

# **P. 3 SECOND TERM ENGLISH**

## **LESSON NOTES**

## WK 1

### LESSON 1

#### ADJECTIVES

What is an adjective?

- a) An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- b) We can also say that it is a word that talks about a noun.

e.g.

- 1. A tall man.
- 2. We have a black car.
- 3. Our teacher built a nice house.

The words tall, black, and nice are used to describe (or to talk more) about the man, the car, and the house.

Other examples of adjectives are;

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. red         | 8. beautiful |
| 2. ugly        | 9. poor      |
| 3. cold        | 10. lazy     |
| 4. slow        | 11. hot      |
| 5. hardworking | 12. _____    |
| 6. rich        | 13. _____    |
| 7. short       | 14. _____    |

#### Use the adjectives to describe the following words

- 1. a \_\_\_\_\_ house.
- 2. a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
- 3. a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.
- 4. a \_\_\_\_\_ journey.
- 5. a \_\_\_\_\_ hardworking.
- 6. a \_\_\_\_\_ knife.

#### Underline adjectives in the sentences below.

- 1. The table has a smooth surface.
- 2. Wild animals live in the bush.

3. It is very cold today.
4. The stubborn boys sit near the teacher.
5. The knife is very sharp.
6. The stone sank into the deep ocean.
7. This is a very narrow road.
8. I have an empty soda bottle.
9. My brother is a very careful boy.
10. She walked in the dark night.
11. Diego is a rich man.

## **WK 1**

### **LESSON 2**

#### **Comparisons in adjectives**

There are three levels of comparisons in adjectives, these are;

a) **Positive**

This is when you are talking about or describing an item or person.

**Example**

1. Kaganda is a short boy.
2. She is a small girl.
3. He is a tall man.

The words like short, small and tall are in the positive degree.

b) **Comparative**

This is when we compare two persons or things.

1. Watasa is shorter than Nkamba.
2. She is smaller than her sister.
3. He is taller than his wife.

The words like shorter, smaller and taller are in the comparative degree.

c) **Superlative**

This is when you are comparing more than two persons or things.

**Examples**

1. Joel is the fattest boy in the class.
2. She is the smallest girl in the family.
3. He is the tallest man in the village.

Shortest, smallest and tallest are in the superlative degree.

- A. Most adjectives add 'er' to form the comparative and 'est' to form the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

loud	louder	loudest
fast	faster	fastest
cold	colder	coldest

### **Exercise**

**Complete the gaps below in the comparative and superlative.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
slow		
soft		
quick		
tall		
neat		
bright		
clever		
cold		
few		
high		
deep		
young		
clean		
long		
strong		
large		
late		
dry		

## WK 1

### LESSON 3

#### Using the comparative form

We use the comparative form to compare one thing / person from another.

#### Examples

1. Joy is brighter than Mariam.
2. The teacher is taller than David.
3. That dress is older than mine.

#### The superlative

The superlative form is used to compare one thing with more than one other thing or people.

#### Examples

- a) He is the tallest man in our family.
- b) Our school is the biggest in Kampala district.
- i) One man is compared to the rest of the men in the family in a sentence.
- ii) In sentence b, one school is compared to the rest of the other schools in the district.

#### Sentence construction (oral)

Using adjectives in their superlative forms, pupils construct sentences. E.g.

1. Katono is the poorest man in the village.
2. Musa is the brightest boy in the class.
- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Exercise**

#### Use the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. Buses are \_\_\_\_\_ than trains. (fast)

2. I have the \_\_\_\_\_ book in the whole class. (neat)
3. Victoria scored the \_\_\_\_\_ marks in Mathematics. (high)
4. Boys are \_\_\_\_\_ than girls. (few)
5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ than us. (quick)
6. Brian is the \_\_\_\_\_ boy. (tall)
7. An aeroplane is the \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport. (quick)
8. How \_\_\_\_\_ are you? (oldest)
9. January is the \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year. (dry)
10. The Nile is the \_\_\_\_\_ river in the world. (long)

## WK 2

### LESSON 1

#### Adjectives that double the middle letters in comparative and superlative

- A) Some adjectives double the middle letter before adding \_er in the comparative or \_est in the superlative as shown below.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
fat	fatter	fattest
thin	thin	thinnest
wet	wetter	wettest
hot	_____	_____

#### Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

1. Bruno is \_\_\_\_\_ than Isaac. (big)
  2. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in our clan. (thin)
  3. An elephant is the \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the Zoo. (fat)
- b. Some adjectives form their superlative and comparative forms with different words as shown in the examples below. These are called regular adjectives.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst

many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
much	more	most

**Use the correct form of the adjective to fill in the gaps below.**

- Hosea's handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (good)
- In our class, girls are \_\_\_\_\_ than boys. (many)
- Of the three girls, Zahara got the \_\_\_\_\_ mangoes. (little)
- Kivumbi has the \_\_\_\_\_ handwriting in the class. (bad)
- Your house is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours. (good)
- My \_\_\_\_\_ mark was fifty. (little)

**Fill in the gaps correctly**

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
7.	bad	_____	worst
8.	_____	better	best
9.	many	more	_____
10.	little	_____	least

**WK 2**

**LESSON 2**

**Adjective that end in -y**

For adjectives that end in y, the last letter 'y' is changed to 'i' then add – er in the comparative or est in the superlative form as shown in the examples below.

	<b><u>Positive</u></b>		
1	easy	easier	easiest
2	funny	funnier	funniest
3	busy	busier	busiest
4	happy	_____	happiest
5	noisy	_____	noisiest
6	lively	livelier	_____
7	tidy	_____	_____

8	dirty	dirtier	_____
9	wealthy	wealthier	_____
10	mighty	_____	_____
11	ugly	uglier	_____

### **Activity**

Form the comparative forms of these adjectives.

	<b><u>Positive</u></b>	
1	easy	easier
2	funny	_____
3	heavy	heavier
4	happy	_____
5	noisy	_____

2. Form the superlative forms of these adjectives

	<b><u>Positive</u></b>	
1	tidy	tidiest
2	mighty	_____
3	wealthy	wealthiest
4	noisy	noisiest
5	healthy	_____

### **Use the correct form of the adjectives to fill in the gaps**

- English is the \_\_\_\_\_ subject of all. (easy)
- Your class is \_\_\_\_\_ than ours. (noisy)
- The headmaster is the \_\_\_\_\_ man at school. (busy)
- Of the two dresses, Joan's is the \_\_\_\_\_. (pretty)
- Sand is \_\_\_\_\_ than cotton. (heavy)
- In the whole class, Kitoogo borrowed the \_\_\_\_\_ book. (funny)
- She was the \_\_\_\_\_ woman on her wedding. (happy)
- He is the \_\_\_\_\_ soldier in the whole army. (mighty)
- She is the \_\_\_\_\_ woman in the division. (lazy)
- Albeto is \_\_\_\_\_ than Opio. (wealthy)



## WK 2

### LESSON 3

#### Long Adjectives

There are some long adjectives, these take 'more' before them in the comparative form and 'most' before them in the superlative. These adjectives have two or more syllables (sounds).

#### The following are examples of long adjectives

- a. beautiful
- b. handsome
- c. careful
- d. dangerous
- e. harmful
- f. expensive
- g. careless
- h. honest, etc.

<u>Positive</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
careful	more careful	most careful
dangerous	_____	_____
expensive	_____	_____
handsome	_____	_____
careless	_____	_____
wonderful	_____	_____

#### Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill in the gaps

- 1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister. (beautiful)
- 2. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ insect. (dangerous)
- 3. Aeroplanes are \_\_\_\_\_ than buses. (expensive)
- 4. Mosquitoes are \_\_\_\_\_ than houseflies. (dangerous)
- 5. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in the whole village. (honest)
- 6. Your necklace is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. (precious)
- 7. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ than your neighbour. (careful)

8. Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ than cats. (faithful)
  9. Okurut is the \_\_\_\_\_ man in his family. (disorganized)
  10. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ child in the class. (careless)
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 37-49.
  - PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 17-21.
  - STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 25-27.
  - HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 19-33.

### **WEEK 3**

### **LESSON 1**

### **PUNCTUATION**

What is punctuation?

Punctuation is the correct use of punctuation marks.

Examples of punctuation marks are;

1. Capital letters ( A, B, C, D)
2. Question marks (?)
3. Full stop (.)
4. Apostrophe (‘)
5. Comma (,)
6. An exclamation mark (!)

### **A capital letter**

Capital letters are used to:

- a) begin sentences

e.g

- 1) She is a secretary in that office.
2. My father is a teacher.
3. We use bricks to build houses.

