

Matovu Issa

A pupil - friendly workbook

This book is designed to suit the remedial work for pupils in P.5, P.6 and P.7. It comprises grammar and comprehension activities. It will help you excel yourself.

Pupil's Name:		
School:		
Class:	Stream:	
Subject teacher:		

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Preface

This work is not exhaustive and cannot boast to have covered the cosmic area of the English subject, but you can use it as a guideline for better performance. Make it your companion every day and God willing you will make it.

Dedication

To my uncle Charles. A very special dedication. I have taken a lot of your time, your talent and your patience. God willing, sometime, someday, I will take time and say ''Thank you''. To my cousins, Bridget, Porshia and Doreen. To my bosom friend, SsekyanziAbdrahman. To the one I gave my heart to, NamugenyiHadijah; I will always love you. Ours will always be epic love. To my mother (May Allah have mercy on her). You never gave up on me even though you had meagre resources. Your life was like a chisel that shaped mine. To my children, Ameera Maryam Ahumuza, Emir Mohsen Itungo and AmeeraAamalKobugabe. To all my family and cronies.

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SECTION A

(Grammar)

VERBS

Formation of verbs

Word	Verb	Word	Verb
Add prefix -en		Add suffix en	
1. able	enable	short	shorten
2. circle	encircle	long	lengthen
3. courage	encourage	tight	tighten
4. danger	endanger	loose	loosen
5. force	enforce	sweet	sweeten
6. joy	enjoy	wide	widen
7. large	enlarge	worse	worsen
8. noble	ennoble	broad	broaden
9. slave	enslave	fear	frighten
10. throne	enthrone	weak	weaken
11. title	entitle	strong	strengthen
		bright	brighten
Add prefix -im		deep	deepen/deep
12. prison	imprison	sad	sadden
13. poor	impoverish	sharp	sharpen
		less	lessen
Add prefix -be		hard	harden
14. siege	besiege	soft	soften
15. friend	befriend	threat	threaten
Add suffix efy)ify		Add prefix -em	
16. pure	purify	power	empower
17. liquid	liquefy	body	embody
18. solid	solidify	bitter	embitter
19. just	justify	battle	embattle
20. peace	pacify		
21. simple	simplify	Add suffix-ize/ise	
22. beauty	beautify	formal	formalise

23. clear	clarify	legal	legalise
24. satisfaction	satisfy	general	generalise
25. reliable	rely	social	socialize
26. identity	identify	national	nationalise
27. glory	glorify	colony	colonise
28. mystery	mystify	final	finalise
29. class	classify		
Don't change			
30. dirty	dirty		
31. empty	empty		
32. soil	soil		
33. tidy	tidy		
34. busy	busy		
35. smooth	smooth		
36. clap	clap		
37. shame	shame		
38.			
Miscellaneous			
39. success	succeed		
40. thought	think		
41. comfortable	comfort		
42. food	feed		
43. grass	grase		
44. safe	save		
45. glass	glaze		
46. knee	kneel		
47. company	accompany		
48. cloth	clothe		
49.			

Verbs in the infinitive, past simple and past participle

v ci bs in the	verus in the minitive, past simple and past participle				
Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
Regular			Irregular		
verbs			verbs		
clean	cleaned	cleaned	be	was/were	been
dirty	dirtied	dirtied	burst	burst	burst
dry	dried	dried	buy	bought	bought
die	died	died	bring	brought	brought
dye	dyed	dyed	catch	caught	caught
fetch	fetched	fetched	choose	chose	chosen
knit	knitted	knitted	dig	dug	dug
lie	lied	lied	dream	dreamt	dreamt
like	liked	liked	eat	ate	eaten
love	loved	loved	fly	flew	flown

mop moppe move moved place placed	moved	grow		
place placed			grew	grown
	placed	hide	hid	hidden
quench quench	-	hung	hung	hung
quest quested	_	lose	lost	lost
rest rested	rested	make	made	made
tie tied	tied	ride	rode	ridden
treat treated	treated	rise	rose	risen
wave waved	waved	read	read	read
yawn yawnee		ring	rang	rung
		sweep	swept	swept
		swim	swam	swum
		swear	swore	sworn
		sting	stung	stung
		steal	stole	stolen
		stand	stood	stood
		spoil	spoilt	spoilt
		send	sent	sent
		speak	spoke	spoken
		smell	smelt	smelt
		sleep	slept	slept
		sing	sang	sung
		shut	shut	shut
		shake	shook	shaken
		shine	shone	shone
		shoot	shot	shot
		sew	sewed	sewn
		seek	sought	sought
		see	saw	seen
		say	said	said
		spit	spat	spat
		take	took	taken
		tell	told	told
		tear	tore	torn
		throw	threw	thrown
		weave	wove	woven

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete each of the items.

- Ukraine has been _____ by Russian forces. (circle) 1.
- 2.
- We were asked to ______ on the Caribbean islands. (slave)

 Swamp reclamation _____ our environment. (danger)

 The suspect was _____ yesterday. (prison) 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6.	The goats are on the hilltop. (grass)
7.	Reading our thinking capacity. (broad)
8.	Shedown yesterday. (knee)
9.	The naughty boy has his shirt. (dirty)
10.	
11.	Rebecca's story everybody who heard it. (sad)
12.	
13.	\$ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
14.	
15.	,, , , ,
16.	Solar light can the room. (bright)
17.	The girl was her hair. (dye)
18.	We should our life. (joy)
19.	I can on you. (reliable)
20.	My work has been (simple)
21.	She has her books properly. (shelf)
22.	He many crates of soda. (sale)
23.	She all the trash in the rubbish bin. (empty)
24.	By whom was the race? (win)
25.	The game was by the behaviour of drunkenfans. (mar)
26.	The residents wanted to know when new king would be (throne)
27.	We the diva after her performance on stage yesterday. (clap)
28.	They were asked by the sentry to themselves. (identity)
	The government has the women. (power)
	Believers must God every day. (glory)

FORMATION OF NOUNS

NOUNS

Word	Noun (s)	Word	Noun (s)
Study	student	Disappoint	
Imagine		Appoint	
Arrive		False	
Examine		Comfortable	
Believe		Serve	
Bury		Choose	
Admit		Behave	
Secure		Scrutinise	
Protect		Abolish	
Free		Accuse	
Employ		Appear	
Speak		Calculate	
Confuse		Cancel	
Appear		Circulate	

Inseminate	Deceive
Agree	Declare
Devote	Defend
Capture	Disturb
Injure	admit
	aumit
Forgive	Cion
Frighten	Sign
Thirsty	Receive Sincere
Mistreat	
Obedient	Humble
Educate	Hate
Grow	Complete
Poor	Collect
Imprison	Correct
Innocent	Hungry
Abort	Establish
Defile	Catch
Guilty	Attract
Cruel	Conserve
Punish	Act
Marry	Inform
Accuse	Apply
Judge	Admire
Convict	Clean
Kind	Achieve
True	Curious
Serve	Rotate
Compose	Exhaust
Announce	Selfish
Advert	Deep
Entertain	Wide
Present	Able
Invigilator	Smart
Invite	Anxious
Accurate	Chief
	King
Fail	Conclude
Responsible	Edit
Broad	Prepare
Long	Friend
Short	Excite
Revise	Excel
Safe	Beautiful
Comprehend	Ugly
Supervise	Partner
Complain	Relation
Disqualify	Assist
Sit	Member
Grow	Child
Hinder	Proud
	Introduce
Inquire	шиоцисе

Know	Baptise	
Manage	Recommend	
Move	Compete	
Occupy	Amaze	
Oppose	Combine	
Organise	Disturb	
Perform	Enter	
Repeat	Exist	
Provide	Explain	
Abort	Extend	
Confuse	Fly	
Young	Pollute	
Generous	Erode	
Modest	Dry	

Activity

Complete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

ADJECTIVES

These are descriptive words. An adjective describes more about a noun or pronoun.

Consider:

- A <u>tall</u> building
- A beautiful girl
- Violet eyes
- A wooden table

NB: Adjectives appear in three degrees i.e. simple, comparative and superlative degree.

Simple degree

We use the positive degree to talk about one noun or pronoun. `Can you underline adjectives in each of the following items?

- Mary is a brown girl.
- Ashiraf is a tall boy.
- BBC is a nice radio.
- The house has a smooth surface.

Comparative degree

This compares two sides, people, things, etc. This degree is usually followed by *than*. At times, this degree is preceded by *the*. Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

- Maryam is _____ than Jessica. (smart)
- Of the dual, the first one is the ______. (good)
- He walked long. He reached far. (Begin: The...)

 The longer he walked, the farther he reached.

Superlative degreeThis talks about more than two parties, people or things. It is preceded by *the*. Can you complete each of the following items correctly?

-	Thomas is the	boy I have ever seen. (fat)
-	Rwanada is the	country in East Africa. (small)
-	Solomon was the _	man in history. (wise)
-	The	_ team won the match. (good)
-	The Nile is the	river in the world. (long)

Simple degree	Comparative degree	Superlative
Adjectives that add er and est		
tough	tougher	toughest
fast	faster	fastest
blue	bluer	bluest
quiet	quieter	quietest
smart	smarter	smartest
small	smaller	smallest
fast	faster	fastest
dark	darker	darkest
short	shorter	shortest
big	bigger	biggest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
simple	simpler	simplest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
tall	taller	tallest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
high	higher	highest
busy	busier	busiest
great	greater	greatest
young	younger	youngest
old	older	oldest
new	newer	newest
few	fewer	fewest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
hot	heavier	heaviest
hot	hotter	hottest
early	earlier	earliest
dear	dearer	dearest
lazy	lazier	laziest
weak	weaker	weakest
merry	merrier	merriest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
brave	braver	bravest
green	greener	greenest

dull	duller	dullest
brave	braver	bravest
wide	wider	widest
sad	sadder	saddest
pure	purer	purest
broad	broader	broadest
wide	wider	widest
light	lighter	lightest
safe	safer	safest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
wise	wiser	wisest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
safe	safer	safest
ripe	riper	ripest
thin	thinner	thinnest
nice	nicer	nicest
famous	more famous	most famous
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
many	more	most
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
careful	more careful	most careful
active	more active	most active
ignorant	more ignorant	most ignorant
cautious	more cautious	most cautious
successful	more successful	most successful
Adjectives that change		
<u>completely</u>		
good	better	best
well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
much	more	most
many	more	most
far	farther	farthest
ill	worse	worst

Formation of adjectives

Word	Adjective	Word	Adjective
Kenya	Kenyan	wood	wooden
China	Chinese	north	northern
France	French	heat	hot
Uganda	Ugandan	poverty	poor
England	English	strength	strong
Africa	African	care	careful/careless

India	Indian	courage	courageous
Asia	Asian	industry	industrious
Japan	Japanese	music	musical
Holland	Dutch	ceremony	ceremonious
Sweden	Swedish	intelligence	intelligent
Rwanda	Rwandese/Rwandan	mountain	mountainous
wool	Woollen	favour	favourite
gold	golden	fame	famous
south	southern	hero	heroic
east	eastern	marvel	marvellous
depth	deep	value	valuable
sense	sensible/senseless	poison	poisonous
harm	harmful/harmless	nature	natura
centre	central	breadth	broad
danger	dangerous	width	wide
person	personal	nation	national
skin	skinny	quarrel	quarrelsome
circle	circular	trouble	troublesome
triangle	triangular	fool	foolish
rectangle	rectangular	dirt	dirty
delicacy	delicious	wisdom	wise
metal	metallic	pain	painful/painless
fury	furious	rust	rusty
credit	credulous	knowledge	knowledgeable
health	healthy	office	official
flower	flowery	obey	obedient
house	houseful	interest	interesting
girl	girlish	excite	exciting
hunger	hungry	child	childish
anger	angry	freedom	free
mercy	merciful/merciless	water	watery
parent	parental	milk	milky
pride	proud	salt	salty
safety	safe	pop	popular
truth	true	attraction	attract
storm	stormy	youth	young
silence	silent	hill	hilly
mourn	mournful	earth	earthly
continue	continuous	accident	accidental
imagine	imaginative	crime	criminal
ice	icy	cost	costly
stone	stony	darkness	dark
rain	rainy	noise	noisy
sun	sunny	pity	pitiful
cloud	cloudy	beauty	beautiful
storm	stormy	wonder	wonderful

mist	misty	colour	colourful
nine	ninth	help	helpful/helpless
twelve	twelfth	hope	hopeful/hopeless
two	twice/second	use	useful/useless
three	thrice/third	faith	faithful/faithless
twenty	twentieth	comfort	comfortable
forty	fortieth	misery	miserable
fifty	fiftieth	glass	glassy
eighty	eightieth	fruit	fruity/fruitful
ninety	ninetieth	succeed	successful
life	lively	juice	juicy
enjoy	enjoyable	mud	muddy
	pleasant	bush	•
please	1 *		bushy
energy	energetic	victory	victorious
power	powerful	drink	drunken
bible	biblical	loner	lonely
defend	defensive	order	orderly
talk	talkative	live	lovely
study	studious	man	manly
scare	scary/scaring	friend	friendly
extend	extensive	cowardly	cowardly
ash	ashy	motherly	motherly
charm	charming	father	fatherly
persist	persistent	brother	brotherly
tire	tiresome	sister	sisterly
convince	convincing	neighbour	neighbourly
spite	spiteful	leisure	leisurely
glory	glorious	nightly	nightly
educate	educational/educative	week	weekly
		month	monthly
		year	yearly

Activity I

Fill the blank space with the correct form of the word in the brackets. This is one of _____ cities in the world. (beautiful)
 Our trip to Kidepo was _____. (enjoy)
 Eria plays quite well but Martin is _____ player in the team. (good)

4. ______ babies die of malaria than any other disease. (**Many**)

5. _____ birds can fly, but not all. (Many)

6. She doesn't like _____ children. (**trouble**)

7. Which of these people is _______. (important)?
8. I shall buy the car that goes _______(fast)
9. There was hardly any ______ food at the concert. (delicacy)

10. I can do ______ of the questions but not all. (many)

11. Joy is a ______ woman. (talk)

	12.	He is	per	rson I have ev	rer met. (interesting)
		I am sure this is			
	14.	I like	music. (life)	
	15.	He is	_ politician in	of the count	ry. (skilful)
		One should be			
	17.	Of the two girls, C	ynthia is the	·	(beautiful)
	18.	A road is	than a la	ane. (busy)	
	19.	Jane is	than	her sister. (i	ntelligent)
		Of the twins, Wass			
		The students had a			
	22.	The game was mar	red by the be	haviour of	fans. (drink)
	23.	_	-		
Ac	tivit	ty II			
	1.	We are planning to	have a very		holiday. (excite)
	2.	She has an		_ face. (inter	est)
	3.	You have a	do	og. (friendly)	
	4.	Of the two girls, Ja	ane is the		(bright)
	5.	Your knife is		_ than mine. (sharp)
	6.	You should be		than yes	terday. (careful)
	7.	Are you	toda	ay? (well)	
	8.	Mapeera is the		building	g on Kampala road. (tall)
		I am			ter. (little)
	10.	What is the	1	news? (late)	
	11.	The	_ she walked,	the farther sl	ne reached. (long)
		Can I have		, , ,	
		This is			
		Jacob is a			
		That is a			
	16.	Samson is the		man. (stron g	g)
		The Nile is			
					(busy)
	19.	I received a letter f	from my		daughter. (affection)
	20.	You should be		in class.	(attend)

THE ...THE

This structure uses the comparative degree of adjectives. Use a comma before the second *the*. Consider:

- (a) Sheila walked deep into the forest. The forest became dark. *The deeper Sheila walked into the forest, the darker it became.*
- (b) Juma walked long. He reached far.

The longer Juma walked, the farther he reached.

- (c) The man has so many words. His lesson will take long. *The more words the man has, the longer his lesson will take.*
- (d) Your goods are not important. They will sell cheap.

The less important your goods are, the cheaper they will sell.

(e) The driver is rough. He cannot get many passengers. *The rougher the driver is, the less passengers he can get.*

Activity

Join each of the following pairs beginning: The ...

- 1. She takes many subjects. She will have many hours of study.
- **2.** The more books one reads, the more knowledgeable one becomes. (Begin: If one ...)
- **3.** You go high. It becomes cool.
- **4.** The more information pupils learn from newspapers, the brighter they become. (Begin: As pupils learn a lot ...)
- **5.** He comes early. He will be busy.
- **6.** The taller my sister grew, the shorter her skirt became. (Begin: My sister grew)
- 7. They work hard. They will be rich.
- **8.** The less food Naiga ate, the weaker she became. (Begin: Naiga became very ...)
- **9.** Dorcus runs very fast. She finishes quickly.
- 10. We eat good food. We grow healthy.
- 11. The more advice teachers give to learners, the better they behave. (Begin: When teachers)
- **12.** Your goods are important. They will sell be expansive.
- 13. He read many books. He became wise.
- 14. You are friendly. You will become successful in life.
- 15. When you save much money, you become happy.
- **16.** Sheila ate little food. She became thin.
- 17. As we live long on earth, we enjoy good things.
- 18. As pupils learn a lot of information from newspapers, they become very bright.
- 19. When teachers give a lot of advice to their learners, they behave well.
- **20.** The flyer became clear as we moved close to it.
- **21.** We added a lot of water and the soup became tasteless.
- **22.** When people become rich, they take their children to good schools.
- 23. The master of ceremonies spoke a lot. The mourners paid little attention.
- **24.** If you stand far, you become small.
- **25.** We did a lot of practice. We got good results.
- **26.** If she doesn't spend much money, she saves a lot of it.
- 27. The more physical exercises we do, the healthier we become. (Begin: If we do ...)
- **28.** I feel good whenever the weather is warm. (Begin: The ...)
- **29.** As Mukasaran fast, he became tired. (Begin: The ...)
- **30.**

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives can be put in their correct order using the NOPSHACOMN formula:

N – Number (one, three, second, etc.)

Op – Opinion (e.g. beautiful, careful, shabby, polite, etc.)

- S Shape/size (big, fat, thin, circular, slender, heavy, etc.)
- H Height (e.g. tall, short, high, low, towering, etc.)
- A Age (e.g. modern, ancient, new, old, young, old-fashioned, etc.)
- C Colour (e.g. dark, black, white, yellow, chocolate, dark-skinned, light-skinned, etc.)
- O Origin (e.g. Chinese, Ugandan, Rwandese, French, English, African, Ateso, etc.)
- M Material (e.g. wooden, woolen, cotton, glassy, metallic, etc.)
- N Noun (e.g. table, girl, spoon, room, etc.)

Consider:

- (a) I met a girl. She was young. She was pretty. She was dark. She was from Italy. *I met a pretty young dark Italian girl*.
- (b) They had a meeting. The meeting lasted for two hours. It was colourful. They had acolourful two-hour meeting.
- (c) Sarah bought a twenty-page book. It was for sports. It was new and interesting. Sarah bought an interesting twenty-page new sports book.
- (d) Anita is getting married to a prince. The prince is tall. The prince is handsome. The prince is from Holland.

Anita is getting married to a handsome tall Dutch prince.

(e) My car was stolen by a (thin, ugly, old, light-skinned) man. *My car was stolen by an ugly thin old dark-skinned man.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the items without using who, which or and.

- 1. The thief was a (woman, short, beautiful, elderly, dark-skinned)
- 2. We had a tour. The tour was wonderful. It lasted for six hours. (Use ...a six)
- 3. The (young, stubborn, small) boy ran away with the old woman's bag.
- **4.** There was an advert on Bukedde TV. The advert lasted for thirty seconds. (Use ...a thirty ...)
- **5.** The handcuffs are black. They are old-fashioned. They are strong.
- **6.** My father hung a calendar on the wall. The calendar lasted for twelve months. (Use. ...a twelve ...)
- 7. The culprit is chocolate. He is from Japan. He is fat.
- **8.** A drought lasted for ten months. It adversely affected the livelihood of the farmers. (Begin: A twelve)
- **9.** My father is tall. He is intelligent. He is brown.
- **10.** The bride and groom signed a mortgage on their dream home. The mortgage was for thirty years. (Use ...a thirty ...)
- 11. I sat at a table. It was new. It was huge. It was from Kenya.
- **12.** Our bedroom is small. It is clean. It is dark.
- **13.** Indiana is ugly. She is from Ateso. She is old.
- **14.** Mr. Smith is light-skinned. He is tall. He comes from England.
- 15. She bought four books. They were black. They were interesting.
- **16.** We shall write long compositions. They are four compositions. They are interesting compositions.
- 17. Reagan bought a sewing machine. The sewing machine is blue. It is very big and expensive.

- 18. My cousin bought a blanket made of wool. It was large. It was new. It was nice-looking.
- **19.** The silly boy pulled the tail. It was a big tail. It was black.
- 20. I bought a table. It was made of wood. It was from China. It was expensive. It was a dining table.

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. They sent a team of five doctors to Kalangala. (Use....a five....)
- **2.** I have a trolley. The trolley is two feet high. (Use...a two...)
- **3.** The coach has selected a team of eleven players. (Use...an eleven...)
- **4.** The Karimajong sit on stools that have two legs. (Use...two-legged...)
- **5.** She attended a workshop. The workshop took three days.
- **6.** Driving from Kampala to Mbarara takes three hours. (Begin: It is a)
- 7. It was a race of four hours. (End ...race.)
- **8.** We saw a lion that climbs trees. (Endlion.)
- 9. I caught an insect with four wings. ((Begin: I caught a four)
- 10. She read a magazine of ninety-nine pages. (Endmagazine.
- **11.** We had a lesson. The lesson took three hours. (Endlesson.)
- 12. The inspector led a delegation to Kasese. The delegation comprised ten teachers. ((Usea ten....)
- **13.** She has a string. The string is seven metres long. (Usea seven)
- **14.** Coca Cola has put an advert on TV. The advert lasts for thirty seconds. (End .. .advert.)
- **15.** They had a tour. The tour lasted for two hours. It was a wonderful tour. (Usea two...)
- **16.** The couple have signed a mortgage on their dream home. The mortgage will last for three decades. (Usea three)
- 17. A drought lasted for nine months. It affected the livelihoods of farmers. (Use ...a nine ...)
- 18. Our class teacher bought a wall calendar. The calendar will last for twelve months.
- 19. The baker made a cake. The cake has three tiers.
- **20.** We had a discussion. The discussion lasted only eight minutes.

AS...AS

This is used in comparison. At times, it goes with *not*.

Consider:

(a) Nabwire is seven metres tall. Lumbuye is six metres tall.

Lumbuye is not as tall as Nabwire.

(b) A book is important. A pen is important.

A book is as important as a pen.

A book, as well as a pen, is important.

(c) Kato beats Kakuru in intelligence.

Kakuru is not as intelligent as Kato.

(d) Both a peacock and a peahen are pretty.

A peacock is as pretty as a peahen.

A peacock, as well as a peahen, is pretty.

(e) My mother is a good cook. My little sister is a good cook.

My mother is as good a cook as my little sister.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items usingas...as...

- 1. The teacher was happy. The pupil was happy.
- 2. The woman is very stingy. The man is not so stingy.
- **3.** The father is wiser. The son is wise.
- **4.** Sugar is sweet. Honey is very sweet.
- 5. The maid of honour and the best man are equally smart.
- **6.** A dictionary is a voluminous book. An atlas is a voluminous book.
- **7.** My ruler is one metre long. Your ruler is one metre long.
- **8.** A bag of cement is fifty kilos. A bag of maize flour is twenty-five kilos.
- **9.** A kitten is playful. A puppy is playful.
- 10. Cathy is five years old. Rita is six years old.
- 11. Weaverbirds are very talkative. Okapis are very talkative.
- **12.** A lion is a lethal animal. A leopard is a lethal animal.
- 13. Our teacher speaks English very well. She also speaks Runyankore very well.
- **14.** An elephant is a huge animal. A hippo is a huge animal.
- **15.** Both Bright and Clever are wise.
- **16.** A motorcycle is more useful than a bicycle.
- 17. Noah is faster than Joel.
- 18. Samuel was short. Samson was very short.
- **19.** Amos is not as handsome as Abdullah.
- **20.** Karen weighs 30 kg and her brother weighs 20 kg.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviations are at times called contractions or short forms.

Consider:

Short form	Full form	Short form	Full form
GPS	Global positioning system	OC	Officer in charge
Wifi	wireless fidelity	UMSC	Uganda Muslim Supreme Council
ROM	Read on memory		Uganda Joint Christian Council
RAM	Random access memory	UJCC	Compact disc
PIN	Personal identification number	CD	Digital versatile disc
USB	Universal serial bus	DVD	for example
E-mail	Electronic mail	e.g.	that is to say
PO Box	Post office box	i.e.	before noon
Ag.	Acting	a.m.	afternoon
UPE	Universal Primary Education	p.m.	Please reply
AD	After Christ	R.S.V.P.	carbon copy/
BC	Before Christ	cc	cubic centimetres
AH	Anno Hegira		will not

PSV	Public service vehicle	won't	did not
Col.	Colonel	didn't	do not
Dec.	December	don't	does not
Jan.	January	doesn't	cannot
Mon.	Monday	can't	was not
Dept.	Department	wasn't	could not
esp.	Especially	couldn't	shall not
Mt.	mountain	shan't	should not
I'm	I am	shouldn't	need not
I'11	I will/ I shall	needn't	must not
I'd	I would/ I had	mustn't	Mister
It's	It is/ It has	Mr.	Honourable
BBC			
DDC	British Broadcasting Corporation	Hon.	kilogramme
DE	Physical education	Kg.	Limited
PE	Professor	Ltd.	Curriculum vitae
Prof.	Very important person	C.V.	Doctor
VIP	Captive Animals Protection	Dr.	Shillings
CAPS	Society	shs.	also known as
	Animal Behaviour Society	Aka	District Education Officer
ABS	Animal Defenders International	DEO	Care of
ADI	Association for the Study of	c/o	Master of ceremonies
	AnimalBehaviour	MC	Number
ASAB	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda	No.	By way of
	Uganda Wildlife Education	via	Namely
WCU	Centre	viz	Assistant
UWEC	Of the clock	Asst.	dozen
O'clock	Road	doz.	the same
Rd.	Street/Saint	Do	Captain
St.	Television	Capt.	I owe you
TV	postscript	IOU	World wide web
p.s.	with effect from	www	Standard Operating Procedure
w.e.f.	Reference	SOPs	People with disabilities
Ref.	Note carefully	PWDs	Horse power
NB	Avenue	Нр	Teacher
Ave.	brother	Tr.	Veterinary officer
bro.	versus	Vet.	Headquarters
vs.	Reverend	HQ	Copyright
Rev.	On behalf of	©	Retired
pp	Sergeant	Rtd.	Doctor of philosophy
sgt.	Member of parliament	Ph.D	Prisoner of war
MP	compare	P.O.W.	Figure
Cf.	volume	Fig.	His excellence
vol.	approximately	H.E.	Spelling
approx.	fourth	Sp.	Do it yourself
4th	ninth	DIY	Absent without leave
9th	twelfth	AWOL	Frequently asked questions
		02	

12th	temperature	FAQ	For your information
Temp.	Mistress	FYI	Missing in action
Mrs.	Cash on delivery	MIA	Oh my God
COD	General Post Office	OMG	Point of sale
GPO	Let us	POS	International Olympics Committee
Let's	As soon as possible	IOC	Volume
ASAP	Amplitude modulation		Greenwich Mean Time
AM	Prime Meridian	Vol.	Uganda Wildlife Authority
PM	I have	GMT	Minute
I've	He is/ He has	UWA	Second
He's	He had/ He would	Min.	Miles per hour
He'd	I will/ I shall	Sec.	Millimeter
I'11	We are	Mph	Square
We're	Automated Teller Machine	Mm	Lieutenant
ATM	Please turn over	Sq.	World Society for Protection of
P.T.O.	Curriculum vitae	Lt.	Animals
C.V.	There is/ There has	WSPA	Uganda Society for Protection of
There's	and others		Animals
Et al	Junior	USPA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
Jr.	Senior		Association of Veterinarians for
Sr.	Anno Hegira	UWA	Animal Rights
AH	Feet	AVAR	
Ft.	Photography		
Photo	Dangerous mechanical condition		
D.M.C.	Private Motor Omnibus		
	Never		
P.M.O.	Are		
	Please		
Ne'ever	Note well		
're			
P'se			
N.B.			

Activity I Activity II

Write each of the following items in full.	Write each of the following words in short.	
1. O'clock	1. European Union	
2. Ag.	2. Any other business	
3. DV	3. Twelfth	
4. cf.	4. Account	
5. 9th	5. Reverend	
6. Tel.	6. Care of	
7. shs.	7. Mountain	
8. TIN	8. Wednesday	
9. doz.	9. Spelling	
10. viz	10. Aad so on	
11. via	11. For instance	

12. pp	12. I have
13. abbr.	13. Department
14. prof.	14. that is
15. Brig.	15. Company

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate position of a word in a sentence.

Kinds of prepositions

(a) Simple prepositions

These are short and consist of only one word, e.g.

