**PRIMARY FIVE GRAMMAR NOTES TERM ONE 2015**

**WEEK TWO: LESSON ONE**.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| INFINITIVE | PAST TENSE | PAST PARTICIPLE |
| Sweep  Dream  Feel  Kneel  Sleep  Keep  Smell  Weep  Build  Beat  Fall  Break  Drive  Choose  Eat  Forget  Give  Hide | Swept  Dreamt  Felt  Knelt  Slept  Kept  Smelt  Wept  Built  Beat  Fell  Broke  Drove  Chose  Ate  Forgot  Gave  hid | Swept  Dreamt  Felt  Knelt  Slept  Kept  Smelt  Wept  Built  Beaten  Fallen  Broken  Driven  Chosen  Eaten  Forgotten  Given |

**Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences using the past tense of the verbs in the brackets.**

1. The dog …………………………up the bone it had hidden near the tree.(dig)
2. Manzi ………………………….the school bell yesterday.(ring)
3. The maid ……………………..the wet clothes and hang them 0n the wire,(wring)
4. The ferry ……………………after floating for a few hours.(sink)
5. Janet ………………………..a doll for a birthday present.(choose)
6. The boy didn’t reply when I ……………………..to him on phone.(speak)
7. Deborah blew up the balloon up so high that it …………………..(bursting)
8. The swimming coach ……………………me breast stroke so that I could win the race.(teach)
9. The injured soldier ………………………….the pain in silence.(bear)
10. It was only George who …………………………………the answer to the question.(know)

**Complete the following sentences using the past participle form of the verb in brackets**

1. When the carpet was………………………, there was a cloud of dust.(beat)
2. Some children arrived after the first lesson had ………………….(begin)
3. Huge quantities of ice cream were…………………….at the children’s Christmas day party.(eat)
4. My school uniform was …………………………by a barbed wire.(tear)
5. John has …………………………a lot of juice this morning.(drink)

**LESSON TWO**

**TENSES**

**The Present Perfect Tense.**

This tense names an action finished in the past but which still has something to do with the present. The action happens a few moments before the present time. In other words, it deals with actions which have just taken place. This tense is formed by helping verbs

(i)…..has plus the participle form of the verb if the subject of the sentence is singular

**Examples**

1. He has drunk my juice without my permission
2. Robinah has written a good composition.
3. She has just eaten the mango.
4. The dog hasn’t eaten its born.
5. Has she read well?
6. Hasn’t he told you the new?

(i)……have plus the participle form of the verb if the subject of the sentence is plural including the personal pronoun I.

**Examples**

1. We have sung beautifully.
2. I have rung the bell for break
3. The children have gone out for swimming.
4. We haven’t prayed yet.
5. Have we prayed yet?
6. Haven’t they worked today?

**Oral work.**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.**

1. You wear a lovely watch.
2. She is tearing my exercise book.
3. Birds are flying high in the sky.
4. You are lying to me.
5. The prisoner is running away

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect tense.**

1. Farmers grow beans in the garden.
2. Mr. Mukaru is preparing some work for the children.
3. She is teaching English.
4. We are bathing.
5. The time keeper is ringing the bell.
6. I am drinking my juice.
7. He pays electricity bills
8. The pastor preaches to his congregation.
9. He is sweeping the school compound.
10. The pupils are having their lunch in the new dining hall.
11. We are taking our books to the teacher.
12. The trader is selling some rice at a high price.
13. John is hiding behind the tree.
14. Kalungi is riding a new bicycle.
15. The new girl is doing her homework.
16. That girl is not performing well.
17. Doesn’t he go to school with his mother?
18. Aren’t they acting on stage?
19. Is your mechanic repairing your car?
20. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are wedding today.

**LESSON 3**

**The Present Perfect Passive.**

The passive form of this tense is developed by using …….has/have been plus the past participle form of the verb.

**Examples**

1. I have written two letters this morning(Active)

Two letters have been written by me this morning.(passive)

1. Someone has just broken a glass.

A glass has just been broken.

1. The teacher has taught me.

I have been taught by the teacher.

1. Has he eaten food?

Has food been eaten by him?

1. Who has taken my pen?

By whom has my pen been taken?

1. The dog hasn’t eaten the bone

The bone hasn’t been eaten by the dog.

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the present perfect passive form.**

1. The butchers have raised the prices of meat.
2. She has bought a new uniform.
3. That stubborn boy has beaten my child.
4. A policeman has shot a notorious thief
5. Someone has killed our gate keeper.
6. Jack hasn’t washed my bed sheets.
7. My niece has done an interview.
8. Has he replied your letter?
9. The Greenhill Staff Choir has sung a beautiful song.
10. They have stolen my new bed sheets.