- b) Capital letters are used to begin people's and place names e.g

1. Kabalagala
2. Masaka
3. Entebbe
4. Grace
5. Isaac
6. Kalule
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Capital letters begin days of the week and months of the year.e.g

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Sunday   | 5. Friday |
| 2. Monday   | 6. _____  |
| 3. February | 7. _____  |
| 4. April    | 8. _____  |

d) It is also used to begin important days e.g

1. Easter
2. Hero's day
3. Martyrs' day
4. Christmas day
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_

e) It is used in short forms or abbreviations e.g

P.O - Post Office

Hm - Hectometer

Rd. - Road

St. - Street / Saint

U.P.E.- Universal Primary Education

P.L.E -	Primary Leaving Examination
Tr. -	Teacher
Mr. -	Mister /master
L.C -	Local Council
U.S.E -	Universal Secondary Education
U.S.A -	United States of America
Hon. -	Honourable
Dr. -	Doctor

•

## **WK 4**

### **LESSON 2**

#### **FULL STOP**

A full stop is used at the end of the sentence. e.g

1. A carpenter makes things out of wood.
2. A porter sold all his pots.
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

b) A full stop is also used in short forms. E.g

Dr.	Hon.
Sch.	H/M.
Tr.	P.O
Mr.	Fri.

#### **Exercise**

Punctuate the following sentences using capital letters and full stops.

1. mr olara is a doctor at mulago hospital
2. the fishmonger works in kansanga market
3. Brenda cooks delicious food

4. the children played the drum very loudly last Friday
5. we got our holidays in december
6. daddy went to china
7. the barber cuts people's hair
8. we shall meet on easter
9. he wrote his work nicely
10. dr Rhoda is very kind

### **WK 3**

### **LESSON 3**

### **QUESTION MARK**

A question mark is used at the end of an asking sentence.

#### **Examples**

1. What is your name?
2. Are you going to see the butcher?
3. How old are you?
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Exercise**

Punctuate these sentences correctly.

1. what's the matter with her
2. How do you call that lady
3. Did you buy the fish from the market
4. Are there many children in your home
5. Can you weave the mat
6. Was the dance good during assembly
7. Will you come to school tomorrow
8. When will your parents come for you

9. Are there chairs in the workshop
10. Who was making noise in class

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGES 272-277.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 56-57.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 163-167.

## **WK 4**

### **LESSON 1**

#### **THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens more.

#### **Requirements for the present simple tense**

You add 's' or 'es' to the verb when using he, she or it.

#### **Examples**

- a) He goes to the river everyday.
- b) She comes to our home every evening.
- c) Betty sits on her chair properly.

Common words used in present simple tense are:

everyday

sometimes

always

often

usually

etc.

#### **Change these verbs into present simple tense**

- a) sell \_\_\_\_\_
- b) play \_\_\_\_\_

- j) sing \_\_\_\_\_
- k) touch \_\_\_\_\_

- c) weave \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) dance \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) cook \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) make \_\_\_\_\_  
 g) sew \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) catch \_\_\_\_\_  
 i) eat \_\_\_\_\_

- l) do \_\_\_\_\_  
 m) go \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets**

1. The tailor \_\_\_\_\_ many clothes over the weekend. (sew)
2. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ mats every Sunday. (sell)
3. Carol \_\_\_\_\_ fish for her baby twice a week. (cook)
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework every evening. (do)
5. Our secretary \_\_\_\_\_ in the office every morning. (sit)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ with his new toy car every afternoon. (play)
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ to school every morning. (go)
8. Mubiru \_\_\_\_\_ very good chairs and tables every weekend. (make)
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ fish every night. (catch)
10. Daphine \_\_\_\_\_ an aeroplane every Friday. (fly)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

**WK 4**

**LESSON 2**

**Verbs**

What are verbs?

- a) Verbs are doing words.
- b) They are words of action.

Examples of verbs are;

come, go, sing, play, run, kill, drive, write, sit, .....etc

**Read these sentences**

1. Rhoda is driving a car.
2. Musoke eats a lot of carrots.
3. Amelia teaches Mathematics.

The words driving, eats, teaches are doing words. They tell the actions done in the above sentences.

Apart from the verbs mentioned above, mention ten more examples of verbs.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____  |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____  |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____  |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____  |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

**Fill in the gaps below with the correct verbs**

1. The children \_\_\_\_\_ on the chairs properly.
2. Amina \_\_\_\_\_ to school yesterday.
3. Peter and Harmony are \_\_\_\_\_ football.
4. Namuli \_\_\_\_\_ well in her exercise book.
5. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ down a big tree.

