

PRIMARY FOUR

GRAMMAR

LESSON NOTES

FOR

TERM II

WEEK 3

BEHAVIOUR

LESSON 1:

ADVERBS

- An adverb is a word that tells us more about a verb, adjective or another adverb

Examples of adverb

- Fast.
 - Hard.
 - Quietly.
 - Slowly.
 - Quickly.
 - Nicely.
 - Heavily.
 - Carefully.
 - Loudly, e.tc.
-
- **Look at the sentences below**
 1. He talks loudly.
 2. I slept well last night.
 3. He works very hard in class.
 4. She does her work nicely.

- The underlined words are adverbs.

Exercise.

Underline the adverbs from the following sentences.

1. My friends properly.
2. The monkey ate the banana hurriedly.
3. Muddu slept soundly at night.
4. Kwesiga was hurt badly in the accident.
5. Humble children speak softly.
6. I can't see clearly.
7. The man acted cruelly with the child.
8. The child hugged the mother immediately.
9. The old lady walked slowly across the road.
10. Have you been to this place lately?
11. Don't run too fast.
12. Somebody knocked at the door loudly.
13. They live happily with their parents.
14. The birds flew away quickly on seeing the cat.
15. Did you understand properly?

LESSON 2

FORMATION OF ADVERBS

- Adverbs can be formed from adjectives to show how actions were performed.

(i) By adding – ly

Examples:

	<u>Adjectives</u>	-	<u>Adverbs</u>
(i)	Quick + ly	=	quickly
(ii)	Slow + ly	=	slowly
(iii)	Clear + ly	=	clearly
(iv)	Soft + ly	=	softly
(v)	Proud + ly	=	proudly

Exercise

A) Form adverbs from the following words.

1. Cheap -
2. Poor -
3. Quite -
4. Equal -
5. Patient -
6. Beautiful -
7. Careful -
8. Kind -
9. Usual -
10. Rude -

Complete these sentences by writing suitable adverbs formed from the words given brackets.

11. The cheetah jumped over the kob ----- (swift)
12. The doctor was called ----- for the patient in a critical condition.
(immediate)
13. The workers got their salary ----- (month)
14. He speaks English ----- (fluent)
15. She dressed ----- at the party. (nice)
16. The dog barked ----- at the thief (loud)
17. She sings ----- (sweet)
18. She opened the door ----- (slow)
19. Alice speaks ----- (soft)
20. Juma knocked at the door ----- (loud)

LESSON 3

Formation of adverbs by changing the final letter “y” to “i” before adding “ly”.

- Examples:

(i)	Angry	-	angrily
(ii)	lucky	-	luckily
(iii)	happy	-	happily
(iv)	steady	-	steadily
(v)	heavy	-	heavily

Exercise

A) Form adverbs from the words given below.

1. lazy -
2. easy -
3. noisy -
4. busy -
5. greedy -
6. clumsy -
7. day -
8. angry -
9. hurry -
10. merry -

B) Complete the sentences below by writing suitable adverbs from the words in brackets.

11. It rained ----- last week. (heavy)
12. He walked ----- and broke the glass. (angry)
13. We go to school ----- (day)
14. The children complained ----- against a lot of work. (noisy)
15. -----, he survived the fatal accident. (lucky)
16. The test was not hard, so we worked it out----- . (easy)
17. The old man walks ----- (lazy)
18. He ate the food ----- and it choked him. (hurry)
19. He ----- went through the work until he understood it.
(steady)
20. Juliet was forced and she did the work ----- (angry)

WEEK 4
LESSON 1

COMPARISONS OF ADVERBS

➤ Many adverbs are compared in the same way as adjectives.

1. To the comparative and superlative forms respectively.

Example:

	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
i)	Fast	faster	fastest
ii)	Early	earlier	earliest
iii)	Long	longer	longest

2. With adverbs of two or more syllables, the comparative and superlative forms are formed by putting “more” or “most” respectively before the positive forms.