**LESSON FOUR.**

**Conditional sentences-**

**The use of IF1.**

It is used when we want to say that something is going to happen if a certain condition is fulfilled.

**Examples**

1. I will go if I have time. OR If I have time, I will go.
2. If he doesn’t hurry, I will leave him. OR I will leave him if he doesn’t hurry.

We normally use a future simple tense in the Main Clause and a present tense in the IF Clause. However, we don’t use a future tense after if.

When the IF Clause comes first, it is followed by a comma. If the IF Clause comes in the middle of the sentence, no comma is required.

**NOTE**

1. If I get time,(if clause) I will visit my grandmother.(main clause)
2. I will visit my grandmother (main clause)if I get time.(if clause)

In part (a) above, a comma is very important whereas in part (b) no comma in needed.

**Oral work.**

**Complete the following sentences correctly.**

1. She will go to the market if ………………………………………….
2. If I get my salary, ........................
3. The headmaster will punish us if …………………………………….
4. You will fall sick if you………………………………………..
5. If the bell rings, we ………………………………………………

**Exercise**

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

1. If it rains heavily, farmers ………………………..plant their crops.( to be)
2. The work will be easy if he…………………………..us more examples.(give)
3. If the gardener doesn’t water the plants, they …………………………..(die)
4. If he …………………the exams ,he will be promoted to the next class.(pass)
5. The table will …………………if you swing it(breaking)
6. If you pay attention in class, you …………………..the exercise.(understand)
7. He will buy a car if he ……………….money.(get)
8. If I see him, I …………………….him a lift.(give)
9. If he ……………..all the food, he will develop a stomach upset.(eat)
10. She will be very angry if she …………………….about it.(hear)
11. If we don’t sweep the class, the teacher …………………us.(punish)
12. I will not open the door if I …………………who it is.(not know)
13. If I complete studying, I ……………..married.(getting)
14. Everybody will praise me I ……………………hard.(working)
15. If his father ………………………..,he will become an orphan.(die)

**WEEK THREE**

**LESSON ONE**

**The Past Simple Tense.**

This tense is used to show that an action happened in the past and it is not related to the present. No helping verbs are used before the main verb in the sentence.

**Examples.**

1. He looked at me.
2. He preferred singing to dancing.
3. Teo didn’t borrow two library books yesterday.
4. My balloon burst last night.
5. I saw some boys escaping.
6. Did she want a drink?
7. Bolingo lied to me about his P.L.E results.

**Oral work.**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the past simple tense**

1. She has come early.
2. The cat has broken my pot.
3. He is digging a pit latrine.
4. He doesn’t understand the exercise.
5. Does he attend lessons?
6. Is he present?
7. Where has she gone?
8. She doesn’t write well.

**Use the correct form of the word in brackets to complete the sentences in the past simple tense.**

1. ……………………….with him to the theatre last evening.(go)
2. She ……………………….me a note book(give)
3. The bank ………………..some money to the school.(lend)
4. They ……………………………..their exams a few days ago.(begin)
5. We …………………………in lake Mburo last holiday.(swim)
6. I ……………………..them the truth about the lost phone.(tell)
7. We …………………him very well.(understand)
8. A wasp …………………….her baby last night.(sting)
9. They ………………………….a lot of food at the wedding party.(eat)
10. Magufa ……………………..himself because of debts.(hang)
11. I ……………………………that novel last week.(read)
12. We …………………………our prayers and went to sleep.(say)
13. Most of our parents ……………………school fees before opening the term.(pay)
14. My uncle ………………….a new car last week.(buy)
15. Mary and George ………………………………a knot last Saturday and went for honey moon.(tie)

**LESSON TWO.**

**The Past Simple passive voice**

The passive of this tense is formed by the following helping verbs.

………was/were + the participle form of the verb.

**Examples.**

1. The hunter shot a lion.

A lion was shot by the hunter.

1. He dug those pits last week

Those pits were dug by him last week.

1. The cat drank milk.

Milk was drunk by the car.

**Oral work.**

**Change the following sentences into the passive voice.**

1. Someone called me last night.
2. She cut my rose plant .
3. Sandra washed plates alone.
4. The worker didn’t clear the compound.
5. The soldiers toured the whole place.