**There are ten verbs in the words below underline them.**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. he       | 11. that     |
| 2. hiding   | 12. stone    |
| 3. run      | 13. standing |
| 4. stop     | 14. kick     |
| 5. slowly   | 15. against  |
| 6. at       | 16. baby     |
| 7. laugh    | 17. feel     |
| 8. daughter | 18. drink    |
| 9. smile    | 19. water    |
| 10. play    | 20. car      |



### Underline the verbs in the following sentences

1. I cook food for my family.
2. It rained last week.
3. The boys play a lot of games.
4. I am speaking English.
5. Musisi cleaned the class alone.
6. Enock draws nice pictures.
7. They bought new clothes.
8. She stopped coming to school.
9. Maureen will climb a tree.
10. My teachers come to school every

### WEEK4

### LESSON 3

#### The present simple tense

The present simple tense is used to show that something happens or is done more than once.

e.g

1. He goes to school.
2. He runs very fast.
3. They kill animals.

#### Requirements of the present simple tense

Add 's' and 'es' to the verb when using he, she or it and a noun.

e.g

He	}	runs
She		
Moses		
It		
		goes
		drives

No 's' is written at the end when using the following.

I, they, we or you

I	}	sweep
They		do
We		go

You                drive

**Form the present simple tense from the following verbs**

e.g

write    -        writes

hide    -        hides

drive    -        drives

go       -        \_\_\_\_\_

run      -        \_\_\_\_\_

come    -        \_\_\_\_\_

see      -        \_\_\_\_\_

grow    -        \_\_\_\_\_

eat       -        \_\_\_\_\_

climb    -        \_\_\_\_\_

wash    -        \_\_\_\_\_

walk    -        \_\_\_\_\_

sit       -        \_\_\_\_\_

rain     -        \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the present simple tense of the verbs to fill in the gaps below**

1. Our mother \_\_\_\_\_ very good English. (speak)
2. Doreen \_\_\_\_\_ faster than Joseph. (run)
3. Many moslems \_\_\_\_\_ to the mosque on Friday. (go)
4. Okia \_\_\_\_\_ to school everyday. (walk)
5. Mabel \_\_\_\_\_ her homework quietly. (write)
6. Sserugo \_\_\_\_\_ a very nice car. (drive)
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ trees near their home. (climb)
8. Mwami \_\_\_\_\_ his shoes every evening. (brush)
9. Gloria \_\_\_\_\_ every night. (cry)
10. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish on us all the time. (throw)

- STANDARD ENGLISH BK 6 PAGE 20.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-72.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.

## **WK 5**

### **LESSON 1**

#### **THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

The present continuous tense is used to show that an activity is taking place at that time.

- a) The main verb in the present continuous tense ends with –ing.
- b) The helping verbs used in the present continuous tense are is and are.

Examples of the words in the present continuous tense are;

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. doing   | 6. beating  |
| 2. playing | 7. standing |
| 3. singing | 8. _____    |
| 4. eating  | 9. _____    |
| 5. fishing | 10. _____   |

#### **Exercise**

Form the present continuous tense of the following words by adding –ing

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) look _____ | g) teach _____ |
| b) see _____  | h) drum _____  |
| c) go _____   | i) catch _____ |
| d) grow _____ | j) throw _____ |
| e) sew _____  | k) weave _____ |
| f) cook _____ | i) reach _____ |

#### **Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps.**

- 1. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ at your friend? (laugh)
- 2. Masaba is \_\_\_\_\_ a book. (read)
- 3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ English. (learn)

## **Wk 5**

## **Lesson 2**

Some verbs form their present continuous tense by doubling the last letter.

### **Example**

- |    |      |   |         |
|----|------|---|---------|
| 1. | sit  | - | sitting |
| 2. | rub  | - | rubbing |
| 3. | clap | - | _____   |
| 4. | swim | - | _____   |

### **Activity 1**

Change the following to present continuous tense.

- |    |      |       |    |      |       |
|----|------|-------|----|------|-------|
| 1. | run  | _____ | 4. | shop | _____ |
| 2. | stop | _____ | 5. | trot | _____ |
| 3. | hop  | _____ | 6. | nod  | _____ |
| 4. | rob  | _____ | 7. | slim | _____ |

### **Use the words in brackets correctly**

1. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater. (knit)
2. Moses is \_\_\_\_\_ a big tree. (cut)
3. Magezi is \_\_\_\_\_ on a nice shirt. (put)
4. They are \_\_\_\_\_ new pencils. (get)
5. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ so much? (beg)
6. They are \_\_\_\_\_ unwanted papers. (drop)
7. My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ her bedroom now. (mop)
8. The farmers are \_\_\_\_\_ in their garden. (dig)
9. He is \_\_\_\_\_ us back. (drag)
10. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ so much? (brag)

## **WK 5**

### **LESSON 3**

#### **Verbs that end in 'e' drop their last letters (letter e) before taking -ing**

##### **Example**

- |    |       |   |         |
|----|-------|---|---------|
| 1. | dance | - | dancing |
| 2. | take  | - | taking  |
| 3. | make  | - | _____   |
| 4. | hide  | - | _____   |
| 5. | come  | - | _____   |
| 6. | move  | - | _____   |
| 7. | shake | - | _____   |

##### **Activity**

Form the present continuous tense of these verbs.

