

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Vocabulary

grandparents	family	younger
grandchildren	nuclear	marry
stepfather	extended family	marriage
stepmother	foster family	married
stepbrother	family tree	give birth to
stepsister	siblings	get married to
mother-in-law	spouse	sister
father in law	couple	brother
brother-in-law	ancestral	half-brother
sister-in-law	co-wife	half-sister
son-in-law	sugar daddy	maternal aunt
daughter-in-law	sugar mummy	maternal uncle
aunt	widow	children
uncle	widower	orphan
rape	nephew	orphanage
rapist	niece	bachelor
defile	twins	bachelorette
defilement	quadruplets	firstborn
incest	quintuplets	parents
separation	sextuplets	
divorce	elder	

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Either Sarah _____ Lillian is my sister.

2. Helen is my _____ because she is a sister to my father.
3. I would rather have twins _____ triplets.
4. Children prefer playing _____ reading.
5. My sister is married _____ a Japanese.
6. Mary has given birth _____ twins.
7. Your niece is too young _____ get married.
8. _____ is a legal union between man and woman as husband and wife.
9. I am _____ interested in having twins than in having triplets.
10. Nicholas is my uncle _____ his sister is my aunt.
11. I am likely _____ visit my relatives next week.
12. Of the _____, Babirye is the younger.
13. Maureen is as tall _____ Sarah.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

14. My elder sister has just _____ birth to a baby boy. (give)
15. The village _____ has been arrested. (rape)
16. Peter was accused of _____ yesterday. (defile)
17. Of the two girls, Agnes is the _____ (shy)

Rewrite the following sentences giving the opposite of the underline word.

18. My nephew has flown to America.
19. The bachelor has not yet arrived.
20. My uncle is likely to visit me tomorrow.
21. Of the twins, Nakato is the elder.
22. My wife is very beautiful.

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

23. My mother and father are very rich.
24. Success will visit her father's sister next week.

USING.....PREFER.....

The word 'prefer' simply means to like something or someone more than the other.

Since likes or enjoys goes with **more than**, prefer goes with preposition **to**

Note carefully

like	prefer
likes	prefers
liked	preferred

Examples

- I like dancing more than singing.
I prefer dancing to singing.
- Children liked beef more than chicken.
Children preferred beef to chicken.
- Sarah enjoys reading but she enjoys playing more.
Sarah prefers playing to reading.

Activity**Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.**

- We _____ reading to playing.
- Alex _____ dancing to singing.
- Children like playing more _____ than reading.
- Amina _____ swimming more than skipping.
- Teachers are more interested _____ teaching than in playing.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

- I like rearing goats more than rearing pigs. (Use.....prefer.....)
- Jessica enjoys playing netball more than playing basketball. (Use.....prefer.....)

USING.....MORE INTERESTED IN.....THAN IN.....

This structure is used to express one's preference. It moves with preposition **in** after interested and then **in** after than.

Examples

- I like singing more than dancing.

I am more interested in signing than in dancing.

2. Children like watching series more than listening to news.

Children are more interested in watching series than in listening to news.

3. Sarah prefers playing football to playing netball.

Sarah is more interested in playing football than in playing netball.

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Alex is _____ interested in playing than in reading.
2. We are more _____ in swimming than in playing basketball.
3. I am more interested in baking than _____ tailoring.
4. That newsreader is more interested in travelling by bus _____ in travelling by taxi.

Rewrite the following sentences using....more interested in.....

5. Children like playing more than reading.
6. Most women like singing more than dancing.
7. Sandra likes a radio but she likes a television more.

NEEDN'T AND SHOULDN'T

These structures are used in negative situations. They are used to express action that is not necessary.

Note carefully

- When the action is in the present simple tense, needn't or shouldn't is followed by an infinitive verb.

Examples

1. It is not necessary for Tom to use a DVD player.

Tom needn't use a DVD player.

Tom shouldn't use a DVD player.

2. It is not necessary for you to steal the mobile phone.

You needn't steal the mobile phone.

You shouldn't steal the mobile phone.

- When the action was in the past simple tense, needn't or shouldn't is followed by a verb in its present perfect tense.

Examples

1. It was not necessary for Tom to use a DVD player.

Tom needn't have used a DVD player

Tom shouldn't have used a DVD player.

2. It was not necessary for you to steal the mobile phone.

You shouldn't have stolen the mobile phone.

3. It was not necessary for the soldier to beat the old woman.

The soldier needn't have beaten the old woman.

4. The head teacher punished the sick pupils but it was not necessary.

The head teacher shouldn't have punished the sick pupils.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The head prefect needn't _____ stolen the school laptop.
2. It was not _____ for the farmer to torture his animals.
3. The teacher _____ have punished the sick pupils.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

4. It is not necessary for Tom to shout in class. (Use.....needn't.....)
5. It is not necessary for you to buy loudspeakers. (Use..... needn't.....)
6. It was not necessary for the farmer to torture his animals. (Use...needn't.....)
7. Elizabeth switched off the security lights but it was not necessary. (Use.....shouldn't.....)

WHAT, HOW & VERY

These structures are used in exclamatory sentences to express a strong emotion. When what or how begins a sentence, modifiers like very and so are dropped.

Examples

1. Sarah is a very clever girl.

What a clever girl Sarah is!

2. Sugar is a very expensive item.

What an expensive item sugar is!

3. This is a very interesting story.

What an interesting story this is!

4. My mother is so humble.

How humble my mother is!

5. Moses has bought a very nice car.

How nice a car Moses has bought!

6. How honest a lady my mother is!

My mother is a very honest lady.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. What.....honest lady the deceased was!
2. Agnes is a.....hardworking girl.
3. an subject English is!
4. What.....an ugly object a scarecrow is!
5. honest the deceased was!.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. Obonyo has a very kind mother.(Begin: What.....)
7. What a clever girl Mary is!(Begin: Mary.....)
8. What a handsome boy Samuel is!(Use.....very.....)
9. Ebola is a very deadly disease.(Begin: What.....)
10. COVID 19 was a very contagious disease.(Begin: How.....!)

ALL AND NONE

None of simply means not any of or no one.

When using none in the sentence, verbs change from plural to singular or remain the same.

Examples

1. All the mourners were smart.
None of the mourners is smart.
None of the mourners are smart.
2. All the candidates are present today.
None of the candidates is absent today.
3. All the shops were closed on Sunday.
None of the shops was closed on Sunday.
4. All the boys are not tall.
None of the boys is tall.
5. All birds have wings.
Every bird has wings.
Each bird has wings.
6. All pupils hate teachers who are quarrelsome.
Every pupil hates a teacher who is quarrelsome.
Each pupil hates a teacher who is quarrelsome.
None of the pupils loves a teacher who is quarrelsome.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. All the plates are clean.(Begin: None.....)
2. All the teachers are smart today.(Begin: None.....)
3. All the mourners were smartly dressed.(Begin: None.....)
4. All the plates were broken intentionally.(Begin: None.....)

BEFORE AND AFTER

Examples

1. The school is after the church.
The church is before the school.
2. The market is located after the forest.
The forest is located before the market.
3. The girl died after eating porridge.
The girl ate porridge before she died.
4. We went to school after burying the village chief.
The buried the village chief before going to school.
Having buried the village chief, we went to school.
Burying the village chief, we went to school.

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1.the deceased, the mourner collapsed.(see)
2.buried the chief, the mourners left for their homes.(have)
3. Having.....the test, we went back home.(do)
4. We went back to Kampala after.....the speaker of parliament.(bury)
5., the widow addressed all the mourners.(drink)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. We went to bed after having supper.(Use..... before.....)
7. My mother prepared breakfast before going to the market.(Use.....after.....)
8. The boy fainted after seeing a lion.(Begin: Seeing.....)
9. The church is before the Post Office.(Use..... after.....)
10. The baby slept after eating a cupful of porridge.(Begin: Having.....)

TOO.....TO.....\$.....SO..... THAT.....

These structures are used to express the degree of quality in relation to an action or

end result.

So.....that.....is followed by can or could if the action is in the present or past simple tense respectively.

To.....tois a negative structure and therefore, it makes the second verb negative. In this case, modifiers are dropped.

Examples

1. Joan is very humble. She cannot fight for food.

Joan is so humble that she cannot fight for food.

Joan is too humble to fight for food.

2. The log was very hard. The cook could not split it.

The log was so hard that the cook could not split it.

The log was too hard for the cook to split.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The boy isfat to bend.
2. The porridge ishot for the baby to eat.
3. The log is too hard.....the cook top split.
4. The twins were..... humble that they could not fight for food.
5. The deceased was so kind.....he could not abuse.
6. Lillian was so honest that she.....cheat anyone.
7. The log washard that the cook could not split it.
8. The boy is so short that he.....touch the ceiling.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

9. Our teacher of English is very tough. He cannot allow us to relax.
(Use.....so.....that.....)
10. The baby cannot take the milk. The milk is very hot.(Use..... too.....to.....)

SUCH AN/A.....THAT

This structure has the same expression with.....so..... that.....

Such is followed by article a or an depending on the sound of the adjective used in the sentence.

Examples

1. It was a very interesting book. Everyone admired it.

It was such an interesting book that everyone admired it.

2. The problem was very simple. The widower could not waste time on it.
 - **The problem was such a simple one that the widower could not waste time on it.**
 - **It was a simple problem that the widower could not waste time on it.**

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. My mother is such.....honest lady that most women trust her with their money.
2. It was such an interesting storybook that everybody bought a copy of it.
3. The deceased was.....a strict man that he could not tolerate corrupt officers.
4. The desk was such a heavy.....that the widow could not lift it.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

5. The contest was simple that my little sister won it.(Use.....such..... that.....)
6. The deceased had a very expensive car. All the villagers admired it.(Use..... such.....that.....)
7. Success is a very beautiful girl. She will win the beauty contest. (Use..... such.....that.....)

GERUND

A gerund is the noun form of a verb that ends ining.

Examples

Read reading

Bathe bathing

Travel travelling

1. It very bad to walk alone at night.
 - **Walking alone at night is very bad.**
 - **To walk alone at night is very bad.**
2. It is not good to shout in class.
 - **Shouting in class is not good.**
 - **To shout in class is not good.**

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1.at night is very risky.(travel)
2.abusive language is not good.(use)
3.your parents is very bad.(shame)

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

4. It is not good to disobey elders. (Begin: To.....)
5. It very bad to abuse orphans. (Begin: Abusing.....)
6. It is not good to spit in public. (End..... not good.)
7. It is very dangerous to knit at night. (End.....dangerous.)