**Exercise**

**Rewrite the following sentences in the past simple passive voice.**

1. That girl took my pencils.
2. The boy ate an apple.
3. Andrew closed all the classroom windows.
4. A thief stole our new car.
5. Nakimuli sang a nice song.
6. The class teacher punished all the late comers.
7. Nobody did the homework.
8. A barbed wire tore my shirt.
9. The teacher hung the charts in class.
10. He didn’t see me.

**LESSON THREE**

**The use of since, for, and from.**

**Since** : this is used when a point of time from which an action began is given. It means from some definite point of period in the past till now. It is commonly used in the past perfect or present perfect tenses.

1. It hasn’t rained since the end of January
2. He had been composing songs since ten years
3. They have been playing foot ball since morning.

The present perfect is used when the action is still existing.(it started raining yesterday and it is still raining)

**For**: this refers to a fixed period. It is used when the length of time an action has spent or spent in existence is indicated.

**Examples.**

1. They have played for two hours.
2. I have not seen him for the last three years.
3. I have been waiting for a while.

**From**: this is used to show relationship.

Examples.

1. He hasn’t taken anything from me.
2. The child fell down from the third floor.

**Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences using :since, for or from.**

1. They waited …………………two hours to meet you.
2. I haven’t been to town …………………..yesterday.
3. I haven’t seen him ……………………….a long time.
4. ……………..8.00 o’clock, it has been raining heavily.
5. Do you want to take anything ……………her?
6. Where have you been ………………morning?
7. John has been sitting there ………………………more than an hour.
8. Birungi has been away………………………..a week.
9. I haven’t received any letter …………….him…………………..the beginning of this month.
10. I am leaving this country…………………..good.
11. She has been studying in this school …………………1994.
12. Juma started digging at 8.00 o’clock. It is midday now.(join using ..for..)
13. I started teaching in 1988 and I am still teaching.(use…since….)

**LESSON FOUR.**

**The Past Continuous Tense.**

This tense is used for longer unfinished actions. It is used to show that:

-An activity was going on when another one was carried out.

**Examples.**

1. It was raining when my father returned home.
2. When the visitors arrived home, mother was busy preparing supper.

-An activity was continuous over a certain period of time.

**Example**

1. We were revising throughout the day.

2. My sister was playing all day long.

-Two events were taking place at the same time in the past.

**Examples.**

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

**NOTE.**

The helping verbs used in this tense are:

……….was +…….ing if the subject is singular

……….were +…..ing if the subject is plural.

**Exercise.**

**Using the words in brackets, complete the sentences in the past continuous tense.**

1. Alice …………………….with her friends when teacher called her. (play)
2. While our father was picking coffee, we ………………our cassava garden.(weed)
3. As I ………………..through the bush looking for fire wood, I saw a huge snake.(walk)
4. She ……………………..a basket when I met her.(carry)
5. The car had nobody in it but the engine ……………………(run)
6. While he ……………………….a tall tree, he hurt his finger.(cut)
7. While the gardener ………………………..the hedge, a black bird flew out.(trim)
8. My back …………………..all day long.(ache)
9. The guest …………………….not listening while the host………………….(to be, talk)
10. When we …………………our morning prayers, the late comers entered our room.(say)
11. As ……………………….,the visitors left our hall.(dance)
12. As the tourists ……………………..the mountain, the guide slipped and fell down.(climb)
13. It was raining when the lightning …………………..some children.(strike)
14. I …………………….when I fell off my bed.(dream)
15. While the teachers ………………………reports, the children were making noise.(write)

**WEEK FOUR**

**LESSON ONE.**

**Modal Verbs**

**The use of ….must /mustn’t…..**

**Must** : we use must only when something is necessary. It is used in the affirmative or positive sentences only.

**Examples.**

1. John must be pretending.
2. Peter must be sick.
3. We must wash our hands after using the toilets.

**Must not(mustn’t):** it is used when one is sure of the necessity for something. But it is used in the negative statements only.

**Examples.**

1. He must not accompany me because he is young.
2. You mustn’t play with that naughty boy.
3. You mustn’t reach school late tomorrow.
4. I mustn’t visit him again because he abused me.
5. You mustn’t waste our money.