- |     |         |   |       |
|-----|---------|---|-------|
| 1.  | bake    | - | _____ |
| 2.  | take    | - | _____ |
| 3.  | give    | - | _____ |
| 4.  | forgive | - | _____ |
| 5.  | ride    | - | _____ |
| 6.  | write   | - | _____ |
| 7.  | brake   | - | _____ |
| 8.  | strike  | - | _____ |
| 9.  | weave   | - | _____ |
| 10. | drive   | - | _____ |

##### **Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences**

1. I am \_\_\_\_\_ the best dress from the shop. (choose)
2. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ with her new pen. (write)
3. The headmaster is \_\_\_\_\_ hands with children in our class. (shake)
4. We are \_\_\_\_\_ our papers. (file)
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ brightly over the hill. (shine)

6. Laura is \_\_\_\_\_ up from her sleep. (wake)
7. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ your brother? (bite)
8. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ stones in the compound. (pile)
9. All the children are \_\_\_\_\_. (doze)
10. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ at your friend's work. (gaze)

- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 71- 76.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 71-75.

## **WK 6**

### **LESSON 1**

#### **Joining sentences using structures .....like.....more than .....**

We use ..... like..... in comparison of something from another.

.....like .....is used with .....more than.....as in the sentences below.

1. I like fish more than beef.
2. The girls like dancing more than singing.
3. The teachers like standing more than sitting.

#### **Sentence construction using .....like.....more than.....**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

.....like.....more than can be used to join sentences as shown in the examples below.

1. I like soda. I like water more.  
I like water more than soda.
2. My mother likes beef. She likes chicken more.  
My mother likes chicken more than beef.
3. The children like singing. They like dancing more.  
The children like dancing more than singing.

#### **Join the following sentences using ..... like.....more than.....**

1. Togo likes writing. He likes reading more.
2. Christine likes chips. She likes rice more.
3. My brother likes playing tennis. He likes playing football more.

4. Arinda likes playing. She likes studying more.
5. The headmaster likes standing. He likes sitting more.
6. The farmer likes fishing. He likes digging more.
7. Masaba likes drinking water. He likes drinking juice more.
8. Alice likes sweeping. She likes mopping more.
9. The man likes driving. He likes walking more.
10. Namubiru likes drawing. She likes colouring more.

## **WK 6**

### **LESSON 2**

#### **Using .....prefer.....to replace like.....more than.....**

.....prefer.....to.....can be used instead of .....like.....more than..... As shown in the examples below.

1. I like meat more than fish.

I prefer meat to fish.

The above sentences have the same meaning but different words have been used.

#### **Note:**

- a) .....like .....goes with ..... more than.....
- b) .....prefer takes the preposition .....to.....

#### **More examples**

1. I like playing football more than tennis.  
I prefer playing football to tennis.
2. Rose likes chips more than matooke.  
Rose prefers chips to matooke.

#### **Sentence construction using prefer ... to...**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Rewrite the following sentences using ... prefer ... to... instead of ...like ...more than...**

1. Martha likes swimming more than dancing.

2. Mbalu likes novida more than mountain dew.
3. We like rice more than sweet potatoes.
4. The teacher likes riding more than driving.
5. Devine likes reading more than writing.
6. Ashaba likes running more than walking.
7. Patra likes studying more than walking.
8. You like English more than Maths.
9. Omenda likes watching TV more than riding his bicycle.
10. The girls like mopping more than sweeping.
11. Alinda likes swimming more than jogging.
12. Mummy likes washing more than ironing.
13. Tabule likes drumming more than singing.
14. Kavuma likes drawing more than painting.
15. The children like mangoes more than apples.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

## **WK 6**

### **LESSON 3**

#### **Using ...like...more than to replace ...prefer...to...**

Read the examples below.

- a. We prefer working to playing.  
We like working more than playing.
- b. The young man prefers riding a bicycle to driving a car.  
The young man likes riding a bicycle more than driving a car.
- c. Girls prefer singing to dancing.  
Girls like singing more than dancing.

#### **Using the examples given, rewrite the sentences using ...like...more than instead of ...prefer ...to...**

1. My friend prefers rice to posho.
2. We prefer water melon to apples.
3. Mwesigye prefers bread to doughnuts.
4. Lindsay prefers cakes to sweets.