ENOUGH

The word enough simply means sufficient or something that suffices. When using enough, modifiers like; so or very are dropped.

Examples

1. This food is not sufficient for the mourners.

• **This food is not enough for the mourners.**

2. We have sufficient water.

• **We have enough water.**

3. The food I have prepared is insufficient.

• **The food I have prepared is not enough.**

4. Alex is old. He can marry.

• **Alex is old enough to marry.**

5. Jane is very weak. She cannot pull the table alone.

• **Jane is not strong enough to pull the table alone.**

6. Tom is very short. He cannot touch the ceiling.

• **Tom is not tall enough to touch the ceiling.**

7. Mary is very young. She cannot address the mourners.

• **Mary is not old enough to address the mourners.**

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The room is spacious.....to accommodate fifty-five guests.

2. Shamim is not strong enough.....lift the log alone.
3. My little sister is beautiful.....to win the beauty contest.
4. Amos is wise enough..... be the heir.

Rewrite the following sentences using..... enough.....

5. Simon is very clever. He can score highly in this test.
6. The girl is very weak. She cannot lift a ten-litre jerry can of water.
7. Lillian is very short. She cannot touch the top of the roof.

PREPOSITIONS

A preposition is a word used before a noun, pronoun and after a gerund, verb to show place, direction, time and position.

Examples

in	at	upon
up	over	out
near	of	to
between	among	by

1. Children prefer playing to reading.
2. My sister is afraid of snakes
3. We come to school on foot.
4. The pupils dived into a swimming pool last term.

Compound prepositions are words made of two or more prepositions. E.g.

out of
in addition to
in spite of
prior to
according to
by means of
in regard to
apart from

Study these verbs and adjectives with the prepositions that go after them.

afraid of	thirst of
guilty of	drink from
full of	fond of
consist of	sure of

proud of	made in/ by/ of
abide by	share between (two)
jump over (wall)	share among (more than two)
smile at	jump through (window)
good at	jump into (pool)
dive into	different from
sit on	difference between
sit at (desk, table)	differentiate between
sit in (arm chair)	desist from
travel by (vehicle)	accused of
travel on (foot)	used for (purpose)
escape from	suffer with (someone)
take care of	suffer from (illness)
blind in	charged with
recover from	cope with
borrow from	lend to
buy from	sell to
die of	congratulate on
prefer to	arrive on (scene)
arrive at (small place)	arrive in (big place)
interested in	accustomed to
succeeded in	managed to
warned against	none of
look up (the word)	look after (animals)

full of

sentenced to

likely to

meet at

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We have been swimming _____ morning.
2. It has been raining _____ two hours.
3. My pen pal has not yet replied _____ my letter.
4. I met with my sister _____ the post office.
5. We are looking forward _____ hearing from you.
6. None _____ my sisters failed the exam.
7. Zulfah was congratulated _____ her success.
8. We succeeded _____ posting our letters.
9. Children are more interested _____ playing than in reading.
10. We arrived _____ Mombasa at noon.
11. The police arrived _____ scene of the crime late.
12. The headteacher arrived _____ school compound on time.
13. The sun rises _____ the east and sets in the west.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

14. My pen pal likes sending messages more than making calls. (Use..... prefer.....)
15. All the post offices were closed on Sunday. (None.....)
16. We use sandpaper to smooth wood. (Use..... used for.....)
17. We managed to climb that tall tree. (Use..... succeeded in.....)
18. My teacher of English enjoys playing football better than playing netball.
(Use.....interested.....)
19. We are eager to hear from you soon. (Use.....look forward.....)
20. Shamim may write to her friend this evening. (Use..... likely.....)
21. Is that the man? You borrowed the stamp. (Use.....whom.....)

HOMOPHONES

Homophones are words with the same sound but different spellings and meanings.

Examples

meat	break	their	knead	sow
meet	brake	there	need	sew

hurt	hatch	heel	rid	week
heart	hutch	hill	reed	weak
calm	die	envelope	practice	advise
come	dye	envelop	practice	advice
here	rear	eat	hit	fit
hear	rare	it	heat	feet

1. Break: I will break your legs.
2. Brake: My car brakes are faulty.

Activity

Use the given word in the sentence to show that you understand the difference in their meanings.

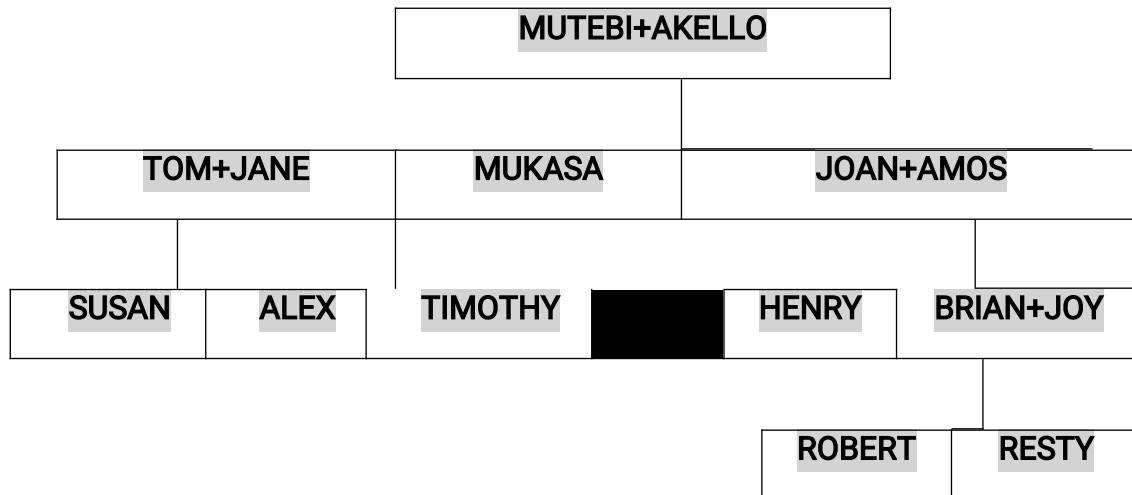
1. meat:
2. meet:
3. peace:
4. piece:
5. their:
6. there:
7. need:
8. knead:
9. sow:
10. sew:
11. route
12. root
13. wear
14. where

FAMILY TREE

A family tree is a drawing that gives the names of the family members and shows how they are related to each other.

Study the family tree below carefully and answer the questions that follow in full

sentences.



1. Whose family tree is shown above?
2. How many children did Akello produce?
3. Whose is Brian's father?
4. According to the family tree, who is tom's wife?
5. How many grandchildren are shown on the above family tree?
6. What does Timothy call Mukasa?
7. Who is Mutebi's son-in-law?
8. Give the opposite of the following words.
 - a) bachelor
 - b) uncle
 - c) nephew
9. How many couples are shown on the above family tree?
10. What is the relationship between Suzan and Henry?

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words given in the box to complete the story below.

I went to Aboloi Village in Busia District to _____my father who heads a big family. I asked him about my relationship with the people in the family. He told me that his father is my _____and his _____is my aunt.

My father also told me that when I grow up marry a wife, he will call my children his _____ and he will call my wife his _____.

Before my mother got married to my father she had already produced a child with another man whose name is John. I call John my _____.

On top of my mother, father also married a wife called Jessica. He told me that Jessica is my _____ and her mother is his _____. Her brother is my _____.

brother-in-law, grandchildren, aunt, sister, meet, stepmother, grandfather, daughter-in-law, half-brother, mother-in-law

OCCUPATIONS

CARPENTRY

Vocabulary

wood	desk	blade
saw	chair	wooden
plane	table	metallic
carpenter	drill	fix
carpentry	polish	timber
hitting	sandpaper	joint
planks	smooth	smoothing
wood-glue	sawdust	gold
tools	screw driver	dirtying
furniture	marking gage	furniture
brace	hammer	workshop
bench	nails	

Activity

Fill in the blank space with the suitable word.

1. Neither Amos _____ Bernard is a carpenter.
2. Besides desks, the carpenter also made a nice table.

3. The _____ makes furniture while the mechanic repairs vehicles.
4. There is hardly _____ furniture in the workshop.
5. Alex is not only a carpenter but also a tailor.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

6. The carpenter has made a nice _____ chair. (wood)
7. A plane is used for _____ wood. (smooth)
8. "Stop _____ my furniture," said the carpenter. (dirt)
9. A hammer is used for _____ nails into wood. (hit)
10. The carpenter made two _____ tables yesterday. (metal)
11. _____ is a very profitable job. (carpenter)

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

12. Apart from chairs, the carpenter also made desks.
13. Mommy has bought nice chairs, tables, desks, benches.
14. The person who makes furniture has not worked today.
15. The work of the carpenter is a very profitable job.
16. Don't forget to polish that table.

USED FOR

Examples

1. We use a plane to smooth wood.
A plane is used for smoothing wood.
What is a plane used for?
2. We use a saw to cut wood.
A saw is used for cutting wood.
What is a saw used for?
3. We use a pen to write.
A pen is used for writing.
What is a pen used for?

4. We use a cutter to slice bread.

A cutter is used for slicing bread.

What is a cutter used for?

BESIDES

This prepositional structure is used to give extra information about someone or something.

Besides can also be used in place of apart from, in addition to, on top of, not only etc.

Examples

1. The carpenter made a chair in addition to a table.

Besides a chair, the carpenter also made a table.

The carpenter made a chair besides a table.

2. Apart from making a nice table, the carpenter also designed a stool.

Besides making a nice table, the carpenter also designed a stool.

The carpenter made a nice table besides designing a stool.

3. Tom is a carpenter. He is also a farmer.

Besides being a carpenter, Tom is also a farmer.

Tom is a carpenter besides being a farmer.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Besides being hard-working, the carpenter is _____honest.
2. _____making a desk, the carpenter also designed a bed.
3. Apart _____being a lawyer, Alex is also a doctor.
4. Amos is not only a teacher but _____a fisher.

Rewrite the following sentences using 'besides'

5. Tom is a doctor. He is also a lawyer.
6. The carpenter is humble. He is also kind.
7. Not only is Alice honest but also respectful.
8. Apart from making furniture, my father also sells clothes.

9. The carpenter makes chairs. He also makes tables.

10. Amos is not only a teacher but also a farmer.

NOT ONLY.....BUT ALSO.....

Using.....not only.....but also.....

a) Same subject, same actions (verb)

S+ V+ not only +stO/adjective +but also+2ndO

Examples

1. The carpenter was weak. He was also drunk.

The carpenter was not only weak but also drunk.

2. Mr. Okwi teaches English. Mr. Okwi teaches Social Studies.

Mr. Okwi teaches not only English but also Social Studies.