**Exercise.**

**Use….must or….mustn’t in the following sentences.**

1. He needs to do it alone in order to understand.
2. They needn’t worry about it.
3. We needn’t go by air.
4. I needn’t copy my neighbour’s work
5. John needs to go to church tomorrow.
6. The city was crowded. There ………..be an important visitor.
7. She is looking unhappy. She …………………..be sick.
8. She can’t be preparing for marriage because she is still very young
9. I can’t fast when I am sick. I ……………..be fooling myself.
10. No, the manager is a tall man. You …………….be talking about a different man.
11. He ……………….a thief. Where does he get all that money?
12. He is not a Ugandan. He ………………….be a Presidential Candidate.
13. She is making a wide smile. She …………………..be happy to see us.
14. He …………………..be at the University. He is still young.
15. She dresses expensively. Her father…………………be a very rich man.
16. He …………………..be coming from Kampala. His car is covered with dust.
17. She …………………..get a first grade in P.L.E. because she passed all the subjects in the Mock Exams.

**LESSON TWO**

**ARTICLES**

There are three articles in English. These articles include: a, an and the. They are used before singular countable nouns. The article a and an are called indefinite whereas article the is called definite. Articles a and an refer to one thing.

Examples

A bank a tree an elephant a boy

An egg an ant a goal an eagle

When we say : a boy is climbing a tree, this means any boy, any tree. All nouns which begin with a vowel ( a, e, I, o, u) or with a vowel sound take an before them eg.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Begin with a vowel | Begin with a vowel sound |
| An egg  An elephant  An apple | an hour  an heir  an honest man |

All nouns which begin with a consonant or a consonant sound take an article an before them.eg

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Begin with a consonant | Begin with a consonant sound |
| A hat  A mechanic  A teacher | A University  A Ugandan  A European |

We use these articles when we say what a thing or person is eg

1. The sun is a star
2. Foot ball is a game
3. Dallas is a city in Texas
4. A mouse is an animal. It is a small animal.
5. Joyce is a very nice person.

We use these articles for jobs e.g

1. I am a dentist( but not) I am dentist
2. Would you like to be a teacher?
3. He is a famous painter.
4. Are you a student?

Exercise

Put a or an where necessary

1. ……………………horse runs fast but ………………ox does not.
2. My grandmother bought ………….apple, ……egg and ………….cabbage.
3. The king gave ……………old man and ……………….young woman………………equal share.
4. Where there is …………………smoke, there is …………………fire.
5. We drink tea from……………………….cups.
6. That man is ………………..European but this one is ………………………..African.
7. ………………….apple has ………………..sweet taste
8. Who invented ………………………..radio?
9. We can write………………..letter on………………..paper.
10. We get…………….wood from………………tree.

Choose from the list of words below to complete the sentences

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| bird | flower | mountain | river | Musical instrument |
| game | fruit | planet | tool | vegetable |

1. A duck is ……………………….
2. A carrot is …………………………
3. Tennis is ………………………….
4. A hammer is ……………………….
5. Everest is …………………………….
6. Jupiter is………………………
7. A spear is …………………….
8. The Amazon is……………………….
9. A rose is…………………………….
10. A trumpet is……………………………

**LESSON 3**

**The use of article –the-**

It is used before a common noun when we refer to a particular person, place or thing.

Examples

1. The child is sick
2. This is the place where he was killed.

In the above three sentences, the child, the place the box are specific and not any.

It is used before proper nouns e.g the Nile, the Arabian sea, the Bible, the Koran etc

It is used before the comparative and superlative adjectives e.g the smaller, the tallest etc

It is used before words denoting class e.g

* The dog is a faithful animal
* The rich should help the poor.

**Exercise**

Use either a, an or the in each of the following sentences below.

1. He eats ………………..egg every morning.
2. …………………chair is made of wood.
3. ………………………..is …………………..longest river in Africa.
4. She came …………………………hour late
5. Makerere is ……………………oldest University in East Africa.
6. It was …………………….unwise act to sit on ……………………..broken chair.
7. I saw ………………………..black African in the market.
8. …………………….garden fork is …………………useful tool.
9. Seven is not……………………even number.
10. Dr. Kisekka was ………………..famous Ugandan doctor.
11. Wambi is ………………..ugly man
12. One of ……………………boys is absent.
13. Honesty is ………………….best policy.
14. ………………….lion is called …………………..king of …………………jungle.
15. Kaana is ……………….prettier of ……………………twins.

**LESSON 4**

**Relative Pronouns.**

These are words which are used to show the relationship between a noun or pronoun with the rest of the sentence already talked about e.g the teacher has a lot of pain in the shoulder. The teacher caned us heavily. The teacher who caned us heavily has a lot of pain in the shoulder

Examples of relative pronoun are:

-who, whose, whom (specifically used to talk about people)

- That, which (specifically used to refer to objects)

**Examples**

1. Nandutu is a girl who reads the news very well.
2. This is the boy whose mother owns that big shopping mall.
3. He is the doctor whom every patient trusts.
4. Do you remember the book which the teacher gave us to read in class?
5. That is the snake that (which) John killed with a stone.