Examples:

	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Superlative</u>
i)	Quick	more quickly	most quickly
ii)	Fortunately	more fortunately	most fortunately.
iii)	Bravely	more bravely	most bravely
iv)	Briefly	more briefly	most briefly etc.

Even irregular adverbs are compared differently from rules above.
The spelling in the comparative and superlative forms change in spelling

Examples:

Badly	worse	worst
Far	{ Further	further
	{ Further	further
Ill	worse	worst
Much	more	worst
Well	better	best
Little	less	least

Exercise

Compare the following adverbs

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 1. near | ----- | ----- |
| 2. soon | ----- | ----- |
| 3. late | ----- | ----- |
| 4. well | ----- | ----- |
| 5. easily | ----- | ----- |
| 6. needy | ----- | ----- |
| 7. happily | ----- | ----- |
| 8. wise | ----- | ----- |
| 9. loudly | ----- | ----- |
| 10. slowly | ----- | ----- |
| 11. badly | ----- | ----- |
| 12. noisily | ----- | ----- |
| 13. politely | ----- | ----- |
| 14. willingly | ----- | ----- |
| 15. far | ----- | ----- |
| 16. much | ----- | ----- |
| 17. ill | ----- | ----- |
| 18. little | ----- | ----- |
| 19. early | ----- | ----- |
| 20. briefly | ----- | ----- |

References:

1. *Read and write English std 4, pgs 35-36*
2. *Std 4, English Aid, pgs 33- 34*
3. *Mk Precise English Grammar, Lubega Charles, Pages 50-58*

BEHAVIOUR

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

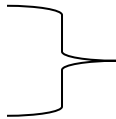
PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

1. This tense is commonly used when referring to actions which happen everyday, always, weekly, monthly, generally, etc.
2. The verbs (doing words) used depend on the names of things or persons (nouns) or pronouns used in the sentences as a subject.
3. Singular nouns or pronouns take verbs which have "s" or "es" or "ies" added to them.
4. Plural nouns or pronouns don't have "s", "es" or "ies".

Examples:

Singular

1. I do
He does
It does
She does



Plural

- we do.

they do.

2. I teach
He teaches
She teaches



- We teach

they teach

Other examples:

A)

1. He teaches English.
2. Alice carries her bag.
3. The cow feeds on grass.
4. She eats bananas only.

➤ In plural

1. They teach English.
2. Alice and Annet carry their bags.
3. Many people eat bananas.

Exercise:

Use a correct form of the verb in brackets, in the present simple tense.

1. He ----- a letter. (write)
2. They ----- their homework every day. (do)
3. She ----- to school every day. (go)
4. They ----- home late every Friday. (reach)
5. It ----- for sweets. (cry)
6. She ----- very well. (sing)
7. We ----- him every day. (meet)
8. He ----- them every time. (see)

9. You ----- among (eat)
10. He ----- box. (make)
11. They ----- to the radio daily. (listen)
12. Peter ----- his sister every night. (fight)
13. The child ----- milk. (drink)
14. They ----- at the sun.(look)
15. We ----- by bus every morning. (go)

LESSON 3.

The negative form of the present simple tense.

- The negative form of the present simple tense is formed as shown below;
 Do + not + verb in the present simple tense.
 Does

Examples:

1. He eats lunch everyday.(positive)
He does not eat lunch everyday. (negative)
2. They sing a song. (positive)
They do not sing a song. (negative)
3. We see our teacher daily. (positive)
We do not see our teach daily. (negative)

Exercise:

Change these sentences from positive to the negative in the present simple tense.

1. The baby cries every night.
2. They learn mathematics every Monday.
3. Kato drives a lorry.
4. He plays tennis every day.
5. She writes notes in her book.
6. The boys sweep the class every evening
7. They work in garden.
8. He leaves home very early.
9. She puts on shoes in the evening.
10. We listen to the news.
11. The policeman stops the cars.
12. The carpenter makes furniture.
13. The cat runs after mice.
14. The dog barks at the thieves.
15. Mary likes to ride her bicycle.