3. The widower has made a desk. The widower has made a table.

The widower has made not only a desk but also a table.

A) Same subject, different actions

S+not only + stA +but also +2ndA +.....

Examples

1. I wrote the story. I chose the pictures.

I not only wrote the story but also chose the pictures.

2. Eliza keeps goats. Eliza sells skins.

Eliza not only keeps goats but also sells skins.

NB: If there is a helping verb or a modal verb, it comes immediately after the subject followed by not only.

Examples

1. Wasswa will cut the tree. Wasswa will collect the firewood.

Wasswa will not only cut the tree but also collect the firewood.

2. We must plant flowers. We must weed the flowers when they grow.

We must not only plant flowers but also weed them when they grow.

3. Sarah will design the table. Sarah will sell the table.

Sarah will not only design the table but also sell it.

Using: Not only.....but also.....

a) Same subject, same actions

Not only+helping verb+subject+verb/adjective+but also+.....

Examples

1. The carpenter is kind. The carpenter is honest.

Not only is the carpenter kind but also honest.

Not only is the carpenter kind, but he is also honest.

2. We shall wash cars. We shall wash bicycles.

Not only shall we wash cars but also bicycles.

Not only shall we wash cars, but we shall also wash bicycles.

a. Agnes drew a map. Agnes drew a picture.

Not only did Agnes draw a map but also a picture.

Not only did Agnes draw a map, but he also drew a picture.

b. He repairs vehicles. He repairs water pipes.

Not only does he repair vehicles but also water pipes.

Not only does he repair vehicles, but he also repairs water pipes.

3. Different subjects, same actions

Not only+1st Subject + but also+2ndSubject+verb+.....

Examples

a. The deceased passed very well. Geoffrey passed very well.

Not only the deceased but also Geoffrey passed very well.

b. A doctor treats patients. A nurse treats patients.

Not only a doctor but also a nurse treats patients.

c. Isabella is strong. Abigail is strong.

Not only Isabella but also Abigail is strong.

d. The mechanic could fix the tyre. The driver could fix the tyre.

Not only the mechanic but also the driver could fix the tyre.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Besides chairs, the carpenter..... makes nice tables.
2.only does the tailor sew clothes but also sells them.
3. Not only does a dictionary give spellings of words.....also their meanings.
4. We must not.....wash plates but also wipe them.
5. Not only a dictionary..... Also a diary is important.
6. The deceased..... only educated his children but also built a powerful residential house.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. Amos is sick. Amos is weak. (Use.....not only.....)
8. We smoothed the chair. We fetched water. (Use.....not only.....)
9. The chairs were nice. The chairs were new. (Begin: Not only.....)
10. The chairs were nice. The desks were also nice. (Begin: Not only.....)

THE PASSIVE AND ACTIVE VOICE

In the active voice, we are more interested in mentioning the doer. In this case, the doer begins a sentence.

Examples

1. Sarah is sweeping the compound.
2. The carpenter makes nice furniture.
3. Tom prepared supper.
4. Emmanuel has taken my book.
5. Peace will wash all the plates.
6. She sanitized all the tables.
7. They have stolen our nice furniture.
8. Take this cup away.
9. Sanitize your hands now.

In the passive voice, we put emphasis on the action, and in this case, the doer may not be mentioned.

Examples

1. The compound is being swept by Sarah
2. Nice furniture is made by the carpenter.
1. Supper was prepared by Tom.
2. My book has been taken by Emmanuel.
3. All the plates will be washed by Peace.
4. All the tables were sanitized.
5. Our nice furniture has been stolen.

6. Let this cup be taken away.
7. Let your hands be sanitized now.

Activity

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

1. Lillian is preparing supper. (End.....by Lillian.)
2. A cow protects the calf.(Begin: The calf.....)
3. Mr. Obwin marked my book.(End.....Mr. Obwin.)
4. James has misplaced my mask.(Begin: My.....)
5. Alexander will ring the bell for lunch.(The bell.....)
6. They vaccinated all the teachers during the lockdown.(Begin: All the teachers.....)
7. The school choir sang nice songs last term.(Begin: Nice songs.....)
8. Musa will eat the mangoes.(End.....by Musa.)
9. The maid will take care of the baby.(Begin: The baby.....)
10. An old man is taking care of the goats.(Begin: The goats.....)

PASSAGE

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

There are different occupations in Uganda. All these occupations are good in our society. Besides keeping people busy, they also earn a lot of money.

My uncle, Okware Peter, is a carpenter in Bulenga Town. He makes furniture and sells it in order to get money for his children's school fees and food at home. There many wooden chairs, beds, benches and tables ready for sale at his workshop. He also supplies desks, tables and benches to schools.

He uses various tools at his workshop to make furniture out of timber. For instance; a plane for smoothing wood, a saw for cutting wood into pieces, nails for joining pieces of wood. He also makes different furniture from different types of wood i.e. hard and soft wood. Above all, he uses the mathematics during measurements. How profitable carpentry is!

Questions

1. What is the passage about?
2. According to the passage, how many occupations are in Uganda?
3. Besides keeping people busy, how else are occupations useful?
4. What is Okware peter?
5. In which town does he work?
6. Why do you think Okware makes furniture?

7. Mention anyone tool used by the writer's uncle at his workshop.
8. What is a plane used for according to the passage?
9. Give one word or group of words to mean chairs, tables, desks and benches.
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.

JUMBLED STORY

The sentences below are in the wrong order. Rearrange them to make a correct story about MR. OSAKINA THE CARPENTER.

1. After buying hard wood, he cuts it into
2. One of his children, Obale, loves the work of his father.
3. To pay school fees for his children in primary school.
4. Mr. Osakina is a famous carpenter in Buteba Sub-county.
5. Small pieces which he later joins to make any furniture he wants.
6. To schools, hospitals and other institutions around.
7. He mainly buys hard wood which his customers like most.
8. He makes a lot of furniture that he sells.
9. Obale goes with his father to other sub-counties to buy wood.
10. After selling his furniture, he gets money.

TAILORING

Vocabulary

knit	scissors	seam
knitting	zip	hem
weave	design	draper
needle	holes	seamstress
sew	sewing machine	threads
patch	tailor	texture
hanger	tailoring	weaving
buttons	mend	tablecloth
clothing	stitch	intention

tablemats

bobbin ring

measurements

thimble

wind

bobbin

cutter

ACTIVITY

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. I like tailoring more _____carpentry.
2. My sister prefers baking _____tailoring.
3. I would rather mend my shirt _____patch it.
4. What _____honest man that tailor is!
5. There is hardly _____needle in the box.
6. _____Moses is a trained tailor, he cannot stitch very well.
7. Be _____when stitching a cloth because the needle may prickle your finger.
8. What is a pair of scissors used _____?
9. Aaron patched his pair of trousers _____it got torn.
10. The _____has not yet mended my shirt.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

11. Robert _____mended my torn shirt yesterday. (careful)
12. Of the two tailors, Okware is the _____. (lazy)
13. My _____is to learn tailoring.(intend)
14. _____at night is very dangerous. (knit)
15. The tailor took my _____yesterday. (measure)
16. The seamstress _____mended my skirt last evening. (hurry)
17. _____is a very good occupation. (tailor)
18. She is _____now. (hem)

Write the plural form of the following words.

19. tablecloth

21. lady's dress

20. tablemat

22. cloth

23. baby's sweater

24. a pair of scissors

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

This tense is used to express an action that took place in the past. Last night, last week, last term, last year, yesterday, the previous night can be used to describe the past simple tense.

Examples

1. Sarah **came** to school yesterday.(come)
2. The poacher was **imprisoned** for killing an elephant.(prison)
3. We all **clapped** our hands when the head teacher entered our class.(clap)

FORMATION OF THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

- Some regular verbs take "d" when forming their past simple tense e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
arrive	arrived
file	filed
dance	danced
charge	charged
complete	completed
escape	escaped
move	moved
die	died
dive	dived
divide	divided
please	pleased
receive	received
preside	presided

- However, some take ed to form their past simple tense e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
talk	talked
arrest	arrested
prison	imprisoned

fail	failed
jump	jumped
play	played
clap	clapped
mop	mopped
travel	travelled
danger	endangered
long	lengthened
wide	widened
short	shortened
broad	broadened
large	enlarged

- Some regular verbs take t to form their past simple tense e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
deal	dealt
mean	meant
spoil	spoilt
learn	learnt
burn	burnt
leap	leapt

- Some verbs take a to form their past simple tense e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
ring	rang
sing	sang
drink	drank

run	ran
swim	swam
come	came
spit	spat
shrink	shrank

- Some verbs take u to form their past simple tense e.g.

sting	stung
hang	hung

- Irregular verbs don't have any special formula e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
meet	met
sweep	swept
kneel	knelt
weep	wept
grow	grew
see	saw
shake	shook
take	took
weave	wove
tear	tore
wear	wore
bear	bore
swear	swore
teach	taught
catch	caught
fight	fought
buy	bought
bring	brought
do	did
go	went
steal	stole

- Other verbs don't change at all e.g.

Regular Verbs	Past Simple Tense
put	put
beat	beat
hurt	hurt
set	set
hit	hit
let	let

cast	cast
cost	cost
read	read
cut	cut
shut	shut
burst	burst
telecast	telecast
broadcast	broadcast

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. The news wasby Mr. Kassumba Samson.(broadcast)
2. My father.....a lot of money last week.(withdraw)
3. The police..... the poacher last night.(prison)
4. Alexander waswith a murder case.(charge)
5. Our school choirnice songs last term.(sing)
6. She intentionally.....at her friend.(spit)
7. The old women..... among themselves last evening.(fight)
8. Webeautifully last term.(swim)
9. A swarm of bees.....my goats to death.(sting)
10. Itme a lot of time to write this book.(cost)

THE PAST PARTICIPLES

We use this tense to express an action that has just taken place.

This tense is also called the present perfect tense. In this tense, verbs are preceded by has in singular subjects and have in plural subjects.

Examples

1. the has **broken** up for holidays this morning. (break)
2. The class teacher has **written** work on the chalkboard.(write)
3. The timekeeper has **rung** the bell for lunch. (ring)

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. Alice has _____ back home.(go)
2. Amina has_____ a nice song.(sing)
3. Our mother has_____ up the clothes to dry.(hang)

4. We have just_____ our hands.(sanitize)
5. A swarm of bees has_____ my goat to death.(sting)
6. Rose has just_____ on her bed.(lie)
7. Tom has_____ my uniform.(dirty)
8. My parents have_____ my school fees.(pay)
9. The soldier needn't have_____ the old woman.(beat)
10. Having_____ my measurements, I paid the tailor.(take)
11. My little sister has _____ the sting. (strong)

FORMATION OF THE PAST PARTICIPLES

- **Some verbs change to their participle form by ending in....en and preceded by has or have. E.g.**

take	has taken
shake	has shaken
choose	has chosen
freeze	has frozen
beat	has beaten
eat	has eaten
write	has written
steal	has stolen
weave	has woven
rise	has risen
break	has broken
forgive	has forgiven
forget	has forgotten etc.