**Exercise**

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the relative pronoun in the brackets.

1. From………………….(which, who) bookshop did you buy that book?
2. That is the man…………………..(who, whose, which) cat was stolen.
3. What is the name of the school ……………………( who, that)got burnt recently.
4. Tell me the name of the teacher …………………..(whom, who)hates you.
5. I know the name of the person ………………..(whom, which ) you love.

**Join the following pairs of sentences with a suitable relative pronoun.**

1. That is the man. He stole my father’s lap top.
2. This is the book. I was talking about it.
3. He is the man. You can trust him.
4. Where is the man? He came to see the headmaster.
5. This is the cow. Its calf died at birth.

**WEEK FIVE**

**LESSON 1**

**ADVERBS**

An adverb is a word which goes with a verb to tell how, where or when an action is done. In other words, an adverb describes a verb (action).

**Example of adverbs.**

Heavily clearly badly

Noisily easily nicely

Lazily quickly well

Carefully occasionally fast

Carelessly immediately hurriedly

**Formation of adverbs.**

Most adverbs are formed by adding……ly to the adjective. Others are formed by changing –v- to –i- before adding …..ly.

**Examples**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Adjective** | **Adverb formed** |
| Careful  Usual  Quiet  Near  Beautiful  Good  Scarce  Bad  Easy  Noisy  General  Sharp  Happy  Heavy  Slow  Lucky  Tidy  Interesting  Nice  Kind  Humble  Proud  High  Swift  clumsy | Carefully  Usually  Quietly  Nearly  Beautifully  Well  Scarcely  Badly  Easily  Noisily  Generally  Sharply  Happily  Heavily  Slowly  Luckily  Tidily  Interestingly  Nicely  Kindly  Humbly  Proudly  Highly  Swiftly  Clumsily |

**Exercise**

**Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.**

1. The twins behaved well.
2. The ball rolled fast to the goal post.
3. Adam talks slowly.
4. A crested crane moves humbly.
5. I fell down heavily as I was playing with my friends.
6. Our teacher speaks softly.
7. The performance was ably done on stage.
8. The angry mother talked rudely to her daughters.
9. That hymn was nicely sung by the choir.
10. He answered the questions sensibly.

**Form adverbs from these words.**

1. True.
2. Cruel
3. Gentle
4. Cheerful
5. Terrible

**LESSON 2**

**POSITION OF ADVERBS.**

Adverbs can follow the object of the sentence.

**Examples**

1. I drove the car carefully.
2. She slammed the door angrily.
3. He talked to me softly.
4. She sings sweetly.
5. The boy fell down suddenly.

Where there is no direct object, the adverb can follow the verb it refers to.

**Examples.**

1. Maria did well in the exams.
2. The door opened slowly.
3. The magazine is published weekly.

**Exercise**

**Complete the following sentences using the words given in the brackets.**

1. The puppy ate the food ……………………………….(greed)
2. The bull dog growled …………………………….at the stranger.(fierce)
3. I sat …………………………in the arm chair.(comfort)
4. The staff choir sang…………………………..at the dedication service.(sweet)
5. The headmaster left the office …………………….(hurry)
6. We worked out numbers ……………………………..(easy)
7. Grandpa laughed………………………………at his own joke.(heart)
8. The old man gazed …………………………..at the fire.(thought)
9. I hate people who walk ………………………………..forgetting about heaven.(proud)
10. His flowers spread…………………………….and covered the whole compound.(wide)
11. The chief guest arrived…………………….the choir stepped on stage.(immediate)
12. The National Budget is read…………………………..by the Minister of Finance.(year)
13. The thief was…………………………beaten by the angry mob.(bad)
14. As the train was …………………………loaded, it couldn’t move very fast.(heavy)
15. The baby was sleeping…………………..(peace)

**LESSON 3**

**CLASSES OF ADVERBS.**

1. **Adverbs of manner**.

These adverbs tell us how something happens or happened. They are commonly formed from adjectives.

**Examples.**

1. They sing beautifully.
2. He speaks fluently
3. This pen writes nicely.
4. His work is badly written.
5. **Adverbs of time.**

These adverbs tell us when something happens or happened.

**Examples.**

1. He came here yesterday.
2. We are learning now.
3. I will be back soon.
4. I was in p.4. last year.

Words like : now, yesterday, since, soon, before, after, today, tomorrow, already, last, etc are used in telling time.