5. Sam prefers apple juice to orange juice.
6. Keturah prefers playing netball to hockey.
7. Graham prefers beans to groundnuts.
8. My father prefers cassava to sweet potatoes.
9. Shivan prefers reading the Bible to newspapers.
10. Morgan prefers staying at home to visiting friends.
11. Alan prefers smiling to laughing.
12. Onyiah prefers keeping goats to cats.
13. Gwanga prefers riding horses to bicycles.
14. The baby prefers drinking milk to sodas.
15. My grandmother prefers living in the village to town.

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 143.

## WK 7

### LESSON 1

#### ADVERBS

What is an adverb?

An adverb is a word that adds more meaning to a verb.

#### Examples

1. She walks slowly.

The adverb slowly adds more meaning to the verb walk.

2. Fahad runs quickly.

The adverb quickly adds more meaning to the verb runs.

Other examples of adverbs are softly, properly, loudly, narrowly, carefully, carelessly, gently, etc.

#### Activity

- a) **Give ten more adverbs you know.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

b) **Use the correct adverb to complete the gaps below.**

- a) The boy sits \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) My mother speaks \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Grace walks \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The car moves \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) My uncle drives the car \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) We worked out our sums \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **Underline the adverbs from the sentences below.**

- 1. The dog barked fiercely.
- 2. She went home quickly.
- 3. The dog nearly fell into the ditch.
- 4. They happily danced around the stage.
- 5. Mona shouted loudly.
- 6. We hungrily ate the food.
- 7. The young boy carelessly crossed the road.
- 8. He drove us to school carefully.
- 9. The examination was poorly done.
- 10. Why can't you sit properly?

## **WK 7**

### **LESSON 2**

#### **FORMATION OF ADVERBS**

Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to another word.

#### **Examples**

loud - loudly

soft - softly

calm - calmly

quick- \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ - properly

brief - \_\_\_\_\_

neat - \_\_\_\_\_

near - \_\_\_\_\_

careful - \_\_\_\_\_

careless - \_\_\_\_\_  
rough - \_\_\_\_\_  
slow- \_\_\_\_\_  
fair - \_\_\_\_\_  
active - \_\_\_\_\_  
dangerous - \_\_\_\_\_

### **Activity**

Find the words from which the following adverbs are made.

badly \_\_\_\_\_  
nearly \_\_\_\_\_  
humbly \_\_\_\_\_  
weekly \_\_\_\_\_  
smartly \_\_\_\_\_  
poorly \_\_\_\_\_  
sweetly \_\_\_\_\_

### **Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the adverb.**

1. The boy fell down \_\_\_\_\_. (sudden)
2. He was hurt very \_\_\_\_\_. (bad)
3. The groom was \_\_\_\_\_ dressed. (smart)
4. The choir \_\_\_\_\_ sang the national anthem. (soft)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ welcomed the headmaster to give a speech. (calm)
6. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the spelling test. (careful)
7. Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_ sold at Nakawa market. (cheap)
8. The children were \_\_\_\_\_ involved in the lesson. (active)
9. Isaac wrote the exercise \_\_\_\_\_. (neat)
10. The driver overtook the speeding bus \_\_\_\_\_. (danger)

## **WK 7**

### **LESSON 3**

#### **Forming adverbs from words (adjectives ending in y)**

For words ending –y, the last letter –y is dropped and the word takes on –ily as shown on the table below.

happy	_____
easy	_____
busy	_____
greedy	_____
angry	_____
hungry	_____
heavy	_____
merry	merrily
steady	_____
lazy	_____
hungry	_____
angry	_____
shabby	_____
clumsy	clumsily

**Use the correct form of the words in the brackets to fill the gaps**

1. He ate the cake \_\_\_\_\_. (greedy)
2. The lorry was \_\_\_\_\_ loaded. (heavy)
3. The maid ate the food \_\_\_\_\_ (hungry)
4. The patient's condition is \_\_\_\_\_ improving. (steady)
5. The couple was \_\_\_\_\_ wedded at the church. (happy)
6. The teacher asked for the homework books------. (angry)
7. The choir \_\_\_\_\_ sang the Christmas Carols. (merry)
8. Mathematics is \_\_\_\_\_ done by many pupils at Greenhill. (easy)
9. The dog jumped for the bone \_\_\_\_\_. (greedy)
10. The lady \_\_\_\_\_ sang the song. (proud)
11. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ washed the clothes. (lazy)

**WK 8**

**LESSON 1**

**Similes**

Similes are short phrases used to describe two items which are similar in appearance, taste or character.