At	near	amongst
in	opposite	towards
into	over	up
inside	below	upon
on	for	under
onto	to	underneath
with	against	by
without	past	beyond
within	among	outside
between	until	through
		throughout

(b) Compound prepositions

These are long and consist of more than one word, e.g.

apart from	angry with	as soon as
suffering from	charged with	break up for
prevent from	quarrel with	apologise for
borrow from	joke with	excuse for
desist from	satisfy with	apply for

abstain from	Begin with	die for
absent from	envious with	fit for
differ from	familiar with	respect for
free from	dance with	ask for
alooffrom	walk with	famous for
escape from	equip with	grateful for
. apparentfrom(st Dissociatefrom	play with	wait for
54.banfrom 124.desist From	agree with	sorry for
126. 127.deviate From	disappointed in	arrested for
131.differentFrom/to/than 136.dissentfrom	interested in	23.anxious For(sb)
152.escape From 158.exemptionFrom	congratulate upon	appetite For bound For
175.freefrom/of	congratulate on	62. aptitude For 45.atone For.
214.inferfrom 283.prevent From	according to	bound For
286.prohibitfrom 298.recover(v)from	apologise to	69.concern for 70.carefuabout/for
299.recovery(n)from	faithful to	80.compassion For 82.compensation For
314.resign From 355.withdrawfrom	junior to	100.contempt For
332.sufferfrom 266.partfrom(=leave sb)	refer to	102.contendfor(=to compete against sb in order to gain sth)
59.benefitby/from	similar to	115.cure(n)for Diefor(=purpose)
sick of	reply to	Eg:person died for
suspected of	welcome to	country/organization. 141.eager For
in view of	apply to	142.eligible For 145.enthusiasm For/about
instead of	inferior to	156.excuse (Sb) for
in spite of	sentenced to	(sth)=forgive 157.excuse For (=reason)
because of	point to	165.famous For 166.fearful For (sb)
die of	deaf to	153.essential To/for
independent of	invite to	196.hope For 212.indispensable For(doing
jealous of	listen to	sth) 241.liable For(=legally
fond of	add to	responsible for paying the cost of)
as of		246.lustfor 251.mourn For
afraid of	cruel to	253.need/necessityFor 256.notorious For
		230.110t0110us 1 01

ashamed of	attend to	269.partiallyFor(sth)
consist of	grateful to	270.passionfor 295.readyFor
full of	19.alternato	56.badfor(=harmful)
Tull Of	with reference to	172.fit/unfitFor
advantage over (sb) of (sth)	with reference to	174.fondness For
proud of	attribute to	180.gladabout (=happy)
		290.provide(sth)fo(sb)
accused of	lend to	341.thankfulfor(sth)
on top of	accustomed to	343.thirst/hunger/desireFor
on top or	accustomed to	280.pretextfor
sure of	used to	244.longing (n)/long(v)for
		264.opportunityfor(sb/sth)
on account of	heed to	265.opportunityfor/of(doing sth)
out of	prefer to	277.prayto(sb)for(sth)
out of	prefer to	184.goodfor(=suitable)
36.approveof	point to	convenient
38.ashamed Of		111.convenient For(sb/sth)
43.assureof	manage to	62. aptitude For
61.boastof	owing to	5760.blame(sb/sth)for(sth).
68.capable Of	owing to	67.campaign Against/for
97. 98.consistof	talk to	206 managa
125.destituteof		306.remorse For
128.devoid Of	detrimental To	307.requestfor 310.responsiblefor (sth)
338.suspect(sb/sth)of(sth)		315.search For
202.ignorant About/of	33.appoint(sb)to(sth)	316.seekfor
.disposeof	apply To(sb)for(sth)	351.venueFor
135.dieof	35.appropriate To/for	352.waitfor
148.envious/jealousOf	aspireto	362.yearnfor
167.fearful Of(sth)	40.assentto	363.yearning For
173.fondof	attachedto	204.impose On
177.fullof	47.attendto	220.insiston
191.guilty Of(=having done sth	averseto	221.insistence. Foron
illegal) 197.hopefor/of	58.beneficial To	206.impression On(sb)
198.hopeful About/of	78.compareto(=to show	233.keenon
200.habitof(doing sth)	likeliness)	247 .marchon
203.impact Of(sb)on(sth/sb)	63.burden(n) To	250.meditate/concentrateon
207.impression Of(sth)	claimon/to	281.prevailon(=persuade)
209.independent Of	conducive To	304.relyon
231.irrespective Of	92.conformTo	309.resolveon
235.lackof	congenial To	324.spendon
255.nervousAbout/of	consent To	354.wasteon(sth)
288.proud Of	104.contraryto	364.yieldOn
305.remindof	closeto	authority On(=expert)
312.ridof	complainto(sb)about/of(sth)	52. 53.ban(n)On
313.robof	engaged To(sb)=having	66.bearing On
339.suspicious Of	alternative to	71. 94. 95.congratulate
345.tired Of		(Sb)on(sth)
346.stick Of	entitle/entitlementTo	216.influence On/upon(=effect)

353.wantof	257.obedient To	77.commenton
358.worthy Of	harmful/injuriousTo	84.compliment On
rob of	193.heirto (sth)	122.dependOn/upon
	194.heirof (sb)	137.dote On/upon
113.convict (Sb)of(sth)	hostileTo	160.encroachon/upon
tired of	210.indifferent/callousto	168.feed/liveon(=eat)
	211.indispensable To(sb/sth)	100.1ccd/11vcon(=cat)
4950. 51.avail(oneself)of(sth)	230.irrelevant To	
114.cure(v)(sb)of(sth)	239.leadto	abideby
123.deprive(sb/sth)of(sth)	248.marriedto	marred by
Eg:person died of accident.	263.open To(sb/sth)	•
181.gladof(=greatful)	268.partialTo	
217.inform Of	271.pertainto	jump over
320.shortof		
in place of	275.pleasing To	.authorityOver(=power)
	279.preferable To	105.control Over
arrive at	285.prior To	116.concern(nabout/for/over.
glance at	287.prone	117.concerned
grance at	296.reconcile To(sth)	(adj)about/for/over(=worried)
point at	300.refer To	188.grievefor/over
	301.reference To	215.influence Over(=control)
mad at	303.related To	282.prevailover(=defeat)
4144	308.resemblance To	350.victory Over/against.
4144.astonished At	311.restricted To	237.lamentover
4144.astonished At	317.senior/juniorTo	189.guardAgainst
106.conniveat/in(sth)	318.sensitive To/about	108. 109. 110.crashinto
149.envyat	319.sequelto	
154.excelat/in	321.similar To	walk with
176.frightened At	325.stick To(=to continue doing	1: :4
182.glance At	sth despite difficulties)	accomplicewith
187.grief At/over	326.subjectTo	agree With(a person) about/on sth
195.hintat	327.submissionto	CC1 1 XX7'.1
238.laugh At	331.succumbto	afflicted, With
245.look/stare/gazeat	333.superior/inferiorto	21.angrywith/at(sb)
249.marvelat	334.supplement To	64.associatewith
302.rejoice At/over	335.supply (Sth)to (sb)	.burden(v)with
357.wonder At(=be	342.thankful To(sb)	65.busywith
surprised)337.surprised/shockedAt	365. trueto	72.charge With
322.smile/sneer/giggleAt	349.usedto	75.collidewith
252.nagat	yieldto	76.Colludewith(sb)in(sth)
183.goodat(=able to do sth	parallel to	81.compatible With
well)skillful	1	83.compliance With
55.badat(not good at)	approachto	85.comply With
	akinto	93.conformity With
	acclimatize To	99.contemporary With
knock at	apparent To(sb)	101.contend With(=to have to
good at	appeal To(sb)for(sth)	103.contentwith
good at	accustomed to	107.connivewith(sb)
look at	addicted to	112.converse With
	adhere to	120.dealwith(=to take
aim at	258.object/objectionto	130.differwith(sb)
	240.leavefor(a place)=go to	

smile at	164.faithful To	about/on/over(sth)=to disagree with
	155.exception To	sb
mock at	150. 151.equal To	132.disgusted At/by/with
	159.expose(sth)to (sb)	133.dispense With
laugh at	129.differ	Diewith(=disease)
22.angryat/about(sth)	from(sb/sth)=to be different from	Eg: person died with cancer
amazed at	sb/sth	146.entrust(sb)with(sth)
	96.connect(sth)to(sth)	169.fight With(sb)about/for (sth)
at length	88.confideto(=tell)	170.fill(sth)with(sth).
reach the	90. 91.confined (Sb/sth)to(sth)	170.111(stif)with(stif).
	234.kind/cruelto	_
believe in		185.grapple With
	242.liable To(=likely to be	201.identical With
succeed in	punished by law for)	208.impressedwith/by
1 1 1	243.listenTo	213.infected With
absorbed in	260.obliged To(sb)for (sth)	222.interact With
down with	186.greatfulto(sb)for(sth)	223.interaction With (sb/sth)
differ with	278.prefer (Sb/sth)to(sb/sth)	227.interfere With(=prevent)
differ with	147.entrust(sth)to(sb)	259.oblige(sb)with(sth)
fill with		261.obsessionwith
1111 1/1111	admitto/into	267.partwith(=to give sth to sb
dance with	agree To(proposal)	else)
	359.write (Sth)to(sb)	274.pleasedWith
equip with	360.write In(ink/pencil)	276.popular With
ploy with	361.write With(a pen)	294.quarrel With(sb)
play with		340.sympathizewith(sb/sth)
119.dealin(=trade)		344.threaten(sb)with(sth)
appropriate action).		347.tremble With
86.believein	lean against	328.suffusewith
. 87.confidein(=trust)		336.supply(sb)with(sth)
89.confidenceIn		297.reconcile (Sth)with(sth)
121.delightin	by car/ bicycle/train/plane	205.impress (Sb) with(sth)
139.drenched In/with	by cur, ore yere, train, plane	118.concerned
140.decline In/of	on a bicycle	(adj)about/with(=interested in)
		289.provide (Sb)with(sth)
143.engaged In/on(sth)=busy	in my/his car/train	
doing sth	120 111- (-)/1146-1	deal with a problem or difficult
162.failin	138.double (n)/doubtful	situation)
163.faithIn	(adj)about	Situation)
171.fillin(sth)		
225.interested In	134 confident Of/about	
226.interfere In(=get involved)	178.fussabout/over	
228.investin	With(sb)over(sth)	
229.involvedin		
232.meddle In	291.pessimistic About	
236.lackingin	323.sorryabout/for	
254.negligent In	292.positiveAbout	
272.persistin(doing sth)	293.quarrelAbout(sth)	
273.persistin/with(sth)	262.obsessive About	
284.pride In	218.inquiryabout/into	
329.succeed In	190.guilty About	
330.successionin	(=feeling ashamed because you have	
	done sth that you know is wrong)	

anxious About (sth)	
caution About/against	
69.concern For/about	

Activity I

7	7	C . 1	C 11		• .			• . 1 1	7
Complete	oach	at the	talla	wing	110mg	usino	11 5	ามปลาป	word
Compicie	cucn	oj inc	Jours	WULLE	ucnis	usuig	α	unaon	wora.

Comple	ete each of the following items using a suitable word.
1.	I used cry for food when I was a baby.
	Our grandparents used to travel foot.
3.	Jesus was born the Virgin Mary.
4.	The motorist was driving top speed.
	She is suffering malaria.
6.	Andrew is down fever.
7.	We were seated the table.
8.	She is accustomed eating alone.
9.	Amina is leaning the wet paint.
10.	They used to ride horseback.
11.	You came to school car.
	According scientists, TB is a bacterial disease.
	In spite its limited popularity in USA, football is the most popular sports in the world.
	I sat next my mother.
	The cat hid the table.
	Many Ugandans have been robbedtheir land.
	All the candidates will pass first grade.
	Monkeys are fond bananas.
	She has not written to her friend two years.
20.	The letter was written ink.
Activit	y II
1.	Papyrus is used making mats.
2.	The news was read WamalaBalunaba.
	My aunt gave birth twins.
4.	They sat a table and had lunch.
5.	She sat the chair.
6.	Timothy shared the sweets the twins.
	The bread was shared the triplets.
	My uncle prevented me joining the army.
	I stepped on the child's toy accident.
	He listened the news on the radio.
	We were asked to point the sun.
12.	Look the word in the dictionary.

13.	The children prefer watching cartoons watching the news.
	The girl is standing in front the building.
	The stranger was accused theft.
16.	Babies depend their mothers breast milk.
	We sat a tree after jogging.
18.	They may break for holidays this week.
19.	I did not agree your opinion.
20.	Candidates should rely their own efforts.
Activity	y III
1.	The dog barked the passers-by.
	The thief was gunned by the askar.
3.	She looks forward getting a promotion.
4.	Dad looks many children.
5.	The bridegroom arrived the reception in time.
	The students walked to the market foot.
7.	I am looking my pen.
8.	The police succeeded finding the lost child.
9.	Rita was knocked by the speeding car.
10.	A panga is used cutting grass.
	She is fond reading stories.
	The boy managed climb the hill.
	Many people have died AIDS.
	What is the time your watch?
	None the boys was shabby.
16.	Sophia travelled train to Busega.
17.	The president talked length in his annual speech.
18.	The criminal escaped prison.
19.	The rapist was sentenced lifeimprisonment.
20.	What is the time your watch?
Activity	ı IV
1 Cha:	vas sitting har dadu
	vas sitting her desk.
	at a chair. at an armchair.
	at the floor.
	at the hoor. at the step.
	at the step. at a table.
	at a table. at a bench.
	at the tree.
	at the tree. at the shade.
	sat the sun
20. 5110	
1.	She talked length in her speech.
2.	The criminal escaped prison.

3.	John goes to school car.
4.	John goes to school his father's car
5.	The game was marred the behaviour of the drunken fans
6.	The air was filled dust.
7.	The old man was attacked thieves.
8.	My friend and I sit the same desk.
9.	

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that adds more information about a verb. Adverbs may at times modify adjectives and other adverbs.

TYPES OF ADVERBS

(a) Adverbs of degree

These answer the question, to what extent?

Examples

- Quite
- Very
- Almost
- Barely
- Entirely
- Highly
- Slightly
- Totally
- Utterly
- Especially
- Unusually
- Really
- Partly
- Enough

Adverbs of time

These answer the question, when?

Examples

- soon
- today
- every day
- yesterday
- yesteryear
- tomorrow
- tonight
- Later
- Yet
- Now
- (b) Adverbs of manner

These answer the question, how?

Examples

Poorly

Slowly

Fluently

Fast

(c) Adverbs of place

These answer the question, where?

Examples

- There
- Here
- Inside
- Outside
- Above
- Below
- Far
- Away
- Nearby
- Upstairs
- Downstairs

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

Word	Adverb	Word	Adverb
(a) Add ly		(b) Change y the ily	
	Abruptly	- angry	
	absurdly	- body	angrily
	accurately	- breezy	bodily
	alphabetically	- busy	breezily
	amusingly	- cheery	busily
	annually	- clumsy	cheerily
	anxiously	- cozy	clumsily
	ashamedly	- crafty	cozily
	attentively	- crazy	craftily
	awkwardly	- day	crazily
	awesomely	- dizzy	daily
	barely	- dreamy	dizzily
	belatedly	- easy	dreamily
	beautifully	- energy	easily
	boldly	- faulty	energetically
	briefly	- funny	faultily
	brightly	- greedy	funnily
	broadly	- guilty	greedily
	brutally	- happy	guiltily
	calmly	- hungry	happily
	candidly	- hearty	hungrily

1				
	carefully	-	heavy	heartily
	carelessly	-	involuntary	heavily
	cheaply	-	lazy	involuntarily
	cheerfully	-	lucky	lazily
	clearly	-	mercy	luckily
	cleverly	-	merry	mercifully/mercilessly
	coldly	_	military	merrily
	commonly	_	ordinary	militarily
	compatibly	_	primary	ordinarily
	competitively	_	ready	primarily
	completely	_	necessary	readily
	confidently		•	necessarily
	continuously	-	noisy	noisily
	courageously	-	shabby	shabbily
	cowardly	-	sleepy	sleepily
	critically	-	steady	steadily
	crossly	-	stealthy	stealthily
	cruelly	-	temporary	•
	•	-	thirsty	temporarily
	dangerously	-	tidy	thirstily
	decisively	-	ugly	tidily
	directly	-	uneasy	uglily
	educationally	-	voluntary	uneasily
	eagerly			voluntarily
	earnestly	(c)	Change e to -ly	
	eastwardly	-	able	
	effortlessly	-	accuse	ably
	equally	-	attractive	accusingly
	exceptionally	-	brave	attractively
	excessively	-	capable	bravely
	excitingly	_	comfortable	capably
	excitedly	_	deniable	comfortably
	extremely	_	due	deniably
	evidently	_	eligible	duly
	faithfully	_	enjoyable	eligibly
	fairly	_	fashionable	enjoyably
	freely	_	gentle	fashionably
	frighteningly	_	humble	gently
	forcefully	-	horrible	humbly
	fondly	_	idle	horribly
	frequently	-	incredible	idly
	gladly	-	justifiable	incredibly
	gratefully	-	•	justifiably
	harmfully	-	knowledge	knowledgeably
	harmoniously	-	noble	nobly
	harshly	-	possible	possibly
	highly	-	probable	probably
	mgmy	-	reliable	producty

honestly	_	responsible	reliably
hopefully	_	reversible	responsibly
hopelessly	_	sensible	reversibly
ignorantly	_	simple	sensibly
illegally	_	suitable	simply
immediately	_	strange	suitably
intentionally		terrible	strangely
kindly	-	true	terribly
knowingly	-	valuable	truly
likely	-	valuable	_
-	(4)	Use the post	valuably
locally loudly	(u)	Use the past	
-		simple + -ly	
lovingly	-	acknowledge	a almayylada a diyy
madly	-	admit	acknowledgedly
mainly	-	allege	admittedly
mentally	-	amaze	allegedly
narrowly	-	assure	amazedly
naturally	-	bless	assuredly
nicely	-	decide	blessedly
obediently	-	delight	decidedly
occasionally	-	deserve	delightedly
oddly	-	disgust	deservedly
partly	-	excite	disgustedly
patiently	-	expect	excitedly
peacefully	-	hurry	expectedly
pitifully	-	repeat	hurriedly
poorly	-	report	repeatedly
proudly	-		reportedly
practically	-	wicked	undoubtedly
predictably	-	worry	wickedly
presumably			worriedly
productively	(e)	Don't change	
protectively	-	fast	
quickly	-	hard	fast
quietly	-	well	hard
questioningly	-	late	well
rapidly	-	early	late
rarely	-	long	early
really	-	high	long
recently	-	low	high
recklessly	-	deep	low
restlessly	-	near	deep
sadly			near
safely	(f)	Add ally to word	
secondly		that end in -ic	
separately	-	academic	

T	T	T
seriously	- arithmetic	
shrewdly	- artistic	academically
slyly	- basic	arithmetically
sincerely	- domestic	artistically
skilfully	- economic	basically
slightly	- geometric	domestically
slowly	- ironic	economically
smartly	- magic	geometrically
softly	- realistic	ironically
solely	- strategic	magically
soundly	- tragic	realistically
southwardly		strategically
stupidly	However, public is an	tragically
successfully	exception.	
sweetly	- public	
swiftly	_	
thirdly	(g) Add -ly to words	publicly
thoughtfully	that end in -cal	
timidly	- biological	
thankfully	- chemical	
truthfully	- comical	
totally	- grammatical	biologically
unexpectedly	- hysterical	chemically
undoubtedly	- logical	comically
unusually	- mathematical	grammatically
upwardly	- medical	hysterically
utterly	- musical	logically
vainly	- physical	mathematically
vividly	- radical	medically
warmly		musically
wickedly	(h) Someadverbs	physically
weakly	end in -wards	radically
weekly	112 112 112 112 112	
weirdly	- back	
wendly	- down	
wildly	- east	
wildingly	- fore	backwards
winingly wisely	- up	downwards
Wisciy	- west	eastwards
	West	forward
		upwards
		westwards
		westwards

- (a) She mercilessly tortured her stepson.
- (b) Chemtai quickly crossed the finishing line.
- (c) Dina was smartly dressed in her bridal gown.
- (d) The mosquitoes frequently disturb us at night.
- (e) We hurriedly ate our food.
- (f) We seldom come to school on weekends.
- (g) They often enjoy dancing.
- (h) He normally buys meat at the butcher's.
- (i) Sarah eats rice every day.
- (j) It was a heavily loaded tax.
- (k) The police bravely fought the gang.
- (I) The man is undoubtedly intelligent.
- (m)He thoughtfully spoke to the judge.
- (n) The word was repeatedly pronounced.
- (o) The police forcefully entered the building.
- (p) The sky was evidently clear.
- (q) I slept soundly despite the noise.
- (r) She ignorantly accepted to marry the stranger.
- (s) We strongly opposed the new law.
- (t) The argument was amicably settled.

ActivityII

Cor	nplete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.
1.	The wizard assembled the computer. (success)
2.	The policemen guard our country. (safe)
3.	Your words must be written if you want to get good marks. (clear)
4.	I love my wife. (sincere)
5.	We sat on the sofa. (comfort)
6.	The girl ran towards her father. (hurry)
7.	The scouts and guides cleared the well (voluntary)
8.	My cousin was injured in the accident. (bad)
9.	The spectators laughed at the comedian. (heart)
10.	The lockdown affected many businesses. (severe)
11.	She is to get married to the prince. (like)
12.	Sandra knelt before the guests. (humble)
13.	Musoke drove and caused the accident. (care)
14.	It was a letter. (friend)
15.	They lived with their relatives. (happy)
16.	The supervisorasked us to respect the invigilators. (strict)
17.	It may rain this season. (heavy)
18.	My grandmother wove the basket. (beauty)
19.	They sang the anthems very (wonderful)
20.	You should always speak (polite)

Activity III

1.	The music was playing (soft)
2.	The teacher solved our problem. (easy)
3.	We understood the lesson. (perfect)
4.	ask for forgiveness. (Kind)
5.	The cyclist escaped death. (narrow)
6.	Mobile phones are sold these days. (cheap)
7.	Tumwiine drove but he didn't cause an accident. (speed)
8.	She left for Dubai. (pain)
9.	Juliet is beautiful. (striking)
10.	You must learn how to write the letters (proper)
11.	. We completed the second term (success)
12.	Sam answered the questions. (shy)
13.	He caused the accident because he was driving (care)
14.	The stubborn boy waspunished. (fair)
15.	. We ran out of the classroom the timekeeper rang the bell. (immediate)
16.	The teacher will give me a lot of marks because all my diagrams have been drawn
	(accuracy)
17.	The carpenter has made a nice chair. (skilful)
18.	She speaks English (fluent)
19.	. Why did you drive? (reckless
20.	The head teacher shouted at us. (angry)

ORDER OF ADVERBS

The order of adverbs isadverbs of manner (how), adverbs of place (where) and adverbs of time (when). Consider:

- (a) He hardly read books at home last week.
- (b) I often revise my notes on my bed.

NB: Hardly is an adverb of manner (how) at home is an adverb of place (where) and last week is an adverb of time (when).

Activity

Rewrite each of the sentences following the correct order adverbs.

- 1. The thief ate food. She ate it from the bush. She ate it hurriedly. It was in the night.
- 2. The man mended the shoes. He mended them on Tuesday. He mended them from the cobbler's.
- 3. Pupils usually eat food. They eat it at school. They eat it hurriedly. They eat it during lunch hour.
- 4. The school choir sang very well. They sang last Friday. They sang at the National Theatre.
- 5. The president spoke on 9th October, 2023. He spoke at the Boma grounds. He spoke eloquently.
- 6. Let's go to the party now. Let's go now. Let's go fast.
- 7. The train arrived late. The train arrived this morning. The train arrived at the station.

POSITION OF ADVERBS

There are three possible positions in which an adverb may be placed, but the never position is very important because that is where most adverbs tend to appear.

Consider

- (a) Secretly, they were making plans.(front position)
- (b) They were secretly making plans. (never position)
- (c) They were making plans secretly. (end position)
- (d) I can never understand it. (never position)

NB: In the never position, an adverb is placed before an ordinary verb and after an auxiliary verb, etc.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The headmistress will open the door of the classroom. (Use ... suddenly)
- 2. I always write down notes in my diary. (Use often)
- 3. They are building new industries. (Begin: Gradually)
- 4. The candidates find the lessons difficult. (Begin: Sometimes ...)
- 5. I accepted the invitation. (Endgratefully.)
- 6. The boys always catch fish in the river. (Use often)
- 7. The injured boy lifted his arm. (Use painfully)
- 8. Babies often cry for breast milk. (Useusually)
- 9. She discovered the truth of the matter. (End ... accidentally.)
- 10. The carpenter smoothed the table with a plane. (Use ...skilfully ...)
- 11. We always found kites amusing. (Use usually)
- 12. The pupils fixed their eyes on the blackboard. (Begin: Obediently ...)
- 13. Chickens are rarely allowed to wander into the house. (Useseldom)
- 14. The wind was blowing the boat towards the shore. (Use ... steadily)
- 15. She always wore the earrings I had given her. (Use usually)
- 16. She usually calls at the doctors. (Use sometimes)
- 17. Pupils are seldom given free textbooks. (Use ... rarely ...)
- 18. The birds have often returned to their old nests. (Usenever....)
- 19. I always brush my teeth. (Use ... usually)
- 20. That will be accepted. (Use ...never ...)

JUST AND ALREADY

Just is mostly used with the perfect tenses, e.g. has/have/had just eaten. Already is usually used with the present perfect tense, e.g. has) have already eaten. Consider:

9. My aunt has just given birth to her twelfth baby.

- 10. She had just left.
- 11. I have just heard the news about her promotion.
- 12. We have just been telling them.
- 13. They have just thought of that.
- 14. My aunt has already given birth to her twelfth baby
- 15. She has already gone to the market.
- 16. The headmaster hasalready left.
- 17. They have already finished the carpentry course.
- 18. I have already eaten.
- 19. I have already done it.
- 20. The rapist has already been arrested.

Activity

Use the correct form of the word in brackets.

1.	They have already the bell. (ring)
2.	We had just about it. (hear)
3.	My siblings have just for England. (leave)
4.	The carpenter has already it. (smoothe)
5.	Henry has just that song. (sing)
6.	The gue st has just (arrive)
7.	She has just telling us. (is)
8.	The bride and groom have already married. (get)
9.	My sister hast just been to hospital. (admit)
10.	The ball has already (burst)

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 11. The nurse went to the hospital a few minutes ago. (Use ... just)
- 12. Kakooma began the journey a short while ago. (Use ... already ...)
- 13. My mother gave birth to a baby a few hours ago. (Use ... just ...)
- 14.

ARTICLES

There are three articles in English i.e. a, an and the. A/an are indefinite articles while the is the only definite articlein English.

USING ARTICLE A	USING ARTICLE AN	USING ARTICLE THE
You use a before a word that starts	You use an before a word that starts	You use the with all kinds of words,
with a consonant:	with a vowel:	e.g.
A book	An inkpot	Generation:
A gun	An elephant	 The poor people don't get
A tree	An eggplant	enough food.
A girl	An umbrella	- The affluent people live
A car	An apple	luxuriously.
A smile	An obvious mistake	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

A hat

A hotel

A helmet

A hero

A husband

You use a before a word that has a /y/ sound at the beginning, e.g.

A Ugandan

A US citizen

A unique school

A university student

A unanimous agreement

A union of traders

A European

A eulogy

A ewe

An open door

You use an before an "h" that is not pronounced:

An heir

An honourable

An hour later

An honest idea

An honour

You use an before an abbreviation that has a vowel sound at the beginning:

An MP3 player

An SOS call

The oranges grow on trees.

Family names:

- The Obamas
- The Akandwanahos
- The Smiths
- The Mulindwas

Singular nouns:

- The sun
- The moon
- The earth
- The Nile
- The Amazon
- The Thames

Buildings/places/organizations

- The bank
- The theatre
- The post office

She is at the gym.

He is from the United States. I went to the theatre last week. NB: We use the when we mention something for the second time. If you use the with a noun that you have not mentioned before, you believe that your listener knows which one you mean:

- I went to see a doctor but the doctor told me he was not feeling well.
- Lisa has a bicycle and a car, but she uses the bicycle more often.
- A thief wanted to steal my money but the money was tightly gripped.
- Have you fed the cat? (You have only one cat)
- I met him during the conference.
- A man I work with told me about it. (You work with several men)

		The man I work with told me
	-	The main I work with told me
		about it. (You work with only
		one man
		one man

Activity

Fill in the missing gaps with the correct articl	Fill	in	the	missing	gaps	with	the	correct	articl
--	------	----	-----	---------	------	------	-----	---------	--------

- 1. I would like to be engineer.
- 2. Mississippi is a very long river.
- 3. There was article in the newspaper.
- 4. Bahima live in Ankole.
- 5. My father is carpenter.
- 6. Copper is useful metal.
- 7. We are going to travel around..... world.
- 8. A pilot uses ____ compass every day.
- 9. Don't look directly at sun.
- 10. There was _____ ewe grazing on the hillside.
- 11. I saw ____ European yesterday.
- 12. Muhammad was ____ honest man.
- 13. She has been waiting for over ____ hour.
- 14. Dalia bought ___ MP3 player.
- 15. is a sad speech.
- 16. Football is ____ game.
- 17. Kampala is ____ city in Uganda.
- 18. Joe is ____ very nice person.
- 19. I am a ____ dentist.
- 20. He is _____ engineer.
- 21. Beethoven was ___ composer.
- 22. Picasso was famous painter.
- 23. The princess has horse.
- 24. There is _____ woman at the bus stop.
- 25. There was ____ interesting programme on TV.
- 26. The teacher spent ____ hour guiding us how to behave while in public.

PROVERBS

These are also known as sayings.

72. 1. actions speak louder than love is blind words 73. every man for himself 2. the apple never falls far 74. one man's meat is from the tree another man's poison if you can't beat them, you can't keep a good 75. join them man down

- 4. beauty is in the eye of the beholder
- 5. beauty is only skin-deep
- 6. you've made your bed and you must lie in/on it
- 7. beggars can't be choosers
- 8. seeing is believing
- 9. a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush
- 10. birds of a feather flock together
- 11. blood is thicker than water
- 12. born with a silver spoon in your mouth
- 13. there is one born every minute
- 14. boys will be boys
- 15. when the cat is away the mice will play
- 16. charity begins at home
- 17. every cloud has a silver lining
- 18. cut your coat according to your cloth
- 19. two is company, three is a crowd
- 20. too many cooks spoil the broth
- 21. don't count your chickens before they are hatched
- 22. curiosity killed the cat
- 23. better the devil you know than the devil you don't
- 24. the devil makes work for idle works
- 25. discretion is the better part of valour
- 26. why keep a dog and bark yourself?
- 28. be easier said than done
- 30. the end justifies the means
- 31. a man's home is his castle

- 76. marry in haste, repent at leisure
- 77. the more the merrier
- 78. a miss is as good as a mile
- 79. money talks
- 80. mud sticks
- 81. necessity is the mother of invention
- 83. great oaks from little acorns grow
- 84. you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs
- 85. once bitten, twice shy
- 86. you are only young once
- 87. no pain, no gain
- 88. he who pays the piper calls the tune
- 89. the pen is mightier than the sword
- 90. people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones
- 91. any port in a storm
- 92. possession is nine tenth of the law
- 93. the pot calling the kettle black
- 94. practice makes perfect
- 95. prevention is better than cure
- 96. pride comes/goes
- before a fall 97. it never rains but it
- pours
- 98. you reap what you sow
- 99. the road to hell is paved with good intentions
- 100. rob Peter to pay Paul
- 101. a rolling stone gathers no moss
- 102. Rome wasn't built in a day
- 103. when in Rome do as the Romans do
- 104. a rose by any other name would smell as sweet
- 105. better safe than sorry

32.	an eye for an eye and a	1
tooth fo	or a tooth	n
33.	what the eye doesn't	1
see the	heart doesn't grieve for	n
34.	all is fair in love and war	1
35.	familiarity breeds	1
conter	•	а
	so far, so good	1
37.	it's not over until the fat	1
lady sin	•	
38.	like father, like son	1
39.	•	b
40.	if you've got it, flaunt it	1
41.	a fool and his money	1
	on parted	tl
42.	fools rush in where	1
_	fear to tread	tl
43.	there is no fool like an	1
old foo		1
forearn	forewarned is	n 1
45.	a friend in need is a	l 1 h
friend i		1
46.	out of the frying pan	a
into the		1
47.		n
comes	O	1
48.	when the going gets	d
tough t	he tough get going	1
49.	all that glitters/glistens	n
is not g		1
50.	the grass is always	tı
	r on the other side of the	1
fence		р
51.	Half a loaf is better than	1
no brea	ad	1
52.	many hands make light	1
work		tı
53.	more haste, less speed	1
54.	make hay while the sun	fi
shines		1
55.	two heads are better	li [.]
than or		1
56.	he who hesitates is lost	n
57.	home is where the	1
heart is		1
58.	hope springs eternal	1

106.	there is safety in
numbe	rs
107.	least said soonest
mende	d
108.	never say die
109.	you scratch my back
and I'll	scratch yours
110.	silence is golden
111.	let sleeping dogs lie
	, ,
112.	there's many a slip
	t cup and lip
	it's a small world
114.	where there's smoke,
there's	•
	the spirit is willing but
	sh is weak
	still waters run deep
	a stitch in time saves
nine	a stitem in time saves
	strike while the iron is
hot	Strike wille the horris
119.	one good turn deserves
anothe	
	one swallow doesn't
	summer
	you can't teach an old
	w tricks
122.	you can never tell/ you
never c	
123.	these things are sent to
try us	these things are sent to
•	there is no time like the
present	
125.	time is money
	time will tell
	a trouble shared is a
	halved
128.	truth is stranger than
fiction	trutii is stranger than
129.	variety is the spice of
life	variety is the spice of
130.	nothing ventured
	nothing ventured,
	g gained
131.	virtue is its own reward
132.	walls have ears
133.	waste not, want not

59.	you can lead a horse to	134.	a watched pot never
water,	but you can't make it	boils	
drink		135.	there's more than one
60.	ignorance is bliss	way to	o skin a cat
61.	give sb an inch and they	136. \	Where there's a will,
will tak	e a mile	there'	s a way
62.	don't judge a book by	137. A	All work and no play makes
its cove	er	Jack a	dull boy
63.	kill the goose that lays	138. T	wo wrongs don't make a
the gol	den egg	right	
64.	better late than never		
65.	he who laughs last		
laughs	longest		
66.	look before you leap		
67.	a leopard cannot		
change	e its spots		
69.	lightning never strikes		
in the	same place twice		
70.	live and let live		
71.	live to fight another day		

<u>Acti</u>	vit	<u>X</u>			
Com	pl	ete each of the following items with a suitable word			
1	١.	One by one a bundle.			
2	2.	A cannot change its spots.			
3	3.	One good turn another.			
4	1.	Faint heart won fair lady.			
5	5.	Look before you			
Rear	rra	nge each item to make a correct sentence.			
1	١.	stitch nine A in saves time.			
2	2.	shy bitten twice Once.			
3	3.	better cure Prevention than is.			
4	1.	reward its is own Virtue.			
5	5.	home his man's castle A is.			
Rew	rit	e each item and complete the proverb.			
1	l.	One man's meat is			
2	2.	Birds of a			
3	3.	Charity			
4	1.	Waste not,			
5	5.	A friend in need			

SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

Consider:

(a) The candidates intend to perform well this year. (Use \dots intention \dots)

- (b) I aim at joining secondary school next year. (Begin: My...)
- (c) She needs to be attentive in class. (Use...attention...)
- (d) Bad people use language to abuse. (Use ...abusive...)
- (e) We enjoyed our trip to Kidepo. (End...enjoyable.)