1. **Adverbs of duration.**

These adverbs tell us about the period an action lasted.

**Examples.**

1. They waited for three hours.
2. I haven’t seen him for a week.
3. She has been here moments ago.
4. **Adverbs of frequency**.

This class of adverbs also tells us when something happens or happened.

**Examples.**

1. She often shouts in class.
2. He has always been punctual.

Other words in this class include: usually, generally, occasionally, sometimes, rarely, seldom, ever, never, probably etc.

1. **Adverbs of place.**

These adverbs tell us where something happened or happens.

**Examples**

1. My aunt lives in Kenya.
2. Here is the book you are looking for.
3. I opened the door and there was my brother.

**NOTE.**

Adverbs are not positioned between a verb and a direct object. They are positioned according to the following.

1. At the beginning of a sentence e.g

-Yesterday, I saw a mad man.

1. In the middle of a sentence e.g

-There is commonly no supper on Fridays.

-He always shares.

1. At the end of a sentence e.g

-Mundu beat his wife badly

-He arrived in town safely.

**Exercise**

**Put the adverbs in the right places.**

1. You are right.(probably)
2. I am here when something happens.(usually)
3. Her mum cooks food in the evening(usually)
4. She has been nervous(always)
5. Do you read upside down?(usually)
6. I have had a long illness in my life.(never)
7. We do tests.(daily)
8. They are against me.(always)
9. It is difficult to understand.(sometimes)
10. He has gone to town.(already)

**LESSON 4**

**Comparison of adverbs.**

Some adverbs, like adjectives, have three degrees of comparisons.

**Examples.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| Fast  hard | Faster  harder | Fastest  hardest |

If the adverb has one syllable, we form the comparative by adding ….er and the superlative by adding ….est to the positive.

**Examples.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| soon | sooner | soonest |

Adverbs ending in ….ly form the comparative by adding ….more and the superlative by adding …most.

**Examples.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| Swiftly  skillfully | More swiftly  More skillfully | Most swiftly  Most skillfully |

But not early ,earlier or earliest.

Some of the commonest adverbs form their comparative and superlative degrees irregularly.

**Examples**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| positive | comparative | superlative |
| Badly  Well  Much  Late  Little  Near  far | Worse  Better  More  Later  Less  Nearer  farther | Worst  Best  Most  Last  least  Next  farthest |

**Oral work**

**Use the following adverbs each once to complete the sentences.**

Badly, faster, well, rudely, easily.

1. Timothy performed …………………………than I expected.
2. He drove……………………………….than our driver did.
3. Nimbi was treated……………………..by her mother.
4. She sang ………………………….in the concert than she had ever sang.
5. This work was ………………………………..done than the first one.

**Exercise .**

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

1. The new secretary types ………………than the former old one.(quick)
2. He is ……………………than his sister.(young)
3. Tamale bought the mangoes ……………………(cheap).
4. Nakacwa reads ………………………..than Nambasa.(fast)
5. That boy is ………………….behaved, that is why every teacher likes him.(good)
6. She works the ……………………………in the whole class.(hard)
7. Our driver drives the ……………………………..of all drivers.(fast)
8. Angella speaks Arabic………………………than I do.(correctly)
9. She spoke ………………..and every pupil got scared.(rude)
10. Damiano ……………….received the gift from the guest of honour.(happy)

**WEEK SIX**

**LESSON 1**

**More exercise on adverbs (topical)**

**Form adverbs from these words.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| word | Adverb formed |
| Polite |  |
| Careless |  |
| Bitter |  |
| Sad |  |
| Cautious |  |
| Suitable |  |
| Frequent |  |
| Strong |  |
| Abrupt |  |
| Kind |  |
| Prompt |  |
| Awkward |  |
| Fluent |  |
| Patient |  |
| True |  |
| High |  |
| Calm |  |
| Wise |  |
| Peace |  |
| lazy |  |
| Interesting |  |
| Mental |  |
| Economic |  |
| Clear |  |
| Hurry |  |
| Complete |  |
| Able |  |
| Clumsy |  |
| Childish |  |
| Horrible |  |
| Dangerous |  |
| Playful |  |

**Complete the table below.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Positive | comparative | superlative |
| Highly |  |  |
| Quickly |  |  |
| Calmly |  |  |
| Good |  |  |
| Bad |  |  |
| Nicely |  |  |
| densely |  |  |
| Greedily |  |  |

**LESSON 2**

**Question Tags.**

A question tag is a short question attached or added to affirmative and negative statements.