- **Other verbs change to participles by ending.....n and preceded by has or have. E.g.**

show	has shown
draw	has
drawn	
fly	has flown
see	has seen

sow has sown

bear has born

wear has
worn

tear has torn

swear has
sworn

- **Other verbs change to their participles by ending in.....ne and preceded by has or have. E.g.**

go has gone
do has done
shine has shone

- **Other verbs change i into u to form their participle form. E.g.**

ring has rung

sing has
sung

begin has begun

swim has swum

sting has stung

- **Most verbs remain in their past simple tense but take has or have to form their participles. E.g.**

buy has bought

bring has brought

teach has taught

travel has travelled

clap has clapped

signal has signalled

mop has mopped

visit has visited

succeed	has succeeded
imprison	has imprisoned
score	has scored
punish	has punished
keep	has kept
sleep	has slept
sweep	has swept
kneel	has knelt
weep wept	has
clean cleaned	has
dirty	has dirtied
cry	has cried
dry	has dried
study	has studied
pay	has paid
lie	has lied
tie	has tied

• **Some verbs don't change at all. E.g.**

cost	has cost
put	has put
burst	has burst
cast	has cast
let	has let
set	has set
hurt	has hurt

cut	has cut
burst	has burst
telecast	has telecast
broadcast	has broadcast etc.

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word given in the brackets.

1. Having_____a lot of porridge, the tailor slept.(eat)
2. My grandma has_____a nice basket.(weave)
3. The timekeeper has_____the bell for break.(ring)
4. A friend of mine has_____to America.(fly)
5. A swarm of bees has_____ my sister.(sting)
6. The seamstress has_____my uniform.(sew)
7. Tom needn't have_____ his grandma.(beat)
8. The old women have just_____among themselves.(fight)
9. Had the lion_____ me, it would have killed me.(see)
10. My porridge was_____by a cat.(eat)
11. Yesterday's news was_____ by Mbaale Francis.(broadcast)
12. My father has just_____ on his bed.(lie)

BAKING

Vocabulary

baker	baking-powder	cutter
baking	dough	loaf
bakery	bread	samosa
baker's	cake	yeast
bake	buns	icing-sugar
knead	cookie	pancake
sugar	ingredients	pan
wheat flour	slice	fry

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Najat was keading the _____ while Hashim was playing.

2. Neither Aaron _____ Jeremiah is a baker.
3. The baker turned _____ the oven after the cake had turned brown.
4. Don't forget _____ add sugar to the mixture.
5. How many _____ of bread did you buy yesterday?
6. A _____ is used for slicing bread.
7. Mommy has gone to the _____ to buy bread.
8. The _____ has not yet baked any bread today.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

9. _____ bread is easy to eat. (slice)
10. My _____ cake was very tasty. (wed)
11. My mother bakes _____ cakes. (taste)
12. What is the _____ of water and sugar called?
13. One of the _____ in our community was arsoned. (bakery)
14. A cutter is used for _____ bread. (slice)
15. My uncle is a skilled _____. (bake)
16. Mommy bought two _____ of bread yesterday. (loaf)

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

17. Don't forget to turn off the oven after baking.
18. Lillian has gone to the place where bread is sold.
19. The weddingcake was in the shape of a circle.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

20. Don't forget to add sugar to the mixture. (rewrite the sentence using: Remember_____)
21. We use a cutter to slice bread. (Begin: A cutter_____)
22. The baker had all the ingredients but he did not bake tasty cakes. (Begin: Even though_____)

NEITHER.....NOR.....

This structure is used to join two negative sentences of the same weight.

When using this correlative clause, the word not should not appear in the same sentence. e.g.

1. Grace did bake the cake. Rose did not bake the cake.

Neither Grace nor Rose baked the cake.

2. The baker does not smile. The tailor does not smile.

Neither the baker nor the tailor smiles.

3. The page boy can't talk. The flower girl can't talk.

Neither the page boy nor the flower girl can talk.

4. Moses did not make a nice chair. Moses did make a table.

Moses made neither a nice chair nor a table.

5. The bride doesn't sell clothes. The bride doesn't bake cakes.

The bride neither sells clothes nor bakes cakes.

6. Tom cannot talk. Tom cannot eat.

Tom can neither talk nor eat.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Neither Lillian.....attended the party.
2.the bride nor the groom was shabby.
3. The baby can.....speak not smile.
4. Maureen is neither a bride.....a bridesmaid.
5.Richard nor Simon decided to marry.
6. The groom neither wrote invitation letters.....made any call.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

7. Lillian did not serve the guests. Agnes did not serve the guests.(Begin: Neither.....)
8. The bride doesn't have a wedding ring. The bride doesn't have an engagement ring.(Use.....neither.....nor.....)
9. The shopkeeper didn't sell sugar. The shopkeeper didn't sell rice.(Useneither.....nor.....)
10. The seamstress did not patch my shirt. The seamstress did not hem my shirt.(Use neither.....or.....)

AND NEITHER

This structure has the same expression with.....neithernor.....

It is used to introduce the second part of the sentence, and the first part of the sentence must have the word not.

And neither is normally followed by helping verbs like; did, does, is, do, are, were, shall, will, must e.t.c depending on the tense.

Examples

1. Sarah did not attend the wedding. James did not attend the wedding.

Sarah did not attend the wedding and neither did James.

2. Paul does not eat pork. Robert does not eat pork.

Paul does not eat pork and neither does Robert.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Tom will not come today andwill Adam.
2. Lillian cannot walk and neither..... Stella.
3. We shall not eat and neither.....we drink.
4. Teresa did not succeed.....neither did Shaven.
5. Moses does not eat mutton and neither.....Rita.

Rewrite the following sentences using.....and neither.....

6. Sharifah did not divorce. Shamim did not divorce.
7. Both the groom and the bride were smartly dressed.

KEEPING ANIMALS

Vocabulary

dock	endanger	ewe
docking	abattoir	ram
pet	slaughter	kraal
animal sounds	butcher	cowshed
misery	butcher's	byre
comfort	butchery	fold
discomfort	bullock	kitten
welfare	bull	rabbit
anxious	cow	hutch
anxiety	bitch	sow

boar	vet	litre
flock	tether	litter
shepherd	dairy	horse
herd	milkman	stable
herdsman	heifer	graze
goatherd	puppies	shelter
pork	piglets	medication
young	cattle	milk
cruel	kid	meat
cruelly	kidding	beef
cruelty	veterinarian	mutton
sorrow	veterinary surgeon	chevon
signs	farm	chicken
dip	farmer	

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. _____ is a female sheep.
2. Not only should we feed our animals but _____ treat them when they fall sick.
3. We _____ to be kind to animals because they are our friends.
4. If animals were people, they _____ complain about being tortured.
5. Our _____ has given birth to five puppies.
6. Nelson has a very large _____ of sheep.

7. Maureen has gone to the _____ to buy milk.
8. Since all the _____ were closed, I did not buy meat.
9. Our cow has given birth to two _____
10. The _____ of the dog scared the thieves.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

11. _____ farm animals reduces the risk of ticks. (dip)
12. My neighbour _____ bitterly when his sheep was eaten by a lion. (cry)
13. If I _____ a dog, I would bark. (to be)
14. Farmers should not _____ the lives of their farm animals. (danger)
15. Our bitch has given birth to six _____. (puppy)
16. We learnt about artificial _____ last week. (inseminate)
17. All the _____ have been stolen. (ox)
18. Of the two animals, an elephant is the _____. (big)
19. Tom rears _____ at his home. (goose)

Write the following short forms in full.

20. Vet.
21. ABS
22. Dr.

Give the plural form of the following words.

23. ox
24. deer

25. goose

26. puppy

Construct a sentence using these words.

27. meat

28. meet

29. dip

30. deep

NEEDN'T AND SHOULDN'T

These structures are used in negative situations. They are used to express action that is not necessary.

Note carefully

- When the action is in the present simple tense, needn't or shouldn't is followed by an infinitive verb.

Examples

3. It is not necessary for Tom to use a DVD player.

Tom needn't use a DVD player.

Tom shouldn't use a DVD player.

4. It is not necessary for you to steal the mobile phone.

You needn't steal the mobile phone.

You shouldn't steal the mobile phone.

- When the action was in the past simple tense, needn't or shouldn't is followed by a verb in its present perfect tense.

Examples

5. It was not necessary for Tom to use a DVD player.

Tom needn't have used a DVD player

Tom shouldn't have used a DVD player.

6. It was not necessary for you to steal the mobile phone.

You shouldn't have stolen the mobile phone.

7. It was not necessary for the soldier to beat the old woman.

The soldier needn't have beaten the old woman.

8. The head teacher punished the sick pupils but it was not necessary.

The head teacher shouldn't have punished the sick pupils.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

8. The head prefect needn't _____ stolen the school laptop.
9. It was not _____ for the farmer to torture his animals.
10. The teacher _____ have punished the sick pupils.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

11. It is not necessary for Tom to shout in class. (Use.....needn't.....)
12. It is not necessary for you to buy loudspeakers. (Use..... needn't.....)
13. It was not necessary for the farmer to torture his animals. (Use...needn't.....)
14. Elizabeth switched off the security lights but it was not necessary. (Use.....shouldn't.....)

MUCH AS

This structure has the same expression with though, even though, whereas, although, despite, in spite.

It is used to introduce the statement that reduces the effect of what has just been said.

Note well

- Although, much as, though, even though and whereas attract a comma when used at the beginning of the sentence.
- Despite the fact that.....,.....
- In spite of the fact that.....,.....
-,but.....

Examples

1. A cow is an animal. It need protection.
Much as a cow is an animal, it needs protection.
A cow needs protection much as it is an animal
2. Alice came late, but she took part in the debate.

3. Alice came late but took part in the debate.
4. Although Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
5. Much as Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
6. Though Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
7. Even though Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
8. Whereas Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
9. Despite the fact that Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
10. In spite of the fact that Alice came late, she took part in the debate.
11. Alice took part in the debate although she came late.

Activity.