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- **1.** Emmanuel intends to travel to the village next week. (Use...**intention**...)
- **2.** She always dances wonderfully. (Use ... wonderful...)
- **3.** The people were happy after the guest had spoken. (End...speech.)
- **4.** Bruce Lee comes from China. (End ... Chinese.)
- **5.** Peter's date of birth is 23rd March 2000. (Begin: **Peter was...**)
- **6.** Bob intends to join a technical school after P.7. (Begin: **Bob's**...)
- 7. Everyone in the room was silent. (Begin: There was total...)
- **8.** There are many women of beauty in Rwanda. (Begin: **Rwanda**...)
- **9.** You should take care whenever you are crossing a busy road. (Begin: **Be careful**...)
- 10. He is a man of wealth. (End...man.)
- 11. Kazinga is not as bushy as Nyakitara. (Begin: Nyakitara...)
- **12.** I am different from my friend. (End..... different.)
- 13. What is the cost of a new pair of scissors? (Begin: How much...
- **14.** Yamato comes from Poland. He doesn't come from Japan. (Use.....not... Japanese.)
- **15.** Kanuti always tells his children not to tell lies. (Use...**to be**...)

Activity II

- 1. She was demoted for being disloyal to her boss. (Use....got a...
- 2. The girls are using straws to weave mats. (Use....weaving...)
- 3. It is likely to rain cats and dogs today. (possibility)
- 4. It is impossible for the builders to avoid breaking the bricks. (can't help)
- 5. Her bag has been stolen. (Begin: She...)
- 6. We should always cross busy roads carefully. (Use...with....)
- 7. Daniel has been elected as the head boy because he is smart. (End:smartness.)
- 8. Is our teacher related to you? (End ... relative?)
- 9. I was not attentive in class. (...did not pay ...)
- 10. Does your brother drive carefully? (Begin: Is ...?)
- 11. We walked to the museum gently. (End ... way.)
- 12. Patrick forgot to punctuate his answers. (Use ... remember ...)
- 13. When James failed to pass the examinations, everyone was surprised. (Begin: James' ...)
- 14. What is the width of your building? (Begin: How ...)
- 15. I did not intend to hurt you. (Begin: It wasn't ...)
- 16. She is happy with her husband. (Use ... proud ...)
- 17. What is she wearing? (Begin: How ...)
- 18.

ING WORDS AS SUBJECTS

Consider:

(a) It is very difficult to calm down angry voters. *Calming down angry voters is very difficult.*

- (b) Dodging lessons is very bad.
 - It is very bad to dodge lessons.
- (c) It is hard to stay with stubborn children. *Staying with stubborn children is hard.*

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Judging a book by its cover is wrong. (Begin: It is...)
- 2. It is difficult to live with relatives who want to eat meat only. (Begin: Living...)
- **3.** It is not good to misuse school property. (End...**not good**.)
- **4.** Watching comedians amuses a lot. (Begin: **It is...**)
- **5.** To study in a good school is very interesting. (Begin: **Studying**...)
- **6.** Telling lies is not good. (Begin: **It is**)
- 7. It is fascinating to watch football on a big screen. (Begin: Watching...)
- **8.** Threading a needle is not easy. (Begin: It is....)
- **9.** It is not right to fight your classmates. (Begin: **Fighting**...)
- **10.** Walking alone at night is risky. (Begin: It is....)
- 11. It is very dangerous to swim in a deep pool. (Begin: Swimming)
- **12.**

CONSIST/COMPRISE/COMPOSED/MADE UP

Consist, *composed* and *made up* are followed by *of* while comprise goes without *of*. Consider:

(a) The English paper is made up of two sections.

The English paper consists of two sections.

The English paper is composed of two sections.

The English paper comprises two sections.

(b) The new hotel comprises fifty-five bedrooms.

The new hotel consists of fifty-five bedrooms.

The new hotel is made up of fifty-five bedrooms.

The new hotel is composed of fifty-five bedrooms.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The new resort consists of two swimming pools. (Use...comprise...)
- 2. A football team comprises eleven players. (Use...made up....)
- **3.** There are many political parties in Uganda. (Use...consist...)
- **4.** The Bible is made of two testaments. (Use....comprise...
- **5.** Primary Seven is made up of eighty-seven pupils. (Use... Comprise.....)
- **6.** The envelope contains letters from my distant friends. (consist)
- 7. The science examination has got two sections. (Use comprised....)
- **8.** A fortnight consists of fourteen days. (Use ...
- **9.** The team consists of young boys and girls. (Usecomprise)
- **10.** The keyboard comprises black and white keys. (Usecomposed of ...)

NOUN + POSSESSIVEPRONOUN

Consider:

- (a) Our friend has tested positive to Covid-19. *A friend of our has just tested positive to Covid-19.*
- (b) My sister has just left for Paris.

 A sister of mine has just left for Paris.
- (c) A brother of mine studies at MUBS. *My brother studies at MUBS*.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- **1.** Our uncle is going to wed this week. (Begin: **An uncle** ...)
- 2. Rodgers is my good friend. (Use...friend of...)
- **3.** My cousin apologized to the teacher. (Begin: **Acousin**...)
- 4. My friend can knead the dough very well. (Begin: A friend...
- **5.** My aunt sells television sets in Kireka. (Begin: **An aunt** ...)
- **6.** Their great uncle is going to be the master of ceremonies. (Begin: A great)
- 7. My daughter who lives in Lira will visit me next year. (Begin: A daughter...)

21.)

NO SOONER ...THAN

Consider:

- (a) We opened the door. Our class teacher entered. No sooner had we opened the door than our class teacher entered. No sooner did we open the door than our class teacher entered. We had no sooner opened the door than our class teacher entered.
- (b) David took his car to the garage. The mechanic repaired it immediately. No sooner had David taken his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it. No sooner did David take his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it. David had no sooner taken his car to the garage than the mechanic repaired it.
- (c) The moment the mourners saw the hearse, they began weeping.No sooner had the mourners seen the hearse than they began weeping.No sooner did the mourners see the hearse than they began weeping.

NB: Sooner is a comparative just like bigger, smarter, and that is why it is followed by than.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. She travelled upcountry immediately she got her maternity leave. (Begin: She had no sooner)
- 2. As soon as Amooti appeared on stage, everybody clapped him. (Begin: No sooner had)
- 3. He started bleeding as soon as he fell down. (Begin: No sooner)
- 4. Barely had she entered the room when she heard the gunshot. (Begin: No sooner did ...)
- 5. The moment it started raining, farmers sowed their seeds. (Useno sooner)
- 6. Immediately the striker scored the winning goal, the spectators were aflame with happiness. (Begin: The striker had no sooner)

- 7. The lion saw the antelope. The lion sprang and caught it. (Begin: No sooner)
- 8. As soon as the sun set, the whole village was shrouded in darkness. (Useno sooner)
- 9. Immediately the teller received the cheque, he signed it. (Begin: No sooner ...
- 10. The thief had no sooner broken into bank safe than the police arrived. (Begin: No sooner ...)
- 11. The candidates went on a tour immediately they finished their P.L.E. examinations. (Begin: No sooner did ...)

HARDLY/BARELY/SCARCELY/RARELY WHEN

Consider:

- (a) Doris went to the bathroom as soon as she reached home.

 Scarcely had Doris reached home when she went to the bathroom.

 Doris had scarcely reached home when she went to the bathroom.
- (b) The moment we arrived at the station, the bus left. Hardly had we arrived at the station when the bus left. We had hardly arrived at the station when the bus left.
- (c) The sun set on the distant horizon. Darkness set in. Barely had the sun set on the distant horizon when darkness set in. The sun had barely set on the distant horizon when darkness set in.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. As soon as our class teacher entered the room, we all kept quiet. (Begin: Barely ...)
- 2. Immediately I saw a ghost, I froze. (Use ... barely ...)
- 3. I dozed off soon after entering my bedroom. (Begin: Scarcely ...)
- 4. As soon as she got a first grade, her father bought her an elegant dress. (Begin: She had barely)
- 5. Mama withdrew the money from her account soon after entering the bank hall. (Begin: Rarely ...)
- 6. No sooner did I see the thieves than I alerted the police. (Begin: I had barely)
- 7. The moment she finished the first drink, she ordered for two more. (Begin: Hardly)
- 8. Hardly had he finished school when he married the girl of his dreams. (Begin: He had hardly ...)
- 9. We entered the house. It started raining. (Begin: Scarcely ...)
- 10. The siblings started fighting over their father's land immediately after his death. (Begin: Barely ...)

ALTHOUGH/THOUGH/EVEN THOUGH/MUCH AS/WHEREAS

These are used to express a contract just like but. It is not correct to use but after these conjunctions. Consider:

- 21. Game meat is tasty but many people don't like it.
- 22. Osbert is shy. He was voted the chairperson at the meeting.
- 23. Despite his wisdom, many people don't respect him.
- 24. I travelled alone at night. It was very dark.
- 25. Many people don't like Nyanzi much as he is generous.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

1. The rapist bribed the police. He was found guilty. (Begin: Much as...)

- 2. Some candidates were reminded to read the instructions. They forgot to do it. (Begin: **Even though**...)
- **3.** Many of them were religious. The old beliefs were still very much alive. (Begin: **Although...**)
- **4.** She had all the qualifications but she did not get the job. (Begin: **Though**...)
- **5.** In spite of Paul's laziness, he writes neat work. (Use...although...)
- **6.** Corruption happens in many different forms. Many of us believe that it is only bribery that shows corruption. (Use...**much as**...)
- 7. They were sad. They gave an amazing speech. (Use...even though...)
- **8.** Poisonous snakes are very dangerous. They hardly attack people unless they are trodden on. (Use...although...)
- **9.** It was raining. The children kept on playing outside. (Begin: **Although...**)
- **10.** Karen was sick. She walked to school. (Begin: **Much as...**)
- 11. The lion was injured. It was not given any medication. (Begin: Even though...).
- **12.** The girl made loud alarms. Nobody came to her rescue. (Begin: Whereas...)
- **13.** He is a soldier. He has never done any fighting. (Use...although...)
- **14.** Bogere studied carpentry. Bogere wanted to study building. (Begin: **Although**....)
- **15.** Cinderella wanted very much to go to the dance, but her sisters told her to stay at home. (Begin: **Much as...**)
- **16.** Lions are fierce animals. Hyenas fear them. (Usewhereas)
- 17. Whereas a timekeeper manages time, a secretary records points during a debate. (Begin: Much as)
- **18.** Although she wasn't well, she taught us. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- 19.

IT'S HIGH TIME

This is

Consider:

You should speak politely.

This structure is usually followed by a past form though its meaning may not necessarily be past. Consider:

- (a) It's high time I went to bed.
- **(b)** Let's write to our friends.

It's high time we wrote to our friends.

(c) She had better wake up

It's high time she woke up.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items beginning: It's high time...

- 1. You must consult a doctor.
- **2.** She should speak politely.
- **3.** I ought to wake up.
- **4.** We should take our books for marking.
- **5.** Jane needs to respect her elder brother.
- **6.** The candidates must read in time.
- 7. They should go back home.
- **8.** Let's watch an interesting film.
- **9.** The carpenter must smooth the that table.

10. The radio should broadcast the latest news.

AFTER AND BEFORE

Consider:

- (a) Y comes before Z.
 - Z comes after Y.
- **(b)** February comes after January.
 - January comes before February.
- (c) The clinic is before the supermarket.
 - The supermarket is after the clinic.
- (d) She helped her mother after doing homework.
 - *She did not help her mother before doing homework.*
 - After doing homework, she helped her mother.
- (e) We washed our hands before kneading the dough.
 - We kneaded the dough after washing our hands.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Musa finished revising his books. He went for a rest. (Begin: After...)
- **2.** Twenty comes before twenty-one. (Use...after...)
- **3.** They go to school after taking their breakfast. (Use...before...)
- **4.** The candidates were briefed. They did their PLE examinations. (Use...after...)
- **5.** Aamal had supper and then she went to bed. (Begin: **After**...)
- **6.** Nimbi wrote the reply after reading the letter. (Use...**before**...)
- 7. Lillian played netball at school before she went home. (Begin: Lillian went....)
- **8.** When the bell rang, we had finished our work. (Use ...after...)
- **9.** Rona ate her food. She washed the utensils. Use...after...)
- **10.** Before mixing the ingredients, the baker measured them. (Use...**before**...)
- 11. We gave our answer sheets to the invigilator. He sealed them in an envelope. (Begin: After...)
- **12.** She said a prayer before having a meal. (Use...after...)
- **13.** After saying our night prayers, we went to bed. (Use...**before**...)
- **14.** The big tree is after you have reached Mr. Musoke's home. (Begin: Mr. Musoke's home..)
- **15.** The mechanic repaired my car. I paid him. (Begin: **After**...)

Activity II

- 1. Aminah swept the kitchen before setting the fire. (Use....a after....)
- 2. The girls swept the office. The Headmistress then went home. (Begin: The Headmistress went ...)
- 3. After making a statement, the witness went away. Useafter...)
- 4. The moment the timekeeper rang the bell, the morning lessons began. (Use ... before)
- 5. By the time the police came, the robbers had left the bank. (Use ...after)
- 6. Having put up our school signpost, the head teacher addressed the pupils.

BORROW AND LEND

Consider:

(a) Jeremiah lent Robert five hundred shillings.

Robert borrowed five hundred shillings from Jeremiah.

(b) My mother borrowed a bag from Mrs. Kibirige.

Mrs. Kibirige lent a bag to my mother.

(c) I can't remember the person who lent me this money. *I can't remember the person from whom I borrowed this money.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Kizito lent me his bicycle this morning. (Use...borrow...)
- 2. Please, lend me your pen. (Begin: May I...)
- **3.** Will Fred borrow a book from Fahad? (Uselend....)
- **4.** I cannot tell the butcher from whom I bought the meat. (Uselend ...)
- 5. I would like to borrow a pencil from my cousin. (Uselend ...)
- **6.** The tailor has lent these scissors to Namata. (Use ... borrow
- 7. Audrey lent Milly five cups. (Useborrow...(

8.

ARRIVE AND REACH

Consider:

- (a) They reached the zoo late because the bus had broken down. *They arrived at the zoo late because the bus had broken down.*
- (b) Peter arrived at the airport late.

Peter reached the airport late.

(c) She reached the taxi park at 8:00am. *She arrived at the taxi park at 8:00am.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- **9.** We arrived at the hospital before midday. (Use...**reach**...)
- **10.** Did you reach school on time? (Use...arrive...)

BELONG AND OWNER

Consider:

(a) That dress belongs to Linda. *Linda is the owner of that dress.*

(b) This book belongs to me. *I am the owner of this book.*

(c) The pen you have taken is Michael's. *The pen you have taken belongs to Michael.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- **1.** That phone belongs to Mr. Brown. (Use...owner...)
- **2.** Who is the owner of this novel? (Begin: **To whom**...)
- **3.** These are our books. (Use...belong...)
- **4.** The trendy phone belongs to Mohsen. (Use...owner...)
- **5.** Does this luggage belong to you? (Begin: **Is this**...)

- **6.** Are you the owner of this book? (Begin: **Does**...)
- 7. The dictionary belongs to Tito. (Begin: **Tito is...**)
- **8.** James owns the two taxis. (Use ...belong....)
- **9.** The donkey belongs to the princess. (Use...owner...)
- **10.** That house is Maryam's. (Use...belong...)

LONG AND FAR

Far is normally used in negative and interrogative sentences. *Long* is used in positive sentences. Consider:

(a) Our garden is a long way from the restaurant.

Our garden is not far from the restaurant.

Is our garden far from the restaurant?

(b) It is six kilometres from Tonny's house to school.

It is a long way from Tonny's house to school.

It is not far from Tonny's house to school.

Is it far from Tonny's house to school?

(c) It is not far from Kampala to Mpigi.

Is it far from Kampala to Mpigi?

It is a long way from Kampala to Mpigi.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. It is not far from here to the shop. (Use...long...)
- 2. It is a long way from the bursar's office to the canteen. (Use...far...)
- **3.** Is it far from his home to the mosque? (Use...long...)
- **4.** Driving fro Arua to Gulu takes to hours. (Begin: **It is a** ...)
- **5.** The school is next to the petrol station. (Use.....far ...)
- **6.** Is it far from Murema to Kabula? (Change the sentence to affirmative)
- 7. It is 5km from home to school. (Usefar....)
- **8.** The railway station is not far from Sudan. (Usea long way....)

9.

MUCH AND A LOT OF

Much is usually used in negative and interrogative sentences. It is used before uncountable nouns, e.g. much money, much time, much water, much oil, much food, etc.

A lot of is used in positive sentences. You may choose to use a great deal of or lots of instead of a lot of. Notice the spelling of a lot of comprises three words. If you want to use much in a positive sentence, use such words as so, very, too, as., e.g. so much, very much.

Consider:

(a) There is a lot of dust in this box.

There is so much dust in this box.

There isn't much dust in this box.

Is there much dust in this box?

(b) There isn't much water in the tank.

There is a lot of water in the tank.

There is so much water in the tank.

Is there much water in the tank?

(c) My aunt has a lot of money on her bank account.

My aunt doesn't have much money on her bank account.

My aunt has so much money on her bank account.

Does my aunt have much money on her bank account?

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. We have had a lot of rain this season. (Begin: We haven't had...)
- 2. I haven't much work to do. (Use...a lot...)
- **3.** We have a lot of space in our dormitory. (Use...**much**...)
- **4.** The prisoners don't have much freedom. (Begin: **The prisoners have**...)
- **5.** There isn't much water in the desert. (End...?)
- **6.** How much time do you have? (Use...a lot...)
- 7. The doctor is paid a lot of money. (Begin: The doctor isn't...)
- **8.** She doesn't know much about wrestling. (Use...a lot...)
- **9.** There is a lot of English spoken in this school. (Begin: Begin: There isn't...)
- **10.** The students in this class blow a lot of noise. (Use...**much**...)
- 11. There was not much work to do. (Use ... a lot ...)
- 12. I have a lot of money. She has a lot of money. (Use ... as much ...
- 13.

BECAUSE AND SINCE

These are used to express a reason. They are normally used within the sentence, but at times come at the beginning.

Consider:

(a) The boy came late. The boy missed the lesson.

The boy missed the lesson because he came late.

The boy missed the lesson since he came late.

Since the boy came late, he missed the lesson.

(b) Since he was deaf, he could not hear the music.

He could not hear the music because he was deaf.

He could not hear the music since he was deaf.

(c) I can't buy a storybook because I don't have much money.

I can't buy a storybook since I don't have much money.

Since I don't have much money, I can't buy a storybook.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. She tore my dress. She wanted to annoy me. (Use...because...)
- **2.** The food was very tasty. We ate it all. (Begin: **Since**...)
- **3.** Athletics is very good. It made Chemtai win a gold medal. (Use...because...)

- **4.** I was starving. I ate all the food on the plate. (Use...since...)
- **5.** The letter was short and lovely. I read it over and over again. (Use...because...)
- **6.** The earth is shaped like a ball. We can never come to the end of it. (Use...since....)
- 7. Babirye has not gone to school because she is sick. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **8.** My mother was sick. I was absent from school. (Use...since...)
- **9.** Irene read very hard. She passed the examinations well. (Use...because...)
- 10. The mechanic was not at the garage. My father didn't repair his car. (Use...because...)
- 11. You have won the match. You must get a prize. (Use... since....)
- **12.** Kwame is unhappy. He has broken his ruler. (Use.... because....)
- **13.** Garbage collection will improve. We have a serious town clerk.
- **14.** Soil erosion is on the rise. They need to plant more trees.
- **15.** The cyclist was drunk. The police arrested him.

Activity II

- 1. She planted her crops. She was sure the rains had started. (Use...because...)
- 2. They worked very hard. They passed highly. (Use...since...)
- 3. Sonia did not come to school last week since she was sick. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **4.** The vehicles are moving slowly. There was an accident. (Use...since...)
- **5.** We shall have no rain. The forests have been destroyed. (Use...because...)
- **6.** He went to the clinic. He was not feeling well. (Use...since...)
- 7. There may be famine in the continent. The locusts have destroyed people's crops. (Use...because...)
- **8.** You have come in time. You can help me with this work. (Begin: **Since**...)
- **9.** The nurses used kerosene lamps. There was no power in the hospital. (Use...because...)
- **10.** There were no textbooks. The teacher had to teach everything from his head. (Use...because...)
- 11. We are late. We should walk faster.
- 12. The dough did not rise since the Baker did not add yeast. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **13.** We did not play as a team. We lost the game. (Begin:Since ...)
- **14.** The prefects will be rewarded. They have worked hard to promote discipline. (Use ... because ...)
- **15.** She was given a receipt. She had aid all the fees. (Usesince...)

NOT EVEN/BARELY

Consider:

(a) Not even 20% of the pupils in our class know how to use a dictionary. Barely 20% of the pupils in our class know how to use a dictionary.

(b) Barely 40% of the cities in Uganda have access to safe water.

Not even 40 % of the cities in Uganda have access to safe water.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Barely ten people returned the forms to the office. (Begin: Not even ...)
- 2. Not even ten candidates turned up for the interview. (Begin: Barely ...)
- 3. Barely twenty-one students applied to join the school. (Begin: Not even ...)

- 4. Not even three advertisements appeared in yesterday's newspaper. (Begin: Barely ...)
- 5. Barely fifteen letters were received by pupils last term. (Begin: Not even k
- 6. Not even anybody is at the post office. (Begin: Barely ...)
- 7. Barely 30% of the boys could remember the answer. (Begin: Barely)
- 8. Not even a quarter of the class has understood what a formal letter is (Begin: Barely ...)
- 9. Barely two vacancies were filled after the advert was made. (Begin: Not even...)
- 10. Not even 5% of the people in the world can write a creative composition. (Begin: Barely ...)

BESIDE/NEXT TO/NEAR

Beside means near or next to.

Consider:

(a) The fuel station is next to our home.

The fuel station is near our home.

The fuel station is beside our home.

(b) Put the drill beside the nails.

Put the drill next to the nails.

Put the drill near the nails.

(c) The supermarket is next to the main road.

The supermarket is near the main road.

The supermarket is beside the main road.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. She sat beside her mother. (Use...next...)
- 2. The carpenter put the varnish beside the polish. (Use...near...)
- **3.** The school canteen is next to the library. (Use...beside...)
- **4.** The DVD is next to the TV set. (Use...near...)

SUCCEED AND MANAGE

- (a) The coach has succeeded in training the team.
- (b) The police managed to arrest the murderer.
- (c) Ahmed managed to spell the word pronunciation.

Activity

- 1. My father managed to build a new family house. (Usesucceed....)
- 2. Will they succeed in talking to him? (Usemanage....)
- 3. We managed to beat the tough team. (Usesucceed...)
- 4. Was the head teacher able to convince the parents? (...manage....)
- 5. Sawyer failed to get a job in that bank. (Use ...succeed ...)
- 6. I was able to bake the cake. (Use ...manage...)
- 7. The tailor has succeeded in sewing two wedding dresses today. (Use manage)
- 8. Most of the pupils managed to write formal letters. (Usesucceed)
- 9. The hunters succeeded in killing the two fierce buffaloes. (Use ... managed)
- 10. Were they able to reach the peak of Mt. Rwenzori? (Use ... succeed ...)
- 11. Moses could not fell the tree. (Use ... succeed ...)

12. We swam across the river.

BOTH ... AND

Both...and are correlative conjunctions such as either...or, and so on. They are in this case used in pairs. We use *Both* at the beginning in case we have two subjects. We use both within the sentence if we have one subject.

Consider:

- (a) My cousin has decided to spend the holiday at home. I have decided to spend the holiday at home.
- (b) Jane is beautiful. Jane is wise.
- (c) Kakuru plays the guitar very well and so does Nyakato.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Jeremiah is a disciplined boy. Juma is a disciplined boy. (Begin: **Both**...)
- 2. The priest will pray with both the orphans and the widows. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **3.** Mr. Kisitu has a house. Mr. Kisitu has a farm. (Join using...both...)
- **4.** Teachers are smart. Pupils are smart. (Use...and...)
- **5.** The party was colourful. The trip was colourful. (Begin: **Both**...)
- **6.** A watch tells time. A clock tells time. (Begin: Both ...)
- **7.** Mulching controls soil erosion. Terracing controls soil erosion.
- **8.** Elijah acted in the Vampire Diaries. Klaus acted in the Vampire Diaries. (Begin: **Both**...)
- **9.** Ted will attend the concert and so will Linda. (Begin: **Both**...)
- **10.** My niece may travel to Kapchorwa. My nephew may travel to Kapchorwa. (Use...and....)

EITHER/ BOTH

Consider:

(a) Our captain can play football using both legs.

Our captain can play football using either leg.

(b) There were flowers on either side of the road.

There were flowers on both sides of the road.

(c) The baby eats using both hands.

The baby eats using either hand.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The striker scored in both halves if the game. (Use ... either...)
- 2. We could easily tell the difference between either man. (Use ...both)
- 3. They found mistakes in both sections of the paper. (Use ...either....)
- 4. I was charged with both crimes. (End ... crime.)
- 5.

CHARGED WITH/ ACCUSED OF/BLAMED FOR

Charged is usually followed by with while accused is followed by of. They are both compound prepositions

Consider:

- (a) Nalule was accused of misconduct before the elders.
- (b) The man was charged with theft.
- (c) The girl will be accused of cheating in exams.

Activity

Complete each of the following items with a suitable word.

1.

PREFER AND LIKE

You use this structure to show that you like one thing more than another.

Consider:

- (a) I like singing more than dancing.
- (b) They like English. They like Luganda more.
- (c) Sylivialikes rice. She likes spaghetti very much.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs using ...prefer...

- 1. Children like playing. They like watching cartoons so much.
- **2.** I am more interested in sewing than knitting.
- **3.** I prefer watching movies to playing chess. (Uselike)
- **4.** The love music. They love food so much.
- **5.** Father liked telling stories more than listening to them.
- **6.** She likes cutting a cake. She doesn't like putting on a ring very much.
- 7. Young children would rather drink than eat.
- **8.** Most girls like dancing more than knitting.
- **9.** Do you prefer reading to writing? (Use ... like)
- 10. She was more interested in knitting than weaving when she was in Primary Six.

ALL ANDEVERY

You use a singular noun and a singular verb after every, e.g.

Consider:

- (a) All children in our class can speak Latin. (Begin: **Every**...) Every child in our class can speak Latin.
- (b) Every tree has leaves. (Begin: **All**...) All trees have leaves.

- (c) All the things in the town have changed. Everything in the town has changed.
- (d) Every woman should get married. (Begin: **All**...) All women should get married.
- (e) All the houses in the street are the same. Every house in the street is the same.
- (f) Everybody makes mistakes. All people make mistakes.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. All insects have six legs. (Begin: Every...)
- 2. Every stranger has to be checked before entering the school premises. (Begin: All...)
- **3.** Every citizen must have an identity card. (Begin: All...)
- **4.** All birds can fly. (Begin: **Every**...)
- **5.** Everybody should fight for their freedom. (Begin: **All**...)
- **6.** All pedestrians must follow traffic rules. (Begin: **Every**...)
- 7. Every candidate must remember to write his or her index number. (Begin: All...)
- **8.** Every person must learn to apologise. (Begin: **All**...)
- **9.** All countries have national flags. (Begin: Every ...)
- 10. Every king needs an heir. (Begin: All...)
- 11. All people need friends. (Begin: Everybody ...)
- **12.** Have you got all the things you need? (Use ... everything ...)
- **13.** I have looked in all places. (End .. . everywhere.)
- **14.** Everyone has problems. (Begin: All ...)
- **15.** There were papers everywhere. (End ... all places.)
- **16.** Every classroom was given furniture last term. (Begin: All)

ASSOONAS/IMMEDIATELY/THE MOMENT

This structure is used when two things happen almost at the same time, one following the other. Consider:

(a) The guest of honour arrived. We sang the anthems.

As soon as the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems.

We sang the anthems as soon as the guest of honour arrived.

Immediately the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems.

We sang the anthems immediately the guest of honour arrived. $% \label{eq:control_eq}%$

The moment the guest of honour arrived, we sang the anthems

We sang the anthems the moment the guest of honour arrived.

(b) Hardly had the cashier sat down when he began to count the money.

As soon as the cashier sat down, he began to count the money.

The cashier began to count the money as soon as he sat down.

(c) No sooner had the rains begun than the farmers sowed their seeds.

Immediately the rains began, the farmers sowed their seeds.

The farmers sowed their seeds immediately the rains began.

<u>Activity</u>

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The moment he received the news, he was overjoyed. (Begin: As soon as ...)
- 2. The pupils heard the bell. They ran out for breakfast. (Begin: The moment ...)
- 3. I had no sooner sat in the armchair than I fell asleep. (Useas soon as)
- 4. We started conversing immediately the meeting ended. (Begin: Immediately ...)
- 5. Barely had we reached the bridge when we crossed the river. (Use ...as soon as ...)
- 6. The mechanic repaired the car. The car broke down. (Begin: The moment the car ...)
- 7. Immediately the war was over, a new nation was born. (Usethe moment ...)
- 8. The car reached the zebra crossing. The driver reduced speed. (Begin Begin: As soon ...)
- 9. He cut off one of themonster'sheads. Two others grew in its place. (Begin: As soon as ...)
- 10. The moment we reached the taxi park, we alighted from the car. (Use ...as soon as ...)