### **Examples**

1. The man ran as fast as a deer.
2. That boy is as light as a feather.
3. His pair of trousers is as white as snow.
4. Namuddu is as playful as a kitten.
5. I am as hungry as a wolf.

### **Exercise (a)**

#### **Complete the following similes correctly.**

- 1) as hot as \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) as sweet as \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) as fat as \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) as brave as \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) as happy as \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) as white as \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) as cold as \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) as heavy as \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) as blind as \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Complete the following sentences correctly.**

1. The snake was as green as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The tea is as \_\_\_\_\_ as fire.
3. The medicine is as \_\_\_\_\_ as honey.
4. My father's suit is as \_\_\_\_\_ as coal.
5. The maid is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a fox.
6. The children speak as loud as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Duncan is as strong as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. That table is as \_\_\_\_\_ as lead.
9. The food I ate was as \_\_\_\_\_ as ice.
10. My grandmother is as fit as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The teacher is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a dog.
12. Talemwa is as timid as \_\_\_\_\_.
13. My uncle is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a king.

14. The policeman is as \_\_\_\_\_ as a lion.

- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGES 42-45.
- STANDARD ENGLISH AID BK 6 PAGES 28 -30.
- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 51-58.
- HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION PAGE 101-108.

## **WK 8**

### **LESSON 2**

#### **Homophones (similar sounds)**

Homophones are words that have similar sounds but with different meaning.

The following are examples of words with similar sounds.

sun	-	son	knows	-	nose
our	-	hour	made	-	maid
new	-	knew	waist	-	waste
bear	-	bare	would	-	wood
week	-	weak	break	-	brake
sea	-	see	bean	-	bean
deer	-	dear	meat	-	meet
flour	-	flower	two	-	to
won	-	one	sail	-	sale
peace	-	piece	hear	-	here
wait	-	weight	hour	-	our
scent	-	saint	sew	-	sow
air	-	heir	sight	-	site
ate	-	eight	cell	-	sell

#### **Activity 1**

##### **Fill in the blanks with the correct word given in the brackets**

1. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ that he broke the \_\_\_\_\_ vase. (knew, new)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ girls were \_\_\_\_\_ late to catch the bus. (two, too)
3. She was very \_\_\_\_\_ and she had to stay in bed for a \_\_\_\_\_. (week, weak)
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ in our books from left to \_\_\_\_\_. (write, right)
5. The hungry boy \_\_\_\_\_ all the \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches. (ate, eight)

6. My \_\_\_\_\_ is playing in the \_\_\_\_\_ (sun, son)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the one who \_\_\_\_\_ the pudding. (maid, made)
8. He went to \_\_\_\_\_ some food \_\_\_\_\_ the roadside. (by, buy)
9. The girl in the \_\_\_\_\_ dress \_\_\_\_\_ the candles out. (blew, blue)
10. I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher from \_\_\_\_\_. (here, hear)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you like to buy \_\_\_\_\_? (wood, would)
12. I was \_\_\_\_\_ because I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the book I borrowed. (fined, find)
13. She looked \_\_\_\_\_ but she could carry the heavy \_\_\_\_\_ of water. (pail, pale)
14. The fishermen went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ their boats. (see, sea)
15. "Please \_\_\_\_\_ while I take your \_\_\_\_\_," said the girl to the child. (weight, wait)

## **Activity 2**

**Write a word that sound the same as the ones given.**

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. brake - _____ | 6. tale - _____    |
| 2. two - _____   | 7. won - _____     |
| 3. mail - _____  | 8. nun - _____     |
| 4. sale - _____  | 9. cell - _____    |
| 5. dye - _____   | 10. cheque - _____ |

- MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 230-233.

## **WK 8**

### **LESSON 3**

#### **Proverbs**

Proverbs are wise sayings with hidden meaning.

#### **Examples**

1. Better late than never.
2. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. A hungry man is an angry man.
4. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
5. A stitch in time saves nine.
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
7. Empty vessels make most noise.
8. Birds of the same feather flock together.
9. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

10. Charity begins at home.
11. Every dog has his day.
12. Experience teaches fools.
13. First come, first served.
14. Great minds think alike.
15. Fine feathers make fine birds.
16. Set a thief to catch a thief.

**Complete the following proverbs correctly.**

1. One good turn \_\_\_\_\_
2. The early bird \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are better than one.
4. Where there is a will, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Still water \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ and spoil the child.
7. New brooms \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ but a bad master.
9. Set a thief \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Empty vessels \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ than no bread.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an angry man.
13. A bad workman quarrels \_\_\_\_\_
14. A friend in need is \_\_\_\_\_
15. No smoke \_\_\_\_\_
16. One man's meat \_\_\_\_\_
  - STANDARD ENGLISH AID PAGE 59-60.
  - PROGRESS IN ENGLISH 69-70.
  - MK PRECISE ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGE 181-188.