References:

1. *Basic English, primary 3-4, Bk2 by Harbans Kaur, Pgs 39-42*
2. *Brighter English grammar Bk 2, Pgs 56-58.*

WEEK 5
LESSON 1

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

THE USE OF “SOME” AND “ANY

“Some” is generally used in affirmative (positive) sentences

Examples:

1. I have some oranges in my bag.
2. There are some snakes in the bush.

“Some” can be used in sentences/ questions in which the speaker expects to have a positive answer.

Examples:

1. May I have some sugar, please?
Yes, you may have some.

At times, the response may be negative.

No, I am sorry you may not have -----

2. He gave you some money, didn't he?
3. There are some stamps in the drawer, aren't there?

“Some” is used in sentences that ask questions in which these sentences are really invitations or requests.

Examples:

- i) Will you have some cakes?
- ii) Will you please buy me some sweets when you get out?
- iii) Will you attend some of our services?

“Any”

“Any” is correctly used with negative sentences and questions (interrogative)

It is used with plural common nouns to indicate a certain number.

Examples:

- i) Have you any sugar?
- ii) We haven't any tea.
- iii) They haven't any pens.

Exercise:

Write “some” or “any” in the blank spaces in the sentences below.

1. Please, give me ----- milk.

2. Is there ----- news about your car?
3. Go and get ----- food from the kitchen.
4. There aren't ----- books left, we must buy -----
5. There is ----- coffee in the kettle but there isn't ----- milk.
6. The child wants ----- more pudding.
7. Did the policeman ask you ----- questions.
8. I wanted to buy ----- sugar but there wasn't -----.
9. Are there ----- mangoes in that basket?
10. You must have ----- paper, otherwise you can't write ----- thing.
11. The doctor has advised him not to smoke ----- more.
12. There isn't ----- rice in the house so bring -----.
13. Has he got ----- thing to protect himself with?
14. My mother wanted to buy ----- apples, but there weren't -----
-----.
15. Do you ----- body who wants to sell a house?
16. Did he go ----- where last night?
17. Do you like to have ----- more tea?
18. Please don't add more milk but add ----- sugar.
19. Are there ----- children in that class?
20. There are ----- monkeys in that tree.

References:

1. *Progress in English, pages 16-17*
2. *Jnr Eng. Comp. and gram, pgs 69-71*

LESSON 2 "SOME" AND "ANY"

"Some" is generally used in affirmative sentences while "any" is used in question forms and negative sentences.

Examples:

1. There are some children in the class.
 - i) There aren't any children in the class.
 - ii) Are there any children in the class?
2. There is some coffee in the kettle.
 - i) There isn't any coffee in the kettle.
 - ii) Is there any coffee in the kettle?

Exercise:

A) Change the following sentences by using "some" instead of "any".

1. They didn't find any eggs in the market.
2. There isn't anyone lying down in that boat.
3. There aren't any books to be read.

4. We haven't anyone food in the kitchen.
5. Was anyone waiting at the bus stop?
6. Can you give them anything to do?
7. She hasn't any money in her pocket.
8. There wasn't anything strange about it.
9. There wasn't any tea left for you.

B) Use "any" instead of "some" in the following sentences.

10. There is some chalk in the drawer.
11. He found some cheese on the floor.
12. They have some books.
13. The boys have taken some juice to the camp.
14. There is something on the table.
15. He can see somebody in the garden.
16. There were some cattle by the river.
17. The cup is somewhere near the cupboard.
18. They have something they know.
19. There is something for me?

Reference.

1. *Junior English composition and grammar, by John Bright, pages 67-70.*

LESSON 3

SHOPPING

BUYING AND SELLING

The use of "Many" and "Much"

- We use "many" (adjectives) before countable nouns.
- "Much" (adjective) is used before uncountable nouns.

Examples:

1. He didn't make many friends.
2. We haven't much coffee.

- The two words (much and many) have the same comparative and superlative forms "more" and "most".
- "many " and "much" with affirmative verbs, many is possible when proceeded by "a good" / "a great deal" .
Both are possible when modified by so/as/too.