BY WHOM/TO WHOM?

Consider:

- (a) Who swept our classroom today?

 By whom was our classroom swept today?
- (b) By whom has my cup been broken? *Who has broken my cup?*
- (c) Who drove the school van?

 By whom was the school van driven?

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Who abused my good friend? (Begin: **By whom**...)
- 2. By whom was this balloon burst? (Begin: Who ...)
- 3. Whose gold rings are these? (Begin: To whom...)
- 4. Saidat made that timetable. (Begin: By whom ...)
- 5. Who is the owner of these green cups? (Begin: To whom ...)
- 6. To whom does this house belong? (Begin: Who ...)
- 7. Who dyed your hair? (Begin: By whom ...)
- 8. To whom did you talk? (Begin: Whom ...)
- 9. By whom was this letter written? (Begin: Who ...)
- 10. Who tore this paper into pieces? (Begin: By whom ...)

BESIDES

Besides means *apart from*. Do not confuse this with beside which means *next to*. It can appear at the beginning and within the sentence.

Consider:

- (a) Aiyiman ordered for a table. He ordered for a chair. Besides ordering for a table, Aiyiman ordered for a chair. Aiyiman ordered for a table besides a chair.
- (b) Isabirye keeps goats. He also keeps sheep. Besides keeping goats, Isabirye keeps sheep. Isabirye keeps goats besides sheep.
- (c) The chef cooked beef stew. He cooked chicken stew. Besides cooking beef stew, the chef cooked chicken stew. The chef cooked beef stew besides chicken stew.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Bright likes to read. He likes to write. (use ...besides....)
- 2. Robert is a baker. Robert is a butcher. (Begin: **Besides**...)
- 3. Kiprotich runs. He advertises. (Begin: **Besides**...)
- 4. Musa is a clever boy. Musa is a fast runner.
- 5. Angela is lazy. She is also shabby.
- 6. The Baker made not only buns but also cookies.
- 7. The tailor made a suit. The tailor ironed it.
- 8. Apart from buying airtime, Sam bought data.
- 9. Andrew speaks fluent English. Andrew speaks fluent Spanish.

EVERCLAUSES

These are found in whoever, whatever, whenever, whichever, wherever, however, and so on.

NB: Whoever means it doesn't matter who.

What do you think is the meaning of the other expressions?

Consider:

- (a) Every time I am not sure of the word, I look it up in the dictionary. Whenever I am not sure of the word, I look it up in the dictionary.
- (b) Everyone who bears children should cater for them. *Whoever bears children should cater for them.*
- (c) Henry read so hard. He did not perform well. *However hard Henry read, he did not perform well.*
- (d) You will not sit for exams. You failed to pay the fees. Whoever failed to pay the fees will not sit for exams.
- (e) Every time I fall sick, I see a doctor. Whenever I fall sick, I see a doctor. I see a doctor whenever I fall sick.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Everytime I developed, I visited a dentist. (Begin: Whenever ...)
- 2. Everytime the weather gets cold, Rebecca wears a heavy sweater. (Use ... whenever ...)

- 3. Our teacher talks about the dangers of early marriage every time he conducts lessons. (Begin: Whenever ...)
- 4. Anyone who crosses the busy road carelessly will be knocked down. (Begin: Whoever ...)

5.

WHAT CLAUSES

Consider:

(a) We need peace in Uganda.

What we need is peace in Uganda.

(b) What the patient needs is a long rest. (End...needs)

A long rest is what the patient needs.

(c) Pupils need to observe rules and regulations.

What pupils need is to observe rules and regulations.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. What the workers need is supervision. (Begin: Supervision...)
- 2. Shortage of money prevents quicker development. (Begin: What...)
- **3.** He is suffering from malaria. (Begin: What...)
- **4.** She needs a husband. (End ...need.)
- **5.** The government must decide when to reopen schools. (Begin: What...)
- **6.** I would like to become a lawyer after leaving school. (Begin: **What**...)

FOR, SINCE AND AGO

For shows a length of time, e.g. for two hours, for a long time, for a few days, etc.

Since shows a particular point in time in the past, e.g. since 2000, since morning, since 5:00pm, etc.

Ago comes at the end of the sentence, and it is connected with the past simple tense, e.g. two days ago, a while ago, a fortnight ago, five minutes ago, etc.

Consider:

(a) He started waiting for the visitor at 9:00am. It is 12:00pm. He is still waiting for the visitor.

He has been waiting for the visitor for three hours.

He has been waiting for the visitor since 9:00am.

(b) The prisoners have not had food for two days.

It is two days now since the prisoners had food.

The prisoners last had food two days ago.

(c) Santa started crying in the morning. It is now noon and she is still crying.

Santa has been crying since morning.

Santa has been crying for six hours.

(d) They began learning two weeks ago.

They have been learning for two weeks.

It is two weeks now since they began learning.

(e) Our school has not organized any tour for five years.

Our school last organized a tour five years ago.

It is five years now since our school organized a tour.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. It is three years now since I saw my aunt. (Begin: I last...)
- **2.** We have waited here from evening up to now. (Use...since...)
- **3.** They have been watching television from ten o'clock in the morning. It is now two in the afternoon and they are still watching. (Use..**for**...)
- **4.** My mother began peeling matooke in the afternoon. She is still peeling matooke. (Use...since...)
- **5.** I started studying Latin two years ago and I am still studying it. (Use...since...)
- **6.** It is three months now since I last saw her. (Begin: I haven't...)
- 7. I last saw Joan a fortnight ago. (Use...since...)
- **8.** I haven't met my father for twelve years. (End...ago.)
- **9.** We began walking yesterday. We are still walking. (Begin: **We have**...)
- **10.** Mr. Aguto has been making bridal gowns for nine years. (Use....since...)
- 11. It is ten months since I last talked to my uncle. (Use ...for...)
- 12. It started raining last night. It is still raining. (Use ...since....)
- **13.** It is five days since Dr Amos talked to us. (End ...ago.)
- **14.** Tina started revising at 8 o'clock. It is now 8:50 am and she is still revising. (Usefor...)
- **15.** The fishmonger began selling fish three days ago. (Use ...since...)

$...BUT^1...$

This is an expression of contrast just like although.

Consider:

- (f) Our football team played very well. We lost the match.
- (g) Debora danced very nicely. She did not receive a gift.
- (h) I paid school fees. The bursar did not give me a receipt.
- (i) My grandfather was very rich. He was blind.
- (j) Alice was sick. She got a first grade.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs using....but...

- 1. An elephant is not fast. An elephant is very strong.
- 2. The traffic officer warned the driver. The driver did not mind.

21.

WHILE AND WHEN

While is a conjunction meaning when or whilst. It talks about two activities happening at the same time. While may also express a contrast.

Consider:

(a) I was waiting at the bus stop. Three buses went by in the opposite direction. While I was waiting at the bus stop, three buses went by in the opposite direction.

¹ P.6, 2nd Term: Tailoring

- (b) While we were asleep, we were burgled.
 - When were asleep, we were burgled.
 - We were burgled while we were asleep.
- (c) One of the babies started crying. We were travelling. While we were travelling, one of the babies started crying.

Activity I

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Mr. Lubega was registering pupils. Mr. Sentongo was checking pupils' temperatures. (Begin: While...)
- 2. The passengers were getting off the bus. Mukasa hurt his knee. (Use...while...)
- **3.** Ms. Catherine was teaching. Rema beat Linda. (Begin: While...)
- **4.** Our father was milking the cows. Our mother was winnowing the millet. (Use...while...)
- **5.** As Serena was reading the newspaper, Nancy was watching cartoons. (Begin: **While**...)
- **6.** They were travelling to Kasese. They saw an elephant. (Use...while...)
- 7. As the girls were reciting the poem, the boys were reading a storybook. (Begin: While...)
- **8.** The chairperson was giving the opening remarks. The secretary made a face. (Begin: **While...**)
- **9.** The invigilator checked all the candidates. Martha was away. (Use...when...)
- **10.** Joan was sewing. The needle pierced her. (Use...while...)
- 11. The tourist travelled by plane. The pupils used a bus. (Begin: While...)
- **12.** The passengers were talking. The man was driving. (Use...**while**...)
- **13.** The guest was seated. The children were singing. (Begin: **While...**)
- **14.** The children will be entertained by Mariam. The children will come for the holiday. (Begin: **When**...) **15.**

Activity II

- 1. Seguya came very quickly. He heard his father calling. (Use...when...)
- 2. The thief jumped out. The bus was speeding. (Use...while...)
- **3.** We were eating. Our parents quarreled. (Begin: While...)
- **4.** They were running laps. The girl fainted. (Use...**while**...)
- **5.** Juma fell off a mango tree. He was looking for a bird's nest. (Begin: While...)

AS...

As is a conjunction meaning while something else is happening. It may also be used to express a reason. Consider:

- (a) It was very late. I did not go to the well.
 - As it was very late, I did not go to the well.
- (b) The girl jumped off the bicycle. Musa was riding it. *As Musa was riding the bicycle, the girl jumped off.*
- (c) Sarah was slicing onions. She cut her finger.
 - As Sarah was slicing onions, she cut her finger.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. I did not speak to him. He was in a hurry. (Begin: As...)
- 2. She was not in the office. I left her message with the secetary. (Use...as...)
- **3.** We sat watching the children. They were getting ready. (Begin: **As**...)

- **4.** You grew older. You gained confidence. (Use...as...)
- 5. The girl was told to go home because there was no food in the store. (Begin: As...)
- **6.** The door would not open. I had forgot the key. (Use...as...)
- 7. The good grass is soon eaten. The cows have to be driven from one place to another. Begin: As...)

WISH CLAUSES

The verb wish is usually followed by a past verb form. Its meaning is however not necessarily past.

Consider:

I am not tall.

She is married

We can't win the match.

It won't rain heavily this season.

Sheila isn't here.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items beginning: I wish....

- 1. I don't have many friends.
- 2. She can't play a piano.
- 3. It won't happen again.
- 4. He is not tall.

Activity II

Complete each of the items using the correct form of the word in brackets.

- 1. I wish you ____ well at school. (do)
- 2. I wish she ____ well. (feel)
- 3. I wish we _____ some water. (take)
- 4. I wish you ____ seen the movie. (has)
- 5. I wish s he _____ cook. (can)
- 6. I wish she had _____ needlework. (have)
- 7. I wish I _____ you well. (know)

Wish is always followed by a past tense or the conditional (would), never by a future or present. We use wish to express regrets about the present i.e. to say that we should like something to be different.

NB: You may choose to use *If only* instead of *I wish*.

Consider:

(a) Nothing exciting will happen.

I wish something exciting would happen.

If only something exciting would happen.

(b) Nothing exciting is happening.

I wish something exciting was happening.

(c) Nothing exciting happened.

I wish something exciting had happened.

- (d) English isn't easy.
 - I wish English was easy.
- (e) You didn't ask me to come.
 - I wish you had asked me to come.
- (f) I won't rain.
 - I wish it would rain.
 - g) She is too horrible to me.
 - I wish she wasn't too horrible to me.
 - h) She cannot play a guitar.
 - I wish she could play a guitar.

Activity

Rewrite each item beginning with I wish...

- 1. I haven't a job.
- **2.** They won't send me any money.
- **3.** I don't know all the answers.
- **4.** The book wasn't interesting.
- 5. We didn't win.
- **6.** You won't help me with my prep.
- 7. My sister isn't married.
- **8.** We can't go for a walk this evening.
- **9.** The government won't pay my expenses.
- 10. You won't stop making a noise.

Activity II

- 1. I didn't meet you earlier.
- **2.** The term isn't over.
- 3. My mother didn't keep the photograph.
- **4.** The engine won't start.
- **5.** They didn't give us more soup.
- **6.** That girl doesn't like me.
- 7. You didn't see me score that goal.
- **8.** He won't close the window.
- **9.** She won't burn my letter.
- **10.** I don't feel well.

Activity III

Rewrite beginning If only...

- 1. I am so shy.
- 2. I don't know what to say to people.
- 3. I find it difficult to make friends.
- **4.** I am not good-looking.
- 5. My ears are so big.
- **6.** I get embarrassed so quickly.
- 7. My students didn't do their homework.
- **8.** My mother died a young lady.
- **9.** I am the poorest in this village.

I don't have enough money to buy a new house

REQUESTS

These are polite phrases to ask for something. You use verbs such as may, can, could, will, would, and so on. Consider:

- (a) May I come in, please?
- (b) Would you mind waiting outside?
- (c) Will you marry me?
- (d) Can I borrow your pen?
- (e) Would you mind if I had the menu?

Activity

- 1. I would like to raise a point of information. (Begin: May....)
- 2. Can you tell me your age, please? (Begin: How?)
- 3. May I go home and help my parents? (Begin: I would)
- 4. Do you mind if I join you? (Begin: May I ...)
- 5. Would you like if I looked at the letter? (Begin: I would like ...)
- 6. I would like to ask you a question. (Begin: May I)
- 7. May I smoke from here, please? (Begin: Do you mind ...)
- 8. Is it alright if I keep this photo? (Begin: Would you mind ...)
- 9. May I borrow your bicycle, please? (Begin Can I...)
- 10. Would you mind if I looked at the files myself? (Begin: Do you)

HOMOPHONES

A homophone is a word that is pronounced like another word but has a different spelling or meaning, e.g.

(a) sun, son

The sun is a natural source of light. My son is happy.

(b) some, sum

Sue needs some money.

I have a large sum of money.

(c) test, taste

The teacher has just given us a test. What is the taste of that ice cream?

(d) bun, burn

I bought this bun from the baker's.

Fire can burn you.

(e) live, leave

We live in Murema.

Henry wants to leave this village.

NB: While using such words to show that you understand the difference in their meanings, do not change their tense or form at all.

Activity

Use each of the given words in a sentence to show that you know the difference in their meanings.

- 1. pull, pool
- 2. weather, whether
- 3. diary, dairy
- 4. lose, loose
- 5. break, brake
- 6. sight, site
- 7. advice, advise
- 8. practice, practise
- 9. quite, quiet
- 10. hurt, heart
- 11. hit, heat
- 12. sin, scene
- 13. port, pot
- 14. full, fool
- 15. their, there

JUMBLED SENTENCES

Consider:

- (a) Believe Do? God in you Do you believe in God?
- (b) good Greeting behaviour is others. Greeting others is good behaviour.
- (c) road use side pedestrians Which the should of? Which side of the road should pedestrians use?

Activity

Rearrange the words below to form meaningful sentences.

- 1. Extremely This examination is easy.
- 2. You will when? sit P.L.E. your
- 3. Is Benjamin nor a doctor David neither.
- 4. Is this high mountain How!
- 5. Like a looks what train know I.
- 6. Did before indicate turning he?
- 7. Bought has feeds farmer the animal.
- 8. You May visit tomorrow I?
- 9. Division I passed and Matthew one have in.
- 10. An elephant What look does like?
- 11. Pair is Charles' of That scissors.

- 12. Dirty was the very table cloth.
- 13. Your are of nationality What parents?
- 14. Ceremony it during rained marriage heavily the.
- 15. Mechanic vehicle did when your the repair?

PUNCTUATION

Punctuation helps you to read correctly. Some of the punctuation marks are the full stop, question mark, comma, exclamation mark, colon, apostrophe, quotation mark, capitalisation, and so on. Learning where to put these marks helps a lot.

Consider:

(a) the luggage said the conductor is very heavy. "The luggage," said the conductor "is very heavy."

(b) she is my sister She is my sister.

Activity

Rewrite and punctuate each of the following items correctly.

- 1. how old are you
- 2. We need eggs bread milk flour and butter
- 3. michaels ball is over there
- 4. Are you going out tonight she asked
- 5. I wonder said natalia when we will get our results
- 6. She is reading Oliver twist by Charles dickens
- 7. what a skilful carpenter mrmusoke is
- 8. have you been to kampala before
- 9. the boys as well as the girls were overjoyed
- 10. Yes I would like to come
- 11. Can I get glass of water please
- 12. Oh has he arrived
- 13. Well I don't know
- 14. They metvictoriassister at the hairdressers
- 15. How funny that man is
- 16. I was wrong she admitted
- 17. Be quiet
- 18. the Nile is the longest river in africa
- 19. Uganda has several lakes lake lakevictorialake albert lake kyoga and others
- 20. She'd like to become a medical doctor.

ANALOGIES

This is a comparison of one with another thing that has similar features. Do you think there is an analogy between the human heart and the pump? You Sometimes learn by analogy. Consider:

- (f) Optician is to eye as dentist is to tooth.
- (g) Daughter is to son as spinster is to bachelor.
- (h) Sheep is to mutton as goat is to chevon.
- (i) Knife is to cut as gun is to shoot.
- (j) Buy is to bought as catch is to caught.

Activity				
Fill the blank space with a suitable w				
1. One is to single as two is	27. Feed is to food as graze			
to	is to .			
2. Thumb is to palm as toe is	28. Wing is to fly as leg is to			
to	20 Occultist is to			
3. Drive is to drove as seek is	29. Occultist is to as dentist is to teeth.			
to	30. Reading is to writing as			
4. Cat is to kitten as	speaking is to			
is to kid.	31. Year is to month as day is			
5. Dog is to bitch as stallion	to			
is to	32. Anger is to angry as			
6. Barber is to as	is to hungry.			
butcher is to butcher's.	33. Lie is to lying as dye is to			
7. Poetry is to stanza as	24 Die is to diving as lie is to			
is to paragraph.	34. Die is to dying as lie is to			
8. Fifty is to golden as a	35. Many is to more as shy is			
hundred is to	to			
	36. Snake is to hiss as hen is			
9. North is to South as East is	to			
to	37. Sun is to sunny as rain is			
10. Elbow is to hand as knee	to			
is to	38. Well is to better as ill is to			
11. Food is to hunger as drink	·			
is to	39. Deep is to shallow as poor			
12 is to bow as bullet is	is to			
to gun.	40. Nine is to ninth as twelve			
13. Boy is to scout as girl is to	is to			
	41. One is to once as three is			
14. Station is to train as	to			
is to aeroplane.	42. Nephew is to uncle as			
15. Doctor is to patient as	is to aunt.			
landlord is to	43. Ink is to pen as is to			
16. Where is to place as when	engine.			

17. Roof is to house as peak is	44. Lion is to as wolf is
to	to pack.
18. King is to Queen as dog is	45. Blood is to red as sky is to
to	
19. Princess is to prince as	46. Sheep is to as cow is
is to stallion.	to milk.
20. Sun is to day as is to	47. Broom is to sweep as
night.	scissors is to
21. Shabby is to shabbily as	48. Bee is to hive as byre is to
tidy is to	·
22. Pronounce is to as	49.
maintain is to	50. Netherlands is to Dutch as
maintenance.	Togo is to
23. France is to French as	51. Praise is to blame as
Ghana is to	success is to
24. Hoof is to hooves as ox-	52. Gander is to as
plough is to	scout is to guide.
25	53. Ewe is to ram as duck is to
26. Twenty is to twentieth as	·
ninety is to	54. Finger is to hand as
	is to foot

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

Consider:

- (a) How do you feel? I feel very tired.
- (b) Did the barber take a long time to cut your hair? Yes, the barber took a long time to cut off my hair.
- (c) What is his first name? His first name is Musa.

Activity

Write a question to each of the following responses.

- 1. That is Isaac's magazine.
- 2. It doesn't rain in summer.
- 3. This basket was woven by my cousin.
- 4. My cousin wove this basket.
- 5. I went to the field in order to play cricket.

- 6. A car takes three hours to reach Kasese.
- 7. She spent her first term with her great aunt.
- 8. I think it is not right to judge a book by its cover.
- 9. My favourite series of all times is the "Vampire Diaries".
- 10. No, she doesn't like going out.
- 11. The poem has three stanzas.
- 12. Yes, I can spell the word Ghanaian.
- 13. Henry often goes to the garage on Wednesday.
- 14. The government should imprison idlers to stop crime.
- 15. Yes, she withdrew all the money on her bank account.

NEED TO/NEED FOR/NECESSARY

You use need to and need for to say that something is necessary. Consider:

- (a) There is need for the farmhouse to be tidied.The farmhouse needs to be tidied.It is necessary for the farmhouse to be tidied.
- (b) She needs to load airtime in order to make a phone call. It is necessary for her to load airtime in order to make a phone call. There is need for her to load airtime in order to make a phone call.
- (c) They need to get a new maid.

 There is need for them to get a new maid.

 It is necessary for them to get a new maid.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. There is need for her to behave well. (Useneed to...)
- 2. We need to save money for future use. (Use ...necessary...)
- 3. It is necessary for you to be selfless. (Use ...need to...)
- 4. It is necessary for candidates to revise in time. (Use ...need for...)
- 5. Every man should have a wife. (Begin: It is necessary...)
- 6. Pedestrians must cross the road carefully. (Useneed....)
- 7. Pupils need to observe rules and regulations. (Use necessary....)
- 8. It is necessary for parents to educate their children. (Use ...need to....)
- 9. Leah needs to plant more trees in the orchard. (Begin: There)
- 10. There is need for citizens to love their country. (Use necessary...)
- 11. Elders need to be responsible. (Useneed for
- 12. You should file all your past papers. (Usedneed)
- 13. We must heed to teacher's advice. (Used ...need to)
- 14. Drivers should avoid overloading vehicles. (Use ... necessary)

...NEEDN'T.../NECESSARY

You use *needn't* to say that something is not necessary. Avoid the word *to* immediately after *needn't*. Consider:

- (a) They do not need to buy an empty CD. *They needn't buy an empty CD.*
- (b) It is not necessary for him to shout at the news reporter.

He needn't shout at the news reporter.

(c) You do not have to be cruel to animals.

You needn't be cruel to animals.

- (d) It is not necessary for her to switch off the radio. *She needn't switch off the radio.*
- (e) The duty master needn't ring the bell twice. *It is not necessary for the duty master to ring the bell twice.*

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. She doesn't have to dock the sheep. (Use ... needn't ...)
- 2. Kamoga needn't board a taxi to the market. (Begin: It is)
- **3.** People needn't be selfish. (Use ... necessary....)
- **4.** Herdsmen don't need to torture the cattle. (Begin: Herdsmen needn't ...)
- **5.** A veterinary surgeonneedn'ttreat animals harshly. (Begin: A veterinary surgeon)
- **6.** Robert does not need to tie his goat on the bicycle carrier. (Use necessary)
- 7. It is not necessary for a ranger to frighten the monkeys. (Useneedn't)
- **8.** The farmers don't have to stone the birds. (Begin: It is)
- 9. It is not necessary for Susan to run so fast. (Begin: Susan needn't
- 10. You do not need to keep the animals in captivity. (Usenecessary)

11.

Activity II

Rewrite each item usingnecessary...

- 12. You needn't waste time on useless things.
- **13.** Peter needn't be selfish.
- 14. Dan needn't abuse his father.
- 15. You needn't buy a phone for your little sister.
- **16.** They needn't call their parents every time they fall sick.
- 17. Samantha needn't spend a lot of money on airtime.
- 18. We needn't be afraid of spiders.
- 19. She doesn't have to dress indecently.
- 20. You needn't abuse strangers.
- 21. We needn't be selfish.

....NEEDN'T HAVE/...NECESSARY....

You use *needn't have* to say that something was not necessary. Use a passive verb after *have*, e.g. *seen*, *done*, *eaten*, *cleaned*, *swept*, etc.

Consider:

- (a) They did not need to buy an empty CD. *They needn't have bought an empty CD.*
- (b) It was not necessary for him to shout at the news reporter. *He needn't have shouted at the news reporter.*
- (c) You did not have to be cruel to animals. *You needn't have been cruel to animals.*
- (d) It was not necessary for her to switch of the radio. *She needn't have switched off the radio.*
- (e) The duty master had rung the bell twice.

 It was not necessary for the duty master to ring the bell twice.

Activity I

Rewrite each item using.needn't.....

- 1. She didn't have to dock the sheep.
- 2. It was not necessary for people to be selfish.
- 3. It was not necessary for Kamoga to board a taxi to the market.
- **4.** Herdsmen didn't need to torture the cattle.
- **5.** The veterinary officer didn't have to treat animals harshly.
- **6.** Robert did not need to tie his goat on the bicycle carrier.
- 7. It was not necessary for a ranger to frighten the monkeys.
- **8.** The farmers didn't have to stone the birds.
- **9.** It was not necessary for Susan to run so fast.
- 10. You did not need to keep the animals in captivity.
- 11. You bought more milk although it was not necessary.
- 12. The ranger should not have frightened the monkeys.

Activity II

Rewrite each item usingnecessary...

- **13.** You needn't have wasted time on useless things.
- 14. Peter needn't have been selfish.
- 15. Dan needn't have abused his father.
- **16.** You needn't buy a phone for your little sister.
- 17. They needn't have called their parents every time they fell sick.
- 18. Samantha needn't have spent a lot of money on airtime.
- 19. We needn't have been afraid of spiders.
- 20. She din't have to dress indecently.
- 21. You needn't have abused strangers.
- 22. We needn't have been selfish.
- 23. We should load airtime in order to make phone calls. (Useneed....
- 24.

...AS WELL AS ...

This structure is used to mean together with. Given one subject and two activities, no commas are expected. Given two subjects and one activity, two commas are applied. Consider:

(a) Musa is a teacher. Musa is a farmer.

Musa is a teacher as well as a farmer.

- (b) Miriam is a social worker. Miranda is a social worker. *Miriam, as well as Miranda, is a social worker.*
- (c) The dictionary was useful. The atlas was useful. *The dictionary, as well as the atlas, was a useful book.*
- (d) Both Joan and Susan were teachers. *Joan, as well as Susan, was a teacher.*
- (e) Both terracing and crop rotation are good practices. *Terracing, as well as crop rotation, is a good practice.*

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items using ...as well as...

- 1. I like popular music. I like country music.
- **2.** She is a politician. She is a doctor.
- 3. Bush burning causes environmental degradation. Overgrazing causes environmental degradation.
- **4.** Kamara is clever. Kamara is hardworking.
- 5. Muhumuza has a radio. Muhumuza has a television.
- **6.** Akiki is blind. Amoti is blind.
- **7.** Ketty is a presenter. Kevin is a presenter.
- **8.** Kategaya was a minister. Rwamirama was a minister.
- **9.** We ate matooke. We ate posho.
- **10.** A policeman and a carpenter are important people in our community.
- 11. Andrew is hardworking. Monica is hardworking.
- **12.** Both the bride and the groom smiled broadly.
- **13.** Drivers should be careful on the road. Pedestrians should be careful on the road.
- **14.** Lions live in the jungle. Elephants live in the jungle.
- **15.** A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.

Activity II

- 1. Peter is a candidate. Patricia is a candidate.
- 2. Both Lydia and Linda go to school.
- 3. Wind will erode the soil. Rain will erode the soil.
- 4. Both Margaret and Linnet did the test.
- **5.** Animals need protection. Children need protection.
- **6.** Songs educate people. Talk shows educate people.
- 7. AIDS is a deadly disease. Cancer is a deadly disease.
- **8.** The seamstress and the tailor were invited to the bash.
- **9.** Drapers are useful. Jewellers are useful.
- **10.** The keyboard is faulty. The mouse is faulty.

...OR ELSE...

Or else means otherwise. It is used within the sentence. The first part before *or else* should sound positive. Consider:

- (a) If you don't wash your hands, you may catch corona virus.

 You should wash your hands or else you may catch corona virus.
- (b) You won't pass if you don't write neatly.

You should write neatly or else you won't pass.

- (c) Revise your notes in time –otherwise, you may not understand them. You must revise your notes in time or else you may not understand them.
- (d) You must follow the instructions. Your paper won't be marked. You must follow the instructions or else your paper won't be marked.
- (e) You will not get what you want unless you speak politely.
 You should speak politely or else you won't get what you want.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items usingor else...

- 1. The cows will not produce enough milk if you don't feed them well.
- 2. Sharpen your pencil if you want it to draw nice pictures.
- 3. You should pay registration fees. You won't be allowed to sit the final exams.
- **4.** Candidates must write their names on the examination papers. Their results won't be returned.
- **5.** You will be disqualified if you cheat.
- **6.** You won't understand anything if you don't pay attention.
- 7. If you don't take a balanced diet, you may get stunted growth.
- **8.** If you don't change your ways, you will be dismissed from school.
- 9. If you don't go right now, you won't catch the first train.
- **10.** Listen to advice. You may get into trouble.

Activity II

- 1. You will miss the prize if you write wrong answers.
- 2. If you want to pass exams, you should pay attention in class.
- 3. Keep your body well, so you will not fall sick.
- 4.
- 5. Schools must follow SOPs. If not, they will be closed.
- 6. The farmers have to spray their crops. If not, the pests will destroy the crops.
- 7. If you don't write well, you will lose marks.
- 8. Muliika must train very hard. He will fail the medical.
- 9. Unless the tailor uses the razorblade carefully, it will hurt him.
- 10. She will be disqualified if she cheats in exams.

...LIKELY TO...

This structure is used when you think that something will happen. The negative form is *not likely to*. Consider:

- (a) Making wrong friends may affect your studies.
 - Making wrong friends is likely to affect your studies.
- (b) Drinking unboiled water will make you sick.
 - Drinking unboiled water is likely to make you sick.
- (c) Mistreating your children might take you to prison. *Mistreating your children is likely to take you to prison.*
- (d) Janet won't post the letter without a stamp.
 - Janet is not likely to post the letter without a stamp.

(e) They may sit their test next week. *They are likely to sit their test next week.*

Activity

Rewrite each item using ...likely....

- 1. We may miss the train.
- **2.** The dry spell is expected to last for two months.
- **3.** She may not come tomorrow.
- **4.** This year's candidates expect to pass with flying colours.
- **5.** Shall we attend the quiz next week?
- **6.** It may rain heavily this season.
- 7. Sawyer may not take part in the athletics.
- **8.** They may break up for holidays this week.
- **9.** Will the pupils enjoy the picnic?
- **10.** We expect to be appreciated by our parents.
- 11. Tickets may be expensive.
- **12.** She might visit her uncle this holiday.
- **13.** We may cry if our team loses the match.
- 14. I may not consider his offer.
- **15.** They may register better performance this year.