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Much.....the farmer fed his heifer very well, it died.
2.as my mother has a mobile telephone, she does not know how to use it.
3. Even Alex was tired, he milked the cow.
4. Much.....Moses was sick, he participated in the debate.
5. Even.....Sarah was the chairperson, the audience did not like her.
6. Najat came to school late,.....she was not punished by the teacher.
7.a cow is an animal, it needs protection.
8. Despite the factMusoke was rich, he did not pay fees for his children.
9. In spite.....the fact that Mariam is beautiful, most pupils hate her.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

10. Alice was sick. She came to school.(Use....but....)
11. The baker did not bake tasty cakes much as he had all the ingredients.(Use....even though....)
12. Aisha was sick. She managed to oppose the motion.(Begin: Although.....)
13. The head prefect is handsome, but most pupils don't like him.

ANIMALS AND THEIR SOUNDS

Animal	Sounds
Cows	moo
Goats	bleat
Sheep	bleat
Pigs	grunt
Dogs	bark
Cats	mew
Cocks	crock
Ducks	quack
Pigeons	coo
Lions	roar
Snakes	hiss
Hyena	laugh
Bears	growl
Eagles	scream
Bees	buzz
Rabbits	squeal
Doves	coo
Mice	squeak
Mosquitoes	hum
Hens	cluck
Geese	cackle

Turkeys	gobble
Monkeys	chatter
Frogs	croak
Wolves	howl
Elephants	trumpet
Owls	hoot
Bulls	Bellow
Grasshoppers	chirr

ANIMALS AND THEIR MEAT

Animal	Meat
Sheep	mutton
Cow	beef
Pig	pork
Calf	veal
Goat	chevon
Hen	chicken

ANIMALS AND THEIR HOMES

Animal	Home
Sheep	fold
Cow	byre
Dog	kennel
Goat	shed
Pig	sty

Horse	stable
Cat	basket
Bird	nest
Lion	den
Spider	web
Fish	pond
Parrot	cave
Bee	beehive
Pigeon	cage

ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNGS

Animal	Young
Sheep	lamb
Cow	calf
Dog	puppy
Cat	kitten
Rabbit	kitten
Pig	piglet
Hen	chick
Horse	foal
Owl	owlet
Eagle	eaglet

Lion	cub
Goose	gosling
Elephant	calf
Whale	calf
Bird	nestling
Fish	fry
Guinea fowl	keet
Kangaroo	joely
Buffalo	calf
Deer	fawn
Duck	duckling
Goat	kid
Frog	tadpole
Butterfly	caterpillar
Moth	caterpillar

ANIMALS AND THEIR GENDER

Male	female
masculine	feminine
Bull	cow
Billy	nanny

he-goat	she-goat
Ram	ewe
Boar	sow
Drake	duck
Fox	vixen
Drone	queen
Tiger	tigress
Lion	lioness
stallion	mare
prince	princess
steward	stewardess
Poet	poetess
waiter	waitress
Actor	actress
conductor	conductress
shepherd	shepherdess

Host	hostess
hunter	huntress
mister	mistress
headmaster	headmistress
Heir	heiress
Uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
widower	widow
Father	mother
Tailor	seamstress
Bullock	heifer
Rabbit	doe

NOUNS

Nouns are naming words. All names of things are called nouns e.g. salt, information, Jonah, education, chair, pride, mercy, house, reproduction, hunger, protection e.t.c.

PROPER NOUNS

A proper noun is a noun that is used as a special of anything.

All names of people, rivers, lakes, mountains, countries, cities, villages, months of the year, days of the week are called proper nouns.

All proper nouns must begin with capital letters.

COMMON NOUNS

Common nouns are nouns that name a class of things or people.

Common nouns normally have a variety of them e.g. boy, girl, woman, man, district, city, forest etc.

Classes of common nouns

There are basically two classes of common nouns. These are:-

1. Countable common nouns

These are nouns that one is able to separate and show their number. Countable common nouns change to plural by adding s, es, ies, etc.

2. Uncountable common nouns

These are nouns that one cannot count and give their number unless they are put into containers. E.g. liquids, soil, furniture, sugar, bread etc.

PLURALS OF NOUNS

- Most countable common take s to form their plurals e.g.

Singular	Plural
basket	baskets
tyre	tyres
cow	cows
chair	chairs
rabbit	rabbits
goat	goats
pen	pens

- Some nouns that end in x, s, ch, take es to form their plurals e.g.

Singular	Plural
church	churches
gas	
gases	
bench	benches
speech	speeches
loss	
losses	
match	matches

bus	buses
coach	coaches
fox	
foxes	
watch	watches
glass	glasses
tax	
taxes	
box	
boxes	

- Some nouns that end in y, the y changes into i before adding es to form their plurals. e.g.

Singular	Plural
lorry	lorries
baby	babies
puppy	puppies
berry	berries
ferry	ferries
trophy	trophies
story	stories
salary	salaries
country	countries
county	counties
city	
cities	
enemy	enemies
dictionary	dictionaries
dairy	
dairies	
duty	duties
family	families
lady	ladies
copy	
copies	
fly	flies
battery	batteries
study	studies

factory

factories

- However, others simply take s form their plurals e.g.

Singular**Plural**

day

days

boy

boys

tray

trays

monkey

monkeys

donkey

donkeys

turkey

turkeys

chimney

chimneys

key

keys

valley

valleys

way

ways

x-ray

x-rays

- Some nouns that end in o take es to form their plurals e.g.

Singular**Plural**

potato

potatoes

mango

mangoes

buffalo

buffaloes

volcano

volcanoes

mosquito

mosquitoes

echoes

cargoes

hero

heroes

- However, some nouns simply take s to form their plurals e.g.

Singular**Plural**

photo

photos

radio

radios

video

videos

studio

studios

piano

pianos

- Some nouns that end in f, fe replace f or fe with v before adding es to form their plurals e.g.

Singular	Plural
wife	wives
knife	knives
life	lives
leaf	
leaves	
shelf	shelves
loaf	
loaves	
wolf	wolves
thief	thieves
hoof	hooves

- However, others simply take s to form their plurals e.g.

Singular	Plural
chief	chiefs
staff	staffs
belief	beliefs
roof	roofs
handcuff	handcuffs
handkerchief	handkerchiefs

- Some nouns don't have any clear formula.

Singular	Plural
crisis	crises
mouse	mice
louse	
lice	

radius	radii
man	men
woman	women
foot	
feet	
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
ox	oxen
oasis	oases
vertex	vertices
index	indices
fungus	fungi
agendum	agenda
stadium	stadia
medium	median
papyrus	papyri
bronchus	bronchi

• **Some few nouns don't change e.g.**

luggage	luggage
advice	advice
rice	rice
sand	sand
wood	wood
timber	timber
sheep	sheep

deer	deer
milk	milk
petrol	petrol
chalk	chalk
news	news
trousers	trousers
pliers	pliers
tongs	tongs
scissors	scissors
measles	measles

- **Some nouns drop the apostrophe to form their plurals e.g.**

baker's	bakers
barber's	barbers
stationer's	stationers
butcher's	butchers

COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns are nouns made up of two or more nouns. e.g.

blackboard
mousetrap
master of ceremonies etc.

PLURALS OF COMPOUND NOUNS

Compound nouns undergo four ways of forming their plurals i.e.

- **By affecting the first word.**

Singular	Plural
Passer-by	passers-by
looker-on	lookers-on

commander-in-chief
chief

commanders in

master on duty

masters on duty

father in law

fathers in law

loaf of bread

loaves of bread

pair of scissors

pairs of scissors

master of ceremonies
ceremonies

masters of

• **By affecting the last word e.g.**

by-law

by-laws

by-stander

by-standers

on-looker

on-lookers

mousetrap

mousetraps

tablecloth

tablecloths

toothbrush

toothbrushes

toothpaste

toothpastes

chalkboard

chalkboards

• **By affecting both words e.g.**

Singular

Plural

woman servant

women servants

woman pilot

women pilots

candidate's name

candidates' names

lady's dress

ladies' dresses

lady's bag

ladies' bags

- By not affecting any word e.g.

Singular

tug of war

head of cattle

pocket money

Plural

tug of war

head of cattle

pocket money

COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Collective nouns is a collection of things, animals and people put together and talked about as one thing.

PEOPLE

a crowd of people

a board of directors

a gang of thieves

a band of musicians

a battalion of soldiers

a troupe of dancers

a staff of servants

a bench of magistrates

a choir of singers

a crew of sailors

a party of friends

a team of players

a host of angels

ANIMALS

a troop of monkeys

a shoal of fish

a plague of locusts

a flock of sheep

a herd of cattle

a pride of lions

a litter of puppies

a swarm of bees

a flight of birds

a team of horses

a pack of wolves

a brood of chicken

a nest rabbits

THINGS

a bundle of keys

a library of books

a bale of cotton

a bouquet of flowers

a cluster of bananas

a pack of cards

a convoy of vehicles

a procession of vehicles

a crate of soda

a crate of fruit

a set of tools

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. A of bees stung my goat to death.
2. Aof directors decided to terminate the manager.
3. He is the owner of that..... of sheep grazing.
4. Angela picked aof keys behind the house.
5. My TV was taken by a of thieves.
6. Daddy came back home with a of yellow bananas.
7. A of puppies cannot scare me at all.
8. I saw a.....of beautiful ladies yesterday.
9. Our school soccer academy has got a strong.....of players.
10. My pen pal bought me a of flowers during my birthday ceremony.

ABSTRACT NOUNS

Abstract nouns are names of things that cannot be seen, and cannot stand on their own. e.g. cleanliness, explanation, pronunciation, distance, silence.