**WK 9**

**LESSON 1**

**Irregular verbs**

To form the past tense of most verbs, we add –ed to the verb.



### **Examples**

look - looked  
cook - cooked  
kill - killed  
fill - filled

Such verbs that end in -ed are called regular verbs.

The past tense of regular verbs serve both in the past and the past participle tense.

### **Past tense**

I looked.

She cooked.

You killed.

They filled.

### **Past participle**

I have looked.

She has cooked.

You have \_\_\_\_\_

They have \_\_\_\_\_

However, many irregular verbs form their past and past participle differently. They are called irregular verbs.

**The following list shows the examples of irregular verbs.**

<b>Present tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
drive	drove	driven
rise	rose	risen
beat	beat	beaten
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum
hide	hid	hidden
ride	rode	ridden
bite	bit	bitten
grow	grew	grown
blow	blew	blown
fly	flew	flown
know	knew	known

fall	fell	fallen
forget	forgot	forgotten
give	gave	given
come	came	come
break	broke	broken
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
shake	shook	shaken
become	became	become
eat	ate	eaten
choose	chose	chosen
awake	awoke	awoken
Run	Ran	Run

Other irregular verbs do not change their past tense and past participle.

1.	hurt	hurt	hurt
2.	hit	hit	hit
3.	cost	cost	cost
4.	put	put	put
5.	cut	cut	cut

### **Exercise**

**Complete the following table correctly**

	<b>Present tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Past participle</b>
1.	I rise	I rose	I have risen.
2.	I do	I did	I have _____
3.	I forget	I _____	I have _____
4.	I fall	I _____	I have _____

5.	I draw	_____	_____
6.	I break	I broke	_____
7.	They drive	They drove	_____
8.	We speak	We _____	We have _____
9.	She hide	She hid _____	She has _____
10.	John swims	John _____	John has _____

## **WK 9**

### **LESSON 2**

**Use the correct form of verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.**

1. They have \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. (go)
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle at the market yesterday. (see)
3. The old man \_\_\_\_\_ asleep in his car. (fall)
4. Tondo was \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise. (awake)
5. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ about second chance. (dream)
6. Lilian has \_\_\_\_\_ nice pictures. (draw)
7. Muwonge \_\_\_\_\_ his father's money from the pocket. (steal)
8. The police has \_\_\_\_\_ a strong thief. (beat)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the village last holiday. (go)
10. Who has \_\_\_\_\_ on the chalkboard? (write)
11. The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ my book. (take)
12. Nobody is \_\_\_\_\_ to go out. (allow)
13. The farmer \_\_\_\_\_ his crops yesterday. {harvest}
14. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport. (drive)
15. Jacob has \_\_\_\_\_ the word correctly. (spell)
16. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her bicycle yesterday. (ride)
17. The teacher has \_\_\_\_\_ to all the pupils. (speak)
18. My father \_\_\_\_\_ all the money at the market. (spend)
19. Taira \_\_\_\_\_ at the pictures. (look)
20. The fly has \_\_\_\_\_ into my food. (drop)

- MK PRECISEENGLISH GRAMMAR PAGES 62-70.
- PROGRESS IN ENGLISH PAGE 22-23.

## **WK 9**

### **LESSON 3**

#### **Forming opposites using prefixes**

A prefix is a word that comes at the beginning of another word to change its meaning.

un, dis, im, il, in and others are examples of prefixes.

a) Forming opposites using prefix 'un'.

luck - unlucky

safe - unsafe

tidy - untidy

educated - \_\_\_\_\_

able - \_\_\_\_\_

locked - \_\_\_\_\_

cook - \_\_\_\_\_

tie - \_\_\_\_\_

aware - \_\_\_\_\_

comfortable - \_\_\_\_\_

known - \_\_\_\_\_

just - \_\_\_\_\_

happy - \_\_\_\_\_

kind - \_\_\_\_\_

wrap - \_\_\_\_\_

b) Put prefix dis to form opposites of the following.

like	dislike
agree	disagree
honest	dishonest
connect	
appear	_____
advantage	_____
arm	_____
please	_____
obey	_____

order	_____
locate	_____
own	_____

c) Put prefix 'im' to form the opposite of these words

moral	immoral
mortal	immortal
proper	improper
pure	_____
possible	_____
perfect	_____

#### REFERENCES.

- Junior English.
- Standard Aid.
- M.K Pupils Book 3.
- Junior English Learners' Dictionary.