Activity II

- 1. Early marriage may cause problems.
- 2. Shortage of medication may lead to death.
- 3. Mistreating children might cause suffering at home.
- **4.** It is possible that we shall host the president

SINGLE WORD FOR MANY

Group of words	Single word
Make up your mind	decide
Young cows/elephants	calves
People walking by the roadside	pedestrians
A person who treats eyes	optician
A place where meat is sold	butcher's
In a quick way	quickly
To prepare food by heating	cook
A place where animals are slaughtered	abattoir
A box where a mechanic keeps his tools	toolbox
A seat on a bicycle or motorcycle	saddle
A tool used to lift vehicles for repair	carjack
Pupils who are going to sit their final exams	candidates
A tool used for turning nuts	spanner
A space at the back of the car where luggage is	boot
put	
Young ones of a dog	puppies

Young of a cat kittens A person who rides bicycles or motorcycles cyclist A protective device worn to protect the head helmet To put money onto a bank account deposit To take money from a bank account withdraw A flat paper through which letters are sent envelope Money paid in a taxi fare A man who collects fares in a taxi conductor Meat for cows beef Meat for sheep mutton Meet for goat chevon Three times thrice Fourteen days fortnight Every fourteen days fortnightly A person from Ghana Ghanaian A person from Togo Togolese A person from Netherlands Dutch With energy energetically Hens and cocks chickens Like more prefer indisciplined Not disciplined insecure Not secure Lacking strength weak Cooking using dry heat in an oven bake Twenty-five years silver jubilee Forty years Ruby jubilee Fifty years golden jubilee diamond jubilee Sixty years platinum jubilee Seventy years Seventy-five years sapphire jubilee A hundred years centenary jubilee Main topic of debate motion People who support the motion proposers People who disagree with the motion opposers People watching a football or netball match spectators People watching a movie audience A person who sells clothes draper A place where clothes are sold draper's Put on a later date postpone People listening to a speech audience Spoons, forks and knives cutlery Cups, plates and saucers crockery Main meal of the day lunch

barber's

barber

dairy

Place where hair is cut

A person who cuts hair

A place where milk is sold

A person who sells milk milkman/ milkmaid A book in which you record daily events diary Happening every day daily A place where groceries are sold grocer's A person who sells groceries grocer A place where pens, books and pencils are sold A person who sells stationery stationer's A person who sells fish stationer A place where meat is sold fishmonger A person who sells meat butcher's A person in charge of a football game butcher A person in charge of a netball game referee A person who looks after the sheep umpire A person who looks after the goats shepherd A group of lions goatherd A group of wolves pride A group of sheep pack A group of beautiful women flock A group of angels bevy A group of singers host A group of dancers choir A person who collects fare in a taxi troupe Clean with brooms conductor Make something smooth sweep Make something dirty smooth In a comfortable way dirtv comfortably In an easy way In a quick way easily Mangoes, oranges and apples quickly A car that transports the sick fruits A car that transports the dead ambulance Listening carefully hearse In a hurry attentive In the shape of a circle hurriedly Made of metal circular Made of wool metallic A male sheep woolen A female sheep ram A male horse ewe A female horse stallion A male dog mare

> dog bitch

A female dog

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items giving a single word for the underlined group of words.

- 1. The <u>meat of sheep</u> is rarely sold by the butcher.
- 2. She <u>made up her mind</u> to leave for the city.
- 3. Her fat goat has just given birth to two young ones.
- **4.** The <u>people from China</u> are very hardworking.
- 5. The audience did not understand the main topic of the debate.
- **6.** Buganda is found in the centre of Uganda.
- 7. Where are these <u>people who walk along the road going?</u>
- **8.** Give me my thing that I always wear in the head during sunny weather?
- 9. The people listening to the chief guest's speech complained that the chief was not loud enough.
- 10. Mr. Smith's home does not have enough cups, plates, saucepans and dishes.
- 11. Hon. EriaKategaya breathed his last in a Kenyan hospital.
- 12. The names in the class register are arranged in alphabetical order.
- 13. I was born on the fifth day of the week.
- **14.** He ran away because of being treated in a cruel way by his stepmother.
- 15. Our village council meets at regular intervals to discuss important issues.
- **16.** That nurse is not kind to patients.
- 17. We all enjoyed our main meal of the day.
- **18.** The man who defiled the girl <u>did not accept</u> the punishment.
- **19.** Our grandfather sat with comfort in the armchair.
- **20.** The cleanest <u>man who sells meat</u> in our village was arrested.

Activity II

- 1. You must take back that book to the library after reading it.
- 2. The referee told the players to start again the game.
- 3. Farmers do not plant crops during long period of dry weather.
- **4.** The army fought the rebels with a lot of success.
- **5.** I am not sure whether my father will attend the school concert.
- **6.** She has not been here for a <u>period of fourteen days</u>.
- 7. The showroom was emptied and cleaned with brooms.
- **8.** The <u>person who receives money</u> in that hotel is kind.
- **9.** Hellen's health is getting better and better every day.
- **10.** Kintu's cows produced two <u>young ones</u> yesterday.
- 11. Elizabeth is going to get married to a son to the king.
- **12.** The man who collects fares from the passengers pushed him out of the taxi.
- **13.** Children are not allowed to go to the place where food is cooked.
- **14.** People are advised to eat a lot of mangoes, oranges and pineapples.
- **15.** There were many <u>sick people</u> in the hospital.
- **16.** The man whose wife died has refused to marry again.
- 17. Go on practising until I tell you to stop.
- **18.** Mary could not remember what her mother had told her.
- 19. Keep away frompeople with corona virus.
- **20.** She stayed in Tanzania for a period of seven days.

Activity III

- 1. The children whose parents are dead were given blankets at school.
- 2. You need water for your <u>bulls and cows</u>.
- 3. The head teacher bought chairs and desks for the school.
- **4.** There were many people riding bicycles in town.
- **5.** The government has built a school for the people who cannot hear.
- **6.** Besides beaf, I enjoy sheep's meat.
- 7. The stranger walked to the place where bread and cakes are made.
- **8.** We shall visit the place where aeroplanes land.
- **9.** She works as a person who serves customers at the hotel.
- **10.** He was sent away from school for his misconduct.
- 11. Kenneth is my brother's son.
- 12. Every employee expects a good pay for the amount of work done.
- 13. They were punished for refusing to obey their parents.
- 14. Doreen joined secondary school because she did not fail PLE.
- 15. We went to a hotel which did not have a list of items served.
- **16.** The boy who was imprisoned is <u>not guilty</u>.
- 17. The figure is shaped in form of a circle.
- **18.** Catching fish is one of the activities in my home district.
- 19. Sarah solves problems with ease.
- 20. The class monitor has put up the list of responsibilities to be done and the class members to them.

Activity IV

- **1.** Do all birds move in the air?
- **2.** The thief was handled without mercy.
- **3.** I have been attending school everyday.
- **4.** Mother s and fathers need to be respected.
- **5.** The teacher told us to face the direction where the sun rises.
- **6.** He did not answer the questions in a correct way.
- 7. The teacher does not like children who steal.
- **8.** The young girl <u>did not accept</u> the gift from the stranger.
- 9. Most birds make homes of grass in which to lay their eggs.
- **10.** They ran to the kitchen <u>at once</u>.
- 11. The lazy girl was not successful in the final examination.
- **12.** He made boxes that were <u>shaped like a triangle</u>.
- 13. We should be kind to the people who do not have anything.
- **14.** She was asked to say again the question.
- **15.** Michael went away without permission from school.
- **16.** The ranger does not have to be cruel to the tourists.
- 17. My goat has produced two young ones.
- **18.** The political unrest lasted for a <u>period of two weeks</u>.
- **19.** He took his shoes to the <u>man who repairs shoes</u>.
- **20.** That is the doctor who treats eyes.

Activity V

1. The young elephant died yesterday.

- **2.** The pupils should write down all the <u>corrected words</u>.
- **3.** Engineer Walusimbi is the man whose wife passed away.
- **4.** The group of people watching the match between England and Croatia were very excited.
- 5. People who walk on foot should use the zebra crossing.
- **6.** The guest of honour was entertained by the group of dancers.
- 7. My brother married a very <u>nice looking</u> lady.
- **8.** Motorists should always drive their vehicles with a lot of care to avoid accidents.
- **9.** The <u>clothes the actors were putting on</u> were made of cotton.
- **10.** There are many rats in the <u>store for grains</u>.
- 11. The women removed the outer skins the bananas before they cooked them.
- 12. All the classrooms in our school have charts for showing dates and months of the year.
- **13.** During the war, we used to eat our food <u>in a hurry</u>.
- **14.** Nambi is always <u>listening carefully</u> in class.
- 15. Lake Victoria has many places of land surrounded by water.
- **16.** Some of the girls in our class are not disciplined
- 17. The second scene of the play amused the people watching it.
- **18.** Grandfather is lacking strength because he has been sick.
- **19.** Petrol is not cheap nowadays.
- **20.** Can you give me the list of food served at a restaurant?

Activity VI

- 1. Leah rears many hens and cocks.
- 2. The <u>place where animals are slaughtered</u> has been closed.
- 3. <u>A female sheep</u> charged at the young girl.
- 4. This school is for the visually impaired children.
- 5. A male horse is galloping down the street.
- 6. The strangr was in need of what to drink.
- 7. As soon as it started raining, the farmers sowed their seeds.
- 8. The money he <u>put on his bank account</u> was swindled by the manager.
- 9. They are writing an exam at the moment.
- 10. His handwriting has become better.
- 11. She did answer back my letter.
- 12. The meeting was put on a later date.
- 13. Many people turned up for the meeting.
- 14. The doctor could not find a way of healing the disease.
- 15. We met a group of thieves.
- 16. School childrenget holidays three timesa year.
- 17. You should not abuse the rights of under eighteen years
- 18. Come to this place and I tellyou.
- 19. Our teacher walks with energy.
- 20. My grandmother is lacking strength because she has been sick.

Activity VII

- 1. I <u>like more</u> writing letters to sending emails.
- 2. Some of the boys in our class are boys in our class are <u>not disciplined</u>.
- 3. All schools opened again for first term in February this year.

- 4. Gaga rears many hens and cocks
- 5. Cooking using dry heat in an oven interesting.
- 6. I sat <u>next to</u>you.
- 7. That girl is <u>not hardworking</u>.
- 8. Musiimenta always <u>reads through and corrects</u> the articles.
- 9. We without making noise went of the courtroom.
- 10. That machine for processing and storing information belongs to me.
- 11. The second scene of the play amused the people watching it.
- 12. They did not win the match.
- 13. People driving cars must be careful.
- 14. The person riding a motorcycle was blamed for not wearing a helmet.

OPPOSITE

These are also known as antonyms.

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
Actor	Actress	bridegroom	bride
Bachelor	Spinster	best man	maid of honour
Boar	Boar	grandfather	grandmother
Buck	Doe	prince	princess
Bullock	Heifer	lion	lioness
cock	hen	withdraw	deposit
conductor	conductress	withdrew	deposited
director	directress	careful	careless
dog	bitch	carefully	carelessly
drake	duck	useful	useless
duke	duchess	patient	impatient
emperor	empress	patience	impatience
father	mother	cheap	expensive
fox	vixen	cheaper	more expensive
gander	goose	tight	loose
gentleman	lady	intentionally	accidentally
giant	giantess	ripe	raw
governor	governess	admit	dismiss
headmaster	headmistress	admission	dismissal
host	hostess	sharp	blunt
hunter	huntress	deep	shallow
husband	wife	armed	unarmed
king	queen	rural	urban
lad	lass	exit	entrance
heir	heiress	succeed	fail
hero	heroine	success	failure
tailor	seamstress	love	hate
son	daughter	responsible	irresponsible
nephew	niece	increase	decrease
uncle	<u>aunt</u>	absent	present

waiter	waitress	humble	rude
widower	widow	ability	disability
wizard	witch	ancient	modern
fast	slowly	rough	smooth/calm
departure	arrival	laugh	grimace
depart	arrive	disciplined	undisciplined
descend	ascend	best	worst
excite	annoy	maiden of honour	best man
happy	unhappy/annoyed	sunset	sunrise
selfish	selfless	buy	sell
formal	<u>informal</u>	bought	sold
interior	<u>exterior</u>	literate	illiterate
internal	<u>external</u>	ewe	ram
dirty	<u>clean</u>		
kind	<u>unkind</u>		
ugliest	most beautiful		
sender's	receiver's		
late	<u>early</u>		
loudly	<u>softly</u>		
regular	<u>irregular</u>		
minor	<u>major</u>		
lowland	<u>highland</u>		

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items giving the opposite of the underlined word.

- 1. The suspect was found innocent.
- 2. Most girls put on <u>tight</u> clothes.
- **3.** The house girl has <u>intentionally</u> broken the glass.
- **4.** His <u>dismissal</u> from the university surprised his parents.
- **5.** The early man used <u>sharp weapons.</u>
- **6.** Are all the mangoes in your basket <u>raw</u>?
- 7. There are many people who are employed in rural areas.
- **8.** The waiter gave me tasty buns at the restaurant.
- **9.** Lake Kyoga became <u>deep</u> because of too much silt on its banks.
- **10.** He bought the <u>cheapest</u> shirt from that shop.
- 11. She sold the cow cheaply.
- 12. The robber who was shot dead was armed.
- **13.** Do doctors advise us to eat <u>ripe</u> fruits?
- **14.** We had to meet at the <u>exit</u> of the dancehall.

- **15.** The book which I received as a present from my uncle is <u>useless</u>.
- **16.** Kipsiro's recent success in athletics was due to inadequate practice.
- **17.** Martin's niece is sick.
- **18.** Don't tell me about that crazy woman; I <u>love</u> her so much.
- 19. Responsible children disobey their parents.
- 20. My father rides his bicycle very fast.

Activity II

- **1.** The teacher is <u>sitting</u> behind the classroom.
- 2. On hearing the news, he <u>laughed</u>.
- 3. <u>Disciplined</u> pupils are always punished.
- **4.** The <u>best man</u> looked smart during the wedding.
- **5.** The city is full of <u>ancient</u> buildings.
- **6.** There were beggars at the <u>exit</u> of the church.
- 7. It rained to their disadvantage.
- **8.** We could not ascend because of the slippery path.
- 9. It is easy to sail on Lake Kyoga when the water is smooth.
- 10. Benjamin lost the job due to his ability.
- 11. Our carpenter is a very handsome man.
- 12. He wanted to know the <u>departure</u> time of the Arusha train.
- **13.** The silly boy could not <u>forget</u> where he had put his book.
- **14.** Rosemary is a <u>humble</u> girl.
- **15.** Have you learnt about writing <u>informal</u> letters?
- **16.** My <u>failure</u> in the examinations surprised my uncle.
- 17. Your handwriting is legible.
- 18. Students had to find out the exterior of the given angle.
- 19. Many Ugandans live in urban areas.
- **20.** The decrease in fuel prices has affected manytravelers.

Activity III

- 1. Jimmy and James are absent today.
- 2. Rwanda is the largest country in East Africa.
- **3.** Mona Lisa's story was complete.
- **4.** Her end of term results were encouraging.
- **5.** Sulaiman is a selfish man.
- **6.** My <u>nephew</u> has just joined secondary school.
- 7. The motorist drove carefully.
- **8.** Atugasha's uncle visited us recently.
- **9.** The road to the border is very <u>rough</u>.
- **10.** We reached the airport before the king's <u>arrival</u>.
- 11. The waiters have done a good job.
- 12. She forgot to write the sender's address.
- **13.** This place is full of lowlands.
- **14.** The athlete collapsed after reaching the finishing line.
- **15.** The president left out the minor points in his speech.
- **16.** That boy is the ugliest of the three.
- 17. The lion killed a hyena.

- 18. Aphura's skirt was very <u>dirty</u> yesterday.19. Children come to school very <u>late</u>.20. Most house girls are <u>kind</u> to babies.

Activity IV

- The teacher was very <u>annoyed</u> with me.
 The dog barked <u>loudly</u> last night.
 We learnt about <u>regular</u> verbs last year.
- 4.

GOING TO

We use this structure to talk about the near future. It should be followed by is, are or am.

Consider:

- (a) I intend to work hard during this term.
 - I am going to work hard during this term.
- (b) She has no intention of attending remedial classes.
 - She is not going to attend remedial classes.
- (c) Mother will go to Lira tomorrow.
 - Mother is going to Lira tomorrow.
- (d) I believe that I will pass the test.
 - I am going to pass the test.
- (e) Angella will have to see a doctor.
 - Angella is going to see a doctor.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items using ...going to....

- 1. I must look smart on my birthday.
- 2. Manchester United will win the match.
- 3. You should board a taxi from school.
- **4.** My sister will be happy if I visit her.
- 5. I plan to stay upcountry with my cousins.
- **6.** It will rain hard this season.
- 7. We have no intention of travelling to the countryside.
- **8.** Fahad may do his homework after supper.
- **9.** We will write letters to our friends next week.
- **10.** I don't intend to come to school this week.

BY THE TIME/BY THE END

In the future tense, this structure is followed by will have + a participle verb form, e.g. will have come, will have swept, will have seen, etc.

In the past, it is followed by had + a participle verb form, e.g. had come, had swept, had seen, etc.

NB: By the time may be placed at the beginning or used within the sentence.

Consider:

- (a) Her parents came back at eleven. She went to bed at ten. By the time her parents came, she had gone to bed. She had gone to bed by the time her parents arrived.
- (b) The doctor arrived at one. The patient died at midday. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient had died. The patient had died by the time the doctor arrived.
- (c) The chief guest will go away before the service ends.

 By the time the service ends, the chief guest will have gone.

 The chief guest will have gone by the time the service ends.
- (d) The gentleman entered the bank after switching off his phone. By the time the gentleman entered the bank, he had switched off his phone. The gentleman had switched off his phone by the time he entered the bank.
- (e) Primary Seven will do their PLE exams in November this year. (Begin: By December...) By December this year, Primary Seven will have done their PLE exams.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The thief ran away before the police came. (Begin: By the time...)
- 2. The pupils went for short calls and then started the examination. (Use ... by the time...)
- **3.** After giving birth, Teddy was promoted to a senior level. (Begin: **By the time**...)
- **4.** We shall do fifty numbers before the bell rings. (Use ... by the time...)
- 5. They will prepare for the president before he comes. (Begin: **By the time**...)
- **6.** Amin Dada was overthrown after ruling Uganda for several years. (Use ...by the time...)
- 7. They will punish him after the morning session. (Begin: **By the end**...)
- **8.** She will leave school after studying for twenty years. (Use ... by the time...)
- **9.** 1910, motorcars were quite common. (End...by **1910,**...)
- **10.** The killer escaped before she called the police. (Begin: **By the time**...)
- 11. We ate lunch at midday. (Begin: By 2 o'clock ...)
- 12. We shall do our end of term exams before the end of this month. (Begin: By the)
- 13. I shall tidy your table at 10 o'clock. You will arrive at 11 o'clock. (Use ...by the time ...)

Activity II

- 1. Next August, you will be here for two years. (Begin: **By next**...)
- 2. Next week, I will hear whether I passed or failed. (End ...by next week.)

- **3.** Shakespeare died. He wrote over thirty plays. (Join beginning: **By the time**...)
- **4.** She will leave school. She has studied French for nine years. (Use ...by the time...)
- **5.** Tomorrow. The swelling will disappear. (End ...by tomorrow.)
- **6.** They will receive their results in June. (Begin: **By July**...)
- 7. The chief guest will go away before the service ends. (Begin: By the time...)
- **8.** They will get married before the end of this term. (Begin: **By the end**...)
- **9.** The boy ate six rotten mangoes before his mother stopped him. (Begin: **By the time**...)
- **10.** They gathered rubbish before they had lunch. (Begin: **By the time**...)
- **11.** We had our lunch before we came. (Begin: By the time ...)
- **12.**

PARTICIPLES

A participle is a group of words which can act both as a verb and an adjective.

Kinds

- (i) Present participles
- (j) Past participles
- (k) Perfect participles

Present participles

These start with an -ing form. The subject of the main clause must be the same as the subject of the participle phrase.

Consider:

- (a) Maria was lying in her bed. Maria was crying.
 - Lying in her bed, Maria was crying.
- (b) Henry was sick. The teacher took him to the clinic. *Being sick, Henry was taken to the clinic by the teacher.*
- (c) I heard very little of the lesson. I was sitting at the back. Sitting at the back, I heard very little of the conversation.
- (d) The girl wore a mini skirt. She looked ashamed before the elders. Wearing a mini skirt, the girl looked ashamed before the elders.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The lion came closer. The lion snatched the calf. (Begin: Coming...)
- **2.** Magezi is clever. He passed the test without difficulty. (Begin: **Being**...)
- **3.** Sophie spoke good English. Sophie was elected head girl. (Begin: **Speaking**...)

- **4.** Kato stole bread from the cupboard. Kato's mother punished him.
- **5.** The stranger walked along the road. The stranger saw telephone wires. (Begin: **Walking...**)
- **6.** Arinda checked over her work. She saw several mistakes. (Begin: **Checking**...)
- **7.** They looked out the window. They noticed it was raining. (Begin: **Looking**...)
- **8.** The striker seemed completely useless. He was running up and down the field. (Begin: **Running**...)
- **9.** The flag reminds us of our country. The flag flies above our heads. (Join beginning: **Flying...**)
- **10.** The dog continued to feed its puppies. The dog growled fiercely as I came nearer. (Join beginning: **Continuing**...)

Perfect participles

These begin with having + a participle verb form, e.g. having written, having gone, having spoken, having cleaned, etc.

Consider:

- (a) Andrew was born poor. He understood the local folks. *Having been born poor, Andrew understood the local folks.*
- (b) She studied at college. She became a good teacher. *Having studied at college, she became a good teacher.*
- (c) When Mugo left school, he gave away all his boks. *Having left school, Mugo gave away all his books.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the following sentences beginning with: Having...

- **1.** Ronald took lunch and ran to school.
- **2.** Dancing alone, Ayesha felt unhappy.
- 3. Musa remembered her name. Musa wrote her a letter.
- **4.** The stranger passed through the forest. The rest of the journey was undertaken without difficult.
- **5.** Elizabeth failed in every subject. Elizabeth dropped out of school.
- **6.** He tried once. He will try again.
- 7. The book was written. The book was ready for sale.
- **8.** The teacher achieved success with his work. The teacher was promoted.
- **9.** The thief made sure that nobody had seen him. The thief ran away.
- **10.** The boy was questioned for several hours. The boy cried out.

- 11. The choir took their seats after singing the welcoming song.
- 12. After fetching some water, I washed my clothes.
- **13.** She went to the cinema after broadcasting her morning show.
- **14.** Mubiruposted his letter after enveloping it.

15.

Past participles

These normally begin with a passive verb, e.g. Driven, Eaten, Broken, Taught, etc.

Consider:

- (a) They sow the crops in August. They harvest the crops in December. *Sown in August, the crops are harvested in December.*
- (b) The boy was deceived by his friends. The boy lost his finger into the dog's mouth. Deceived by his friends, the boy lost his finger into the dog's mouth.
- (c) English is the official language. English is spoken by many people in Uganda. Being the official language, English is the spoken by many people in Uganda.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The old man was still in the hospital. The old man was surrounded by doctors and nurses. (Begin: **Surrounded**...)
- **2.** The money was not discovered. The money was hidden under the carpet. (Begin: **Hidden**...)
- **3.** The houses were washed by the floods. The houses were built of mud. (Begin: **Built**...)
- **4.** Kirumira died recently. He was shot dead. (Begin: **Shot**...)
- **5.** The second stone smashed the windscreen. The second stone was thrown with force. (Begin: **Thrown**...)
- **6.** The potter was tired from hard work. The potter fell asleep in the sofa. (Begin: **Tired**...)
- **7.** Many people are moving from the village. They are attracted by the excitement of town life. (Begin: **Attracted**...)
- **8.** It was spoken in whispers. It could not be heard. (Begin: **Spoken**...)
- **9.** The girl was tricked by her mother. The girl got into trouble. (Begin: **Tricked**...)
- **10.** The aeroplane is helped by a heavy engine. The aeroplane can fly high in the sky. (Begin: **Helped**...)

CONDITIONALSENTENCES

These are sentences that expect a certain condition to be fulfilled. They are associated with if clauses and unless.

If 1 sentences	If 2 sentences	If 3 sentences
If 1 sentences These talk about possible conditions and their possible results, e.g. (a) If I get money, I will go to Mbarara. (b) I will go to Mbarara if I get money.	If 2 sentences These talk about unlikely conditions and their unlikely results, e.g. (a) If I got money, I would go to Mbarara. (b) I would go to Mbarara if I got money.	These talk about unfilled conditions and their unfulfilled results, e.g. (a) If I had got money, I would have gone to Mbarara. (b) I would have gone to Mbarara if I had
 (c) If I am a monkey, I will climb trees. (d) I will climb trees if I am a monkey. (e) If he doesn't put on the headlights at night, he won't see where he is going. Note: If + present simple + will 	 (c) If I were a monkey, I would climb trees. (d) I would climb trees if I were a monkey. (e) I do not study in Kenya. I cannot learn Kiswahili. If I studied in Kenya, I would learn Kiswahili. 	got money. (c) If I had been a monkey, I would have climbed trees. (d) I would have climbed trees if I had been a monkey. If + had + passive verb + would have + passive verb
	If + past simple + would + infinitive	

NB: If three sentences are mostly associated with the past simple tense.It can also use: Had, e.g.

- (l) Had I got money, I would have gone to Mbarara.
- (m) I would have gone to Mbarara had I got money.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Lydia wasn't courageous. She did not flee the accident scene. (Use ... would have ...)
- 2. Mary will post her letter if she gets a stamp. (Use ... would ...)
- 3. If Emily read the instructions, she would not fail the examinations. (Begin: Had ...)
- 4. I am not a hen. I wont eat those insects. (Begin: If I were ...)
- 5. They did not go to the party. They did not see the bride. (Begin: If they had ...)
- 6. If Faridah reads a lot of storybooks, she will acquire many new ideas. (Use ... would...)
- 7. If my boss reaches the bank in time, he will withdraw the money. (Use ... withdrawn ...)
- 8. I am not a car. You cannot drive me. (Use ...were ...)
- 9. We shall win if we are prepared. (Use ...were ...)
- 10.I am not a cat. I will not hunt for rats.(Begin: If I were ...)
- 11. Henry is not a monkey. He will not climb trees. (Use ... would ...)
- 12. The old man did not buy palm leaves. He did not make mats. (Begin: Had ...)
- 13.I am not my father. I can't marry many wives. (Usewere)
- 14. The lady will withdraw the money if she goes to the bank. (Use ...went ...)
- 15. Aida did not sweep the room. She did not have a broom. (Begin: Had ...)
- 16. We missed the flight because we arrived at the airport late. (Use ... would have ...)
- 17. The students would learn a lot if they went on an educational tour. (Use will)

...AND SO...

This structure is used to join two positive sentences. It means as well as.

NB: You must keep the tense of the original sentences.

Consider:

- (a) Switching on a radio was easy. Switching on a television was easy.
- (b) Hens lay eggs. Ducks lay eggs.
- (c) My brother likes watching cartoons. I like watching cartoons.
- (d) A CD is useful. A DVD is useful.
- (e) Talk shows are interesting. Football is interesting.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of sentences using....and so.....

- **1.** IrynNamubiru is a good singer. IrynNtale is a good singer.
- **2.** Kabuhembe is hot. Maboona is hot.
- **3.** Muriisa was a teacher. Muhiima was a teacher.
- **4.** They have some money. She has some money.
- **5.** She is digging now. I am digging now.
- **6.** Sandra likes music. Sufra likes music.
- 7. I was sitting on a bench. My friend Jane was sitting on a bench.
- 8. Sawyer saw it. Samantha saw it.
- **9.** Both a cow and a buffalo have horns.
- **10.** A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.
- **11.** Nancy, as well as Leticia, did not go to the market.
- **12.** Denis and his brother were in the meeting.
- **13.** Both Aamal and Maryam passed the interview.
- **14.** Cathy, as well as Vanessa, has woven a beautiful basket.
- **15.** A bird can fly. An aeroplane can fly.

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following as two separate sentences

- 1. They eat rice and so do we.
- **2.** Ivan is smart and so is Yvonne.
- 3. Paul has a radio and so has Pauline.
- **4.** Nathan was an MP and so was Gregory.
- 5. I went to the internet cafe and so did Sandra.
- **6.** A CD should be kept well and so should a DVD.
- 7. Issa wants to become a pilot and so does Ayesha.
- **8.** Joshua went on a tour and so did Emmanuel.
- 9. She cooked food and so did I.
- 10. Joan goes to the airport fortnightly and so does John.

...AND NEITHER...

This is used to join two negative sentences.

Consider:

- (a) Maths is not hard. English is not hard.
- (b) Mukasa does not play well. Mugisha does not play well.
- (c) Alex did not greet us. Linda didn't greet us.
- (d) Mother cannot read. Father cannot read.
- (e) Deborah did not enjoy the show. Gertrude did not enjoy the show.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs of sentences using ...and neither...

- 1. Kyamadidi did not win. Otafiire did not win.
- 2. I don't have a pen. My friend doesn't have a pen.
- 3. Sylivia won't come. Sawyer won't come.
- **4.** The host did not take lunch. The guest did not take lunch.
- 5. Hajjara does not have a DVD player. Jumba does not have a DVD player.
- 6. I can't believe it. My uncle can't believe it.
- 7. Goats do not lay eggs. Rabbits do not lay eggs.
- 8. I didn't meet Barbara. I didn't meet her husband.

Rewrite each of the following items as two separate sentences.

- 9. You have not had lunch and neither have I.
- 10. Martin should not go and neither should Angela.
- 11. James is not a girl and neither is Juma.
- **12.** Mother did not withdraw the money. Father did not withdraw the money.
- 13. Moses cannot cheat. I cannot cheat.
- **14.** Henry doesn't make benches and neither does he make chairs.
- **15.** She won't do such a thing. He won't do such a thing.
- 16. Boaz did not bathe in the morning. Bosco did not bathe in the morning.
- 17. She cannot read. She cannot write.
- **18.** Opio doesn't plane his planks. He doesn't cut wood using a saw.
- 19.

...TOO...TO...

The structure too...to has an idea of not. It is used to express a negative.

NB: When one subject is given, we use subject + too + adjective + to + verb...

When we have two subjects, we use subject + too + adjective + for + second subject + verb...

Avoid using the pronoun it.

Consider:

- (a) Jennifer is very lazy. She cannot lift the box. Jennifer is too lazy to lift the box.
- (b) Shafiq is very young. He cannot get married. Shafiq is too young to get married.
- (c) The tea is very hot. The baby cannot drink it. The tea is too hot for the baby to drink.

Activity

Join each of the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. The water is very dirty. We cannot use it.
- 2. The porridge is very hot. Naume cannot eat it.
- 3. Your jeans are very tight. They cannot fit him.
- **4.** Magezi is very clever. He cannot fail this examination.
- **5.** She is quite short. She cannot touch the ceiling.
- **6.** Chess is very difficult. A child cannot learn it.
- 7. The coat was too big for Amos to wear. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **8.** Kamoga's luggage is very heavy. He cannot lift it. (Use ...too ...to ...)
- 9.

...ENOUGH...TO...

Enough is used to mean *as much as*. It also means *sufficient*.

NB: We introduce the word <u>for</u> if we have two subjects.

Consider:

- (a) Shakira is old. Shakira can go to school alone. Shakira is old enough to go to school alone.
- (b) Kirabo is tall. She can touch the ceiling.Kirabo is tall enough to touch the ceiling.
- (c) This examination is very simple. He will pass it. This examination is simple enough for her to pass.
- (d) It was very warm. We could go out without our coats. It was warm enough for us to go out without our coats.
- (e) Is this mango tasty? Can one eat it?

Activity I

Join each of the following sentences using ...enough...to

- 1. Topisita is very bright. She can pass this test.
- 2. They had plenty of time. They could help their friends.
- **3.** Arsenal had a lot of practice. They defeated all the other teams.
- **4.** She looks smart. She can join the party.
- 5. Dorcus was very fast. She could complete the marathon in an hour.