FORMATION OF ABSTRACT NOUNS

- Some abstract nouns are formed by adding **ness** to certain adjectives e.g.

smart	smartness
sick	sickness
dark	darkness
loud	loudness
clean	cleanliness
happy	happiness
lazy	laziness
busy	business

- However, some abstract nouns are formed by adding **ment** to certain verbs e.g.

punish	punishment
manage	management
judge	judgement
govern	government
treat	treatment
state	statement
assign	assignment
announce	announcement
increase	increment
argue	argument
disarm	disarmament
procure	procurement
employ	employment

- By adding **ssion** to certain verbs e.g.

permit	permission
admit	admission

- By adding ce to some verbs e.g.

serve	service
practise	practice
advise	advice
excellent	excellence
defend	defense
just	justice
confident	confidence
silent	silence
guide	guidance
attend	attendance
maintain	
maintenance	
abstain	abstinence
perform	
performance	
allow	allowance

- Some don't have any special formula e.g.

analyze	analysis
deep	depth
wide	width
long	length
high	height
marry	marriage
bury	burial
die	death
sit	seat
sell	sale
fail	failure
succeed	success
lose	loss
stable	stability
able	ability
responsible	responsibility
capture	captivity
strong	strength

choose	choice
please	pleasure
receive	receipt
true	truth
wise	wisdom
speak	speech

- **Some simply take r, er, or e.g.**

drive	driver
speak	speaker
lead	leader
sin	sinner
dance	dancer
poach	poacher
teach	teacher
murder	murderer
conduct	conductor
advise	advisor
supervise	supervisor
sanitize	sanitizer
commission	commissioner
voluntary	volunteer

Activity

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

1. Farmers need good..... of their farm animals.(manage)
2. There was barely any..... about the loss of his .(announce)
3. Candidates need a lot of Exercises for practice.(revise)
4. Have you finished the online.....the teacher gave us?(assign)
5. We need to observe the general..... of our dormitories.(clean)
6. Agnes made a suitable.....for the dress.(choose)
7. God wants people who say the(true)
8. I like my grandmother because her(wise)
9. The of the speaker of parliament shocked everyone.(die)
10. All theleaders were invited by the president.(religion)
11. We like our teachers because of their.....during the lessons.(explain)
12. A strong wind blew off the tents during the..... ceremony of the speaker.(bury)

13. Theirwas presided over by Bishop Andrew.(marry)
14. There was a serious.....between Hellen and Rita. (argue)
15. Not only does a dictionary give spellings of words but also their.....(pronounce)
16. The head teacher's.....was very interesting.(speak)
17. All our.....were stolen yesterday.(sit)
18. Chief Mirambo was a very.....man.(encourage)
19. This room was.....enough to accommodate fifty-five guests.(space)
20. My.....is to become an accountant after my studies. (intend)

ONE WORD FOR THE MANY

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. write back | reply |
| 2. with mercy | mercifully |
| 3. without any mercy | mercilessly |
| 4. with a lot of care | carefully |
| 5. without care | carelessly |
| 6. in a hurry | hurriedly |
| 7. go back | return |
| 8. take back | return |
| 9. play again | replay |
| 10. start again | restart |
| 11. write again | rewrite |
| 12. say sorry | apologize |
| 13. female dog | bitch |
| 14. female sheep | ewe |
| 15. at once | instantly |
| 16. in a correct way | correctly |
| 17. in a wrong way | wrongly |
| 18. in a good way | well |
| 19. in a proper way | properly |
| 20. does not like | dislikes/ hates |
| 21. every day | daily |
| 22. every week | weekly |
| 23. every month | monthly |

24.	every year	yearly/ annually
25.	mother and father	parents
26.	with a lot of ease	easily
27.	did not fail	passed
28.	one who sells meat	butcher
29.	place where meat is sold	butcher's
30.	one who makes bread	baker
31.	place where bread is made	bakery
32.	place where bread is sold	baker's
33.	place where milk is sold	dairy
34.	not successful	unsuccessful
35.	shaped like a triangle	triangular
36.	shaped like a circle	circular
37.	shaped like a rectangle	rectangular
38.	shaped like an oval	oval
39.	pawpaw, oranges, lemon, mangoes	fruit
40.	home of a bird	nest
41.	young of a bird	nestling
42.	home of a dog	kennel
43.	young of a dog	puppy
44.	home of a rabbit	hutch
45.	young of a cow	calf
46.	young of a pig	piglet
47.	young of a cat	kitten
48.	young of a lion	cub
49.	young of a sheep	lamb
50.	young elephant	calf
51.	period of seven days	week
52.	period of two weeks	fortnight
53.	period of ten years	decade
54.	period of one hundred years	century
55.	move in air	fly
56.	catching fish	fishing
57.	not guilty	innocent
58.	not heavy	light
59.	not smart	shabby

60. not sharp	blunt
61. not careful	careless
62. list of food served in a meal	menu
63. brother's or sister's son	nephew
64. brother's or sister's daughter	niece
65. sister to your father or mother	aunt
66. brother to your father or mother	uncle
67. refuse to obey	disobey
68. did not accept	rejected/ refused/ denied
69. sheep's meat	mutton
70. cow's meat	beef
71. pig's meat	pork
72. goat's meat	chevon
73. people watching a play	spectators
74. people watching news	viewers
75. people riding bicycles	cyclists
76. people walking on foot	pedestrians
77. people driving	drivers
78. people praying	congregation
79. place where vehicles are repaired	garage
80. one who repairs vehicles	mechanic
81. people travelling by vehicles	passengers
82. writing materials	stationery
83. one who sells writing materials	stationer
84. place where writing materials are sold	stationer's
85. one who flies an aero plane	pilot
86. one who cannot hear	deaf
87. one who cannot see	blind
88. one who cannot speak	dumb
89. bulls and cows	cattle
90. chairs, desks, tables	furniture
91. bags, suitcases, mattresses	luggage
92. goods transported in air	cargoes
93. place where aeroplanes land	airport
94. made up his mind	decided
95. one who mends shoes	cobbler

96. one who cuts people's hair short	barber
97. place where people's hair is cut	barber's
98. put in prison	imprisoned
99. go out of sight	disappear/vanish
100. one whose parents died	orphan
101. place where orphans stay	orphanage
102. passed on	died
103. laid to rest	buried
104. place where animals are slaughtered	abattoir
105. woman who sews clothes	seamstress
106. man who sews clothes	tailor
107. one watching candidates taking exam	invigilator
108. sick people	patients
109. dead body of a human being	corpse
110. dead body of an animal	carcass
111. vehicle that carries patients	ambulance
112. vehicle that carries corpses	hearse
113. spoons, forks, knives	cutlery
114. place where corpses are treated	mortuary
115. one who works in a mortuary	diener
116. one who draws cartoons	cartoonist
117. book with telephone numbers	directory
118. one who sells fruits	fruiterer
119. every fortnight	fortnightly
120. manager of the restaurant	restaurateur
121. one who owns a hotel	hotelier

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Thehas not yet repaired my shoes.
2. Thehas repaired my father's car.
3. Our head teacher records daily events in his.....
4. When I had a painful tooth, I went to the.....for treatment.
5. Asio is my..... because she is a sister to my father.
6. Thehas given birth to six.....
7. Alex is a because he cuts people's hair short.
8. Joshua was sent to the.....to buy milk.
9. Our cow has given birth to two.....
10. Besides a saw, the..... also uses a plane at his workshop.

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

11. You need water for your bulls and cows.
12. The head teacher has bought nice chairs, tables and desks.
13. There are many people riding bicycles along Masaka Road.
14. The place where vehicles are repaired was empty.
15. The government has built a school for the children who cannot hear.
16. Besides beef, Matthew also enjoyed sheep's meat.
17. The old woman walked to the place where bread and cakes are sold.
18. The second half of the match amused the people watching it.
19. We shall visit the place where aeroplanes land next week.
20. Winnie works as a person who serves customers at Kati-kati Restaurant.
21. My sisters did not fail their final exams.
22. He went to a restaurant which did not have a list of food served in a meal.
23. The woman who has been arrested is not guilty.
24. That cake is shaped like a circle.
25. Catching fish is one of the economic activities in my district.
26. The thief was beaten without mercy by the villagers.
27. Mothers and fathers need to be kind to their children.
28. I come to school every day.
29. Our teachers don't like lazy pupils.
30. The young girl did not accept the gift from the old man.
31. All the pupils ran to the kitchen at once when the bell for lunch rang.
32. Most birds make homes of grass in which they lay their eggs.
33. All the spoons, forks and knives used when eating were stolen.
34. The laziest candidate was not successful in the final exam.

35. Most rioters passed on last month.
36. The deceased's daughter was put in prison last night.
37. The referee told the players to start again the match.
38. The person who draws cartoons visited our school last Friday.
39. The cleanest man who sells meat in our trading center has been arrested.
40. The vehicle that carries dead bodies of human beings has arrived.

PROVERBS

Proverbs are sayings of the wise. Proverbs help us to improve our feelings, morals, attitudes and understanding the realities of life.

Examples

1. A stitch in time saves nine.
2. One good turn deserves another.
3. First come, first served.
4. Birds of a feather flock together.
5. Fore warned fore armed.
6. No gain without pain.
7. God helps those who help themselves.
8. Look before you act.
9. Let sleeping dogs lie.
10. All that glitters is not gold.
11. Better late than never.
12. Where there is a will, there is a way.
13. An early bird catches the worm.
14. Half a loaf is better than no bread.
15. Actions speak louder than words.
16. Walls have ears.
17. Never judge a book by its cover.
18. Don't count your chicks before they are hatched.
19. Out of the frying pan into fire.
20. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
21. Practice makes perfect.
22. A word to a wise is enough.
23. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
24. Once bitten twice, shy.

25. Every dog has its day.
26. May hay while the sun shines.
27. There is no smoke without fire.
28. A rolling stone gathers no moss.
29. Seeing is believing.
30. Prevention is better than cure.
31. Time is money.
32. Time and tide wait for no man.
33. Set a thief to catch a thief.
34. Out of sight does not mean out of mind.
35. Charity begins at home but should not end there.
36. Failure teaches success.
37. Enough is as good as a feast.
38. Don't kill the goose that lays golden eggs.
39. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
40. A hungry man is an angry man.
41. Speech is silver, silence is gold.
42. Honesty is the best policy.
43. Union is strength.
44. Show me a liar and I will show you a thief.
45. Cheapest is dearest.

HOTELS

Vocabulary

waiter	breakfast	washroom
waitress	lunch	restroom
chef	dinner	book
menu	supper	checkin
receipt	hotel	checkout
counter	restaurant	air conditioning
table	restaurateur	cash
meal	hotelier	cash it

bill	dining table	conference room
customer client	toothpick	tablecloth
dessert	tablemat	table manner
starter	dining room	ingredients
soup	motel	manager
sauce	reception	fan
salad	receptionist	entertainment
pudding	serviette	swimming pool
jelly	napkin	bar
fruit	sauna	service
cutlery	gym	recipe
serve	lounge	inn
order	shower	
pub	balcony	

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Neither Jane Agnes is a waitress.
2. Asas we reached the hotel, it started raining.
3. May I have a cup to tea,.....?
4. The meal was so delicious.....the customer ordered for more.
5. Ais a list of food served in a hotel or restaurant.
6.you reach the hotel, you will not see the hotelier.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

7. Sarah is aat that restaurant. (wait)
8. Thegave me a receipt after I had made payments. (cash)
9. Thewas smartly dressed yesterday. (reception)

10. Ourare ever clean.(tablecloth)

11. I was given a after paying the hotel bill.(receive)

Give the opposite of the underlined word.