Examples:

1. I made many good friends.
2. She read as much as she could.
3. They drink too much beer.

"much" and "many" with interrogative verbs, both are used with "how" e.g.

- i) How much is water?
- ii) How many liters of milk do you want?

Exercise

Use “much” and “many” to fill in the blank spaces in the sentences below.

1. Our teacher has ----- children.
2. He did ----- work yesterday.
3. He has ----- friends at school.
4. There are ----- bottles on the table.
5. She did not spend ----- money.
6. There are ----- flowers in the garden.
7. We have ----- to talk about.
8. He left ----- books in the store.
9. ----- of them failed the test.
10. There are ----- soldiers in the village.
11. Too ----- of anything is always bad.
12. How ----- is a kilo of sugar?
13. There are ----- thieves in town.
14. It is becoming too ----- for her.
15. He punished ----- children.
16. He has been away for ----- days.
17. How ----- money has he saved?
18. He left ----- food on the place.
19. ----- people are not employed.
20. They have done ----- work today.

References:

1. *Basic English, primary 4/5, Bk3 pages 15-17.*
2. *A practical Eng. Grammar, by A.J Thomson, pages 41-42.*

LESSON 1

QUESTION TAGS:

- A question tag is a short question that comes at the end of a statement.
- We use a question tag to turn a statement into a question.
- Question tags are used when the speaker wants to show his opinion, or belief, or what he thinks.

Now he wants the listener to agree with him.

Types of question tags.

1. Positive or affirmative question tags.
2. Negative question tags.

Positive or affirmative question tags:

- This is when the speaker’s statement is positive and the question tag is negative.

Examples:

1. He is here isn't he?
 +ve (P) -ve (N)
2. You are Henry's friend, aren't you?
 +ve (P) -ve (N)
3. I am coming, am I not", also aren't I?
 +ve (P) -ve (N)

Requirements of question tags.

- i) There must be a comma separating the statement from the question tag.
- ii) There must be a question mark at the end of every question tag.
- iii) A question tag must begin with a small letter.

Exercise:

Add question tags to the following statements.

1. He is early this morning, -----?
2. They are sitting down, -----?
3. You can swim well, -----?
4. He is crying, -----?
5. We are dancing, -----?
6. I am very quick, -----?
7. I am drinking tea, -----?
8. Juma ate the food quickly, -----?
9. The teacher teaches English, -----?
10. Bukola has many books, -----?
11. Barbra is too young, -----?
12. You can help him, -----?
13. He has finished, -----?
14. They are kneeling down, -----?
15. Andrew has gone to school, -----?
16. He was here, -----?
17. They always work hard, -----?
18. She is writing her name, -----?
19. You are killing them, -----?
20. It is raining, -----?

References:

1. *Progress in English, pgs 52-52*
2. *Essential workbook 4, pgs 69-70.*
3. *Mk precise Eng. Grammar, pgs 112-115*
4. *L.E.S for schools, pgs 93-96.*

LESSON 2.

Negative question tags.

- This is when the speaker's statement is negative and the question is positive.
- Negative statement → positive tag.

Examples:

1. He didn't shout in class, did he?
 (-ve) (+ve)
2. He isn't here, is he?
 (-ve) (+ve)
3. He hasn't eaten yet, has he?
 (-ve) (+ve)

Exercise:

Add question tags to these statements.

1. You are not coming with us, -----?
2. Claire has not paid for the film, -----?
3. She will not tell you, -----?
4. They were not absent, -----?
5. He does not like this idea, -----?
6. It doesn't last long, -----?
7. You have not paid anything, -----?
8. He doesn't like her, -----?
9. She won't be there, -----?
10. We shall not invite them, -----?
11. You didn't wait for long, -----?
12. Tom will not him, -----?
13. He won't like that, -----?
14. You don't want to help me, -----?
15. You didn't expect him to come, -----?
16. I am not going with him, -----?
17. They don't eat pork, -----?
18. She doesn't have money, -----?
19. You don't write well, -----?
20. He can't drive me, -----?