- **6.** This DVD is very good. It can play all the music we want.
- 7. That dog is very fierce. It can bark at every stranger.
- **8.** The rice is very delicious. They can eat more than one plate.
- **9.** There is plenty of food. Everyone will be served.
- 10. The movie was very interesting. Everybody enjoyed it.
- 11. You have little airtime. It cannot make a call.

Activity II

- 1. There is a lot of water. It will last for years.
- 2. She didn't run fast. She didn't catch the bus.
- **3.** Is it good? Can one eat it?
- **4.** We have a lot of money. We can build a house.
- **5.** Are there many pupils? Can they form a football team?
- **6.** Sarah is stupid. She will believe anything.
- 7. The conversation was loud. One could hear it.
- 8. Her English was clear. We could understand it.
- **9.** Is this bicycle good? Can I ride it?
- 10. The clay is not soft. The Potter cannot use it.

EITHER ... OR

This conjunction is used to join positive sentences. It shows a choice of two things.

NB: Use *either...or* in the middle of the sentence if there is one subject. Use it at the beginning if there are two subjects.

When either ... or is used with two singular nouns, the verb can be singular or plural. A singular verb is more formal.

Consider

- (a) You must provide food to your children. You must risk going to prison. *You must either provide food to your children or risk going to prison.*
- (b) Nyangoma will do the dishes. Nyakato will do the dishes. *Either Nyangoma or Nyakato will do the dishes*.
- (c) I shall vote Museven for president. I shall vote Bobi Wine for president. I shall either vote Museven or Bobi Wine for president.
- (d) The girls are shouting. The boys are shouting. *Either the girls or the boys are shouting.*
- (e) Timothy is a kind doctor. Timothy is a hardworking man. *Timothy is either a kind doctor or a hardworking man*.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs of items usingeither....or....

- 1. Jessy will pay the fine. Jessy will go to prison.
- 2. She may stay in school. She may get married.
- **3.** Mother will fly to England. Father will fly to England.
- **4.** Amina has given birth to a baby boy. Amina has given birth to a baby girl.
- **5.** They may eat beef today. They may eat chicken today.
- **6.** You should shout when a stranger attacks you. You should scream when a stranger attacks you.
- 7. She will write a letter. She will send an email.
- **8.** They had to continue with the journey. They had to stop over for the night.
- **9.** Jackson may go to the church. Jackson may go to the club.
- **10.** Amoti is a comedian. Kachaina is a comedian.
- 11. She is Czech. She is Slovak.
- **12.** I am going to buy a camera with the money. I am going to buy a DVD player with the money.
- 13. Hanifah is suffering from flu. Hanifah is suffering from cold.

NEITHER ...NOR

This structure is used to show that a negative statement is true of two things.

NB: If *neither...nor* is used to join positive sentences, use the opposite of the given adjectives.

When *neither* ... *nor* is used with two singular nouns, the verb can be singular or plural. A singular verb is more formal.

Consider:

- (a) Tom does not have a book. Tim does not have a book.
 - Neither Tom nor Tim has a book.
- (b) The girl wasn't in class. The girl wasn't in the dormitory.
 - The girl was neither in class nor in the dormitory.
- (c) She is tall. He is tall.
 - Neither she nor he is short.
- (d) I never knew what happened to him. I never cared what happened to him.
 - I neither knew nor cared what happened to him.
- (e) Their house is not big. Their house is not small.
 - Their house is neither big nor small.

Activity

Join using each of the following items using neither...nor

- 1. My mother does not smoke. My father does not smoke.
- 2. The patient cannot sit. The patient cannot eat anything.

- **3.** Snails are not fast. Tortoises are not fast.
- **4.** The prime minister arrived early. The guest of honour arrived early.
- **5.** The chef could not listen. The waiter could not listen.
- **6.** A cow is a useful animal. A donkey is a useful animal.
- 7. Sendi does not like camping. Wendy does not like camping.
- **8.** The flower girl was not happy. The pageboy was not happy.
- 9. The headmaster will not go to Kampala. The headmistress will not go to Kampala.
- 10. Musa is not a Christian. Nusurat is not a Christian.
- 11. The TV doesn't actually work. The radio doesn't actually work.
- 12. Mother doesn't know how to read. Mother doesn't know how to write.
- **13.** He was not guilty of theft. He was not guilty of arson.
- 14. I didn't meet Barbara. I didn't meet her husband.

OUGHT TO/SHOULD/MUST/HAS TO/HAD BETTER

This structure means should or had better.

NB: The negative form is ought not to.

Consider:

- (a) All children had better go to school.
 - All children should go to school.
 - All children ought to go to school.
 - All children must go to school.
- (b) Criminals should be arrested.
 - Criminals had better be arrested.
 - Criminals ought to be arrested.
 - Criminals must be arrested.
- (c) A witness must tell the truth.
 - A witness had better tell the truth
 - A witness ought to tell the truth.
 - A witness should tell the truth.
- (d) You must wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
 - You should wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
 - You had better wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
 - You ought to wash your hands after visiting the toilet.
- (e) Girls must kneel down when greeting elders.
 - Girls had better kneel down when greeting elders.
 - Girls should kneel down when greeting elders.
 - Girls ought to kneel down when greeting elders.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Children's rights should be respected. (Use ...ought...)
- **2.** We ought to do our homework in time. (Use ...had better...)
- **3.** Parents need to protect their children. (Use...should...)
- **4.** You should consult a doctor. (Use...ought...)
- **5.** All people must be aware of their rights to avoid being mistreated. (Use...had better...)
- **6.** You ought not to drink and drive. (Use...had better...)
- 7. One should be careful about COVID-19 transmission. (Use...must...)
- **8.** Girls must avoid sugar daddies. (Use...ought...)
- **9.** People should not drive cars in dangerous mechanical conditions. (Use...**must**....)
- **10.** I must stop for petrol. (Use...should...)
- **11.** They must hurry. (Use...had better...)
- **12.** John should listen to his parents. (Use...**must**...)
- **13.** Girls and boys should avoid early marriage. (Use...ought...)
- **14.** Muslims must say their prayers daily. (Use...had better...)
- **15.** You must tell your parents about the man who keeps disturbing you on the way. (Use...should...)

Activity II

- 1. I must apologise to my friend. (Use...ought...)
- 2. I have to pass this test highly. (Use...had better...)
- 3. You ought to behave well towards your classmates. (Use...**must**...)
- 4. She must knock before entering. (Use...ought...)
- 5. Hairat had better work hard to pass her test. (Use...should...)
- 6. All children should go to school. (Use...have to...)
- 7. People must dress smartly. (Use...had better...)
- 8. Boys have to obey the school rules and regulations. (Use...ought...)
- 9. You must keep the environment clean. (Use...should...)
- 10. The rapist has to be imprisoned. (Use...**must**...)
- 11. Eric should file all his past papers. (Use...ought...)
- 12. Our head teacher is likely to travel to Kasese this week. (Use ...may ...)
- 13.

IN ORDER TO/SO AS

These are an expressions of reason just like because/so that/so as to, etc.

NB: The negative form is in order not to/ so as not to. When used at the beginning, in order to expects a comma.

Consider

(a) You should move in a group. You want to avoid child abuse.You should move in a group in order to avoid child abuse.In order to avoid child abuse, you should move in a group.You should move in a group so as to avoid child abuse.

(b) We went to the internet cafe. We wanted to learn about computers.
 We went to the cafe in order to learn about computers.
 In order to learn about computers, we went to the internet café.
 We went to the internet café so as to learn about computers.

(c) Anne practiced English. She wanted to become perfect.Anne practiced English in order to become perfect.In order to become perfect, Anne practised English.Anne practised English so as to become perfect.

Activity

Join each of the following pairs usingin order to....

- 1. She wants to go to college. She wants to become a teacher.
- **2.** She repented to God. She wanted to be forgiven.
- 3. They called her Gumisiriza. They wanted to remember how long they had waited for her.
- 4. Mubiru saves money. He wants to send his children to school
- 5. He went to the salon. He wanted to have his hair cut.
- **6.** A modern country must have an efficient police force. They want to keep law and order.
- 7. Some people have joined politics. They want to be house hold names. (Use ...in order ...)
- **8.** Electricians use testers. They want to check the battery.
- **9.** The carpenter returned home. He wanted to Polish his furniture.
- **10.** Zechariah climbed the tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
- 11. MrsZaake left the salon at five o'clock. She wanted to find her husband outside the office.(Use ... so as ...)
- **12.** I bought a toolbox. I wanted to keep my tools safely
- **13.** Helen used a spanner. She wanted to tighten the nuts.
- **14.** Farmers burn areas of bush. They want to prepare the ground for digging.
- **15.** She wants to go to the club. She wants to shake her body.
- **16.** Nankiga has borrowed a dictionary from the library. She wants to look up some hard words. (Use ... so as ...)
- 17. A good teacher explains. He wants to make the pupils understand the lesson.
- **18.** The driver uses the wipers. He wants to clean the windscreen.
- **19.** Mothee woke up very early because she wanted to prepare breakfast. (Begin: In order ...)
- **20.** We woke up very early. We wanted to get time for homework.
- **21.** Children ought to know about their rights. They should ensure that they are not mistreated. (Begin: In order not ...)
- **22.** The government has banned child labour. They want to protect the young generation. (Use ...so as ...)
- 23. The trader displayed his goods. He wanted to attract customers. (Use ...in order...)
- 24. Moses bought some oil. He wanted to lubricate the engine.(Begin: In order ...)

- 25. Sue wanted to buy a litre of milk. She went to Karibu Dairy. (Use ...so as ...)
- **26.** My father borrowed a spanner. He wanted to replace the worn tyre. (Begin: In order ...)
- 27. Most people visit the museum. They want to see things of long ago. (Use ... so as ...)
- **28.** The farmer dug trenches around the garden. He wanted to control the rats. (Begin: In order ...)
- **29.** She wants to go to the nightclub. She wants to shake her body. (Use ...so as ...)

30.

...MORE INTERESTED...

This structure is used to mean that one likes something or someone more than the other.

NB: It is usually followed by than.

Consider:

(a) Girls prefer cooking to playing.

Girls are more interested in cooking than playing.

(b) I like dancing more than singing. *I am more interested in dancing than singing.*

(c) She likes slashing more than digging.

She is more interested in slashing than digging.

Activity

Rewrite usingmore interested...

- 1. She prefers watching cartoons to watching music.
- **2.** I like reading novels more than sunbathing.
- **3.** Father likes eating traditional dishes more than trendy ones.
- **4.** Silas prefers carpentry to keeping animals.
- **5.** The police likes arresting criminals more than setting them free.

6.

- **7.** We prefer being kind to children to mistreating them.
- **8.** Shakira liked discovering more than being told everything.
- **9.** They like going to school more than going to the club.
- **10.** He prefers working to begging.
- 11. Duncan likes telling the truth more than telling lies.
- **12.** Do Bahima like herding more than crop growing?
- 13. Most pupils prefer playing to Studying.
- **14.** Do they like reading more than writing?
- **15.** I like watching movies more than playing chess.
- **16.** They liked singing more than dancing.

EXCLAMATION

To exclaim is to cry out suddenly because of shock, surprise, excitement, anger, etc.

NB: Exclamatory sentences may begin with: *What* or *How*, and end with an exclamation mark. Avoid using the word *very* in such sentences.

Formulae:

```
What + article + adjective + verb
```

How + *adjective* + *article* + *noun/pronoun* + *verb*

Consider:

- (a) It has been a very beautiful day.

 What a beautiful day it has been!

 How beautiful a day it has been!
- (b) She is a wonderful netballer.

 What a wonderful netballer she is!

 How wonderful a netballer she is!
- (c) It is a very interesting movie.

 What an interesting movie it is!

 How interesting a movie it is!
- (d) Irene is a very tall girl.

 What a tall girl Irene is!

 How tall a girl Irene is!
- (e) AIDS is a very deadly disease. What a deadly disease AIDS is! How deadly a disease AIDS is!

Activity

Rewrite each of the items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Didi's World was a wonderful place. (Begin: What...)
- 2. What an amazing choir this is! (Use ... very ...)
- **3.** Cancer is a very dangerous disease. Begin: **How...**)
- **4.** What a professional photographer Conrad was! (Begin: Conrad was ...)
- **5.** Princess Diana was very kind. (End...!)
- **6.** How busy a road this is! (Begin: This is ...)
- **7.** That road is very busy. (Begin: **What**...)
- **8.** How voluminous a book a dictionary is! (Begin: A dictionary is ...)
- **9.** Jim is very talkative. (Begin: **How**...)
- **10.** It was clever of him to build the house in the village. (Begin: **How**...)

- 11. Coca cola is a tasty drink. (Begin: What...)
- **12.** The fox is a very cunning animal. (Begin: **How**...)
- **13.** Sheila is very careful. (Begin: **What**...)
- **14.** It was a very long story. (End...!)
- **15.** That has been a very wonderful cartoon. (Begin: **What**...)
- **16.** What an industrious person my father has been! (End ... person.)
- **17.** MrMukasa is a very good plumber. (End ...!)
- 18. How bright an idea that was! (Use ... very ...)
- 19. Agatha is a very skillful seamstress. (Begin: What ...)
- **20.** What a nice dress shehas sewn! (Begin: You)

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

Singular	Plural
Add s	
book	books
egg	eggs
boy	boys
phone	phones
video	chiefs
banana	hoofs
tin	
boy	
chair	watches
window	brushes
house	gases
cupboard	boxes
dozen	
soldier	cities
pencil	ladies
mat	flies
tree	countries
girl	
spice	
market	children
radio	oxen
piano	
soloist	
songster	
rhino	men
dynamo	teeth
volcano	women
dwarf	geese
curio	
trinket	

nhoto	chaan
photo	sheep
formula	deer
day	dozen
trolley	hundred
tray	
turkey	
monkey	
chief	we
roof	they
chef	they
cliff	they
belief	us
scarf	them
hoof	them
wharf	them
handkerchief	these
stadium	our
oath	their
youth	their
ox-plough	their
on prough	ours
Addesto nouns ending with ch, s, sh or x	theirs
watch	theirs
brush	those
gas	those
box	those
dress	
bus	calves
mango	wolves
toothbrush	thieves
hero	shelves
ax	loaves
echo	leaves
fox	halves
bush	hooves
church	liooves
tomato bench	
DEHEH	
Irregular plurals	
michail piainis	bakers
child	barbers
OX	butchers
aquarium	chemists
syllabus	chemists
formula	dentists
TOTTILLIA	uciiusis

fungus Change the vowel of a singular louse mouse man tooth woman goose axis (a) Some nouns remain unchanged sheep fish mutton deer dozen hundred water oil salt sand mílk salt flour (b) Some nouns are always plural. So, they take a plural verb, e.g. My shorts are big (Not is big) shorts scissors pyjamas binoculars pants glasses tghts jeans trousers greens pliers

doctors drapers dry cleaners fishmongers florists grocers hairdressers jewellers opticians pharmacists stationers vets

(c) Some nouns end in -s, yet they are singular, e.g. Mathematics is my favourite subject.

Mathematics

Physics
Economics
Politics
News
Electronics
Athletics
Gymnastics
Gynniastics
(d) Some nouns can be singular or plural, A television series. Two television series. Series Means
Species
Species
(e) Think of a some of money, a period of time, a distance, etc. as one thing, e.g.Three years isn't a long time.Two miles wasn't too far to walk.Five hundred thousand dollars was stolen in the bank robbery.
(f) Plurals of pronouns
I
he
she
it
me
him
her
it
this
my
his
her
its
mine
his
her
that
it
(g) Change f to ves to nouns ending
ending in f and fe
calf
wolf
WOII

thief	
shelf	
loaf	
leaf	
half	
hoof	
bookshelf	
scarf	
wharf	
wife	
knife	
(f) Characasta isasi	
(f) Change y to ies to nouns ending in y	
(where there is a consonant before y)	
city	
lady	
fly	
country	
baby	
spy	
secretary	
pigsty	
sanctuary	
party	
dummy	
story	
(h) The mail and the control of the	
(h) The major word becomes plural	
commander-in-chief	
officer in charge	
head of state	
father-in-law	
mother-in-law	
brother-in-law	
sister-in-law	
daughter-in-law	
son-in-law	
head of department	
teacher on duty	
prisoner of war	
(k) Change the second word	
(k) Change the second word	
stepmother	
stepfather	
stepson	

stepdaughter	
stepsister	
stepbrother	
cupful	
girlfriend	
boyfriend	
fireman	
mousetrap	
disc jockey	
workman	
maidservant	
passenger plane	
dustbin	
ox-plough	
man's wallet	
passers-by	
(a) NB: However, passer-by becomes	
passers-by and man's wallet becomes	
men's Notice the plural form of the	
following	
Baker's	
Barber's	
Butcher's	
Chemist's	
Cleaner's	
Dentist's	
Doctor's	
Draper's	
Dry cleaner's	
Fishmonger's	
Florist's	
Grocer's	
Hairdresser's	
Jeweller's	
Optician's	
Pharmacist's	
Stationer's	
Vet's	

Activity I

Rewrite each of the items using the plural of the underlined word.

QUESTION TAGS

These are actually not questions although they end with question marks.

NB: The general rule: Positive statement = Negative tag and vice versa.

Consider:

- (a) John is a boy.

 John is a boy, isn't he?
- (b) John was a teacher. *John was a teacher, wasn't he?*
- (c) John likes reading. *John likes reading, doesn't he?*
- (d) John will go to the cinema.

 John will go to the cinema, won't he?
- (e) John ate all the eggs.

 John ate all the eggs, didn't he?
- (f) John has a camera.

 John has a camera, hasn't he?

 John has a camera, doesn't he?
- (g) We go to school.

 We go to school, don't we?

Exceptions

- (h) Let's go for break, shall we?
- (i) Let's go to Kampala, shall we?
- (j) Let us go to Kampala, shall we?Let us go to Kampala, will you?Please, let us go to Kampala, won't you?
- (k) You need a house, don't you?
- (1) She needs a husband, doesn't she?
- (m) You needn't a house, need you?
- (n) She needn't go, need she?
- (o) Go away, will you?
- (p) Come in, will you?
- (q) Please, come in, won't you?

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items and supply a question tag.

- **1.** India is a big country.
- **2.** An aeroplane can fly, _____?
- 3. You should take balanced diet.
- 4. Let's take lunch.
- 5. My aunt doesn't deal in second hand clothes, does she? (Begin: My aunt deals ...)
- **6.** They needn't hunt wild animals.
- **7.** We enjoyed the party.
- **8.** It will happen again.
- 9. I am a good teacher, aren't I? (Begin: I am not)
- **10.** Children go to school every day.
- 11. Henry likes travelling.
- **12.** It is not far from the road to the shopping centre, is it? (End ... isn't it?)
- 13. I need a wife.
- **14.** Take me to England, please. (Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag)
- **15.** My father withdrew some money from the bank, didn't he? (End ... did he?)

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. We shall enjoy ourselves, shan't we? (End, shall we?)
- **2.** He won't stop at the zebra crossing, will he? (End ...won't he?)
- **3.** James did not go to Nairobi, did he? (End ...didn't he?)
- **4.** You are not coming, are you? (End ...aren't you?)
- **5.** I am tall. (End?)
- **6.** The shopkeeper sold some sugar, didn't she? (End...**did she**?)

- 7. I shall see you tomorrow, shan't I? (End...shall I?)
- **8.** It won't rain today, will it? (End...won't it?)
- **9.** There are few hills in Karamoja. (Rewrite and supply a suitable tag)
- **10.** She doesn't like posho, does she? (End...doesn't she?)
- 11. The musicians sang so well at the party, didn't they? (End...did they?)
- 12. Sarah doesn't have much juice, does she? (Use...a lot...
- **13.** The shopkeeper sold some sugar, didn't he? (End....did he?)
- **14.** We are now in Primary Seven, _____? (Rewrite and supply a suitable tag)
- **15.** It is a long way from here to school, isn't it? (Endis it?)

...HARDLY ...ANY/ALMOST NO/ALMOST NONE

Hardly means *almost not* or *almostnone*. Use *any* after hardly in sentences that have phrses such as *no*, *none*, *little*, and so on.

NB: You may choose to use *rarely*, *barely* or *scarcely* instead of hardly.

Consider:

- (a) There is almost no truth in what she has written in this letter. *There is hardly any truth in what she has written in this letter.*
- (b) I rarely visit my uncle. *I hardly visit my uncle.*
- (c) There isn't much water in the tank. *There is hardly any water in the tank.*
- (d) The small girl finds it hard to post the letter. *The small girl can hardly post the letter.*
- (e) It is difficult for some pupils to punctuate their work. *Some pupils can hardly punctuate their work.*

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. It is hard for the Arabs to understand our language. (Use ...hardly...)
- 2. It was difficult for us to hear what she said. (Use ...barely...)
- **3.** Angela finds it hard to speak Latin. (Usehardly...)
- **4.** I never buy sweets for children. (Use ...barely...)
- **5.** There was no music at the party. (Use ...scarcely...)
- **6.** There was no hope of receiving gifts. (Use ...hardly....)
- **7.** There was very little sugar in the bowl.
- **8.** You barely attend concerts. (Usehardly....)
- **9.** Stella cannot remember her date of birth. (Usebarely....)

- **10.** There is almost no money left to organise the bash. (Use ...hardly....)
- 11. The baby cannot walk. (Use ...hardly...)
- **12.** There is almost no water left in the tank. (Use...barely...)
- **13.** There was almost no one at the post office. (Use...hardly...)
- **14.** There is barely any rain in the dry season (Use...scarcely...)
- **15.** There is almost no tea left in the kettle. (Use...hardly...)
- **16.** There was no one in the market. (Use ... hardly ...)

LOOK FORWARD TO/LOOKING FORWARD TO

This means to be eager or to wait with pleasure for something to happen. The main verb normally ends in -ing.

Consider:

- (a) We hope to sit our final exams this year.
 - We look forward to sitting our final exams this year.
 - We are looking forward to sitting our final exams this year.
- (b) Sufra will get her gift next week.
 - Sufra looks forward to getting her gift next week.
 - Sufra is looking forward to getting her gift next week.
- (c) Mary and Paul hope to get married this week.
 - Mary and Paul look forward to getting married this week.
 - Mary and Paul are looking forward to getting married this week.
- (d) Martha is going to fly to Dubai this month.
 - Martha looks forward to flying to Dubai this month.
 - Martha is looking forward to flying to Dubai this month.
- (e) All farmers expect to harvest big yields this season.
 - All farmers look forward to harvesting big yields this season.
 - All farmers are looking forward to harvesting big yields this season.

Activity

Rewrite each of the items using ...look forward...

- 1. I hope to meet my uncle today.
- **2.** I am eager to learn the Arabic language.
- **3.** Our friends will visit us during this holiday.
- **4.** She will see the doctor tomorrow.
- **5.** We are eagerly waiting to get a change of meals.
- **6.** Sarah hopes to pass the medical test.
- 7. The boys are going to swim on Saturday.
- **8.** They expect to sit their final exams in November.

- **9.** Matovu is getting set to take the princess.
- **10.** The bride and groom expect a happy and blissful life.
- 11. She wants to know the other side of him.
- 12. They eagerly want to read all the available literature on keeping rabbits.
- **13.** We hope to present our skit on stage.
- **14.** The pilgrims are eager to walk up to Namugongo Shrine.
- 15. Ugandans eagerly want to vote in a president of their choice.
- **16.** We expect many guests at the hotel this weekend.

Rewrite each of the following usinglooking forwad...

- **17.** Mother will fly to England.
- **18.** Emily is going to stay with us at the party.
- **19.** The candidates are eagerly waiting to go on a trip.
- **20.** They hope to eat rice at the picnic.
- **21.** Manchester United are ready to win a treble this season
- **22.** Frank is eagerly waiting to break up for holidays next week.
- **23.** The school choir hopes to take the trophy home.
- **24.** He is excited that he is touring the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre.
- 25. Sulaina hopes to be promoted.
- **26.** We expect to join secondary school next year.
- **27.** They hope to get a new examination centre.
- **28.** We shall watch our house perform on stage.
- **29.** Annette hopes to get high scores in exams.
- **30.** Our teacher will mark the UNEB exams.
- **31.** My father will buy a new house.

NONE OF/ A SINGLE/ALL THE

None means *not any*. It is normally followed by *of*. None of is followed by a singular verb. In positive sentences, use the opposite of the given verb.

Consider:

(a) All these pens do not work.

None of these pens works.

Not a single of these pens works.

(b) All our sons did not live nearby.

None of our sons lived nearby.

Not a single of our sons lived nearby.

(c) All the trains were not going to Arua.

None of the trains was going to Arua.

Not a single of the trains was going to Arua.

- (d) All the pupils in this class are clever.

 None of the pupils in this class is foolish.

 Not a single of the pupils in this class is foolish.
- (e) None of us has had a meal since yesterday.

 All of us have not had a meal since yesterday.

 Not a single of us has had a meal since yesterday.

Activity

Rewrite each of the itemsas instructed in the brackets.

- 1. All of us cannot sing the East African anthem. (Begin: None...)
- **2.** All the boys did not have textbooks.(Begin: **None**...)
- 3. None of Tracy's sisters likes her. (Begin: All...)
- **4.** All the girls are beautiful. (Begin: **None**...)
- **5.** None of the women in this village is proud. (Begin: **All**...)
- **6.** All the women in this building do not own property. (Begin: **None**...)
- **7.** All the teachers did not come to school yesterday. (Begin: **None**...)
- **8.** None of her uncles has been to college. (Begin: All...)
- **9.** None of the hosts talked to us. (Begin: **Not a single**...)
- **10.** None of our shamba boys is lazy. (Begin: **All**...)
- **11.** All the candidates were present. (Begin: **Not a single**...)

12.

WOULD RATHER

Would rather is usually followed by than.

Consider:

- (a) Julian likes singing. She like dancing as much.
- (b) I am more interested in baking than digging.
- (c) He likes fish. He likes meat more.
- 1. We enjoy eating cakes more than buns.
- 2. Boys like playing. They don't like cooking.
- **3.** Anita loves jogging more than running.
- **4.** Most children prefer taking rice to taking posho.
- **5.** The girls enjoy swimming more than bathing.
- **6.** I am more interested in digging than fetching water.
- 7. Opio will stay at home instead of going to the cinema.

NOT ONLY ... BUT ALSO

This structure is used to emphasise that something else is also true. Not only can be used t the beginning or within a sentence. When used at the beginning, it is followed by a helping verb (is, was, did, etc.). When used within a sentence, not only comes after a helpingverb.

NB: You use a comma while connecting clauses that are complete sentences. A comma is not needed

while connecting nouns. If you add a comma on the result clause, the pronoun has to be repeated.
Consider:
(a) Milk is both tasty and nutritious.
Milk is not only tasty but also nutritious
Not only is milk tasty but also nutritious.
(b) She needs food. She needs shelter.
She needs not only food but also shelter.
Not only does she need food but also shelter.
(c) Mary comes from a rich family. She is also brilliant
Mary does not only come from a rich family, but she is also brilliant.
Not only does Mary come from a rich family, but she is also brilliant.
Activity
1. He talked to the cashier. He talked to the receptionist. (Usenot only) .)
2. The mechanic will wind my watch. He will repair my television set. (Usenot only)
3. Children should not only wash utensils, but they should also fetch water. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
4. Besides repairing cars, Fred makes furniture. (Begin: Not only)
5. The papyrus was very dry. The papyrus was very dirty. (Use not only)

6. Animals must be given food. They must be given shelter. (Begin: Not only)

7. Ramsey read the menu. He ordered for a mouth-watering meal. (Usenot only ...)

- 8. Jumawas a barber. He was a cobbler. (Begin: Not only ...)
- 9. She has visited the zoo. She has visited the museum. (Usenot ...)
- 10. She wrote the text. She selected the illustrations. (Begin: She not only)
- 11. There are problems with the children. There are problems with their parents. (Use ...not only ...).
- 12. Chelengati's employer was both rich and generous. (Begin: Chelengati's employer was not only)
- 13. Luminsa brought Chelengati to the city and found her a job. (Use ...not only)
- 14. Not only can Martin make people laugh but also cry. (Rewrite as two sentences)
- 15. Arinda writes plays for television. He acts in movies. (Use . ..not only)
- 16. I sent her many letters. I also tried to call her. (Begin: Not only)
- 17. Zuena was upset. She was disappointed. (Begin: Zuena was not only upset ...)
- 18. In winter, the days are short. They are also cold and dark. (Use ... not only ...)
- 19. Alice can dance. She can sing. (Use ... not only)
- 20. They visited their cousins in January. They again visited their cousins in September. (Usenot only)
- 21. The phone can send messages. The phone can be used to make a call.
- 22. She respects her teachers. She respects her parents.
- 23. We woke up early on school days. We woke up early on weekends.
- 24. She plays the piano. She plays the guitar.
- 25. He is highly educated. He is a talented teacher too.
- 26. They go to Mombasa in August. They go there in December too.
- 27. The choir sang beautifully. Their movements were harmonised.

28.

WHETHER... OR

Consider:

(a) I won't assist them.

I won't assist them whether they like it or not.

Whether they like it or not, I won't assistthem.

(b) Even if she apologises, I won't forgive her.

I won't forgive her whether she apologises or not.

Whether she apologises or not, I won't forgive her.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

1.

SO THAT/SUCH THAT

In the present tense, so that uses can/will. In the past tense, it uses could/would.

Consider:

- (a) I want to go to the club. I want to shake my body. I want to go to the club so that I can shake my body.
- (b) I stood in the middle of the road. I wanted the driver to see me. I stood in the middle of the road so that the driver would see me.
- (c) I studied Latin. I wanted to read Dante in the original.
 I studied Latin so that I would read Dante in the original.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. She wanted to get fresh air. She opened the windows. (Useso that ...)
- 2. Nagoya must wear sunglasses in order to avoid direct sunlight. (Use ...such that ...)
- 3. Samantha has bought some airtime. She wants to call her husband. (Use ...so that ...)
- 4. Lydia went to the barber's. She wanted to shave her hair. (Useso that ...)

- 5. The traffic officer came to our school. He wanted to talk about road safety. (Use ... so that ...)
- 6. I study Arabic. I want to read the Qur'an in the original. (Use ...so that ...)
- 7. Chemtai worked very hard. She wanted to win a gold medal. (Use ...such that ...)
- 8. The examination papers are opened in class. They want everyone to see there has been no cheating.
- 9. They called her Patience. They wanted to remember how long they had waited for her.
- 10. All the luggage is carried on the roof. They want there to be plenty of space for passengers.
- 11. All the voting takes place in secret. They want everybody to vote without fear.
- 12. A modern country must have an efficient police force. They want there to be law and order.
- 13. She hid her face. She did not want to be recognized.
- 14. The thief broke the windscreen. He wanted to steal the laptop.
- 15. The princess wore her best dress. She wanted to win the beauty contest.
- 16. The police always provides security to top officials. They don't want any harm to come to them.
- 17. We have put a fence all round the compound. We don't want anyone to see in.
- 18. He tied a rope to the cow's hind leg. He did not want it to run away.
- 19. The examination papers are opened in class. They want everyone to see there has been no cheating.
- 20. The officials insist that we should wear our face masks. They don't want us to contract the plague.
- 21. Farmers start planting at the beginning of the rainy season. They don't want their crops to have a stunted growth.
- 22. Zachariah climbed the tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
- 23. Mrs. Smith left the hairdresser's at five o'clock. She wanted to meet her husband outside the office.
- 24. The doctor gave her an injection of anaestaesia. He never wanted her to feel any pain.
- 25. He made all sorts of promises to the people. He wanted them to vote for him in the election.
- 26. The health officer poured oil onto the stagnant water. He wanted to prevent the mosquito larvae from breathing.
- 27. She told the children a story. She wanted them to feel overjoyed.
- 28. My father is strict with us. He wants us to grow into responsible children.
- 29. The modern potter uses a special kind of oven. He wants to produce the best pots.
- 30. The farmers burn areas of bush. They want to prepare the ground for planting.
- 31. The ship was sailing at top speed. They wanted to reach Port Harcourt on time.