12. The waiter is very kind to the clients.

13. We reached the hotel late yesterday.

Rewrite the following sentences giving one word for the underlined group of words.

14. We had the morning meal at either o'clock in the morning.

15. Tom does not know how to use the spoons, forks and knives.

16. Amos is a trained cook at Nile Hotel.

17. The main meal of the day was very delicious.

18. The customer was served with mangoes, oranges, lemon after the meal.

Write the plural of the following weeks.

19. tablecloth

20. loaf of bread

21. menu

22. cutlery

23. fruit

24. berry

MAY....., PLEASE?

Examples

1. I want the menu.

May I have the menu, please?

2. Bring the cutlery here.

May you bring the cutlery here, please?

3. Send me a bottle of soda.

May you send me a bottle of soda, please?

4. I want to use your napkin.

May I use your napkin, please?

5. Bring me a glass of passion juice.

May you bring me a glass of passion juice, please?

NO SOONERTHAN.....

This structure can be used in place of immediately, the moment, as soon as, scarcely, barely, hardly etc.

Note well.

No sooner.....than.....

Scarcely, barely and hardly.....when.....

When the action is in the past simple tense, no sooner, barely, scarcely and hardly are followed by a verb in its past participle.

Examples

1. Immediately the timekeeper rang the bell, the pupils went out for lunch.
2. As soon as the timekeeper rang the bell, the pupils went out for lunch.
3. The moment the timekeeper rang the bell, the pupils went out for lunch.
4. When the timekeeper rang the bell, the pupils went out for lunch.
5. No sooner had the timekeeper rung the bell than the pupils went out for lunch.
6. Hardly had the timekeeper rung the bell than the pupils went out for lunch.
7. Scarcely had the timekeeper rung the bell than the pupils went out for lunch
8. Barely had the timekeeper rung the bell than the pupils went out for lunch.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. The car overturned as.....as its front tyre burst.
2. Hardly had the car got an accident.....the police arrived.
3. No sooner had we reached the zebra crossing.....the driver reduced the speed.
4.had the car run over the little girl when she collapsed.

5. Hardly.....the accident occurred when the driver disappeared.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. The moment the car crashed, the police arrived. (Begin: As soon as.....)

7. The driver vanished as soon as the police arrived. (Use.....immediately.....)

8. As soon the bus got an accident, it overturned. (Begin No sooner.....)

9. Hardly had the bell for lunch been rung when the pupils went out. (Begin: No sooner.....)

10. When we reached the zebra crossing, the driver reduced the speed. (Use.....as soon as.....)

MENU

A menu is a list of food served in a hotel or restaurant.

Mariam went to Chakula Restaurant last Friday. She was given the menu below. Study it carefully and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

Item	Amount
Black tea	sh. 2,000
Milk tea	sh. 4,000
Samosas	sh. 1,000
A slice of bread	sh. 3,000
Chips and chicken	sh. 50,000
Rice and beef	sh. 40,000
Posho and beans	sh. 10,000
Yams and fish	sh. 30,000
Salads	sh. 4,000
A bottle of soda	sh. 2,500
Passion juice	sh. 5,000

Questions

1. To which restaurant did Mariam go?
2. When did Mariam go to the restaurant?
3. What was she given when she reached the restaurant?
4. According to the above menu, what is the most expensive item?
5. Which two items cost the same amount of money?
6. How many items are on the menu?
7. If Mariam ordered for a plate of chips, chicken and salads, how much would she pay?
8. What is the cheapest item at Chakula Restaurant?
9. How many drinks are served in this restaurant?
10. Give one word to mean a list of food served in a restaurant.

JUMBLED STORY

The sentences below are jumbled. Rearrange them to make a correct story about A BAD CUSTOMER.

1. They serve customers with a smile.
2. Ekimere Restaurant is the best in our community.
3. Secondly, their food prices are friendly.
4. First of all, the chef prepares delicious food.
5. These have made it the most wanted restaurant.
6. Lastly, their waiters and waitresses are friendly.
7. People like this restaurant because of its good services.
8. Everybody can afford a meal there.
9. This food attracts many customers.
10. Among all the services are the workers.

PASSAGE

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

Primary six pupils of Ducks and Doves Junior School went on a tour last Saturday at Wonder World Amusement Park. At around one o'clock in the afternoon, their class teacher, Mr. Awoloi Julius led them to Kifiri Restaurant so that they could have their lunch.

As soon as they arrived at the restaurant, the receptionist welcomed them. The class teacher was then asked to report at the check-in desk. And thereafter, the waitress brought the menu. Having gone through the menu, the class teacher ordered for forty-nine plates of chips and chicken for the pupils. He also ordered for himself a glass of passion juice since he was very thirsty.

After having the meal, the class teacher cleared the bill. And thereafter, the pupils boarded their school bus back to school. On their way, the pupils expressed their gratitude to the class teacher by singing various songs of appreciation. What an interesting moment it was!

Questions

1. Which class went on a tour?
2. On which day of the week did the pupils go on a tour?
3. Where was the tour held?
4. Who led the pupils to Kifiri Restaurant?
5. At what time of the day did the pupils go to the restaurant?
6. According to the passage, who welcomed the pupils to the restaurant?
7. How many pupils went on a tour?
8. How did the pupils express their gratitude to the class teacher?
9. Give another word or group of words to mean tour as used in the passage.
10. Suggest a suitable title to the above passage.

GUIDED COMPOSITION

Use the words given in the box to complete the story below.

Menu, book, restaurants, order, waitresses, hotels, meals, serve, cashier, check-in

Hotels and restaurants are very important in our community. First of all

provide.....and accommodation while..... provide only meals.

When customers arrive at the hotel, they first report to the.....desk. This desk requires them to register their attendance. After registering, the customer is then given a.....so that they can.....what they want. A menu is a list of food served in a hotel or restaurant. In a hotel, we also find waiters and whocustomers with a smile.

Finally, a customer is required to report to the cashier so that they can clear the bills. In case of any further, one is required to the place earlier for proper arrangements. How useful hotels and restaurants are!

GUIDED CONVERSATION

The conversation below took place between the waiter and the customer. Study it carefully and in full sentences, answer the questions that follow.

Customer: Good morning, sir.

Waiter: Good morning, madam.

Customer: How are you?

Waiter: I am fine. Thank you. You are welcome to Enyama Restaurant.

Customer: Thanks.

Waiter: It is a pleasure. Do you wish to have a look at the menu?

Customer: A menu! What is a menu?

Waiter: A menu is a list of served in a hotel or restaurant.

Okay! May I have a look at it, please?

Waiter: Here it is. May I know your order, please?

Customer: I think chips and chicken can work for me.

Waiter: Okay. Let me do it in a hurry.

Customer: Since the meal so delicious, give me a glass of passion juice.

Waiter: Thanks for your support.

Customer: You are welcome. I promise to connect with more customers.

Waiter: I will be grateful.

Questions

1. Who are taking part in the conversation?
2. At what time of the day did the conversation take place?
3. Which restaurant was visited by the customer?
4. According to the conversation, what is a menu?
5. How many people taking part in the conversation?
6. Write down the food the customer had.
7. Give one word to mean in a hurry.
8. Which other word can mean the same as customer
9. Which drink acted as a dessert according to the conversation?
10. Suggest a suitable title to the conversation.

USING A DICTIONARY

Vocabulary

dictionary	noun	plural
alphabetical order	look up	guide word
meaning	thesaurus	
spelling	check	
pronunciation	refer	
contraction	reference	
abbreviation	index	
preposition	pictures	
adjective	opposite	
adverb	homophone	
verb	synonyms	

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. We should look.....the ewe in the dictionary.
2. A dictionary is as useful.....a thesaurus.
3.a useful book a dictionary is!
4. Words in the dictionary are arranged in alphabetical.....
5. A dictionary isexpensive than a textbook.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

6. Mommy has just two(dictionary)
7. Of the two books, a dictionary is the(big)
8. Nakato is theof the twins. (shy)
9. Our neighbour does not know theof the word ewe.
10. We should learn how to arrange words inorder.(alphabet)
11. Sarah washes her uniform.....a week.(two)

Give the plural form of the following words.

12. dictionary
13. thesaurus
14. index

WHENEVER

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1.you find difficult words, refer to the dictionary.
2. Visit the dentist.....you have toothache.
3.we score highly in a test, we become happy.
4. Always pay attention.....the teacher is teaching.
5.it rains heavily, floods occur.

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

6. When you feel unwell, visit the doctor. (Begin: Everytime.....)
7. I always take a glass of passion juice when I feel thirsty. (Use..... whenever.....)
8. Give your elders respect everytime you meet them. (Begin: Whenever.....)
9. Our baby cries a lot when the mother is away. (Use.....whenever.....)
10. Everytime we perform poorly in class, our teachers get annoyed.
(Use.....whenever.....)

COMPARISONS

Using.....as.....as.....

This structure is used when comparing two things which are equal in any way or the other.

Examples

- a) Annet is clever. Rose is equally clever.

Annet is as clever as Rose.

- b) Samuel weighs 40kg. Erin also weighs 40kg.

Samuel is as heavy as Erin.

- c) Lillian is 10years old. Maureen is also 10years old.

Lillian is as old as Maureen.

- d) Jeremiah's handwriting is good. Stephen's handwriting is equally good.

Jeremiah's handwriting is as good as Stephen's.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. James is as bright _____ Agnes.
2. My shirt is _____ white as snow.
3. My little sister is as proud as a _____.

Rewrite the following sentences using.....as.....as.....

4. A king is proud. A peacock is also proud.
5. Both Mary and Annet are clever.
6. Liz, as well as Rose, is wise.

7. Sugar is sweet and so is honey.
8. Lillian's handwriting is good. Joshua's handwriting is also good.

Using.....not as.....as.....

This structure is used when comparing two things which are not equal in any way or the other.

Examples

Sugar is very expensive. Salt is expensive.

Salt is not as expensive as sugar.

Brenda is taller than Betty.

Betty is not as tall as Brenda.

Esther's handwriting is very good. Kevin's handwriting is good.

Kevin's handwriting is not as good as Esther's.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

Sarah is taller _____ Samuel.

1. Sugar is _____ expensive than salt.
2. A pen is not as expensive _____ a book.
3. Rita is not _____ clever as Rose.
4. Our shirts are _____ as white as snow.
5. A pen is _____ than a turkey.

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

6. Mary's handwriting is very good. Susan's handwriting is good. (Use.....as.....as.....)
7. Andrew is heavier than Brian. (Use.....not as.....as.....)
8. A cow is big. An elephant is very big. (Use.....as.....as.....)
9. Soap is very expensive. Salt is expensive. (Use.....less.....)