References:

1. *Progress in English, pages 51-52*
2. *L.E.S for schools, pages 92-94*
3. *MK English handbook, by M.O.O pages 63-65*
4. *MK Precise Eng. Grammar, Lubega Charles, pgs 112-116.*

LESSON 3

The use of “much” and “many” in negative and interrogative sentences

- The difference between them is that:
 - “Many” is used with countable nouns in plural.
 - “Much” is used with uncountable nouns.

Examples:

1. Much water.
2. Much rice.
3. Much sugar.
4. Much oil.
5. Much -----
6. Much ----- etc.

- “Much” is also usually used with negative statements and questions.

Examples: --“Much” as used in –ve statements.

1. There isn’t much salt in my food.
2. There isn’t much time left.
3. He hasn’t much money.
4. We haven’t much fuel.

“Much” as used in questions.

1. Does she eat much food?
2. Is there much salt in your shop?
3. Does she have much work to do?
4. Do you have much sugar in your tea?

Note: Both “much” and “any” are used in negative statements and questions.

Example:

1. There wasn’t any water in the tank.
 - There wasn’t much water in the well.

Exercise:

Use “much” instead or in place of “any”

1. The boys haven’t taken any juice to camp.
2. They didn’t bring back any sand.
3. There isn’t any milk left.
4. There isn’t any salt in the bowl.
5. Is there any salt in the cupboard?

6. There isn't any salt in the cupboard.
7. Mary didn't buy any salt from the grocery.
8. There isn't any water in your body.
9. Teddy doesn't have any interest in her studies.
10. Katuntu hasn't eaten any food today.

WEEK 7.
LESSON 1.

“MANY”.

- “Many” is correctly used in front of plural countable nouns.

Examples:

1. Many tables.
2. Many trees.
3. Many girls:
4. Many people.
5. Many cows.
6. Many cars.
7. Many books etc.

- “Many” like “much” is used in negative statements and in questions as shown below.

“Many” like “much” as used in negative statements and questions as shown below:

1. I don't have many pencils in my pencil case.
2. Kato doesn't have many cows on his farm.
3. She doesn't have many friends.
4. They haven't built houses.

“Many” as used in questions:

1. Are there many insects in the bush?
2. Have they bought many dresses?
3. Does she read many story books?
4. Are there many pupils in class? Etc.

Exercise

Fill in the gaps using “much” or “many”.

1. How ----- girls are in your class?
2. How ----- money does she have in the bank?
3. How ----- litre of milk will the maid buy?
4. There isn't ----- food left in the store.
5. Were there ----- people in town today?
6. How ----- work did you do on Sunday?

7. Our team didn't score ----- goals.
8. Did your parents give you ----- money?
9. She doesn't have ----- tea left in the tea-pot.
10. My mother didn't buy ----- things for the party at the weekend.
11. Our uncle doesn't have ----- children.
12. He didn't do ----- work yesterday.
13. She didn't spend ----- money on drinks.
14. We don't have ----- thing to talk about.
15. There are ----- thieves in villages.

References

1. *Std Revision Eng. Handbook, Pgs 59-60.*
2. *Junior Eng. Comp. & Grammar, pgs 71-74.*

LESSON 2.

TIME

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE.

- The tense is used when we want to speak of an action that was going on or continuing in the past time.
- The past continuous is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.
- "Was" is used with singular nouns or pronouns.

Examples:

1. Mutate was reading a novel.
2. She was cleaning the desks.
3. The dog was looking at the cat.

- For activities that were continuous over a certain period of time.

Examples.

1. The girls were reading novels.
2. They were cleaning the desks.
3. The dogs were looking at the cats.

NB

Words such as "when", "while" and "as" are commonly used to join different actions.

Examples:

1. We were having supper when electricity went off.
2. They were digging while we were weeding.
3. Mother was cooking as father was ironing.

Was }
were } + a verb in the continuous tense.