- 32. We learn about the past. We want to understand the present.
- 33. Abattoirs were stopped from slaughtering the cows. The veterinary officers wanted to ascertain whether the cows were free from foot and mouth disease

SO /SUCH ... THAT

So is followed by an adjective, e.g.

- (n) so bad
- (o) so nice
- (p) so beautiful
- (q) so ugly
- (r) so wonderful
- (s) so intelligent

Such on the other hand is followed by an article + a noun, e.g.

- (t) such a bad man
- (u) such a nice week
- (v) such a beautiful lady
- (w) such an ugly sight
- (x) such a wonderful idea
- (y) such an intelligent boy

Consider:

(a) It was very dark. The children could not go out alone.

It was so dark that the children could not go out alone. It was such a dark night that the children could not go out alone.

(b) The driver was very careless. He caused an accident.

The driver was so careless that he caused an accident. He was such a careless driver that he caused an accident.

(c)The music was very loud. We could hear it from miles away.

The music was so loud that we could hear it from miles away. It was such loud music that we could hear it from miles away.

Activity I

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. It was spoken quietly. It was almost inaudible. (Use ...so ... that ...)
- 2. The road is very narrow. Many accidents occur on it daily. (Use ...such ...that ...)
- 3. The old woman was very sick. She was taken to the hospital. (Use ...sothat ...)
- 4. The story was so interesting that I could not avoid reading it. (Begin: It was such ...)
- 5. Sarah is very young. She cannot get married. (Use...so...that...)
- 6. It rained so heavily that the river burst its banks. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- 7. Kahima is very short. He cannot touch the ceiling. (Use ...such ...that ...)
- 8. The nurse is a very caring person. She ensures that we miss our treatment. (Use ... so ... that ...)
- 9. Muhammad is a very honest man. Most people trust him with their money. (Use ...such an ...)
- 10. Primary Seven pupils are very busy. They attend swimming lessons. (Use ...so ... that ...)
- 1. The house is very big. It can accommodate ten people. (Use ...such ...that ...)
- 2. The road sign was faint. The motorist could not read it. (Use ...so...that...)
- **3.** She is very beautiful. Every man wants to marry her. (Use ...such a ...)
- **4.** Aminah is such a lazy girl that she cannot even sweep the compound. (Use ... so ... that ...)
- **5.** Henry is very young. He cannot go to school. (Usesuch a ...)
- **6.** My father was too drunk to drive a car. (Use ...so...that...)
- **7.** The story was so funny that everyone could not help laughing. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **8.** The road is very narrow. It cannot be used by big cars. (Use...so...that...)
- 1. The meeting was very abrupt. Almost no one was ready for it. (Use ...such ...)
- 2. Roanld is a very famous man. People in the village respect him. (Use ...so ...that ...)
- 3. He is very generous. He is able to pay school fees for many orphans. (Use ...such a)
- **4.** The boy is very greedy. He cannot get satisfied. (Use ...so ...that ...)
- **5.** The film was very interesting. Everyone enjoyed watching it. (Use ...such an ...)
- **6.** Mukasa was very wise. He bought land after selling his onions. (Use ...so ...)
- 7. Sulaina is very bright. She cannot fail this test. (Use ... such ...)
- **8.** The visiting school played very well. They won the trophy. (Use ...so ...that ...)
- **9.** The sky was too clear for us to see the crescent. (Begin: It was such ...)
- 10. She is a naughty girl. She can make a goat break its tether. (Begin: She is such a ...)
- **11.** It is a very touching story. Everybody will be moved after hearing it. (Begin: The story is so)
- 1. Sarah is very young. She cannot get married. (Use...such...that...)
- 2. It rained so heavily that the river burst its banks. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **3.** Kaima is very short. He cannot touch the ceiling. (Use so ...)

- **4.** The house is very big. It can accommodate ten people. (Use ... such ...)
- **5.** The road sign was faint. The motorist could not read it. (Use ...so...that...)
- **6.** She is very beautiful. Every man wants to marry her. (Use ...such a ...)
- 7. Henry is very young. He cannot go to school. (Use ...so ...)
- **8.** My father was too drunk to drive a car. (Use ...such...that...)
- **9.** The story was so funny that everyone could not help laughing. (Rewrite as two separate sentences)
- **10.** The road is very narrow. It cannot be used by big cars. (Use...so...that...)
- 11. The storm was very strong. It destroyed the new building. (Use such...)

DESPITE THE/ IN SPITE

Despite is followed by *the* while *In spite* is followed by *of*. Notice the spelling of in spite of; they are three words. Do not use *but* after In spite/despite. Despite/In spite is used to express a contrast just like *but*.

NB: When you begin with In spite/Despite, start with the dependent clause. When used within the sentence, start with the main clause.

Consider:

- (a) Amina was very wise but she failed the test.

 In spite of the fact that Amina was wise, she failed the test.

 Despite the fact that Amina was wise, she failed the test.

 Amina failed the test in spite of the fact that she was poor.

 Amina failed the test despite the fact that she was poor.
- (b) Jimmy is poor. He has many friends.

 In spite of the fact that Jimmy is poor, he has many friends.

 Despite the fact that Jimmy is poor, he has many friends.

 Jimmy has many friends in spite of the fact that he is.

 Jimmy has many friends despite the fact that he is poor.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- **1.** Messi is a tactic player but he did not score the penalty. (Begin: **Despite**...)
- 2. Cynthia cared so much. Her relationship with Jeffrey did not last long. (Begin: In spite...)
- 3. Abdallah was a rich man, but he was buried in two shrouds. (Use....in spite....)
- **4.** Martin was courageous but he was scared of ghosts. (Use...despite....)

- **5.** Brenda had not revised but she hoped to pass her exams. (Begin: **In spite**...)
- **6.** The field was very wet. The children played in it. (Use...**despite**...)
- 7. My mother is illiterate but she can operate a phone. (Use...in spite....)
- **8.** The pedestrian was innocent. The traffic officer arrested him. (Use ...in spite...)
- **9.** They took supper on time but they went to bed late. (Begin: **Despite**...)
- **10.** Sophia goes to school every day. She cant read or write. (Use...despite...)

ALPHABETICAL ORDER

REFLEXIVE AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns are found in such words as myself, ourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves, yourself, yourselves, and oneself.

Possessive pronouns are words like my, our, its, her, his, their, your, one's, and the like.

Consider:

- (a) She dressed the wounds herself.
- (b) One must respect oneself.
- (c) The dog ate the bone itself.
- (d) She had to snatch her bag from the thief.
- (e) A ewe and her four lambs were all grazing by the hillside.

Activity

- 1. Sarah write the composition without anybody's help. (End ... herself.)
- 2. He should take care of himself. (Begin: One ...)
- 3. I too have been a primary school pupil. (Use ...self ...)
- 4. They too do not always tell the absolute truth. (Begin: They themselves ...)

5. She herself will be old and frail one day. (Begin: We)		
6. The candidates were determined to complete the task without anybody's help. (Endselves.)		
7. Father and nobody else gave the injection. (Useselfself)		
8. The stranger had to carry her luggage without help. (Endself.)		
9. You and your wife without anybody else manage the whole store. (Use self)		
10. The Kikuyu had to experience colonialism. (Rewrite and complete with a reflective pronoun)		
11. Edith did not ask anybody to post the letter for her. (End herself.)		
12.		
Activity II		
Complete each of the following items using the correct form of the word in brackets.		
1. The wizard transformed into a tree. (self)		
2. One has to take care of (one)		
3. You must look after your children (self)		
4. The lion chased the antelope. (it)		
5. We had to sweep the compound (us)		
6. The seamstress buttoned the gown. (she)		
7. The pupils sang the two anthems. (they)		
8. Matovu tidied the dirty house. (his)		
9. One has to take care of property. (one)		
10. The manager took all possessions in a suitcase. (him)		

RELATIVE CLAUSES

These use relative pronouns like who, whom, whose, which, where, that, and so on. Who is only associated with people. Whose is used with possessive pronouns, such as, her, his, their, etc.

NB: You will most probably use a relative pronoun after the subject.

Consider:

- (a) What is the girl doing? Her brother passed exams.
- (b) That is the cat. It drank the baby's milk.

 That is the cat which drank the baby's milk.

 That is the cat that drank the baby's milk.
- (c) This is the hospital. My father was born in this hospital. This is the hospital where my father was born. This is the hospital in which my father was born.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. You were looking for your Nokia phone. It is right here. (Use ... which ...)
- 2. The table has been broken by Wasswa. We always sit at it and have dinner. (Use ... which ...)
- 3. Here comes the mechanic. His garage was burnt down. (Use ... whose ...)
- 4. The waitress was smartly dressed. We were served by her yesterday. (Use ... whom ...)
- 5. That is the train. The thieves were hiding inside it. (Use ...in which...)
- 6. Apio enjoys reading newspapers. She is my elder sister. (Use ... who ...)
- 7. That is the bag. I put my jewelry in that bag. (Use ...which...)

There are two kinds of relative clauses i.e. *defining* and *non-defining* clauses. Relative clauses use relative pronouns such as *who*, *which*, *whom*, *whose*, *that*, *where*, etc.

NB: These pronouns must come close to the subject.

Defining clauses

These do not use any commas. Be careful with object pronouns such as it, her, him, them, etc.

Consider:

- (a) The boy fell off the bicycle. He is now in hospital. The boy who fell off the bicycle is now in hospital.
- (b) The girl is fat. She stole my towel. The girl who stole my towel is fat.
- (c) Show me the book. You have read it. Show me the book which you have read.
- (d) Is this the soup? Did you make it? Is this the soup which you made?
- (e) The book is called "Oliver Twist". I have read it.
 The book which I have read is called "Oliver Twist".
- (f) A certain woman gave me the money. She was about forty. The woman who gave me the money was about forty.
- (g) Water contains salt. It is unsuitable for drinking.Water which contains salt is unsuitable for drinking.
- (h) A book does not teach you anything. It is not necessarily useless.

 A book which does not teach you anything is not necessarily useless.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items into one sentence using a suitable relative pronoun.

- 1. I could hear the words of the song. They were singing it.
- **2.** He can do sums. Even the teacher finds them difficult.
- **3.** The songs help them to work harder. The labourers sing them as they cut the grass.
- **4.** The statement was a lie. She made it yesterday.
- 5. The stranger was a police officer. They accused him of theft.
- **6.** One thing is how the child managed to climb the tree. I cannot understand it.
- 7. A certain boxer fell out of the ring. He finally won the fight.
- **8.** The bomb exploded in Kampala in 2010. It claimed over a hundred lives.
- **9.** The man explained the new strategy for fighting poverty out of Uganda. He will visit this village next month.
- **10.** The mountain was worshipped as a god. It towered over the village.

Activity II

(Preposition + relative pronoun)

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

Consider:

- (a) The woman I am staying with is very kind to people. (Begin: The woman with ...) The woman with whom I am staying is very kind to people.
- **(b)** The man you told me about has come to see you. (Begin: The man about ...) The man about whom you told me has come to see you.
 - 1. The room she sleeps in smells of perfume. (Use ...in which...)
 - **2.** The material it is made of is very expensive. (**The material of** ...)
 - **3.** The town I come from is in the north. (Begin: **The town from** ...)
 - **4.** The school we go to has very good teachers. (Begin: **The school to** ...)
 - **5.** The car that the president arrived in is parked outside. (Begin: **The car in** ...)
 - **6.** The question that the teacher was dealing with was hard to follow. (Use ...withwhich...)
 - 7. A man that everybody can rely on is very hard to find. (Begin: **The man on** ...)
 - **8.** The money that the brothers were arguing about belongs to their father. (Begin: **The money about** ...)
 - **9.** The plans that the government objects to will never succeed. (Begin: **The plans to** ...)
 - **10.** The people that Susan works for I don't like. (Begin: **The people for** ...)

Activity III

Join each of the following pairs of items into one sentence as instructed in the brackets.

Consider:

- (a) This is the woman. I am staying with her. (End ...with) This is the woman I am staying with.
- (b) This is the man. I am staying with him. (Use ...with whom...)

This is the man with whom I am staying.

- 1. I could not see the person. Amina was talking to him. (End ...talking.)
- **2.** This is the weapon. He fought with it. (Use ...with which...)
- **3.** The man was talking about politics. The crowd were listening to him. (Use ...**to whom**...)
- **4.** The examination takes place next week. This class is preparing for it. (Use ...**for** which...)
- **5.** The pot suddenly broke. The soup was boiling in it. (End ...broke.)
- **6.** Luckily the ground was soft. The baby fell on it. (Use ... **on which**...)
- **7.** The person was Felix Kaweesi. We all felt sorry for him. (Begin: **The person for** ...)
- **8.** The disease has defeated all the doctors. The people are suffering from it. (Use ...**from which**...)
- **9.** We went to the place. Our teacher had told us about it. (Use ...about which...)
- **10.** The only thing is 2+2=4. We are sure of it. (Begin: **The only thing** of ...)

Activity IV

(whose)

Whose is a possessive relative pronoun. It is used in the place of pronouns such as *his*, *her*, *their*, *its*, etc.

Consider:

- (a) This is the man. His wife won the beauty contest. This is the man whose wife won the beauty contest.
- **(b)** These are the cows. Their owners let them roam about. These are the cows whose owners let them roam about.
- (c) This is the woman. You met her husband yesterday. This is the woman whose husband you met yesterday.
- (d) He was a man. His only advantage in life was his unusual strength. He was a man whose only advantage in life was his unusual strength.
- (e) In the town is a monument to those. They died for their country. In the town is a monument to those for whose country they died.
 - 1. The farmer has gone to the police. His goat ran away.
 - 2. Mothers can get free treatment. Their babies are sick.
 - **3.** The boys will get their books later. Their essays have not been marked.
 - **4.** The teacher is very angry. We missed his lesson.
 - **5.** Where is the boy? His story won the first prize.
 - **6.** The girl is very proud. Her father was crowned king.
 - 7. The soldier was severely punished. His gun was found with the thieves.
 - **8.** The driver was drunk. His vehicle caused the accident.
 - **9.** The man can marry somebody else. His wife is dead.
 - **10.** The lady said it was our fault. Her dog bit us.

Activity V

- 1. The girl has written you a letter. You liked her character.
- 2. All the folks were called to the police station. Their property had been stolen.
- **3.** The person has the same name as you. You opened his envelope.
- **4.** I went to help a man. His bicycle chain had broken.
- **5.** The woman was very grateful. You carried her bag.
- **6.** The woman is your mother-in-law. You married to her daughter.
- 7. She is getting married to the man. She saved his life.
- **8.** The child is now grown up. They took her photograph.
- **9.** The boy will never pass examinations. His only interest is in dating girls.
- **10.** Where is the man? His car went into the ditch.

Activity VI

(whose + preposition)

Consider:

This is the woman. I am living in her house.

This is the woman whose house I am living in.

This is the woman in whose house I am living.

- 1. The girl was wearing a mask. You laughed at her face. (Join using ... at whose...)
- **2.** How old was the chief? We went to his funeral. (End ...**to**?)
- **3.** The king is coming to see me. I belong to his family. (End ...me.)
- **4.** The woman is extremely worried. They are looking for her son. (Begin: **The woman whose** ...)
- **5.** The boy has won a scholarship. They are talking about his work. (End ...**scholarship**.)
- **6.** Have you apologised to the stranger? You trod on his foot. (Use ... **on whose**...)
- 7. The hero is now dead. You are looking at his portrait. (Begin: **The hero at** ...)
- **8.** She was sitting next to the boy. She borrowed his pen. (Begin: **The boy whose** ...)
- **9.** The girl is leaving. You are so fond of her face. (Begin: **The girl whose** ...)
- **10.** The pupils must hurry up. I am waiting for their books. (Use..whose...)

Non-defining clauses

These are usually separated from the rest of the sentence by commas, e.g.

(a) The girls who came in late had to remain standing. (Defining)

The girls, who came in late, had to remain standing. (Non-defining)

NB: In the defining clause, we are talking about certain girls iethose who came late, not those who came early. In the non-defining clause, you are actually talking about all the girls. It means that all the girls were late.

Non-defining unlike defining clauses do not define their nouns or pronoun.

- **(b)** Long-horn cattle come from Ankore. They look beautiful. Long-horn cattle, which come from Ankore, look beautiful.
- (c) The steam engine owed more to engineers than to scientists. Many different people helped to invent and improve it.

 The steam engine, which many different people helped to invent and improve, owed
 - more to engineers than to scientists.
- (d) Nince Henry is one of the most successful songwriters of modern Uganda. I have a great admiration for Nince Henry.
 - Nince Henry, for whom I have a great admiration, is one of the most successful songwriters of modern Uganda.
- (e) Water, without which life is impossible, is almost non-existent in certain areas.
- (f) Kings, in whose reigns great events take place, are not thereby great in themselves.

- (g) The cave, in which prophet Muhammad received his first prophetic inspiration, was at the Arabian town of Mecca.
- (h) The newspapers, which were all strictly controlled, did not publish the full story.

Activity I

Join each of the following pairs of items into one non-defining clause.

- 1. The king of the Baganda is called Kabaka. He has always been an important figure in Ugandan history.
- 2. The Arabs speak one of the world's principal languages. They have been the leading race for hundreds of years in Asia.
- **3.** An old man in an azure sweater suddenly stood up in the middle of the crowd. Nobody had noticed him.
- **4.** Abraham Lincoln was murdered just before the end of the war. Everybody reveres him for getting rid of slavery in America.
- **5.** The coffee industry is now very important. African farmers started to develop it in the colonial days.
- **6.** The carburettor measures out the petrol and mixes it with air. It is usually fixed high up on one side of the engine.
- **7.** William Shakespeare wrote over thirty plays. Many people regard him as the greatest English author of all times.
- **8.** Every car is supplied with a tool called a jack. By means of the jack, the vehicle can be raised from the ground to allow a wheel to be changed.
- 9. Queen Elizabeth died in 1901. The famous grab for Africa took place in her reign.
- **10.** A famous African teacher told us that the black and white races should work together like the black and white keys of the piano. We respect the opinions of this teacher.

Activity II

- 1. These African universities are increasing our knowledge of our own culture. One of them has just celebrated its tenth anniversary.
- 2. London is the capital of Great Britain. London has a population of eight millions.
- 3. He noticed a stranger wearing a big straw hat. The stranger was talking to his father.
- **4.** Roofing sheets are now manufactured at home. Uganda used to import roofing sheets from abroad.
- **5.** In the 1950s and 1960s many African countries gained their independence from the colonial rule. One of these countries was the Gold Coast.
- **6.** The first leader of the independent Congo was cruelly murdered. His name was Patrice Lumumba.
- 7. The Nile is of particular help to the people of Egypt. The people of Egypt use its water to irrigate their farms.
- **8.** Amos Tutuola is a Nigerian. His books are well known in Europe.

- **9.** Millions of slaves were taken away from their homeland. Many of the slaves came from West Africa.
- **10.** Most of Tanzania was once under the Germans. The British fought against the Germans in the wars of 1914 and 1939.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

In the active voice, the doer of the action is made clear.

Consider:

- (a) <u>Jane</u> is sweeping the classroom.
- (b) Jane swept the classroom.

In the passive voice, the attention falls on the <u>action</u>, not the doer. This voice uses the past participle verb form and begins with the tense of the verb <u>to be</u>.

- (c) The classroom is being swept (by Jane).
- (d) The classroom was swept (by Jane).

Study the table below for more enlightenment..

	Active voice	Passive voice
Present continuous	(i) They are sweeping the room.	(i) The room is being swept.
tense	(ii) Michael is eating rice.	(ii) Rice is being eaten (by
(Now tense)		Michael)
Present simple tense	(i) They sweep the room.	(i) The room is swept.
(Everyday tense)	(ii) Michael eats rice.	(ii) Rice is eaten (by Michael)
Past continuous tense	(i) They were sweeping the room.	(i) The room was being swept.
	(ii) Michael was eating rice.	(ii) Rice was being eaten.
Past simple tense	(i) They swept the room.	(i) The room was swept.
(Yesterday tense)	(ii) Michael ate rice.	(ii) Rice was eaten.
Present perfect tense	(i) They have swept the room.	(i) The room has been swept.
(Already tense)	(ii) Michael has eaten rice.	(ii) Rice has been eaten.
Future tense	(i) They will sweep the room.	(i) The room will be swept.
(Tomorrow tense)	(ii) Michael will eat rice.	(ii) Rice will be eaten.

NB: The imperative sentences begin with: Let.... when used in the passive voice, e.g.

(e) Bring that radio.

Let that radio be brought.

(f) Take this mess away.

Let this mess be taken away.

Activity I

Decide whether each of the following is active or passive.

- 1. Monkeys adore bananas. (active)
- 2. The cashier wanted the money.
- 3. The cat was chasing the rat.
- 4. The manager congratulated the employees on their work.
- 5. The employees were congratulated on their work.
- 6. The truck crashed into the building.
- 7. The film was released nationwide at the beginning of the month.
- 8. The experiment is being done by the chief scientist at the plant.
- 9. The golf ball was driven down the fairway.
- 10. In the ensuing confusion, the secret plans were revealed by the spy.

Activity III

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. They will soon tell you the result. (Begin: **You**...)
- 2. They offer everybody a free gift. (Begin:

Everybody...)

Activity II

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. Take the patient to the clinic. (Begin: Let ...)
- 2. The boy teased the girl. (Begin: The girl)
- 3. I did not beat him. (Begin: He was ...)
- 4. She will never forget the experience. (Begin: The experience ...)
- 5. The baker made a yummy cake yesterday. (Begin: A yummy ...)
- 6. Did he do his duty? (Begin: Was ...)
- 7. They always find diamonds in the riverbeds. (Begin: Diamonds ...)
- 8. We are watching you. (Begin: You)
- 9. They kicked me on the leg. (Begin: I was)
- 10. They have lent Brian a radio.(Begin: Brian ...)

3. They paid me ten pounds for doing it. (Begin: I...) 4. We have written hundreds of letters to the ministry. (Begin: **Hundreds**...) 5. Father has promised me a new bicycle. (Begin: A new...) 6. She will finish it tomorrow. (Begin: **It**...) 7. You will force him to agree. (Begin: **He**...) 8. They were attacking the president. (Begin: **The**...) 9. They are painting the door. (Begin: **The door**...) 10. They have chosen him secretary. (Begin: **He**...)

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

A prepositional verb is a combination of a verb and preposition, e.g. shout at, think of, agree to, and so on.

In the passive voice, we end with the preposition.

Consider:

(a) They never shout at children.

Children are never shouted at.

(b) They will agree to it.

It will be agreed to.

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. They have already thought of that. (Begin: **That**...)
- 2. They can rely on him. (Begin: **He**...)
- 3. We must fight for certain things. (Begin: Ceratin...)
- 4. He sent for the doctor. (Begin: **The doctor**...)

- 5. She will deal with you. (Begin: You...)
- 6. You are still talking about it. (Begin: **It**...)
- 7. They often make fun of me. (Begin: I...)
- 8. They are calling for it. (Begin: **It**...)
- 9. Musa has written on this paper. (Begin: **This**...)
- 10. He has never asked for it. (Begin: **It**...)

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct speech

Direct speech has two parts i.e. the speech tag and the quoted words enclosed by inverted commas. It presents the speaker's exact words.

Consider:

- (a) "I am learning French now," Lewis said.
- **(b)** Lewis said, "I am learning French now."
- (c) "My favourite fruit is banana," she said.
- (d) She says, "I am ill."
- (e) "Will you go to the party with me?" he aske me. "Yes, I replied."

Indirect speech

Indirect speech is also known as reported speech. It usually has three parts i.e. the speech tag, the conjunction *that* and the said words in the past tense. At times, *that* may be left out.

NB: Facts like (The sun rises in the east, a magnet attracts iron filings, etc.) are never reported in the past tense.

When the tense introducing reported speech is in the present, the whole report remains in the present.

Indirect speech does not use inverted commas, quotation marks or exclamation marks i.e. the actual words are never quoted.

Consider:

- **(f)** Lewis said that he was learning French then.
- (g) She said that her favourite fruit was banana.
- **(h)** *She says that shel is ill.*

- (i) "Water boils at 100°C," Mubiru said. (Drop the quotes) *Mubiru said that water boils at 100°C*.
- (j) "Uranus spins like a top," said the wise professor. (Use indirect speech) *The wise professor said that uranus spins like a top*
- (k) He asked me if I would go with him to the party and I replied I would.

Notice the following crucial changes

Direct speech	Indirect speech	
Pronoun changes		
I	He/she	
We	They	
You	I/she/he/we/they/us/me	
She	She	
Не	Не	
It	It	
My	His/hers	
Our	Their	
Ours	Theirs	
Mine	His/hers	
<u>Verb changes</u>		
Will/shall	Would	
Can	Could	
Could	Could	
Must	Had to/must	
Has/have	Had	
May/might	Might	
Should	Should	
Saw	Ha seen	
Was/were	Had been	
Am/is	Was	
Are	Were	
Changes in time and place		
Now	Then	
Here	There	
Ago	Before	
Tonight	That night	
Today	That day	
This	That	
Tomorrow	The following day/the day after	

Yesterday	Previous day/the day before
Last week	The previous week/the week before
Next week	The following week/the week after
<u>Tense changes</u>	
Present simple (every day tense)	Past simple
Present continuous (now tense)	Past continuous
Present perfect (already tense)	Past perfect
Past simple	Past perfect
Past continuous	Past continuous
Past perfect	Past perfect
Future simple	Future conditional

Direct and indirect questions

The following examples show how questions change from direct to indirect speech, e.g.

- (a) "Who are you?" Anne asked.
 Anne asked who I was.
- (b) "Will it break?" he asked.He asked if it would break.He asked whether it would break.
- (c) She said to me, "Where do you live?" (She asked...) She asked me where I lived.

NB: Don't use a question mark after an indirect question, and don't invert the verb.

Direct and indirect commands and requests

- (a) Mother said, "Go away."

 Mother told me to go away.
- (b) "Don't be so silly," Enid shouted.Enid asked me not to be so silly.Enid told me not to be so silly.

Activity I	Activity II
Activity I	Activity II

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. "A magnet attracts iron filings," says the physics teacher. (Use reported speech)
- 2. Monic said, "I must report the thieves to the police."
- 3. Linnet said that she would not come on the following day. (Use Linnet's actual words)
- 4. "I shall go to Nairobi in June," Martin said. (Begin: Martin said that ...)
- **5.** He said that the earth rolls like a ball. (Use "...")
- **6.** MrOgundipe said, "I am very exhausted." (Drop the quotation marks)
- 7. Helen said to me, "I hope you have enjoyed yourself."
 (Begin: Helen told ...)
- **8.** George said he would do his best. (Use direct speech)
- **9.** She asked the motorist to give her a lift. (Use her actual words)
- 10. "I will see you tonight," Sarah said.(Use reported speech)
- 11. "Don'tgo there, " said Tom. (Begin: Tom told her ...)

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. "You will soon be tired of it," said my father. (Begin: My father told ...)
- 2. "You must read very hard," Nambi said. (Begin: Nambi advised ...)
- **3.** "I will come back," Jesus said. (Begin: Jesus said that ...)
- 4. "Who has been teaching you?" asked the stranger. (Begin: The stranger wanted ...)
- 5. "You have the whole of this week to prepare for the wedding of our daughter. John said to his wife. (begin John told...)
- 6. "I hope I shall win the first prize in the competition." Simon said. (Begin Simon hoped...)
- 7. You must finish your compositions before the end of the lesson as I am going to mark them this evening, said the teacher of English. (Begin The teacher...)
- **8.** I wonder how old Anne was. (Use "...")
- **9.** "Gentlemen, I am sorry, but the party

- **12.** "John must work hard this term, " said the teacher. (Begin: The teacher said that ...)
- must come to an end" announced the master of ceremonies. (Use ...regretted...)
- **10.** "How many trees did you plant last year?" she asked. (Use indirect speech)

Activity III Punctuate each of the following items correctly.

- **1.** Please hand in your books said the class captain
- 2. I think said Afura English is not a difficult subject
- **3.** Do you come here often she asked
- **4.** After holidays said Atom we shall get ready for the tour
- 5. I shall miss you when you have gone whispered Jafar
- **6.** When is the term ending asked the nurse
- **7.** I asked Patricia what do you want from me
- **8.** Let them go for lunch said the chef
- **9.** I am lying to you said Kate
- **10.** Is this girl still sick asked the doctor

IF / EXCEPT IF / UNLESS

Unless means except if. It is associated with conditional sentences.

NB: In the case of unless, we mostly use a negative in the main clause.

Consider:

(a) If that girl does not stop receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo, she will be expelled from school.

Unless that girl stops receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo, she will be expelled from school.

The girl will be expelled from school unless she stops receiving gifts from Mr. Tumbo.

- (b) Except if you call watching television a hobby, I haven't got any hobbies. *Unless you call watching television a hobby, I haven't got any hobbies. I haven't got any hobbies unless you call watching television a hobby.*
- (c) If my car breaks down, I shall call the mechanic.

 Unless my car breaks down, I shan't call the mechanic.

 I shan't call the mechanic unless my car breaks down.
- (d) The teacher will mark your work only if you write well.

 Unless you write well, the teacher won't mark your work.

 The teacher won't mark your work unless you write well.
- (e) We must preserve the environment in order to get clean water.

 Unless we conserve the environment, we will not get clean water.

 We will not get clean water unless we conserve the environment.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. If you don't feed the cows well, they won't give you enough milk. (Begin: Unless...)
- 2. Unless we work hard, we shall not score good marks. (Begin: If ...)
- **3.** If she doesn't wake up early, she will be late for school. (Use...unless...)
- **4.** Except if you load airtime on your phone, you wont make any calls. (Use ...if ...)
- **5.** If the road is not clear, please don't cross. (Begin: Unless....)
- **6.** We shall not stop buying milk from the dairy unless our cow delivers this month. (Begin: Except if ...)
- 7. If we do our work in time, we shall have enough time to rest. (Use...unless...)
- **8.** You will be allowed to drive if you have a driving licence. (Begin: **Except if...**)
- **9.** They will be promoted to the next class if they perform well. (Begin: **Unless**....)