Using: **The.....,the.....**

The structure **The +** an adjective in the comparative degree in the first part of the sentence, calls for the comma and then **the +** an adjective in the comparative degree in the second part of the same sentence.

Examples

1. When you go high, it becomes cool.

The higher you go, the cooler it becomes.

2. If you grow old, you become weak.

The older you grow, the weaker you become. +

3. She spent a lot of money. She remained poor.

The more money she spent, the poorer she remained.

4. Sarah wasted a lot of money. Sarah remained miserable.

The more money Sarah wasted, the more miserable she remained.

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. _____ higher you go, the cooler it becomes.
2. The harder we worked, _____ the more successful we become.
3. The _____ money she spent, the more miserable she became.
4. The more you practice, the _____ perfect you become.

Complete the sentence using the correct form of the word in the brackets.

5. The _____ we work, the more successful we become. (hard)
6. The _____ we practice, the more perfect we become. (many)
7. The older you grow, the _____ you become. (wise)
8. The more money you save, the _____ you become. (rich)

Rewrite the sentence as instructed in the brackets.

9. When one grows old, one becomes weak and weak. (Use: The....., the.....)
10. Suzan saved a lot of money. She became rich and rich. (Begin: The..., the)

AS WELL AS

As well as simply means just like the other. It does not make the subjects plural.

- If two different subjects refer to the same action, as well as calls for two commas.

Examples

1. Bush burning causes soil erosion. Overgrazing causes soil erosion.
Bush burning, as well as over grazing, causes soil erosion.

2. James is a lawyer. Annette is also a lawyer.

James, as well as Annette, is a lawyer.

3. Both Alice and Elizabeth sing well.

Alice, as well as Elizabeth, sings well.

- If one subject refers to two different actions, as well as is used as a joiner. In this case, we don't need any comma.

Examples

1. Tom is a farmer. Tom is also a doctor.

Tom is a farmer as well as being a doctor.

Moses makes wooden chairs. He also sells clothes.

2. **Moses makes wooden chairs as well as selling clothes.**

Activity

Fill in the blank space with a suitable word.

1. Mulching, asas terracing, is good against soil erosion.
2. Moses, just.....Alex, is a good teacher.
3. Mary, as well Rose, sings well.
4. Stephen likes mulching his garden asas watering the tomatoes.

Rewrite the following sentences using.....as well as

5. Andrew is an engineer. Jeremiah is also an engineer.
6. Maureen sells tomatoes. Lillian also sells tomatoes.
7. My grandmother makes pots. She also weaves nice baskets.

8. Afforestation and agroforestry conserve the environment.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are short forms of words or group of words.

Examples

SHORT FORM	FULL FORM
Capt.	captain
Co.	company
Dept.	department
PMO	private motor omnibus
Mt.	Mount
doz.	dozen
COD	cash on delivery
ref.	reference
ref	referee
RE	religious education
Ltd.	Limited
a.m.	in the morning/ before noon
p.m.	in the afternoon
Col.	colonel
Dr.	Doctor
viz.	namely
i.e.	that is
e.g.	for example/ example given
internet.	international network
e-mail	electronic mail

cc	carbon copy(to)/ cubic
centimeter(s)	
via	by way of
Mr.	Mister
rev.	reverend
p.p	person present/ on behalf of
p.	page
pp	pages
a/c	
account	
st.	saint/ street/State
etc.	and so on
RSVP	please reply
RIP	rest in
peace	
c/o	care of
TV	television
Tel.	telephone number
aka	also known as
ATM	automated teller machine
vol.	volume
hols.	holidays
vs.	versus
Rd.	Road
Ag.	acting
P.T.O	please turn over
mc	master of ceremonies
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
ADI	Animal Defenders International
ABS	Animal Behaviour Society
CAPS	Captive Animal Protection Society

WCU	Wildlife Clubs of Uganda
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Center
ASAB	Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour
WASPA	World Society for Protection of Animals
USPA	Uganda Society for Protection of Animals
AVAR	Association of Veterinarians for Animal Rights
NFA	National Forestry Authority
Oct.	October
Nov.	November
Feb.	February
Sept.	September
Wed.	Wednesday
w.e.f from	with effect
Prof.	professor
nb	note carefully/note well
Ave.	avenue
Hon.	honourable/honorary
PO	the Post Office
CD	compact disc
DVD	compact
videodisc	
sms	short message
service ROM memory	read-only
RAM memory	random-access

CONTRACTIONS

contractions are short forms of words. contractions contain an apostrophe. e.g.

short form

full form

won't	will not
can't	cannot
isn't	is not
I'd	I would/ I had
we've	we have
they've	they have
o'clock	of the clock
I'll	I will
oughtn't	ought not
needn't	need not
wouldn't	would not
mustn't	must not
shouldn't	should not
it's	it is
let's	let us
didn't	did not
don't	did not

OPPOSITES

Nouns, adjectives, adverbs and prepositions have got their opposites.

E.g. **nephew** is the opposite of **niece**

FORMATION OF OPPOSITES

- Some adjectives form their opposites by adding suffix less. E.g.

careful	careless
merciful	merciless
tasty	tasteless
painful	painless
hopeful	hopeless

- **Some adjectives take prefix un. E.g.**

happy	unhappy
safe	unsafe
comfortable	uncomfortable
true	untrue
kind	unkind
aware	
unaware	disciplined
undisciplined	
successful	
unsuccessful	
- **Other adjectives take prefix im to form their opposites. E.g.**

polite	impolite
patient	impatient
passable	impassable
possible	impossible
- **Some adjectives take prefix ir or il to form their opposites. E.g.**

relevant	irrelevant
responsible	irresponsible
regular	irregular
legible	illegible
legal	illegal
literate	illiterate
- **Other adjectives simply take prefix in to form their opposites. E.g.**

complete	incomplete
fertile	infertile
secure	insecure
- **Other adjectives simply take prefix dis to form their opposites. E.g.**

respect	disrespect
respectful	disrespectful
like	dislike

obey	disobey
advantageous	disadvantageous
organize	disorganize
encourage	discourage

- **Some opposites are formed by gender. E.g.**

male	female
masculine	feminine
bull	cow
billy	nanny
he-goat	she-goat
ram	ewe
boar	sow
drake	duck
fox	vixen
drone	queen
tiger	tigress
lion	lioness
stallion	mare
prince	princess
steward	stewardess
poet	poetess
waiter	waitress
actor	actress
conductor	conductress
shepherd	shepherdess

host	hostess
hunter	huntress
mister	mistress
headmaster	headmistress
heir	heiress
uncle	aunt
nephew	niece
widower	widow
father	mother
tailor	seamstress
bullock	heifer
rabbit	doe

• **Others don't have any clear formula. E.g.**

wide	narrow
dead	alive
old	young/ new
friend	enemy
friendship	enmity
east	west
silence	noise
borrow	lend
defend	attack
passenger	pedestrian
win	lose
cheap	expensive/ dear

safety	danger
blame	praise
humble	proud
generous	selfish/ mean
native	foreign
modern	ancient
joy	sorrow
accept	refuse/ deny / reject
lazy	hardworking/ industrious
rude	polite
kind	cruel
dusk	dawn
smart	shabby
exit	entrance
rough(surface)	smooth
rough (liquid)	calm
guilty	innocent
late	early
shallow	deep
urban	rural
board	alight
heavy	light
sharp	blunt
arrival	departure
end	begin

QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are mainly intended to ask the listener to confirm the speaker's opinion.

If the speaker's opinion is positive, the question tag is always negative, and if the speaker's opinion is negative, the question tag is always positive as shown below.

Opinion	Question tag	Answer tag
Positive	Negative	Positive
Negative	Positive	Negative

Examples

- a. She will visit her relatives tomorrow, won't she?
- b. She enjoyed the holiday, didn't she?
- c. John knows the answer to that question, doesn't he?
- d. We eat pork, don't we?
- e. I am very hungry, aren't I?
- f. Alice will not come to school tomorrow, won't she?
- g. Simon did not enjoy the holiday, did he?
- h. John does not know the answer, does he?
- i. We don't eat pork, do we?
- j. Elizabeth was not talking to anyone, was she?

Note carefully

1. If the opinion is in form of a command, the question tag is always positive.

- a. Sanitize your hands, will you?
- b. Sit down, will you?

c. Clean the bath room, will you?

2. If the opinion is in form of a request beginning with a contraction, the question tag is **shall we?**

Examples

- a) Let's go swimming, shall we?
- b) Let's revise our books, shall we?
- c) Let's write neatly, shall we?

3. If the speaker's opinion is in form of a request beginning with; **Let us**, the question tag is **will you?**

Examples

- a) Let us speak English, will you?
- b) Let us do house chore, will you?
- c) Let us go gardening, will you?
- d) Let us go swimming, will you?

Activity

Supply a suitable question tag.

- 1. We enjoyed the party, _____?
- 2. I am sick, _____?
- 3. We did not sanitize our hands, _____?
- 4. Sit down, _____?
- 5. Let us go swimming, _____?
- 6. Let's go shopping, _____?

Rewrite the following sentences as instructed in the brackets.

- 7. Alice was talking to someone yesterday, _____? (Rewrite and supply a suitable question tag.)
- 8. The shop keeper sold some sugar yesterday, didn't he? (End...did he?)
- 9. It is not far from the forest to the market, is it? (Use.....long.....)
- 10. Alice was talking to someone yesterday, wasn't she? (End....was she?)

ARRANGING WORDS ALPHABETICALLY

Alphabetical order is the same as ABC order or dictionary order. We use the 26 letters of the English alphabet when arranging words in alphabetical order: Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Jj, Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz.

Note carefully

- All proper nouns and proper adjectives must start with capital letters.
- Having arranged words in their alphabetical order, do not put a full stop at the end because these are not sentences.
- Use commas to separate the words.

Examples

Arrange the following words in alphabetical order.

1. boy, girl, aunt, uncle

2	b	o	y		
3	g	i	r	l	
1	a	u	n	t	
4	u	n	c	l	e

aunt, boy, girl, uncle

2. success, employ, succeed, employed

4	s	u	c	c	e	s	s	
1	e	m	p	l	o	y		
3	s	u	c	c	e	e	d	
2	e	m	p	l	o	y	e	d

employ, employed, succeed, success

Activity

Arrange the following words in dictionary order.

1. Monday, Sunday, Wednesday, Friday
2. must, mask, mast, missed
3. mourn, wail, weep, mourner
4. success, address, succeed, addressed