Exercise

Change the verbs in the brackets to the past continuous tense and fill in the gaps (use was / were in the sentences)

1. Andrea ----- with her friends when the brother called her. (play)

2. We ----- our cassava garden while our father was picking coffee.
(weed)
3. As I ----- through the bush, I saw a snake. (walk)
4. Pauline ----- for her uncle when a taxi knocked her. (wait)
5. Mother ----- supper when the visitors arrived. (prepare)
6. As I ----- to school, it started raining. (go).
7. Padhe and Pudhu ----- the garden all day long. (dig).
8. I fell down while I ----- to school. (run)
9. As we -----, the guests left. (dance)
10. For the whole of last week, the children ----- their exams. (do)
11. The children ----- when the DEO arrived at school. (study)
12. The power went off while they ----- television. (watch).
13. When I met them, they ----- to Mombasa. (travel)
14. I met the boys when they ----- their bicycle. (ride)
15. He ----- as children when he fell off the bicycle. (bring).

References:

1. *Brighter Grammar Bk 2, pages 42-44*
2. *High school English Grammar and Composition, pages 73-74.*
3. *MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 72 and 82-83.*

LESSON 3

The use of “as”, “while” and “when” in the past continuous tense.

- “As”, “while” and “when” are conjunctions.

Conjunctions are joining words.

They are used to join different sentences together.

- The word may appear at the beginning of the sentence or in the middle of the sentence.
- When they come at the beginning of the sentence, a comma is needed.
- A comma is not needed when the word appears in the middle of the sentence.

Examples:

1. “while”
He fell down. He was running
a) While he was running, he fell down.
b) He fell down while he was running.
2. “as”
They were saying prayers. Electricity went off.
a) As they were saying prayers, electricity went off.
b) Electricity went off as they were saying prayers.
3. “when”
Deus knocked at the door. James and John went into hiding.
a) When Deus knocked at the door, James and John went into hiding
b) James and John went into hiding when Deus knocked at the door.

Exercise:**Re-write the sentences as instructed in brackets.**

1. I was playing. I hurt myself.
a) (Begin : As -----)
b) (Use ----- as -----)
2. We were working. She was playing
a) (Use ----- while -----)
b) (Begin: While -----)
3. Eve was singing. Ruth was reading
a) (begin: While -----)
b) (Use: ----- while -----)
4. The teacher entered class. The children stood up to greet him.
a) (Begin: When -----)
b) (Use ----- when -----)
5. She was playing while I was reading.
a) (Begin :As -----)
b) (Begin: While -----)
c) (Use: ----- as -----)
6. Evander was singing. Roberto was playing.
a) (Begin: While -----)
b) (Begin: When -----)
c) (Begin: As -----)
7. The car overturned as they were travelling to Mbarara.
(re-write and begin: As -----)
8. Amon had an accident while walking in the taxi park. (Begin: While -----)
9. Nobody was there when he reached home. (begin: When -----)
10. Tobbi switched off the lights. The teacher went out. (use ----- when -----)

Reference:

1. Teachers collection
2. P.4 English syllabus, page 19

WEEK 8**LESSON 1****The use of: -----too ----- to -----**

“Too is always used to express a negative idea.

- When “too is used, it is followed by “to”.
- When joining two sentences with the same subject, the subject in the second sentence doesn’t have to be mentioned again.

Examples:

1. He is quite young. He cannot go out by himself.
He is too young to go out by himself.

2. He is very tired. He cannot travel any further.
He is too tired to travel any further.

Exercise:

Re-write the sentences below and join using ---- too---- to ---

1. The cow is very old. It cannot give us enough milk.
2. The car is very old. It cannot carry a heavy load.
3. The donkey is very weak. It cannot lift the load up the mountain.
4. He was very ill. He could not speak. Clearly.
5. He was slow. He did not finish the exercise.
6. The man was very silly. He could not understand anything.
7. Atim was very short. He could not touch the ceiling.
8. Kamau was very excited. Kamua could not think correctly.
9. Our cat is very lazy. It cannot catch mice.

