cousin and others

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

**examples:-**

**masculine**

Cook – sparrow

he – goat

peacock-hen

**feminine**

hen - sparrow

she – goat

hen-sparrow

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

**example**

**masculine**

actor

heir

**feminine**

actress

heiress

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

**example**

**masculine**

drake

ram

**feminine**

duck

ewe

**Nouns that form gender by adding a prefix**

<b>masculine</b>	<b>feminine</b>
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**

<b>Masculine</b>	<b>Feminine</b>
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”**

<b>masculine</b>	<b>feminine</b>
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

<b>masculine</b>	<b>feminine</b>
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

<b>masculine</b>	<b>feminine</b>
dog	bitch
king	queen
nephew	niece
sultan	sultan
lad	lass
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**

<b>noun</b>	<b>meat</b>
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: ADVERBS**

**ASPECT: ADVERBS OF TIME**

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

## Adverb of time

These are adverbs which show when the action of the verb happened. We test the adverb of time using the word “when.....?”

#### Examples

- When did you finish that exercise?  
I finished that exercise at 3:00pm
- When do you eat meat?  
I seldom eat meat.

#### Note:

The following adverbs of time are always put before the main verb in sentences while the others are always put after. E.g.

- often
- always

- seldom
- occasionally
- rarely
- never

- ever
- usually
- sometimes
- today

### **Exercises**

**Make correct sentences using each of the given words**

- a) always
- b) rarely
- c) seldom

**Re-write and underline the adverbs of time.**

1. The head teacher left for Gulu yesterday
2. It took a month for the journalist to go round Uganda.
3. The concert started at 9:00am.
4. The school drop – outs often go for films.
5. These pupils have ever been to Luweero before.
6. We have enjoyed ourselves today in the national theatre.
7. It had rained cats and dogs at night.
8. These pupils have ever been to Luweero before.
9. We don't go to school on Saturday.
10. The candidates did their mathematics P.L.E papers on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2010.