**Examples**

1. She is playing with a doll, isn’t she?
2. She isn’t playing with a doll, is she?

An affirmative statement needs a negative question tag.

A negative statement needs an affirmative question tag.

Helping verbs are repeated in the tag if they are used in the sentence.

**Examples .**

1. She has gone to town, hasn’t she?
2. It is raining, isn’t it?
3. They are eating lunch, aren’t they?
4. She was here yesterday, wasn’t she?
5. John isn’t mad, is he?

Other verbs take do, does and did in the tag.

**Examples**

1. You don’t have anything to tell me, do you?
2. He likes posho, doesn’t he?
3. We came to school late, didn’t we?

There must be a comma to separate the statement from the question tag. The tag is written beginning with a small letter because it begins a short question which is attached to the statement.

**Exercise**

**Add suitable question tags to the following statements.**

1. She will buy a book,......?
2. The boy has bought a new bag, ………………………….?
3. She knows everything,…………………………………….?
4. You must not waste time,……………………………………?
5. John won’t disappoint you,…………………………………..?
6. He hasn’t paid school fees,………………………………………?
7. They were absent,………………………………….?
8. You are going to the market,…………………………………….?
9. Your school is far from mine,……………………………………?
10. They have no interest in this project,………………………..?
11. He is not a trustworthy boy,…………………………….?
12. My father is coming back from London,………………………………….?
13. The thief has stolen everything,…………………………………..?
14. It is very interesting,…………………………………..?
15. We went there together, …………………………………………..?
16. There were three robbers in the cell, ……………………………………?

**LESSON 2**

**SPECIAL FORMS OF TAGS.**

1. **I am** : this takes the tag …………..,aren’t I ?Or ……………,am I not ?

**Examples**

-I am happy with your work, aren’t I ?/ am I not ?

-I am not happy with your work, am I ?

2. **used to** : this takes the tag……,did.

**Examples .**

-They used to play tennis, didn’t they ?

-You used not to be lazy, did you ?

3**. Shall/will**: used to show politeness.

**Examples.**

-Do it for me, will you?

-Let’s do it for ourselves, shall we?

-Allow me go today, will you ?

-Let’s go out, shall we?

4. **need/needn’t**: this takes the form ….do …or..don’t.

**Examples .**

1. We need a lot of money, don’t we?
2. We don’t need a lot of money, do we?

**Exercise.**

**Complete the following statements with the correct question tags.**

1. You need to see a doctor,……………………………………….?
2. I don’t need to tell you, ……………………………………………?
3. He needs to work hard,……………………………………………?
4. They needed some money,………………………………………..?
5. Let’s read orally, …………………………………………………….?
6. Go and call him for me,………………………………………..?
7. I am reading very hard,………………………………………?
8. She used to make noise in class,…………………………………?
9. He used not to cry for food, …………………………………………?
10. We need to be more careful,…………………………………….?

**LESSON 3.**

**THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.**

This is used to:

1. **Show facts eg.**

-A magnet attracts other iron metals.

-The sun rises from the East and sets to the West.

-When a metal is heated, it expands.

(b) **show abilities eg.**

-He plays a guitar very well.

-Birds sing sweetly in the trees.

-A jet flies faster than a helicopter.

(c) **show repeated actions, habits and customs eg.**

-He goes to bed at 8.00 p.m.

-He visits his family every weekend.

-Christians celebrate Christmas once every year.

(d**) show instructions eg.**

-Eat food.

-Go out.

-Read your Bible.

**NOTE**

In the present simple tense, the doing words (actions/verbs) which are used depend on the names of things or persons (nouns or pronouns) used in the sentence as a subject.

* Singular nouns like Mary, Joy, Matovu, the dog, an elephant or singular pronouns like she, he, it take verbs which have –s,-es,-ies added to them.

**Examples**

1. The cow feeds on grass.
2. It cries every night.
3. He teaches English very well.

* Plural nouns like dos, children,etc.or plural pronouns like we, they,you, take verbs which don’t have –s,-es,-ies added to them.

**Examples .**

1. They teach English.
2. Lions feed on meat.
3. Alice and Jolly carry their bags daily.
4. A lot of people like yellow bananas.