Join the sentences using ----- too----- for ----- to-----

10. The bone is very hard. Our dog cannot eat it.
11. The load is very heavy. The porter cannot carry it.
12. The tea is very hot. The young girl cannot drink it.
13. The test was very difficult. The children could not pass it.
14. The luggage was very heavy. Mbidde could not lift it.
15. The roof is very high. Joseph cannot touch it.
16. The river was very fast. We could not swim across it.
17. Paddy is very young. He cannot lift a bag of cement.
18. French is very hard. I can't pass it.
19. The tree is very big. Young boys can't climb it.
20. A rabbit is very fast. It can't be caught by a dog.

References:

1. *Read and write English. Std 4, pgs 37-38*
2. *MK Precise Eng. Gram, pgs 137-138*

LESSON 2

The use of: ----- enough to -----

- "Enough" is usually used after an adjective or an adverb, but it stands before a noun.
- Unlike "too", "enough" always has an affirmative / positive meaning.

Examples:

1. He ran fast. He won the race.
 - He ran fast enough to win the race.
2. The wind was very strong. It blew off the roof of the house.
 - The wind was strong enough to blow off the roof of the house.
3. Tom is very young. He can't go to school.

- Tom is not old enough to go to school.

Exercise:

Join these sentences using ----- enough to -----

1. Alupo is very strong. He will lift the sack alone.
2. Doreen is very clever. She will get a first grade.
3. She is very old. She can walk through the town alone.
4. He is very skilled. He can repair a computer.
5. He is quite tall. He can touch the ceiling.
6. The hole was very deep. It broke her leg.
7. The headmaster was very kind. He allowed out to study freely.
8. The food is not ready. The children cannot eat in time.
9. The rain is very heavy. The crops will germinate.
10. The doctor was very fast. He operated on many patients.
11. Tonny is very rich. He can buy a ship.
12. The children are very clever. They can pass the test.
13. The porter was very foolish. He did not save any money.
14. He has many video tapes. They keep him busy.
15. My father is very strong. He can fight Golola.

Reference:

Mk Precise English Grammar, pages 134-136.

LESSON 3

The use of: -----so ----- that -----.

This conjunction is used when one wishes to state the reason of doing something.

Examples:

1. It is very cold. We cannot go out.
It is so cold that we cannot go out
2. The food is very tasty. Everybody is enjoying it.
- The food is so tasty that everybody is enjoying it.
3. He was very rich. He bought the whole village.
- He was so rich that he bought the whole village.

EXERCISE

Join these sentences using : ---so--- that----- .

1. A lion is very dangerous. Every body fears it.
2. Mukunde's wedding was very interesting. The visitors didn't want to go home.
3. The dog is very fierce. All the children fear it.
4. Mulondo is very honest. Every body respects him
5. Our class is very quiet. Every body is busy.
6. Grace was very hardworking. She was able to pass the test.
7. Aeroplanes are very expensive. Very few people can buy them.
8. The lemon was very sour. I couldn't eat it.
9. He was very angry. He could not speak to me.
10. I am very excited. I cannot settle to do my work.

11. The test was very difficult. All the children failed it.
12. The tea was very hot. We could not take it immediately.
13. The weather was very hot. We could not get out to play.
14. Our teacher is very clever. He can tell you the answer.
15. Father was very angry. He could not speak to me.
16. He was very popular. He was elected the president.
17. The man was very old. He could not walk on his own.
18. She revised very hard. He cannot sleep very well.
19. Ofwono is very tall. He cannot sleep on that bed.
20. The book is very difficult. Nobody can understand it.

References:

1. MK Precise Eng. Grammar, pgs 126-127
2. Essential work book 5, pgs 52-53

WEEK 9.

LESSON 1

The use of: ----- prefer ----- to -----.

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

Examples:

1. Mande likes rice more than bananas.
 - Mande prefers rice to bananas.
2. I like English more than Mathematics.
 - I prefer English to Mathematics.
3. I like juice but I like water more
 - I prefer water to juice.

Exercise:

Re-write the sentences using ----- prefer ----- to -----.