- **10.** If she doesn't help us, we will not complete in time. (Use....unless....)
- 11. Your body will produce a bad odour unless you bathe regularly. (Use ...if ...)
- 12. You will catch malaria if you don't sleep under a treated mosquito net. (Begin: Unless...)
- 13. Linda will miss the flight unless she comes today. (Begin: Except if ...)
- **14.** If it doesn't rain, the farmers wont have a good harvest this year. (Begin: **Unless**...)
- **15.** Unless the cyclist respects other road users, he will be arrested. (Begin: If ...)
- **16.** Your letter will get lost if you don't put a return address. (Use....unless...)
- **17.** If Joan doesn't change her behaviour, she won't get a serious man. (Begin: Unless Joan ...)
- **18.** Except if the pass mark is lowered, the pupils will fail this test. (Begin: If ...)
- **19.** If she comes to school late, she will be punished. (Use ... unless ...)
- **20.** Unless the thief is arrested, we shall have no peace. (Begin: Except if

USED FOR AND USED TO

Consider:

(a) A plane is used to smooth wood.

A plane is used for smoothing wood.

(b) A broom is used for tidying the compound.

A broom is used to tidy the compound.

Activity

Rewrite each of the following items as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. We use a hammer to hit the nails. (Begin: A hammer is it used for ...)
- 2. A carjack is used for raising the car off the ground. (Begin: The mechanic uses ...)
- 3. What is timber used for? (Begin: Timber is used for...., and use make in your answer)
- 4. They use banana fibres to tie sticks. (Begin: Banana fibresare used)
- 5. A belt is used for tightening the trousers. (Use ...to tighten)
- 6. She uses a dictionary to look up difficult words. ((Useused for)
- 7. The moon is used for brightening the night. (Begin: The moon is used to ...)
- 8. The seamstress uses a pair of scissors to cut the cloth. (Use ...used for)
- 9. A bolas was used for trapping fast running animals. (Use ...used to ...)
- 10. We use a ring to show commitment to our spouses. (Begin: A ring is used for ...)

- 11. An oven is used for baking bread. (Begin: The baker uses ...)
- 12. A knife is used to slice onions. (Use used for ...)
- 13. The farmers used pesticides to control pests. (Begin: Pesticides are used for ...)
- 14. Tear gas is used by the police to control riots. (Use ...used for ...)
- 15. Icing sugar is used for decorating cakes. (Use ...used to ...)
- 16. The mechanic uses a spanner to turn nuts. (Use ...used for ...)
- 17. A spoon is used for mixing sugar. (Begin: Mother uses a spoon to ...)

18.

AS MUCH AS/ EQUALLY/ TWICE AS MUCH/ ETC.

Consider:

- (a) James would rather play football than watch movies. (Use ...as much as...)

 Jamesdoesn't like watching movies as much as playing football.
- (b) I would rather work tirelessly than beg people for money.Idon't like begging people for money as much as working tirelessly.
- (c) Yellow House scored half as many points as Purple House. (Use ...twice...)

 Purple House scored twice as many points as Yellow House.
- (d) My father is a tall man. Your father is a tall man. (Use equally....) Your father is equally as tall as mine.

Activity

Rewrite each item as instructed in the brackets.

- 1. You have got more money than I do. (Use ... as much as ...)
- 2. I know as many people as you. (Begin: You know ...)
- 3. She doesn't go out as much as her husband. (Begin: Her husband ...)

- 4. Andy doesn't work very hard. Laura works very hard. (Use ... not as much as...)
- 5. The boys watch soaps so much. The girls watch soaps so much. (Use ...as much ...)
- 6. You eat more than me. (Begin: I...

SOME AND ANY

Some is used in positive/affirmative sentences. It is also used in interrogative sentencesespecially questions that expect the answer, yes/no. Any is used in negative sentences. It is also used in interrogative sentences in which you are doubtful if the answer.

NB: This is the ordinary use of some and any as articles.

Consider:

(a) There is some rubber solution in the tube. (Affirmative)

There isn't any rubber solution in the tube. (Negative)

Is there some rubber solution in the tube? (Interrogative)

Is there any rubber solution in the tube? (Interrogative)

(b) I need something from you.

I don't need anything from you.

Do I need something from you?

Do I need anything from you?

Activity

Fill in some, something, somebody, someone, somewhere,	any or anybody, anything,	anywhere,
or any one to complete each of the following.		

1. My mother has bought oranges.
2. There are bad mistakes in this letter.
3. I have gardening to do.

- 4. There aren't ___ bad mistakes in this letter.
- 5. I haven't ____ gardening to do.
- 6. My mother hasn't bought ____ oranges.

7. She wants to drink.
8. He is writing to
9. I will look for a job else.
10. She married else.
11. Serve me rice please.
12. Would you like milk?
13. Is there rice in the bag?
14. There isn't bread left.
15. May I have coffee, please?
16. We haven't got sugar.
17. Did you buy rice? No, we don't need
18. There is waiting for you at the entrance.
19. I don't need to go right now.

SPELLING DRILLS

 $Use \ only \ small \ letteters \ to \ spell \ each \ of \ the \ following \ words.$

Activity I	Activity II	Activity III
1. careful 2. grateful 3. wonderful 4. useful 5. merciful 6. powerful 7. thankful 8. respectful 9. handful 10. helpful 11. skilful 12. fulfill 13. hopeful 14. peaceful 15. plateful	1. pronunciation 2. argument 3. until 4. grammar 5. woollen 6. abattoir 7. interesting 8. amongst 9. twenty-one 10. forty 11. laughter 12. slaughter 13. writing 14. thorough 15. referred	1. oneself 2. himself 3. herself 4. yourself 5. yourselves 6. ourselves 7. themselves 8. itself 9. a lot 10. noticeable 11. relieved 12. surprise 13. solemn 14. stubborn 15. surrender
Activity IV	Activity V	Activity VI
1. everything	49. variety	1. handwriting

2. everybody	50. unanimous	2. writing
3. everyone	51. unique	3. moustache
4. anything	52. tolerate	4. necessary
5. something	53. sympathise	5. pleasure
6. everywhere	54. surround	6. pastime
7. anywhere	55. success	7. professor
8. somewhere	56. succeed	8. pursue
9. elsewhere	57. suspicious	9. queue
10. tuition	58. speech	10. quite
11. dining	59. remedy	11. quiet
12. quote	60. remedial	12. quit
13. laziest	61. repetition	13. syllable
14. classroom	62. quarrel	14. syllabus
15. welfare	63. mysterious	15. museum
	,	
Activity VIII	Activity IX	Activity X
34. maintenance	Activity IX	Activity X
35. mountainous	1. argument	1. embarrass
	2. twelfth	2. interrupt
36. carpentry	3. ninth	3. integrity
37. cough	4. scissors	4. visitor
38. tough	5. misspell	5. liar
39. colleague	6. procedure	6. leisure
40. bury 41. burial	7. privilege	7. tomorrow
	8. committee	8. rainy
42. boycott	9. dormitory	9. amongst
43. discipline	10. except	10. prepare
44. dialogue	11. expect	11. cardboard
45. earnest	12. accept	12. cupboard
46. enmity	13. excel	13. corroborate
47. heavily	14. hygiene	14. collaborate
48. truly	15. harass	15. travelling
	10. Harass	13. uuveming
Activity XI	Activity XII	Activity XIII
1 maid	1 finat	1 signatura
1. paid	1. first	1. signature
2. robbery	2. second	2. bravely
3. tidily	3. third	3. bravery
4. hurriedly	4. fourth	4. tongue
5. misery	5. fifth	5. grew
6. miserly	6. eleventh	6. blew
7. miserable	7. twelfth	7. flew
8. lying	8. twentieth	8. clue
9. dyeing	9. fortieth	9. crew
10. dying	10. fiftieth	10. lose
11. vying	11. sixtieth	11. loose

12. laid	12. seventieth	12.
13. necessary	13. eightieth	
14. furniture	14. ninetieth	
15. choir	15. hundredth	
XIV		
1. tidily		
2. heartily		
3. shabbily		
4.		

SECTION B

(Comprehension)

SHORT PASSAGES

- While attempting passages, notices, poems, etc., endeavor to maintain the tense and voice of the question, e.g.

When did Monica go to the market?

Monica went to the market on Tuesday. (Not Monica go to the market on Tuesday)

Who wrote the letter?

Emily wrote the letter. (Not The letter was written by Emily)

By whom was the letter written?

The letter was written by Emily. (Not Emily wrote the letter)

Who has written the letter?

Emily has written the letter.

- Observe the word order, e.g.

According to the passage, who who is Jane?

According to the passage, Jane is a hardworking young girl.

Who is Jane according to the passage?

Jane is a hardworking young girl according to the passage.

Why do you think the writer is happy in the story? I think the writer is happy because of the surprise gift from her pen pal.

- The best way to suggest a suitable title for the passage is by writing it in capital letters only, e.g. A MADMAN IN THE MARKET
- Apart from dates and the like, try as much as possible to use words, not figures, e.g.

How much did it cost him? It cost him fifty thousand pounds. (Not £50,000)

When will the show take place? The show will take place on 5th April, 2023 (Not 5/4/2023, 5th April, 2023)

How long did the discussions take? The discussions took three hours. (Not 3 hours)

- You should mind your punctuation i.e. commas, full stops, and so on.
- Answer using full sentences unless the question expects a short answer.

Consider:

Read the passage carefully and answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

It was holiday time and most of the children in the neighborhood had come back from school. We had a lot of time to play in the evening. Our favourite game was hide and seek. This game became boring as we knew all the hiding places.

One day, we decided to make vehicles. We wanted to see who would make a better one. I wanted to win this. I moved to Simba Garage. I asked the mechanic to give me the old spokes. The mechanic happily allowed me to pick them from the heap of rubbish. I also needed some rubber bands to tie the spokes. The mechanic gave me an old tyre which I cut. I also needed wheels for my car. I knew the old slippers would serve that purpose. I got some and cut out the wheels.

Since I had got all the materials that I needed, I sat at home and made my vehicle. I made it in two days. I then checked on my friends to see how far they had gone with theirs. My friend Lutu had made his out of a Jerry can. It looked beautiful though mine was stronger. Jacob had made his vehicle out of a box. Beker had failed to make his because he did not get the materials. We proudly drove our toy vehicles around the village. All the children admired them.

Questions

(a) When did the children play?

The children played during the holidays. (Not In the holidays)

(b) Which game did the children enjoy playing?

The children enjoyed playing hide and seek.

(c) Why did the children lose interest in the game?

The children lost interest in the game because they knew all the hiding places.

(d) Where did the writer get the materials according to the passage?

The writer got the material from Simba Garage according to the passage.

(e) Where are the spokes?

The spokes are in a heap of rubbish.

(f) Why was the writer's car better than Lutu's?

The writer's car was better thanLutu's because it was stronger.

(g) How many children made toy cars?

Three children made toy cars (Not There are three children who made toy cars)

- (h) Write another word to mean
- heap pile mountain/mass
- needed wanted
- (i) What is the passage about?

The passage is about toy cars.

Read the passage carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

These days, communication is possible through a variety of media. People can talk to their relatives using telephones, through letters, sending telegrams and many others. In Business Organizations, information is transmitted to all employees. A notice may be put up on the notice board or circulated among them. A Senior Officer may announce it over the public address system or it may be printed in the office bulletin. Posters may be used to issue warnings. Communication with Government Departments is mostly conducted through written letters. The general public may be reached through advertisements on

the radio, televisions, Newspapers and popular journals.
For communication to be effective, the communicator has to be careful with the choice of

All in all, effective communication is necessary because it transforms the community in which we live.

Questions
1. What is the passage about?
2. How many channels of communication are talked about in the passage?
3. How can a Senior Officer in some organizations pass on information n to the
employee?
4. What should be used to issue warnings?
······································
······································
5. How does the government mostly conduct communication in different departments?

6. How can the general public be reached?
7. Of the two, a radio and a television, which one receives audio-visual
communication from?
8. Why is effective communication necessary?
9. Mention one way a pupil in a boarding school can communicate to the parents.
10. Give the passage a suitable title.
10.0110 the pussage a sultable title.
Activity
Read the passage carefully and answer in full sentences the questions that follow.

Although our country Uganda is a third-world growing country, we can still

do something in order to help reduce the increasing number of accidents on our roads. So many people have passed away in road accidents. It is time to reduce this terrible untimely danger which is spreading throughout Uganda like bush fire?

First of all, we have to know what causes road accidents. The main cause is the carelessness of drivers who drive their cars without following the road signs and regulations. These drivers should be tested properly before they ar given driving permits. They should not be allowed to overload their vehicles or drink alcohol before driving.

Vehicles must be properly checked before they are driven. Vehicles in dangerous mechanical conditions should be removed from the road. Roads should be carefully constructed and widened to reduce the problem of traffic jam. Zebra crossings should be put in place where many people cross the road on foot. Enough road signs should be put along the roads to warn the drivers on what to do. More traffic lights should be placed at cross-roads to control the traffic and maintain order.

In addition to that, the public must be taught how to use road properly. This can be done on radios and televisions through Newspapers and at local council meetings.

Finally, the traffic officers should not accept any bribes from wrong drivers, as this leads to more accidents. If we work as a team in this battle, we shall reduce the number of road accidents in Uganda

Questions

- 1. What is the passage about?
- 2. According to the passage, how are road accidents spreading throughout

Uganda?

- 3. What is the main cause of road accidents in Uganda?
- 4. What kind of vehicle should be removed from the road?
- 5. Why must roads be properly constructed and widened?
- 6. Why should enough road sign be put along the road?
- 7. How can the public be taught how to use roads properly?
- 8. Who should not accept bribes according to the passage?
- 9. Give another word or group of words with the same meaning as

10. Suggest a suitable title to the passage

Activity II

Read the passage carefully and in full sentences answer the questions that follow.

[&]quot;passed away".

WRITING A COMPOSITION

A composition is a creative piece of writing on a particular topic. There are three types of compositions i.e. a jumbled composition, a picture composition and a creative composition.

Let's focus on a creative composition at the moment, shall we?

<u>Tips</u>

- It must have a short title (suitably three to four words, in capital letters and in the centre of the page)
- Use indented paragraphs. An indented paragraph begins at most a centimetre off the margin.
- Do not skip a line between the title and the first paragraph, and do not skip a line between paragraphs. Skipping lines disjoints your writing.
- Use at least three logically flowing paragraphs.
- The contents of your composition must be got from the question.
- Avoid using short forms and contractions like don't, didn't, and so on. These are considered informal, and inappropriate for academic writing.
- Using merit language e.g. idioms, phrasal verbs, etc. will colour your writing.
- Count the words used, and indicate them in brackets on the bottom right of your composition.

Consider:

Write a composition of not more than 130 words about a holiday you enjoyed with your siblings. Talk about the hotel you visited and what you ate there.

AN ENJOYABLE HOLIDAY

It was an early May morning during last holiday when my siblings and I made up our mind to do something that would bring smiles on our faces. Many suggestions were put on the table, but the idea of visiting a hotel seemed to us the most exciting.

Next day, we set out for Speke Resort Hotel in Munyonyo. It was a two – hour journey.

Reaching the resort, we were welcomed by the a nice – looking receptionist. She led us to the empty table at which we sat. We enjoyed mouth – watering matooke, rice, fish and ice cream. What a holiday it was!

(126 words used)

Activity

- 1. Write a composition of 100 words about a debate you attended. What was the motion? Who won the debate, and how did they celebrate their victory?
- 2.

JUMBLED COMPOSITION

This is a short composition whose sentences are not in order. It is up to you to arrange them into the correct sequence.

<u>Tips</u>

- Number your work according to the used numbering for easy identification of your answers while marking
- Identify the flow of ideas in the story. You may use a small box like the one shown below.

Wrong	A	b	
Correct			

- Mind your grammar.
- Try to identify the linking words in the sentences.

PICTURE COMPOSITION

Poetry is writing that

POEMS

Poetry is writing that involves lines and stanzas. From one stanza to another, you skip a line.It is applied in writing poems.

Prose on the other hand is writing that involves sentences and paragraphs. From one paragraph to another, you needn't skip a line. It is applied in compositions, letters, dialogues, announcements, advertisements, and so on.

In this lesson, let's focus our attention on poems, shall we?

COMMON TERMS RELATED TO POEMS

(a) Rhyme

This is when words have the same sound at the end, e.g. city and beauty are rhyming words.

(b) Alteration

This is when words have the same sound at the beginning, as in, sing a song of sixpence.

NB: You must follow the golden rules while answering poem questions as well.

Consider:

Read the poem below carefully and then answer, in full sentences, the questions that follow.

Hate me not
For not visiting you often
I am busy looking for timber
Because trees are no more
In KongeroForest.

Hate me not
For not helping you yesterday
I was busy removing rubbish
from the trenches
So that water can flow
properly
In Hutu Village.

Hate me not
For not fulfilling my promise
Of getting papyrus from the
swamp
Because there wasn't any
When I visited the swamp
yesterday.

(Ariel)

Questions

(a) What is keeping the writer busy in stanza one?

Looking for timber is keeping the writer busy in stanza one. (Not Looking for timber)

(b) Where did the writer look for trees?

The writer looked for trees in Kongero Forest. (Not Kongero)

(c) When was the rubbish removed?

The rubbish was removed the day before. (Not The rubbish was removed yesterday.)

(d) Where was the rubbish?

The rubbish was in the trenches. (Not Trenches/In the trenches was the rubbish)

(e) In which village are the trenches?

The trenches are in Hutu Village. (Not Hutu Village/In Hutu Village are the trenches)

(f) What was the promise?

The promise was to get papyrus from the swamp. (Not To get papyrus from the swamp)

(g) Why hasn't the author got the papyrus?

The author hasn't got the papyrus because there isn't any. (Not There isn't any)

(h) When did the writer go to the swamp?

The writer went to the swamp the day before. (Not yesterday)

(i) How many stanzas are in the poem?

There are three stanzas in the poem

(j) Who wrote the poem?

Ariel wrote the poem.

Activity

LETTER WRITING

There are two types of letters i.e. friendly and official letters.

INFORMAL LETTERS

You write a friendly letter to your friends, relatives and acquaintances. Informal letters are also known as personal or friendly letters.

NB: Friendly letters have only one address. Notice the application of commas, full stops, capitalisation of the first letters in the address, and the slanting of the writer's address.

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL LETTERS

- Love letter
- Apology letter
- Invitation letter

_

Format for an indented friendly letter

- Writer's address (Appears on the top right hand side. Capitalise only the first letters), e.g.

Charles Wamala Grammar School,
PO Box 23,
Isingiro.

- Date (e.g. 12th May, 2023. Not 12th May, 2023, 12/May/2023). It comes immediately after the writer's address, e.g.

Charles Wamala Grammar School, PO Box 23, Isingiro. 12th May 2023.

- Greeting/salutation (Appears on the margin on the left hand side. Use the first name, e.g. Charles, Emily, Hajjara, etc. Do not use Dear Sir, Dear Madam, Dear Doctor, etc.

Dear Maryam,	Dear Emily,	Dear Mum,	Hi Lisa,
Dear Mohsen,	Dear Andrew,	Dear Uncle,	Hey Samantha,
Dear Aamal,	Dear Osbert,	Dear Aunt,	Hello Susan,

- Body (One, two or three indented paragraphs. An indented paragraph begins at most a centimetre off the margin)
- Concluding remarks (Appear on the bottom right hand corner. They should be in line with the writer's address. Just like in the greetings, use only the first name in your conclusion. Capitalise the first letter. Never use Yours faithfully in a friendly letter.

From your son,	Lots of love,	Best wishes,
Andrew	Doreen	Hamuza
From your lovely niece,	Hugs and kisses,	Yours truly,
Emily	Jessica	Indiana
From your bosom friend,	Love,	From your best cousin,
Fred	Aamal	Lillian
Yours sincerely,		
Esah		

Consider:

Imagine you are Ayesha, a pupil at Winners Junior School, PO Box 5, Mukono. You are enjoying your holidays. Write a letter to your friend Lisa telling her how you are doing, the games you are playing. Ask her if you can meet before schools resume. Use your school address.

Winners Junior School, PO Box 5, Mukono. 12th May, 2023.

Dear Lisa.

It's been such a long time since we parted. I'm doing fine and hope you too are doing well.

I work during weekdays. I am driven around in a van selling ice cream to the children.

On weekends, I play hide and seek with my friends. We climb hills, sing songs and have lots of fun. You can never say that I am a boring girl. Can we meet before schools resume?

Lots of love, Ayesha

Activity

- 1. Imagine you have just completed your PLE from CW Grammar School, PO Box 23, Isingiro. Write a letter to your aunt thanking her for supporting you throughout primary school with school fees, buying shoes, books, uniforms and other requirements. Promise that you will never let her down when you join secondary school.
- 2. Imagine you are Simon, a pupil at Murema Primary School, PO Box 11, Mbarara. Your school has organised an educational tour to Rippon Falls in Jinja. Write a letter to your uncle requesting for the money to be paid. Include the amount of money and the deadline for paying. Promise that you will behave well while on the tour. Use your school address.

FORMAL LETTERS

You write a formal letter to people who have offices, e.g. head teachers, headmasters, headmistresses, teachers, chairpersons, members of parliament, presidents, district education officers, and so on. Formal letters are also known as official letters.

NB: Remember to use formal language as much as possible. Avoid contractions and short forms like I'm, She's, won't, and so on. End your letter <u>Yours sincerely</u> if you use a person's title and name in your greetings. Otherwise, use *Yours faithfully*.

EXAMPLES OF FORMAL LETTERS

- Application letter
- Apology letter
- Invitation letter
- Condolence letter
- Recommendation letter
- Complaint letter
- Resignation letter
- Request letter

Format for an indented formal letter

- Writer's address (Appears on the top right corner. It should be slanted)
- Date
- Receiver's address (Appears on the left hand side. It must all start from the margin)
- Greeting/salutation (Must sound formal), e.g.

Dear Sir,	Dear Professor,	Dear Mr. Michael,
Dear Madam,	Dear Doctor Isaac,	Dear Engineer,
Dear Doctor,	Dear Professor Esah,	Dear Honourable Simon,
Dear Mister President	Dear Madam Speaker,	Dear Honourable Minister,

- Reference/title/subject. This is the heading of the letter! It can tell you the kind of formal letter you are writing. Remember to use Re:, not RE: Re stands for Reference yet RE stands for Religious Education.

Re: APPLICATION FOR A VACANCY	Re: Application for a vacancy
Re: APPLICATION FOR A TEACHING	Re: Application for a teaching post
POST	
Re: APOLOGY FOR BREAKING A	Re: Apology for breaking a desk
DESK	
Re: INVITATION TO THE LEAVERS'	Re: <u>Invitation to the leavers' party</u>
PARTY	
Re: COMPLAINT ABOUT WATER	Re: Complaint about water shortage
SHORTAGE	

- Body (Not more than three indented paragraphs)
- Concluding remarks, e.g.

Yours faithfully,	Yours truly,	Yours sincerely,
Ahumuza Maryam	Itungo Mohsen	KobugabeAamal
AHUMUZA MARYAM	ITUNGO MOHSEN	KOBUGABE AAMAL
Applicant	Client	Supplier

APPLICATION LETTER

APOLOGYLETTER		
COMPLAINT LETTER		

IDIOMS FOR KIDS

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words. Colour your language by speaking fluent and idiomatic English.

Below is a compilation of common idioms for young ones like you. Will you start using them especially in your spoken and written English?

- 1. a broken reed an unstable person: We cannot rely on Juliet; she is a broken reed.
- 2. a shrinking violet a shy person: Jane couldn't look you straight in the eye she was such a shrinkingviolet.
- 3. a night owl a person who sleeps late in the night: My father watches television beyond midnight. He is a night owl.
- 4. a bright spark an intelligent person: Henry came on top of the class – he is a bright spark.

- **46.** around the clock all day and all night
- **47.** in vain without success
- **48.** donkey's years a long period of time
- **49.** green with envy very jealous
- **50.** bury your head in the sand to pretend as if there's no problem
- **51.** make sb's hair stand on end to make sb very scared
- **52.** have other fish to fry to have other things to do

- 5. a wet blanket a person who discourages others: I don't know what is wrong with Catherine. Whenever Itry something, she is always against it. She is such a wet blanket.
- **6.** a bosom friend a very close friend: My mother was always my bosom friend.
- 7. a jack of all trades a person who thinks they can do everything: Back home, I am my own plumber, myown gardener, my own electrician and a jack of all trades.
- **8.** an eager beaver an alert and energetic person
- 9. a workhorse a person you can rely on for difficult and tiring work.
- **10.** teacher's pet The teacher's favorite student: She has always been the teacher's pet.
- 11. a snake in the grass a traitor: We cannot trust Sam with our secrets; he is a snake in the grass.
- 12. be a catch be sb worth marrying/having: Jimmy is taking me out tonight. I hope he proposes; he is such a catch.
- **13.** a henpecked husband a man whose wife torments him
- 14. sb's face lights up Somebody feels so happy: Her face lit up when she saw her mother after two years.
- **15.** a grey area Something unclear: Exactly what can be called an offensive weapon is still a grey area.
- **16.** crunch time –very busy frenetic time: This is crunch time for our candidate classes
- 17. Dig in one's heels to refuse to compromise or change: My parents wanted me to give up writing, but I dug in my heels and went on to become a famous writer.
- **18.** draw a blank To get no response or result: So far the police investigation has drawn a blank.
- **19.** get your act together Behave properly: The naughty boys were ordered to get their act together.
- **20.** pinch of salt used when you are sceptical about about sth/sb: The detectives have to

- 53. nip in the bud to deal with sth at an early stage
- **54.** take a back seat to avoid taking an active role in sth
- 55. by hook or crook by fair or unfair means
- **56.** go Dutch to agree to share the cost of sth
- **57.** cock and bull story an unlikely story
- **58.** cook the books to change the facts
- **59.** shed light if you shed light on sth, you make it clearer and easy to understand
- 60. x-rated not suitable for children
- 61. written all over your face if an has done sth wrong or a secret, but can't hide it in their expression, it is written all over their face
- **62.** within a whisker if you come within a whisker of doing sth, you very nearly manage to do it but don't succeed
- **63.** wild goose chase a waste of time spent trying to do sth unsuccessfully
- **64.** top notch excellent/of highest quality
- 65. take your breathaway if sth takes your breath away, it astonishes you
- 66. fish out of water Being somewhere you don't belong: She was the only one wearing a skimpy dress. Everyone else was clad in long dress. She was a fish out of water.
- 67. let the cat out of the bag/spill the beans Tell a secret: I wanted it to be a surprise, but my sister spilled the beans.
- 68. snail's pace To move extremely slowly: After the recent lockdown, the country's economy is now at a snail's pace.
- *69.* be taken aback To be shocked or surprised: I was taken aback by his coming.
- **70.** to tie the knot/to walk down the aisle To get married.
- 71. behind bars In prison: The rapist was caught by the police and he is now behind bars.
- **72.** but for without/if it wasn't for: But for our soldiers, there wouldn't be peace in our country.
- **73.** had better should: You had better consult the doctor.

- take everything saidby the suspect with a pinch of salt.
- 21. zip your lips be quiet: The boisterous boys were told to zip their lips.
- 22. freak out to become very angry, scared or excited: He freaked out when she slipped off the roof.
- 23. give it a shot To try to do something:
 Give it your best shot, but you won't do it in time.
- **24.** have second thoughts Have doubts: I had second thoughts about joining the army.
- 25. in hot water Be in trouble: We were in hot water; the teacher caught us dodging classes.
- 26. in the same boat Be in the same difficult situation: Many of the interns did not know the hang of things at the company. They were all in the same boat.
- 27. miss the boat You missed your chance: I should have applied for the job last week. I just missed the boat.
- **28.** out of the blue/ on the spur of the moment With no warning: Out of the blue, the stone hit the bird.
- 29. read between the lines Find the hidden meaning: Reading between the lines, I think Clara needs money.
- **30.** the icing on the cake Something additional that turns good into great: There was plenty of food, lots ofgood people, but country music was the ice on the cake.
- 31. on your feet again/up and about/hale and hearty healthy: After two weeks of being bedridden, I am now up and about.
- 32. keep an eye on sb/sth to watch sb/sth: We told our neighbours to keep an eye on our house while we were away.
- **33.** lay sb to rest bury somebody: He was laid to rest at his ancestral home in Makindye.
- **34.** at your beck and call always there when you need it/them: I had two servants at my beck and call.

- **74.** give up the ghost/breathe your last to die: The old man breathed his last night.
- 75. bury the hatchet/ bury your differences stop fighting or arguing: Democrats and Republicans must bury their differences.
- **76.** make a dash for sth to quickly run or walk towards sth: My father dashed for the door when he heard the knock.
- 77. out of hand difficult to control: The party got out of hand and the guests threw bottles at each other.
- **78.** a bed of roses easy and comfortable life: Their life together has not been a bed of roses.
- **79.** a narrow escape/a close shave a lucky escape: Some motorists almost knocked me this morning; I had a close shave.
- **80.** over the moon/on cloud nine/all smiles/thrilled to bits very happy: She was thrilled to bits at her graduation.
- **81.** dressed up to the nines very smart: Sarah was dressed up to the nines at the picnic.
- **82.** down in the dumps very sad: We were all down in the dumps after losing two consecutive matches.
- 83. owing to because of: Owing to the torrential rains, the road is now slippery.
- **84.** badly off/in the red very broke: He was penniless and badly off.
- **85.** anything but definitely not: The hotel food was anything but cheap.
- **86.** eat a humble pie/eat your words to apologise: She had to eat her words after realising the mistake she hadmade.
- 87. lift sb's spirits to make sb feel happier: A cup of coffee and country music can lift your spirits.
- **88.** watch your step be careful: You need to watch your step if you are to keep in school.
- **89.** pull out all the stops do everything possible: The doctors are pulling out all the stops to save the patient'slife.
- **90.** spick and span (of a room, compound) very clean: Her room was always spick and span.

- **35.** rise and shine wake up: Rise and shine sleepy head.
- **36.** in ruins destroyed or severely damaged: Fighting between Russia and Ukraine has left some towns inruins.
- 37. in rags wearing old clothes: The old man was clad in rags.
- **38.** wet your bed to urinate on your bed: Little children are apt to wet their beds.
- **39.** pay your last respects attend the burial of someone: So many people were there to pay their last respects to fallen hero.
- **40.** etched in your memory very difficult to forget: The accident was all etched in her memory.
- **41.** dined and wined ate and drank
- **42.** at the eleventh hour/in the nick of time at the last moment
- **43.** in a flash/at the drop of a hat/in a blink/twinkling of an eye very quickly
- 44. full of beans full of life: The girls were out playing and full of beans.
- **45.** once in a blue moon very rarely

- 91. a stone's throw a short distance: The hotel was a stone's throw from the beach.
- **92.** every Tom, Dick or Harry/ all and sundry everybody: All and sundry must have their identity card.
- **93.** give sb a hand to help sb: I gave my mother a hand while she washed the clothes.
- **94.** give sb the cold shoulder Ignore or treat someone in an unfriendly way: My father has been giving me the cold shoulder after my failing exams.
- 95. cry crocodile tears To pretend to be upset or sad about sth: She shed crocodile tears when her errant husband died.
- **96.** sit on the fence –to take no sides in a fight, argument, etc.
- **97.** take a French leave to leave without permission
- **98.** mouth-watering delicious/yummy/sweet/tasty
- 99. take to your heels to run away
- **100.** in jeopardy in a dangerous situation

God bless you all. Suggestions and comments are welcome. Kindly call Mr. MatovuIssa on 0753786019 or email: matovuesah@hotmail.com