**Exercise .**

**Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences in the present simple tense.**

1. Our class teacher …………………………..good English.(speak)
2. John …………………the newspaper daily.(read)
3. They always …………………………their home work at home going time.(do)
4. I like pupils who ……………………the truth.(tell)
5. He usually……………………………..coffee at break time.(drink)
6. Joseph always ………………………….with the left hand.(writing)
7. A baby …………………………whenever it is hungry.(cry)
8. Bad students never………………………..hard.(working)
9. It often……………………………in winter season.(rain)
10. He generally ……………………well.(singing)
11. River Nile…………………………..from Uganda to the Med. Sea.(flow)
12. Rose …………………….her work on time.(finish)
13. Every weekend, my father…………………..us to the village.(take)
14. Omanyo …………………………to school by bus.(go)
15. He normally …………………………..electricity bills. (not pay)

**LESSON 4.**

**THE PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE.**

The passive of this tense is formed by the helping verbs below:

1. ………..is + the past participle form of the verb if the subject is in singular.

**Examples .**

1. She eats cassava.

Cassava is eaten by her

1. Kato plays football.

Football is played by Kato.

1. ………..are + the past participle form of the verb if the subject is plural.

**Examples.**

1. My uncle owns those flats.

Those flats are owned by my uncle.

1. Ants eat wooden doors.

Wooden doors are eaten by ants.

1. People use telephones all over the world.

Telephones are used by people all over the world.

**NOTE.**

If the doer is not clearly identified like (someone, somebody, they), it is not necessary that doer.

**Examples**

1. Someone steals my pumpkins.

**My pumpkins are stolen.**

1. The make noise.

**Noise is made.**

The active voice can only change into passive if the active form of the sentence has both a subject and an object.

Examples.

1. Kato eats a lot. You can’t say; A lot is eaten, because the sentence has only the subject and the object is missing.
2. She goes to work. This also can’t be written in the passive form because there is no object.

**Exercise.**

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form.

1. Elephants eat grass.
2. We sing songs.
3. They drink milk.
4. Cars carry people.
5. Jean sleeps on the mat.
6. Juma says his prayers.
7. A snake lays eggs.
8. People in France drink a lot of wine.
9. They call her Joy.
10. Ugandans cut down a lot of trees.
11. The rain spoils crops.
12. The house boy feeds our rabbits.
13. Bakers bake cakes.
14. A mechanic repairs vehicles.
15. People always like Tom wherever he goes.

WEEK SEVEN

LESSON 1

**STRUCTUAL PATTERNS.**

**The use of ……so that………../………….in order………….**

These structures are dealt with together because they are used in the same way and thus have the same meaning. They are used when one wishes to state the reason for doing something.

**Examples.**

1. He washes cars so that he can get school fees for his children.
2. He washes cars in order to get school fees for his children.
3. He went to town so that he could buy a radio.
4. He went to town in order to buy a radio.

**Exercise**

**Join the following sentences using …..so that……/…….in order…….**

1. He went to the Bookshop. He wanted a new book.
2. Batemans climbed a tall tree. He wanted to see Jesus.
3. The vendors reduced the prices of sugar. They wanted to attract customers.
4. The teacher speaks loudly. He wants to be heard.
5. We took a taxi. We wanted to be there in time.
6. The road was widened so as to reduce on traffic jam.
7. He apologized. He wanted to be forgiven.
8. One has to open the mouth widely. One has to sing well.
9. Most people read many books. They want to widen their knowledge.
10. The teacher gives very easy numbers. The wants his children to get better marks.

**LESSON 2**

**The use of………prefer…………….to……../ …………like …………more than……..**

Prefer is used to mean –liking more than or better than. It is used when one has to choose one particular item from a given list or one out of the two. It is wrong to use …..prefer….with the comparative, like more than or better than in the sentence and others like, much, most or very.

**Examples**

1. I like English better than French.

I prefer English to French.

1. My mother likes posho very much but she likes millet most.

My mother prefers millet to posho.

**Exercise.**

**Rewrite the sentences using ………..prefer…….to…….**

1. Bamwine likes irish potatoes more than sweet potatoes.
2. Mary enjoys volley ball more than cricket.
3. I don’t like tea the way I like juice.
4. His uncle likes swimming better than football.
5. I like poems more than plays.
6. Michael likes oranges more than yellow bananas.
7. My friend liked swimming more than netball when she was still at school.
8. Babies like soft foods better than hard ones.
9. Jean’s father likes studying Science more than French.
10. Nakazi likes slashing the compound more than digging.
11. Nnalongo likes singing but she likes dancing more.
12. Mr. Luweza likes teaching better than doing business.
13. Most children like playing in Namboole more than having lunch.
14. Rose likes doing hard tasks more than simple ones.
15. The visitor liked the small rooms better than the big ones.

**LESSONS TWO AND THREE**

Revision about affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

Examples (Refer to MK Precise English Grammar pg 102-111)

**END !!!**