1. Janet likes reading more than writing.
2. I like Uganda more than other countries.
3. Children like day schools more than boarding schools.
4. She like singing more than dancing.
5. I like rural life but I like town life much more.
6. I like poems but I like riddles much more.
7. Jimmy likes posho more than millet bread.
8. He likes goat meat more than pork.
9. She likes netball more than classroom activities.
10. Babies like soft food more than milk.
11. I don't like capital Radio the way I like Radio one.
12. Andrew enjoys playing volleyball more than playing cricket.

13. Tourist like wild animals more than domestic one.
14. I like daddy but I like mummy much more.
15. I like watching movies more than listening to radio news.

Reference:

1. *MK Precise English Grammar, pages 143-144*

LESSON 2.

The use of ----- either ----- or -----.

The conjunction is used to show that one of the things will happen.

Examples:

1. She can sit. She can stand.
- She can either sit or stand.
2. He must laugh. He must cry.
- He must either laugh or cry.

Exercise:

Join these sentences using: ----- either -----or -----.

1. They may go and watch a movie. They may stay at home.
2. She can sing. She can dance.
3. You can eat. You can drink.
4. Children can sleep. Children can go to play.
5. The sick child may have an injection. She may swallow tablets.
6. She can walk. She can take a taxi.
7. You can come by car. You can come by bus.
8. They may write in books. They may write on paper.
9. The baby can breast feed. The baby can have a bottle.
10. Farmers can plant beans. They can plant peas.
11. I may go to work in America. I may go to study in Japan.
12. John may sleep on the sofa. He may sleep on the bed.
13. Naduli may use an ox-plough. He may use a tractor.
14. The children may stay at school. They may go on trip.
15. The old woman may go to the hospital. She may visit a herbalist.
16. You can take milk. You can take a soda.
17. They may swim from the lake. They may swim from the pool.
18. Opio can play a guitar. He can play a piano.
19. The boys can type their notes. They can write with pens.
20. You can watch a movie. You can go dancing.

References:

1. *MK Precise English Grammar, pages 130-131*
2. *Basic English for primary 4-5, Bk 3, pgs 54-58.*

LESSON 3

The use of : ----- neither ----- nor -----.

This conjunction is used to show that none of the two things will happen.

It is used in negative.

Examples:

1. He did not greet the visitors. He did not smile at them.
 - He neither greeted the visitors nor smiled at them.
 2. She cannot fly. She cannot swim.
 - She can neither fly nor swim.
- The word “neither” comes after the subject, when the two sentences which are to be joined have got the same subject.

Examples:

1. Suzan will not dance. Suzan will not sing.
 - Suzan will neither dance nor sing.
- Begin with “Neither” when joining sentences with different subjects.

Examples:

1. Suzan will not dance. Penlope will not dance.
 - Neither Suzan nor Penlope will dance.
- In the past simple tense, the verb after the negative word is changed from the present to the past, using -----neither ----- nor -----

Examples:

1. He does not eat. He does not drink.
 - He neither eats nor drinks.
2. He didn't eat. He didn't drink.
 - He neither ate nor drank.

Exercise:

A) Join these sentences using: ----- neither ----- nor-----.

1. It is not deep. It is not salty.
2. He did not play. He did not warm up.
3. They never replied. They never came to the party.
4. The dog could not sleep. It could not bark.
5. She did not give us a drink. She did not greet us.
6. Her mother doesn't read. She cannot write.
7. I could not walk. I could not run.
8. They didn't understand his speech. They didn't welcome it.
9. They never applied. They didn't do the interview.
10. He did not go. He did not complain.

B) Join these sentences and begin: Neither ----- .

11. Opondo did not go to school. Opusi did not go to school.
12. The teacher has not come. The pupil has not come.

13. Moses does not play foot ball. Micheal does not play foot ball.
14. The visitors did not eat. The hosts did not eat.
15. Kembo does not drive. Kitto does not drive.

References:

1. *MK Precise English Grammar, pages 132-134.*
2. *Basic Eng. For P.4-5, Bk 3, pages 54-58*